

MUS 100 - MUSIC APPRECIATION
DR. MONTALTO
STUDY GUIDE

TEST 1

Uses of Music

Religious

Patriotic

Ritual (graduation, parades, football games, etc.)

Entertainment (dances, movies, TV, ballet, opera, concerts, etc.)

Courtship - music plays a part, ritualistic or not, of courtship in most cultures

Medicinal - Music Therapy

Cultural aspects

Popular music (rock, rap, country, pop, etc.) - any type of music that is sold to the public as a commodity and is meant to appeal to the largest possible segment of society

Folk music - created largely by untrained musicians; reflects culture through use of traditional scales, rhythms, lyrical content. American folk music contains elements of mother country - Irish, African, French (Cajun), Mexican.

Art Music, Classical Music, Serious Music - music that reflects an historical tradition, composed and performed by highly trained musicians.

Art music of other countries sounds strange to our ears because we can not relate to its basic use of instruments, scales, etc. or its historical and cultural traditions.

Perception of Music

We appreciate music on different levels.

Cultural Conditioning - We appreciate what we have been taught to appreciate. Major influences are parents, later peers.

Sensory Level - reaches us through sense of hearing, appeals to *kinesthetic sense* (the sense of movement)

Associative Level - imagination and memories, film and television scores.

Associative level appeal is utilized by advertisers.

Personal symbolism - sad or happy memories are associated with songs.

“Musical” or Intellectual Level - few people reach this level. Requires knowledge of music in analytical terms.

Program music - instrumental music with a literary or pictorial idea attached to it

Absolute (Abstract) music - instrumental music with no meaning attached to it

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC

Pitch

Duration

Timbre

Dynamics

Texture

Form

Notation

Pitch

Standard tuning pitch - A-440

Lowest, highest audible pitch perceived by humans 12 - 20,000 Hz

Softest sound - limited by bodily noise Loudest sound - 150 db

Notation - Guido d'Arezzo invented staff, do-re-mi syllables

Melody - a series of individual notes heard as a coherent unit

Chord - group of notes sounding simultaneously, heard as a unity

 Triad - 3-note chord

Arpeggio - a chord played as individual notes

Harmony - a logical series of chords

Scales - major, minor

Diatonic scales have 2 types of intervals - half steps and whole steps. the major scale is a diatonic scale

1 1 ½ 1 1 1 ½ - the pattern of whole steps and half steps in a major scale

Music that revolves around a central pitch or chord is called *Tonal Music*

Duration

pulse or beat - the basic rhythmic unit

tempo - the rate of the pulse

meter - the grouping of beats into groups of 2, 3, 4 or other units

rhythm - the division or combination of beats into individual notes

Timbre - the type of sound used to convey a musical event

Complex sounds are made up of many simple sounds in different ratios which change over time

Instruments

 Woodwind (flute - the highest pitched woodwind, oboe, clarinet, bassoon - the lowest pitched woodwind), saxophone)

 Brass (French horn, trumpet - the highest pitched brass, trombone, tuba - the lowest pitched brass)

 Percussion (snare drum, tympani, xylophone, vibraphone, cymbals, gong)

 Strings (violin, viola, cello, bass)

 Keyboards (harpsichord, piano, organ, synthesizer)

 Harp

 Fretted instruments (guitar, electric guitar, electric bass, banjo, ukulele)

Dynamics - the volume level of a musical event

Italian is generally considered to be the international language of music.

p - piano - soft

f - forte - loud

mp - mezzo piano - medium soft

crescendo - to gradually grow louder; *decrescendo* - to gradually grow softer

Texture

Monophonic - a single, unaccompanied melodic line

Heterophonic - several versions of the same melody performed simultaneously

Homophonic - a primary melody with secondary accompaniment

Poliphonic - two or more interdependent melodies sounding simultaneously

Form - the structure of a musical work

We try to perceive patterns in our world

Music in which we cannot discern patterns is strange to our aesthetic sense. Repetition and return to the familiar makes music coherent.

Repetition is basic element of pop music. Inexact repetition is basic element of classical music until the 1900's. Classical music is built upon manipulation of patterns within patterns.

