


Jazz

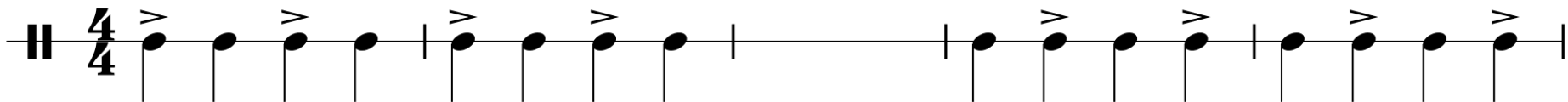
And everything else

Define Jazz (and some other words)

- Jazz –
- Call and Response –
- Improvisation –
- Syncopation –
- Subgenre –

Early Jazz

- The 1800's had a few sources which helped to develop early Jazz
 - African slave trade
 - Rhythms
 - Church music
 - Harmonies
 - European dance music (e.g. cakewalks) 
 - Rhythms and Harmonies
 - Early Cuban music
 - Rhythms

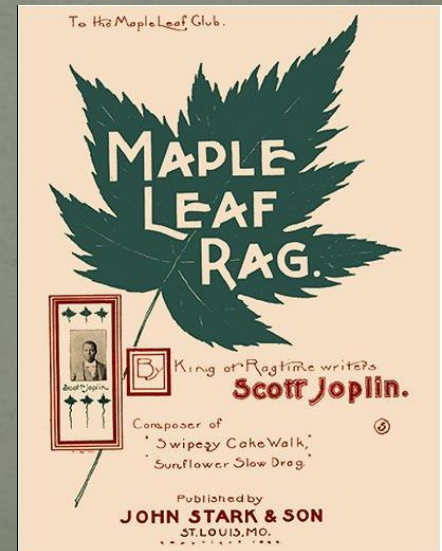


Around 1900



- With the Emancipation, freedom was now available to everyone.
- Black musicians were now able to perform.
- Start thinking about historical context.
- A few styles of music came about that helped to develop Jazz. These subgenres created diversity which appealed to a large number of people.

Ragtime

- To “Rag” means to syncopate.
- The form was meant to copy the popular marches of the time.
 - John Phillip Sousa was known for his marches.
- When you combine marches with syncopation, you get this: ■



Blues

- The name supposedly comes from “Blue Devils”
 - If you are sad and melancholy, you have the “Blue Devils”
 - We use the term “Blue” by itself today
- Traditionally, black musicians created the “Blues”
- The Blues are a form and a genre
 - Genre – the sad music sung by black musicians
 - Form – 12 bars, traditionally”
 - I I IV I IV IV I I V IV I V 
 - Variations are used to keep it interesting 

12-Bar Blues Chord Progression

The image displays a 12-bar blues chord progression in F major, written on two staves of music. Each staff contains six measures, with chords indicated by letter names above and Roman numerals below. The first staff shows measures 1 through 6, and the second staff shows measures 7 through 12. The progression follows the standard 12-bar blues formula: three measures of the tonic (F), one measure of the dominant seventh (F7), two measures of the subdominant seventh (Bb7), and a final two-measure cadence (C7, Bb7, F, F). A bracket under the last four measures (measures 9-12) is labeled 'Cadence'.

Measure	Chord	Roman Numeral
1	F	I ⁶
2	F	I ⁶
3	F	I ⁶
4	F7	I ⁷
5	Bb7	IV
6	Bb7	IV ⁷
7	F	I ⁶
8	F	I ⁶
9	C7	V ⁷
10	Bb7	IV ⁷
11	F	I ⁶
12	F	I ⁶

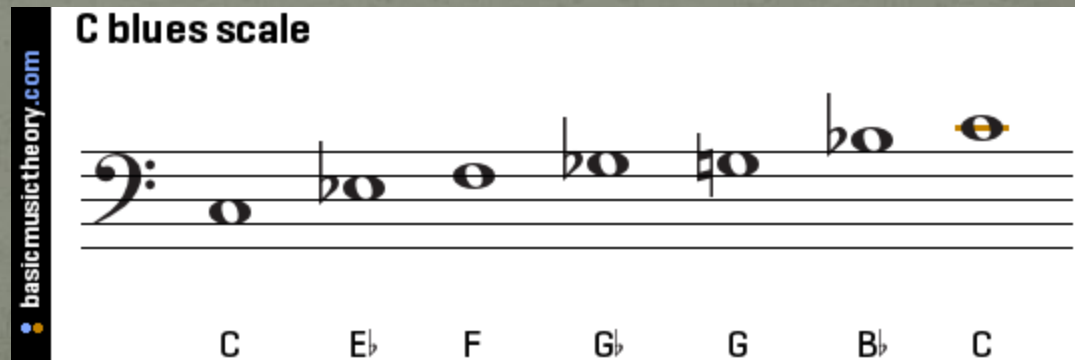
Cadence

Patterns in Music

- Why do we rely on certain patterns?
 - 4/4, 3/4?
 - The major scale?
 - 12 bar blues
 - Verse/Chorus
- Talk with a partner about why patterns are important in music.
- Share out.

More Blues

- The Blue note:
 - A variation of the Major Scale that creates the characteristic timbre.
 - The Blues Scale is 1 b3 4 b5 5 b7
- The Blues are a long lasting sound in American music.
- George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" – Classical Blues
- Many modern Jazz bands create and perform songs in the Blues style



Blues Artists

- Some modern day Blues musicians:
 - BB King
 - Eric Clapton
 - Bo Diddley
- More prominent than the musicians are the inspirations of blues, especially in guitar playing.



