



¡FIESTA SINFÓNICA! CON MARIACHI GARIBALDI!

Saturday, Mar. 22, 2025 @ 10 a.m. and 11:30 a.m.

Immerse yourself in the vibrant rhythms of Mariachi Garibaldi as Pacific Symphony celebrates the heart of Mexican culture with an exuberant blend of ballet folklórico and the soulful traditions of mariachi. Be swept away by the spectacle of dance and feel the roots of this rich music tradition including favorites like "Guadalajara" in a concert that invites you to be more than a spectator—this a symphonic fiesta where every beat is a call to dance and every melody a celebration of life!

Lobby Activities: Enjoy special activities for kids in the concert hall lobbies related to the theme of the concert, including a coloring station, craft station, and photo station. Activities take place from 9 a.m. – 9:45 a.m. for 10 a.m. concertgoers and from 12:15 p.m. – 1 p.m. for 11:30 a.m. concertgoers.



¡FIESTA SINFÓNICA! CON MARIACHI GARIBALDI!

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Presents Pacific Symphony Family Musical Mornings

Saturday, Mar. 22, 2025 @ 10 a.m.
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Jacob Sustaita, conductor
Mariachi Garibaldi de Jaime Cuéllar
Ballet Folklórico Garibaldi
Pacific Symphony



Performance at the Segerstrom Center for the Arts
Renée and Henry Segerstrom Concert Hall

PROGRAM

RUBÉN FUENTES (1926–2022)
SILVESTRE VARGAS (1901–1985)
Arr. Cuéllar

“La Negra”

TRADITIONAL
Arr. Cuéllar

Jesusita En Chihuahua
“Cielito Lindo”
La Raspa
“La Bamba”
“El Cascabel”

JESÚS GONZÁLEZ
Rubio (d. 1874)/*Arr. Cuéllar*

El Jarabe Tapatio (“The Mexican Hat Dance”)

TRADITIONAL
Arr. Cuéllar

“De Colores/iViva México, Viva America!”

PEPE GUÍZAR (1906–1980)
Arr. Cuéllar

“Guadalajara”



WELCOME TO ¡FIESTA SINFÓNICA! CON MARIACHI GARIBALDI!



Dear Friends,

Good morning, buenos días everyone. Let's celebrate Mexican culture with music, dance, and **Pacific Symphony**. I'm your **conductor, Dr. Jake**, and joining us this morning is **Mariachi Garibaldi and Ballet Folklorico Garibaldi**. Today is very special for me, but I'll tell you more about that soon.

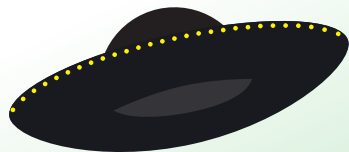


Our concert is a symphonic fiesta, and everyone is invited to enjoy the breathtaking melodies and toe-tapping rhythms of this traditional Mexican music reimagined for our Pacific Symphony and created with you in mind. This morning we spotlight all of our guest artists, all of our symphony musicians, and all of you—our audience!

I guess I'm feeling nostalgic when I think about the amazing concerts we have had this season and in the last four seasons. Of all the wonderful opportunities and concerts that I am a part of as the Symphony's assistant conductor, our **Family Musical Mornings Series** is one I look forward the most every year! I just love the programs we design for you, but mostly I love sharing the joy of music with you.

We really are having a fiesta (party) this morning as we celebrate my last season and my last Family Musical Mornings concert with the Symphony and with all of you. It has been the greatest joy and privilege to share so many awesome Saturday mornings with all of you. Thank you for your continued support, and I hope the concerts we have presented for you have been valuable and fun experiences. Let music nurture us and bring us together. **¡Viva música!**

Dr. Jacob Sustaita
Assistant Conductor



MEET THE CONDUCTOR



**Dr. Jacob Sustaita, Mary E. Moore Family Assistant Conductor Chair
Assistant Conductor for Pacific Symphony
Music Director for Pacific Symphony Youth Orchestra**