Common forms:

Theme and Variations

Song - a distinct musical form in which a poem is set to music

Strophic Song AAA

Modified Strophic Song AABA (commonly used in popular music)

Through-composed

Rondo form - ABACA, ABACABA

Sonata form - used in piano sonatas, symphonies, string quartets, other works from 1750-present

Multiple movements - Fast, Slow, Minuet (3/4 time, medium tempo), Fast

The first movement is said to be in *sonata allegro form*.

TEST 2

MUSICAL ERAS

Medieval	900-1400
Renaissance	1400-1600
Baroque	1600-1750
Classical	1750-1800
Romantic	1800-1900
20th Century Pre-War	1900-1950
Contemporary	1950-present

ANCIENT MUSIC

All music before 900 AD is referred to as *Ancient Music*.

Jubal is the first musician mentioned in the Bible. He is named as the Great-great-great-great grandson of Cand and the “father of all such as handle the harp and pipe.”

The oldest surviving notated music is the *Hurran Cult Song* from ancient Ugarit (called the Hittites in the Bible) - 1400 BC

The book of Psalms are the texts to pieces sung in the temple in Jerusalem.

There are several examples of music from ancient Greece and very few examples from Ancient Rome

Examples:

Hittite	Hurran Cult Song from Ancient Ugarit (1400 B.C.)
Greek	<i>First Delphic Hymn to Apollo</i> (130 B. C.)

MEDIEVAL ERA (900-1400)

Theocentric (God-centered) world view

Medieval music developed from existing Jewish chant

Earliest composers of “notated” music were generally anonymous monks

Guido d’Arezzo - 11th century theorist, teacher - invented staff, Guidonian hand, Do-Re-Mi syllables

Vocal music predominates - Music used in celebration of the *Mass* is some of the earliest notated music in Christian era.

The Mass: Ordinary - text which is the same in all Masses

Proper - text which changes for each Mass

Monophony - Gregorian chant; a single, unaccompanied melodic line

Polyphony - addition of a second or third melodic line

Composers included Leonin, Perotin, Machaut

Examples:

Anonymous
Pérotin (1190-1225)

Gregorian Chant: *Puer natus est nobis*
3-voice Polyphony: *Alleluia, Nativitas*

RENAISSANCE ERA (1400-1600)

Renaissance means “rebirth”

Anthropocentric (man-centered) rather than Theocentric (God-centered) world view

Power shifted from church to courts

Ancient Greece & Rome looked at as models

Opportunities for music - marriages, court chapels

Art glorified man in perfect form, without blemishes

Harmony - triad established as basic sound

Polyphony becomes most used texture

Growth of instrumental music

Lute (guitar-like instrument played with quill or fingernails), harpsichord, organ

Indoor (soft) and outdoor (loud) instruments - the “racket” was an outdoor instrument

Renaissance secular vocal music included the madrigal, carol and the *ballett*, which used “nonsense” syllables

Examples:

Josquin des Prez (1440-1521)

Absalon, fili mi

Thomas Morley (1557-1602)

Ballett: *Sing We and Chant It*

Giovanni Gabrieli (1553-1612)

In ecclesiis

BAROQUE ERA (1600-1750)

Kapellmeister court conductor, town music director

Rhythm - push towards first beat

Tonal system replaces modal system

Modern system of tuning becomes standard

Baroque forms

Opera (“works”) - originated in Florence, c. 1600 under Vincenzo Galileo

Aria - song-like melodic style used to exhibit singer’s skills and/or to develop character

Recitative - declamatory melodic style used to develop plot and/or present dialogue

Cantata - religious music featuring soloists, chorus, instrumentals; important in German Lutheran services

Oratorio - similar to opera, but no costumes or staging

Concerto grosso - a work for small group of soloists and orchestra in 3 movements (fast-slow-fast)

Fugue - an instrumental work in which a theme is passed from instrument to instrument

ANTONIO VIVALDI (1678-1741), Italy

Music director at Ospitale della Pietà (a girls' orphanage) for 36 years

Highly prolific composer

GEORG FRIDERIC HANDEL (1685-1759), Germany

Forced into law by barber father. Switched to music after father's death. Played violin in opera orchestra, later harpsichordist (conductor)

Worked for King George I of England

Well-traveled, cosmopolitan composer who wrote in every form in the Baroque Era, including 40 operas, 25 oratorios

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH (1685-1750), Germany

Raised by older brother after being orphaned. Trained as church organist.