New Orleans Marching Bands

- Black musicians were organizing into marching bands that would walk through the streets playing a new style of music.
 - Dirges were typically used for funerals and other solemn occasions. ■
 - Upbeat music could be used to celebrate positive things. 📢
- New Orleans did not invent marching bands, but they helped change their purpose.

New Orleans history

- Why was New Orleans the birthplace of Jazz?



This is why:

- Tradition
 - New Orleans held a strong sense of tradition. The African, Carribean and European ideas were held close.
- Diversity
 - There were so many cultures present in the city.
- Poverty
 - Many musicians were poor. They did not study classical music. They were forced to create their own music.

Dixieland

- New Orleans Jazz was also referred to as Dixie, or Dixieland.
- Named after the south.
- Very similar to traditional New Orleans Jazz, but focuses on multiple musicians playing at the same time.

World War I and the Roaring Twenties

- One of the bloodiest wars in history.
 - People wanted something different.
 - Music was a rebellion.
- Organized crime, corruption, speakeasies, and brand new music helped to define a generation.
- Flappers



Just like every other generation

Every generation in modern history has tried to push the limits of music and culture in order to rebel against the government, their parents, and society as a whole.

Each generation tries to use shock as a way to gain recognition and notoriety.

Most of today's famous artists are better known for their strange dress/dance/words/attitude than for their music.

What did the elders say?

- Jazz was noise.
- Jazz influenced young people to dance provocatively.
- Jazz was not wholesome.
- Jazz was even likened to the Bolshevik movement in Russia.
- Jazz was dismissed because of its racial origins.



They continued roaring

- The US took the music of poor southern musicians and turned it into party music.
- Dancing to Jazz was now becoming popular.
- They believed that the prosperity of the 20's would never end.

Far reaching music

- Radio and Phonograph allowed Jazz to spread.
- Even when touring bands would not travel to a certain location, the music could still reach them.
- This turned the focus away from music that anyone could play.
- More talented individuals were gaining recognition, recording, and reaching a wide audience.

It all ended

- The great depression hit America hard.
- Despite poverty and unemployment, there are two things that people always found money for:
 - Alcohol
 - Music
- Some of the greatest musicians of the time still had to find other work. There weren't enough gigs to go around.

Swing

- Swing was defined by the way you emphasize rhythms.
- Think about the difference between walking and skipping.
 - Walking: even steps.
 - Skipping: uneven steps with more weight (emphasis) on one foot (note).
-



Big Band Era

- Swing style led to a new type of band.
- Why was it called the Big Band Era?

Answer:

- Because they were big bands
- Typically with this makeup:
 - 5 saxes
 - 4 trombones
 - 4 trumpets
 - Guitar
 - Bass
 - Drums
 - Piano
 - A few more as necessary
- Grand total: 17

Singers

- Big Bands also had singers take part.
- Musicians like Frank Sinatra were well known as popular singers.
- The “Rat Pack”:
 - Frank Sinatra
 - Dean Martin
 - Sammy Davis Jr.
 - Peter Lawford
 - Buddy Greco
 - Joey Bishop

More Big Band

- Swing was about movement and dance
- Many popular dance tunes are still used today in a lot of places.



- A whole new style of dance was created for the music.

Comparison

- Modern musicians still try to emulate the Swing sounds of the 30's 40's and 50's.
- Gordon Goodwin takes some of the most popular tunes and modernizes them.



Big Swing Names

- Count Basie
- Benny Goodman
- Glenn Miller
- Duke Ellington
- Artie Shaw
- Buddy Rich
- Tommy Dorsey

Swing Dance

World War II

- Why is music so important during war time?
- Discuss with a partner.
- Share out.

World War II

- The soldiers needed help.
- During downtime, the soldiers would hold dances with the locals (mostly in France).
- Most people around this time played instruments. It was accepted that a well-rounded education must include music and arts. This came from the Greeks.
- It was not hard to find enough musicians to fill the Big Bands.

Bebop

- Bebop was more of an artistic movement. Focus was put on the individual.

Big Bebop Names

- Miles Davis
- Dizzy Gillespie
- Charlie Parker
- Thelonious Monk
- John Coltrane

Improv

- What is it?
- How do you do it?
- Why?

Fusion

- As the name suggests, Fusion combined two popular styles of the time.
- As Jazz had started to diminish, musicians started to combine Rock into the mix.
- Fusion had:
 - Catchy melodies
 - “straight” rock rhythms, no swinging.
 - Electronic instruments like synthesizers.

Weather Report

- Fusion was never the most popular style, but a few bands found moderate success.
- Weather Report recorded and homage to Charlie Parker with “Birdland”



Funk

Notable Funk musicians

- George Clinton (and the Parliament Funkadelic, AKA P-Funk)
- Bootsy Collins
- Earth, Wind and Fire
- Sly and the Family Stone
- Kool and the Gang

Modern Jazz

- Define these terms:
 - Avant Garde
 - Progressive
- As with most “modern” things, it is still being defined, but the general traits hold true:
 - Rebellious
 - “Jamming” sound
 - Longer songs with less structure.



Neo Swing Revival

- The 90's created a temporary interest in the old Swing style.
- Bands such as:
 - Royal Crown Revue
 - Blue Light Special
 - Big Bad Voodoo Daddy
- Most elements of Swing were included, but styles like Punk, Ska, and Hip-Hop were sometimes included.