Dr. Jacob Sustaita serves as the Assistant Conductor for Pacific Symphony and Music Director Carl St.Clair. Dr. Sustaita also serves as Music Director and Conductor for Pacific Symphony Youth Orchestra, the premier training orchestra of Orange County, recognized as one of the most outstanding youth orchestras in the country. Dr. Sustaita is a frequent guest conductor and clinician across the country, including at Carnegie Hall's Weill Institute and the National Youth Orchestra of America. A native of Texas, Sustaita completed his Doctorate and Bachelor of Music degrees at the University of Houston, where he served as Assistant Conductor for the Moores Opera Center for three seasons. He also earned a Master of Music degree from both Penn State University and Rice University. His honors include: Schissler Conducting Fellowship, Rice University Prize and Provost Fellowship, and American Prize semi-finalist and finalist. His teachers and mentors include Carl St.Clair, Charles Dutoit, Franz Krager, Brett Mitchell, Gerardo Edelstein, and Paavo Järvi.

MEET THE ARTISTS

Mariachi Garibaldi de Jaime Cuéllar



Mariachi Garibaldi de Jaime Cuéllar has truly become America's Mariachi! With a 30-year history of shows that delight audiences at both intimate venues and major theaters throughout the U.S. and Mexico, the ensemble tours its own show, *Leyendas de Mexico/Legends of Mexico*, while also

collaborating with the who's who of Mexican artists. Most recently Mariachi Garibaldi were featured performers for Camila Cabello's Tiny Desk concert performing "La Buena Vida," truly displaying that mariachi music transcends across all platforms. The group is led by Jimmy "El Pollo" Cuéllar. Originally from Bakersfield, California, Jimmy Cuéllar (*pictured right*) began his mariachi career as a teenager alongside his father Jaime Cuéllar. His dedication to his musical craft drove "El Pollo" to fine-tune his skills on the violin, guitarron, vihuela, guitar and guitarra de golpe, securing him a ten-year tenure with Mariachi Los Camperos de Nati Cano. Composer, arranger, multi-instrumentalist, and three-time GRAMMY® Award-winner, Mr. Cuéllar understands the importance of education. His talents as a nationally regarded expert in the genre have earned Jimmy a yearly seat as an adjudicator for the statewide Mariachi Competition held in Texas. Mr. Cuéllar directs the mariachi program at Redlands University, as well as the new school CUE Music, in Montebello, CA.



ABOUT MARIACHI



Mariachi is a popular genre of Mexican folk music. There are many styles of mariachi. The term “mariachi” can be used to describe both the genre of music and the performers. Mariachis can perform **al talon**, “on one’s heels,” where they walk and perform at events such as weddings and quinceañeras. Mariachis can also perform at formal concerts - including with a symphony orchestra!

Mariachi music has been around for over 150 years. The genre developed in the mid-nineteenth century in west-central Mexico. Small groups played mariachi music on string instruments at local events and celebrations. As mariachi grew in popularity, the music started to include musical styles from other parts of the country. The introduction of mariachi to radio and film in the 1930s solidified the music as a part of Mexico’s national identity. Mariachi ensembles evolved from local bands to extremely popular commercial groups. In the 1940s, solo vocalists became superstars of mariachi. They popularized the **bel canto** style of singing: operatic, expressive singing. Today, mariachi music is played around the world and is a symbol of Mexican pride and tradition.



EL ORIGEN DEL MARIACHI



El mariachi es un género popular de música folclórica mexicana. Existen muchos estilos de mariachi. El término “mariachi” se puede utilizar para describir tanto el género musical como a los intérpretes. Los mariachis pueden actuar **al talón**, “en los talones”, donde caminan y actúan en eventos como bodas y quinceañeras. Los mariachis también pueden actuar en conciertos formales, incluso con una orquesta sinfónica!