Had 20 children, many died in infancy.

Kapellmeister at Church of St. Thomas in Leipzig

Great consolidator, not innovator

Works for harpsichord, organ, solo strings, orchestra, cantatas (over 200), two Passion settings, B minor Mass, *Art of Fugue*, *Musical Offering*, *Well-Tempered Clavier*

Examples:

Antonio Vivaldi

Concerto for 2 Trumpets and Strings in C Major

Georg Frederic Handel

"For Unto Us" from *Messiah*

Johann Sebastian Bach

Brandenburg Concerto #5 in D, Movt. 1

CLASSICAL ERA (1750-1800)

American Revolution, French Revolution, Industrial Revolution led to rise of middle class

"Age of Enlightenment" - Scientific "rational" thought in economics, physics, etc.

Interest of Greek ideal of democracy resulted in Greek revival in architecture, Greek meter and style of poetry, expository instead of sentimental prose, middle class subjects in novels, Greek and Roman themes in paintings

Concentration on form predominates musical thought

Music starts to move out of courts.

Middle class formed new audience; construction of concert halls, opera houses

New instruments - piano (pianoforte), clarinet construction
Mannheim orchestra set standard for players in Europe
Use of a conductor becomes standard
Standard classical orchestra includes woodwinds, horns, strings

Texture - melody supported by harmony (homophonic); polyphony avoided
Melody - more memorable, “motivic”, symmetrical
Harmony - tonic/dominant, used structurally
Piano replaces harpsichord as main keyboard instrument

Classical Forms

Symphony - 4 movement work for orchestra in sonata form
Concerto - work for soloist and orchestra in sonata form
Solo sonata
String quartet - work for 2 violins, viola, cello in sonata form

JOSEF HAYDN (1732-1809), Austria

Kapellmeister at Esterhazy court in Eisenstadt, near Vienna

Widely published and performed (including New York), honorary degree by Oxford University.

104 symphonies, over 80 string quartets, operas

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (1756-1791), Austria

As a child, he toured Europe with his sister

Could play a work after hearing it once

Composed over 600 compositions in all forms

Examples:

Josef Haydn

Symphony #104 in D Major, Movt. 1

Wolfgang Mozart

Piano Concerto #23 in A Major, Movt. 1

Queen of the Night Aria from *The Magic Flute*

TEST 3

ROMANTIC ERA (1800-1900)

Freedom of expression dominates form

Interest in fantasy, exoticism locales

Growth of orchestra (20-60/Classical, 100+/Romantic)

Development of virtuoso techniques, esp. Piano and Violin

Tempo - pulse is obscured through use of *rubato* - the speeding up and slowing down of pulse

Freelance composers

Romantic forms - symphony, program symphony, overture, incidental music, symphonic poem, art song, song cycle

New instruments - English horn, contrabassoon, valved brass instruments, percussion section

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (1770-1827), Germany

Alcoholic father, mother died of syphilis, one of 7 children, four died early

Father wanted him to be the next Mozart

Studied with Haydn, Salieri

Transitional figure between Classical and Romantic Eras

Compositions include 9 symphonies, 11 overtures, incidental music for plays, violin concertos, 5 piano concertos, 30 piano sonatas

Beethoven's music reflects his personality, his thoughts on his philosophy of life, his reactions to his deafness - started when he was 28, total by 1820.

ROBERT SCHUMANN (1810-1856), Germany

Wanted to be piano virtuoso until he ruined finger.

Married Clara Wieck (daughter of his piano teacher) - met when he 18, she 9

Nervous breakdown 4 years after marriage.

14 years later, attempted suicide by throwing himself into Rhine, self-committed to asylum.

Died 2 years later. Clara survived him 40 years.

