

## SPIRIT OF INDONESIA



### YEAR 7 - 10 – CURRICULUM GUIDES

#### AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

The lesson plan addresses the three elements of the Intercultural Understanding Curriculum:

- Recognising culture and developing respect
- Interacting and empathising with others
- Reflecting on intercultural experiences and taking responsibility

#### INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE

IB Diploma Programme Subject Brief 2019  
Individuals and societies: Social and cultural anthropology:

Areas of anthropological inquiry in this course are: belonging; classifying the world; communication, expression and technology; conflict; development; health, illness and healing; movement, time and space; production, exchange and consumption; and the body. Key anthropological concepts addressed in this lesson plan include: belief and knowledge, change, culture, identity and symbolism.

### OBJECTIVE

learn about Indonesian dance, culture and instruments

### RESOURCES

- Teacher laptop linked to display screen
- Free access to <https://soundinfusion.com.au/> arranged by teacher prior to class (5 min process)

### BACKGROUND - ⌚ 5 min

Indonesia has over 300 distinct cultural groups throughout the area, with their own language, beliefs, and dress. The national language, Bahasa Indonesian, is used for administrative affairs, courts, government and media, enabling all these cultures to exist as one nation. Most Indonesians have at least two languages, Bahasa and the language of their culture.

### DANCING VIDEO - ⌚ 10 min

- Show students this video of Indonesian dancing [Spirit of Indonesia](#)
- Ask them if they recognised any instrument sounds and list these on the board

### SOUND INFUSION - ⌚ 15 min

- Log in to Sound Infusion <https://soundinfusion.com.au/>
- Explain that to the class that instruments make their sound in various ways

- o idiophones, such as the xylophone, which produce sound by vibrating themselves;
- o membranophones, such as drums or kazoos, which produce sound by a vibrating membrane;
- o chordophones, such as the piano or cello, which produce sound by vibrating strings;
- o aerophones, such as the oboe, which produce sound by vibrating columns of air.
- Locate Indonesia on the map, and click play on the gambang to hear what it sounds like. This is one of the instruments heard in the video, often used as part of a gamelan orchestra to accompany dancers.
- Next, click on the Studio
- Select Indonesia and then find different types of instruments to arrange in the Studio with the class
- Save this file and when Maria visits, ask groups of students to try some dance moves that they have learnt with the arrangement.

### Extension: information about more instruments - ⌚ 15 min

Watch the clips to find out more about Indonesian instruments.

[Angklung](#) An instrument from the Sudanese region in Western Java, Indonesia made of bamboo tubes attached to a frame, carved to have a resonant pitch and are tuned to octaves.

[Talempong](#) A traditional music of the Minangkabau people of Western Sumatra, Indonesia. The talempong produce a sound consisting of interlocking rhythms.

[Sasando](#) Also called Sasandu from Sandu or Sanu, Sasando is a harp-like instrument traditional to Rote Island of East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The name sasando is derived from the Rote dialect word "sasandu", which means "vibrating" or "sounded instrument". The sasando has been known to the Rote people since the 7th century.