La música de mariachi existe desde hace más de 150 años. El género se desarrolló a mediados del siglo XIX en el centro-oeste de México. Pequeños grupos tocaban música de mariachi con instrumentos de cuerda en eventos y celebraciones locales. A medida que el mariachi creció en popularidad, la música comenzó a incluir estilos musicales de otras partes del país. La introducción del mariachi en la radio y el cine en la década de 1930 consolidó la música como parte de la identidad nacional de México. Los conjuntos de mariachis evolucionaron de bandas locales a grupos comerciales sumamente populares. En la década de 1940, los cantantes solistas se convirtieron en superestrellas del mariachi. Popularizaron el estilo **bel canto**: canto operístico y expresivo. Hoy en día, la música de mariachi se toca en todo el mundo y es un símbolo del orgullo y la tradición mexicana.



THE INSTRUMENTS OF MARIACHI



Mariachi traditionally includes only acoustic instruments. Many mariachi ensembles include trumpets, violins, guitars, vihuelas, guitarróns, and occasionally a harp. All singers in an ensemble also play an instrument.

The **vihuela** and **guitarrón** are both part of the guitar family. A **vihuela** is smaller than a standard guitar and has five strings. The vihuela is primarily used as a rhythm instrument, which plays the harmonic progression of a song. Guitar and vihuela players usually strum rhythmic **chords**: groups of notes played at the same time. Meanwhile, the **guitarrón** is a six-string acoustic guitar that is plucked for the bass line, or the lowest notes. A guitarrón is much larger than a guitar and plays notes in **octaves** to produce a louder sound. An **octave** is the distance between two notes that share the same letter name.

Violins and trumpets play **melodies**: the main musical line. In mariachi music, violin and trumpet players are known for using a lot of **vibrato**, the wavering of a note by rapidly changing pitch.

Singers join in the melody to complete the mariachi sound.

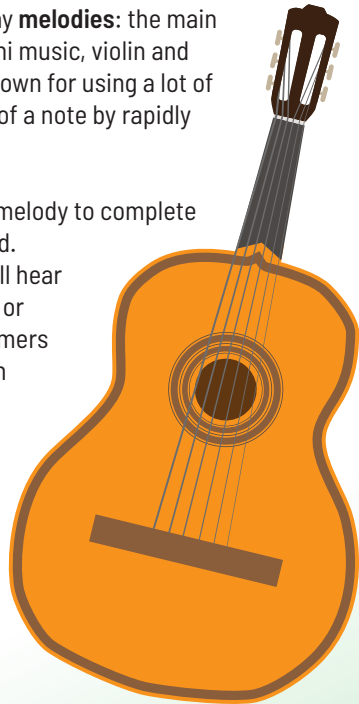
Sometimes you will hear spontaneous yells or shouts from performers

called **gritos**. Gritos can

be used to add energy and excitement to a performance or convey how a person is feeling during the music. Listen closely to identify gritos in today's performance!



Violin



Guitarrón

LOS INSTRUMENTOS DEL MARIACHI



El mariachi tradicionalmente incluye solo instrumentos acústicos. Muchos conjuntos de mariachi incluyen trompetas, violines, guitarras, vihuelas, guitarrones y, ocasionalmente, un arpa. Todos los cantantes también tocan un instrumento.

La **vihuela** y el **guitarrón** son parte de la familia de las guitarras. La **vihuela** es más pequeña que una guitarra estándar y tiene cinco cuerdas. La vihuela se utiliza principalmente como instrumento rítmico, que toca la progresión armónica de una canción. Los guitarristas y vihuelistas suelen rasguear **acordes** rítmicos: grupos de notas tocadas al mismo tiempo.

Por su parte, el **guitarrón** es una guitarra acústica de seis cuerdas que se puntea para la línea de bajo, o las notas más bajas. Un **guitarrón** es mucho más

grande que una guitarra y toca notas en **octavas** para producir un sonido más fuerte. Una **octava** es la distancia entre dos notas que comparten el mismo nombre de letra.



Trumpet

Los violines y las trompetas tocan **melodías**: la línea musical principal. En la música de mariachi, los violinistas y trompetistas son conocidos por utilizar mucho el **vibrato**, la oscilación de una nota al cambiar rápidamente de tono.