FRANZ LISZT (1811-1886), Hungary

Considered to be the greatest pianist of his day.

At age 36 he quit performing to be composer, court conductor for Grand Duke at Weimar.

In 1861 he left Weimar to go to Rome for religious studies (age 50)

In 1865 he became a monk

RICHARD WAGNER (1813-1883), Germany

One of the most controversial composers in history. His operas and artistic philosophy influenced musicians, poets, playwrights, painters.

Was sure of his place in history. Ruthless. Strongly German nationalist, anti-Jewish.

Designed opera house in Bayreuth, funded by King Ludwig of Bavaria and donations from Wagner fan clubs.

Thought that all arts (music, drama, dance, painting) should be combined, controlled by one individual

CLAUDE DEBUSSY (1862-1918), France

Impressionist composer

Studied at Paris Conservatory

Influenced by oriental music

Attempted suicide of mistress and first wife

Descriptive titles of music, but usually no program

Stress on tone color, atmosphere, improvisatory quality

Examples:

Ludwig von Beethoven

Symphony #9, Movt. 4

Robert Schumann

Frauenliebe und Leben, #4, 5

Franz Liszt

Six Grand Etudes after Paganini, #3: "La Campanella"

Richard Wagner

The Twilight of the Gods, Act III: Immolation Scene

Claude Debussy

Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun"

20TH CENTURY PRE-WAR (1900-1950)

Radical changes in science, politics, art: Darwin, Freud, Einstein, Marx, photography, phonograph, Picasso (distortion), Kandinsky (abstract)

New approaches to pitch, rhythm, timbres

Each new work embodies a new system of organization. In past, composers relied upon listener's awareness - conscious or not - of general principles. 20th century music sets up new rules for each composition, sometimes within a single composition.

Different composers sometimes seem to use different languages

New tone colors - growth of percussion section, vibraphone, xylophone, marimba, exotic instruments; melodic brass, use of mutes, glissando, sul ponticello, fluttertongue, harmonics, typewriters, sirens, automobile brake drums, Theremin

New chord structures - two or more chords at once, chords built on structures other than triads

The phonograph is the most important technological development in history of music.

Changed society from a culture of music producers to a culture of music consumers.

IGOR STRAVINSKY (1882-1971), Russia

Most influential composer of 20th century; created works that were instantly added to the standard repertoire.

Born in small town near St. Petersburg, Russia. Father was opera singer.

Studied law at University of St. Petersburg

Commissioned by Sergei Diaghilev, director of Ballet Russe to write ballet

May 29, 1913 - *La Sacre du Printemps* (The Rite of Spring) premiered in Paris, riot followed

ARNOLD SCHOENBERG (1874-1951), Austria

1908 abandoned tonality, emancipation of dissonance

1921 invented 12-tone system. - mathematical manipulation of pitches. Moved to U.S., taught at UCLA, lived few blocks from Stravinsky.

Sprechstimme (speech-voice)

Expressionism - Reaction against French Impressionism.

Whereas Impressionism depicts outward appearances, Expressionism depicts inner feelings of human psyche. Rejected “prettiness”, preoccupied with death, anguish, conscious attempt to shock audience

BÉLA BARTÓK (1881-1945), Hungary.

Father died when Béla was 7, mother was itinerant schoolteacher, taught him piano.

1907-1934 taught piano at alma mater, Budapest Academy of Music.

More popular as pianist than composer in his lifetime.

Authority on peasant music of Magyars, Rumanians, Slovaks, Turks, Arabs of North Africa. Strongly influenced by folk music. Felt that scales used for folk melodies as well as changes of meter could be adapted to create a contemporary style. Bartók felt that folk music originated in, and was, the ultimate expression of the “soul” of a people.

AARON COPLAND (1900-1990), Born in Brooklyn of Russian-Jewish parents.

Discovered music by self, not pushed by parents.

Studied with Nadia Boulanger in Paris.

Early 1930’s wrote serious, highly dissonant works

Great Depression brought on change of style. Anti-elitist, more accessible. Simplified style, used jazz, cowboy songs, folk tunes in order to reach wider, “common” audience

Texture is transparent, simplified harmonies, tonal, percussive orchestration.

Examples:

Igor Stravinsky

Le Sacre du Printemps, Part 1, Excerpt

Arnold Schoenberg

Pierrot Lunaire, #1

Bela Bartok

Music for Strings, Percussion and Celeste, Movt. 3

Aaron Copland

Fanfare for the Common Man

CONTEMPORARY (1950-PRESENT)

World War II, advances in technology, and rejection of the past led to redefinition of music

Major developments:

- 1) Use of the element of chance in the composition and performance of music.
- 2) Use of technology led to the development of electronic music.
- 3) Increased use of twelve-tone system, including the extension of techniques into the organization of other dimensions of music - serialism.
- 4) Composition of music in which tone color, texture, dynamics and rhythm are as important as pitch - liberation of sound.
- 5) Use of mixed-media, theatrical elements.
- 6) Return to tonality in Minimalist and Neo-Romantic music.
- 7) Computer music.

Composers move from style to style, sometimes within a work - influence of Ives.

Freedom of rhythm, pitch, led to developments of new notation, graphic scores, proportional notation.

Use of new pitch resources (microtones, new scales, tone clusters)

Unconventional instruments and techniques.

Serialism - the extension of 12-tone techniques to all elements of music. Total serialism leads to random sounding music, but each note, tone color, rhythm tightly organized.

PIERRE BOULEZ (1925-), France

Director of New York Philharmonic in 1970's after Leonard Bernstein; well-recorded conductor.

One of first serialist composers

Former Director of IRCAM, Paris

Highly complex, "intellectual" music

Boulez feels that a work is never complete; constantly revises works

KRYSZTOF PENDERECKI (1933-), Poland

Late 1950's avant-garde emerged in Poland after revolt against Stalinism. Serialism, electronic music, etc. possible.

Studied music privately, then at University of Cracow, graduated in 1958.

1959 won first, second and third tie in composition contest sponsored by Polish Union of Composers

Early music explores sonic capabilities of traditional instruments

Later works are in *Neo-Romantic* style

JOHN ADAMS (1947-)

Minimalism - Attempt to capture audience. Reaction against “elitist” serial music. Serial music was too complex for listener, unpopular with many musicians, difficult to perform w/expression, cold.

Simplification of harmonic, melodic concepts, return to tonality, return to feeling of pulse. Trance, hypnotic, related to transcendental meditation. New Age, pop music influenced by minimalist music. Terry Riley, Steve Reich, Philip Glass, John Adams

Examples:

Pierre Boulez

Anthemes II

Krzysztof Penderecki

De Natura Sonoris No. 1

Credo

John Adams

Short Ride in a Fast Machine

TEST 4

AMERICAN POPULAR MUSIC INFLUENCES

Tin Pan Alley/Broadway

African-American

English/Irish

TIN PAN ALLEY/BROADWAY

Minstrel shows (1840's) used set performers; included a middle section (olio) which used rotating acts

Phonograph - 1877 Thomas Edison

1843 - Virginia Minstrels (NY) included Dan Emmett - composed *Dixie*

Christy's Minstrels featured Stephen Foster songs

After Civil War, black troupes started; with performers continuing tradition of performing in blackface

Operettas - short comic opera meant to appeal to popular audience; used opera singing style

American music publishing centered at Tin Pan Alley in theatre district of New York

Music publishers were originally salesman - Marks sold buttons; Fiest sold corsets;

Witmark sold water filters

T.B. Harms (1880's) solicited vaudeville performers to sing works he published; "Song Stooge" planted in audience to encourage familiarity with new songs

Vaudeville - variety of acts rotating nightly; developed from olio section of Minstrel shows

Cabarets - similar to vaudeville, but no stage; more intimate setting than vaudeville

Belter/crooner, use of microphone; Jolson/belter, Crosby/crooner

Tin Pan Alley began to out in 1950s due to the increasing popularity of rock & roll.