Los cantantes se unen a la melodía para completar el sonido del mariachi. A veces, se oyen **gritos** espontáneos de los intérpretes. Los gritos se pueden utilizar para añadir energía y emoción a una actuación o transmitir cómo se siente una persona durante la música.

¡Escuche atentamente para identificar los gritos en la presentación de hoy!



Guitar

BALLET FOLKLÓRICO



Ballet (or baile) folklórico is the name for Mexican folk dance. Each of the 31 regions of Mexico has its own style of dance. Ballet folklórico comes in many forms. Some dances were influenced by the indigenous peoples of what is now Mexico before Spain colonized the land. Some distinct traditions evolved from a specific area's local dances to create regional dances. Other dances are a combination of European, African, and indigenous dance traditions formed by the various peoples bound together through Spanish colonization.

Dance, music, and traditional attire are essential to ballet folklórico performances.

Footwork is very important in ballet folklórico. Dancers use every part of their feet: the toe, heel, ball, and sole. Shoes used in folklórico have metal nails in the toes and heels to create sound as dancers move. This style of dancing is similar to tap dancing and is called zapateado. Costumes are unique to each region's dance tradition, with the design and colors showing where the dance comes from.

As you will see today, folklórico is often accompanied by mariachi. This combination of music and dance comes together for an exciting and dynamic celebration of heritage.



BALLET FOLKLÓRICO



El **ballet (o baile) folklórico** es el nombre que recibe la danza folclórica mexicana. Cada una de las 31 regiones de México tiene su propio estilo de baile. El ballet folklórico se presenta en muchas formas. Algunas danzas fueron influenciadas por los pueblos indígenas de lo que hoy es México antes de que España colonizara la tierra. Algunas tradiciones específicas surgieron a partir de las danzas locales de una zona específica para crear danzas regionales. Otras danzas son una combinación de tradiciones de danza europeas, africanas e indígenas formadas por varios pueblos unidos a través de la colonización española.

La danza, la música y la vestimenta tradicional son esenciales para las actuaciones de ballet folklórico. El **juego de pies** es muy importante en el ballet folklórico. Los bailarines usan todas las partes de sus pies: la punta, el talón, la bola y la planta del pie. Los zapatos que se usan en el folklórico tienen clavos de metal en las puntas y los talones para crear sonido cuando los bailarines se mueven. Este estilo de baile es similar al claqué y se llama zapateado. Los trajes son exclusivos de la tradición de baile de cada región, y el diseño y los colores muestran de dónde proviene el baile.

Como podrá ver hoy, el folklórico suele ir acompañado de mariachis. Esta combinación de música y baile se une para crear una celebración emocionante y dinámica del patrimonio.



WORD SEARCH

SOPA DE LETRAS

U	C	E	L	M	L	D	S	I	N	G	E	R	S
O	V	R	L	R	T	N	M	U	S	I	C	L	T
C	I	U	L	E	C	E	T	M	G	L	N	C	R
I	H	T	M	I	E	O	I	O	U	I	M	C	A
R	U	L	E	I	O	E	S	M	I	R	A	E	Y
Ó	E	U	L	U	S	O	U	F	T	D	R	L	M
L	L	C	A	O	N	M	E	I	A	T	I	E	E
K	A	C	S	T	E	P	M	U	R	T	A	B	X
L	S	N	I	L	O	I	V	N	C	C	C	R	I
O	M	A	M	E	L	O	D	I	E	S	H	A	C
F	C	O	S	T	U	M	E	S	K	I	I	C	A
U	E	D	A	N	C	E	S	A	A	C	S	I	N
I	N	S	T	R	U	M	E	N	T	S	S	Ó	A
C	A	I	R	S	Y	M	P	H	O	N	Y	N	I

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- Costumes
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- Dance
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- Melodies
- Mexicana
- Music
- Singers
- Symphony
- Trumpet
- Vihuela
- Violins



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