Tin Pan Alley composers included Irving Berlin (1888-1989 - lived to be 101) - *White Christmas*, *God Bless America*; George Gershwin - *Summertime*; Cole Porter, Harold Arlen - *Over the Rainbow*

Jerome Kern 1885-1945; trained in NY & Europe; first works produced in London; moved to Hollywood in 1930's; *Showboat* - 1927 (w/Oscar Hammerstein II) first true musical - serious drama concerning racism, gambling addiction, marital problems; *Old Man River*, *Can't Help Lovin' dat Man*

Famous Broadway Musical collaborators

Music

George Gershwin

Richard Rodgers

Leonard Bernstein

Lyrics

Ira Gershwin

Oscar Hammerstein II, Lorenz Hart

Stephen Sondheim (also a composer)

First rock oriented musical - *Bye, Bye Birdie*

Rock operas - following the Beatles' *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*, other concept albums were created, including *Tommy* (The Who) and *Jesus Christ, Superstar* (Andrew Lloyd Webber)

Examples:

Camptown Races

Stephen Foster

1860's Popular music

Swanee

George Gershwin, performed by Al Jolson

Tin Pan Alley song

Ol' Man River from *Showboat*

Jerome Kern, Oscar Hammerstein II, performed by William Warfield
from the first Broadway Musical

AFRICAN-AMERICAN INFLUENCES

Slaves brought from West Africa - Gold Coast, Ivory Coast

Elements of African Music

Communalism

Music has goal besides entertainment (birth, puberty rites, hunting trips)

Dance & music tied - body used as instrument

Call & response

Improvisation

Additive rhythm

"Dirty" tone - rattles (bottle tops on drums), buzz, growls

Coast of GA & SC retained African culture more strongly than inland

Latin - Catholics (Spanish & French) imported slaves; slaves identified saints w/multiple deities of African religion

Protestant (British) were slave owners; originally converted slaves to Christianity, taught to read

19th century - slaves forbidden from church, African instruments outlawed

"Field Holler" - music sung in fields

African Music Characteristics

Blue notes

Tone production

Motor rhythm

Syncopation

Swing feel (related to ritual music in 5/4? - speed up 5 and you get 3+2 swing feel)

Improvisation

Heterophony

RAGTIME

First rags were vocal, grew out of minstrel tradition

Piano rags developed in saloons, bordellos. Later were alternative to middle-class home piano music

Player piano helped to popularize ragtime

Scott Joplin (1868-1917) Texarkana, TX. Formal training, wrote rags, operetta

Ragtime died with Scott Joplin - the same year the first jazz recording was made

Example:

Maple Leaf Rag

Scott Joplin

BLUES

Epic ballads imported from Britain; African-Americans copied, but substituted legendary heroes, villains and events from black culture (*John Henry, Frankie and Johnny*)

Blues had AAB form

Lyrics had sexual double entendre

1890's folklore scholars witness blues in workplace and in bars in Deep South, also TX and LA

Mississippi Delta Blues (Rural Blues)

After Civil War blacks outnumbered whites in Delta 7:1; forestry, levee construction, cotton provided employment

David Evans, Paul Oliver and others trace Delta blues to Dockery's Plantation in Sunflower County, MS

Charley Patton is thought to be the "father of Delta blues"; born 1881 near Jackson; worked at Dockery's Plantation 1897-1928/29; recorded when he was 40;

"bottleneck" guitar; taught Robert Johnson, Howlin' Wolf

Record companies were based in North

Birmingham, Montgomery had blues tradition, but were ignored northern companies

Atlanta - Charlie Lincoln, Blind Willie McTell; Dallas - Blind Lemon Jefferson, Lonnie Johnson, both originally from Louisiana

Louisville, KY - jug band (later Memphis); jug, kazoo, washboard, Jew's harp, harmonica

Memphis - Beale Street - W.C. Handy; TOBA (Theater Owner's Booking Agency),

owned by Anthony Barrasso, booked blacks into theaters catering to black patrons;

underpaid, squalid working conditions, but only employment in many cases; Sam

Phillips recording studio

"Race Records" - originally a blues label, later a generic term for rhythm and blues recordings

Chicago - World War I caused booming industry, partly due to reduction of European immigrants; blacks moved North to Chicago (also Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York) for employment; urban blues develops

1940 - *Billboard* changes “race record” category to “rhythm and blues”
Phil and Leonard Chess (bar owners) start Chess Records and Checker Records - Muddy Waters, Chuck Berry other important blues artists

Examples:

<i>Louisiana/Field Song from Senegal</i>	Henry Ratcliff/Bakari-Badji Rural Blues/Traditional African music
<i>Thrill Me Baby</i>	Lil’ Son Jackson Rural Blues
<i>Hoochie Coochie Man</i>	Muddy Waters (McKinley Morganfield) Urban Blues

JAZZ

Creole and black elements of New Orleans culture

Synthesis of jazz - black/white elements

texture; improvisation; scales; harmony; instrumentation; notation; rhythm

Spread of jazz to other areas

National and regional bands

Live music on radio

Paul Whiteman – called the “King of Jazz”; had high society dance band in 1920s-30s

William “Count” Basie 1904-1984 - took over Bennie Mouten’s band

Benny Goodman 1919-1986 - integrated band (Teddy Wilson, piano and Lionel Hampton, vibes); small group

Duke Ellington 1899-1975 - NAACP scholarship to Pratt Institute of Art; Cotton Club (Harlem) - extended forms; wrote for specific members; Billy Strayhorn

Glenn Miller 1904-1944 - Chattanooga Choo-Choo - first million seller

Causes of decline of big bands

ASCAP and BMI double rates

AFM strikes

Non-union performers signed

Players drafted

Musical taste of players, audience diverge

Bebop - Dizzy Gillespie (1917-1992); Charlie Parker (1920-1955); based on solos against Tin Pan Alley tunes, chord changes; Harlem, also 52nd Street, NY

Fusion

“Light jazz” - George Benson, Kenny G

Examples:

<i>Heebie Jeebies</i>	Louis Armstrong and The Hot Fives - 1926 Early Jazz
<i>Dardanella</i>	Paul Whiteman 1920's Dance music
<i>Take the "A" Train</i>	Duke Ellington 1940's Big Band Swing
<i>In The Mood</i>	Glenn Miller 1940's Big Band Swing
<i>I've Got You Under My Skin</i>	Frank Sinatra, written by Cole Porter 1940's Swing Vocalist, Tin Pan Alley song
<i>Airegin</i>	Miles Davis Bebop
"Red" from <i>Aura</i>	Miles Davis - 1989 Fusion

COUNTRY MUSIC

Anglo-American, male, working class/poor South

Potato famine in Ireland - 1.6 million immigrants to US, Europe; indentured servants

Ballad - narrative song that tells a story.

"Child ballad" - Francis James Child (1825-96) published 305 English and Scottish ballads (based on oral tradition) in 10 volumes - 1882-1898

Broadside ballad - printed on large single sheets

Instruments - same as delta blues - fiddle, bagpipe, banjo (African), guitar (Spanish)

Atlanta was first center of country music (WSB, March, 1922 was first radio station in South)

Ralph Peer recorded John Carson, fiddler, for General Phonograph Co. (Okeh label) because of success of black blues vocalist

Grand Ole Opry

1922 WBAP, Fort Worth - "Barn Dance"

1924 WLS, Chicago - "National Barn Dance"; George Hay, announcer, heard folk music at a funeral in Arkansas

1945 National Life & Accident Insurance Co. started similar show on WSM, Nashville, hired Hay to announce

Hay was "The Solemn Old Judge", featured locals playing "for the thrill of being on the radio"; NBC picks up feed from Nashville, puts show following Metropolitan Opera broadcast; in parody, Hay calls his show the "Grand Ole Opry"; Ryman Auditorium; moved to Opryland, USA in 1975; now back at renovated Ryman

Carter family (A.P., Sara, Maybelle)

Western Swing - Bob Willis, Bill Boyd

Hank Williams (yodel), Chet Atkins, Les Paul (solid body guitar, talk box, multitrack recorder)

Bakersfield, CA; competed with Nashville in 1960's; Merle Haggard, Buck Owens; Academy of Country Music

Austin - 1970s “outlaw country”; Wayland Jennings, Willie Nelson (1933, Fort Worth) originally known as songwriter (*Funny How Times Slips Away, Crazy*)

Crossover - 1970s - melding of country and rock - *Eagles*

Examples:

Strathsprey & Reel

Fiddle Sticks

Traditional Irish music

Sweet Fern

The Carter Family - 2/14/29

Early Country music

Jig

Bill Boyd & His Cowboy Ramblers - 4/9/38

Western Swing

THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY ROCK

Developed from merger of Western Swing and Rhythm & Blues

Big Joe Turner, Chicago

Sam Philips - Memphis

Rocket 88 - Jackie Brenston & Ike Turner’s Kings of Rhythm (Turner from Clarksdale, MS)

Alan Freed, Cleveland - first person to apply the term “Rock and Roll” to a style of music; convicted of receiving payola

Bill Haley - Detroit; Western Swing Band, Bill Haley and the Comets in 1951; 1954 *Shake, Rattle & Roll*; 1954 *Rock Around the Clock*

New Orleans - Cosimo Matassa; Antoine “Fats” Domino; Little Richard (Richard Penniman)

1953 Elvis Presley records with Sun Records

Atlantic Records, R&B label founded in 1948 by sons of Turkish diplomat (Ahmet Ertegun)

Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller signed as songwriters--Coasters, Drifters, Willie May “Big Mama” Thornton *Hound Dog* covered by Elvis also *Jailhouse Rock*, other Elvis tunes

Phil Spector - created own sound; “wall of sound”

Examples:

How High the Moon

Les Paul & Mary Ford - 3/51

1950’s Pop

Shake, Rattle & Roll

Big Joe Turner - 2/15/54

1950’s Rhythm and Blues

Maybelline

Chuck Berry - 1955, written by C. Berry, Russ Fratto, Alan Freed

1950’s Rock and Roll

See You Later, Alligator

Bill Haley - 1955
1950's Rock and Roll

Hound Dog

Elvis Presley - 8/56, written by Leiber, Stoller
1950's Rock and Roll

The British Invasion

1964 - American rock ruled by major record companies

Beatles formed by John Lennon (1941) in 1956 as Blackjacks, later Quarry Men (skiffle group), Paul McCartney (1942) added in 1957, Stu Sutcliffe (bassist), George Harrison added later. Ringo Starr joined when Pete Best fired. Toured Hamburg, played Cavern Club

Brian Epstein (record store owner) cleaned up image

Signed to EMI/Parlophone in 1962; *Love Me Do/P.S. I Love You* recorded in September
I Want to Hold Your Hand released in America in January, 1964 (Capitol didn't want to release)

Appeared on Ed Sullivan in February, 1964

Other groups

Rolling Stones, Kinks, Animals (Eric Burdon), Who (*Tommy*), Dave Clark Five, Yardbirds (Jimmy Page, Eric Clapton, Jeff Beck)

Examples:

I Want to Hold Your Hand

Beatles - 10/63, released in US 1/64
1960's British Invasion Rock

Sgt. Pepper/A Day in the Life

Beatles - 1967
from "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Heart's Club Band"

Motown

Started in Detroit by Berry Gordy Jr. - first African-American owned major label

San Francisco

Beatnik/Hippie cultures emerged in 50's and 60's San Francisco

Psychedelic music - Jimi Hendrix, Jefferson Airplane; electronic music influence

Los Angeles

Beach Boys, Byrds, Eagles

1970s - DIVERSE STYLES EMERGE

Southern Rock

Allman Brothers, Lynard Skynard

Folk Rock

Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, Joanie Mitchell, James Taylor

Heavy Metal

Black Sabbath, Led Zeppelin

Art Rock

Emerson Lake & Palmer, Genesis, Moody Blues, Yes

Disco

Donna Summer, KC and the Sunshine Band, Bee Gees

1980s - NEW WAVE, RAP

Rapper's Delight by the Sugarhill Gang – First successful rap hit

1990s - ALTERNATIVE, ACOUSTIC ROCK, GRUNGE