

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Section \_\_\_\_\_

## **Spirituals**

In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries Africans were captured from their native countries and forced to work in the southern states of America as slaves. Although they did not have many personal possessions, they did have their \_\_\_\_\_. Many slave owners did not allow their slaves to speak to each other, so the slaves would communicate using \_\_\_\_\_ and songs. These songs, called \_\_\_\_\_, were religious in nature and described hope for a better life.

## **Ragtime**

After slavery was abolished in 1865, many freed slaves still had trouble finding work. Some \_\_\_\_\_ (mixed race of white slave owners and black female slaves) had received musical training as children and became traveling musicians. Others joined variety shows known as vaudeville. This is where an upbeat music called \_\_\_\_\_ became popular. It fused African and European musical styles and used syncopated or “ragged” rhythms. “The Entertainer” is a famous ragtime song by \_\_\_\_\_, an African American composer.

## **Blues**

Blues music also originated in southern African American communities in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was a blend of African work songs, spirituals, and field chants. The blues is characterized by its chord progression, the use of flattened or “blue notes”, and its \_\_\_\_\_ lyrics. \_\_\_\_\_ was a blues composer and musician known as the “Father of the Blues” and greatly popularized this art form in America. \_\_\_\_\_ was a famous blues singer loved by black and white Americans.

## ***WORD BANK***

creoles	music	melancholy	spirituals	Bessie Smith
W. C. Handy	Scott Joplin	drums	ragtime	

# Jazz

In the early 1900s, the port city of \_\_\_\_\_, Louisiana was still heavily influenced by the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ cultures. It also became a culture melting pot during the early days of immigration. A new style of music called \_\_\_\_\_ emerged. It was similar to ragtime music, but used swung notes and \_\_\_\_\_ (inventing music in the moment). As black families moved away from the south into northern cities like New York and Chicago, jazz and blues music's popularity spread. By the 1920s, black and white Americans took an interest in jazz and blues. **Louis Armstrong** was a famous trumpet player, singer, and jazz musician from New Orleans.

Soon jazz and blues music was recorded and broadcast across the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ella Fitzgerald**, a famous jazz singer, was known for her \_\_\_\_\_ (vocal improvisation that uses non-sense syllables to imitate instruments). In the 1930s a new music called \_\_\_\_\_ emerged and many people attended \_\_\_\_\_ to hear big bands play this popular genre. Big bands were heavily influenced by jazz music and consisted of 12-25 musicians playing brass, woodwind, and percussion instruments. **Cab Calloway**, **Duke Ellington**, **Benny Goodman**, and **Glenn Miller** were famous composers and big band leaders.

Over the next decades, jazz continued to evolve and a new style called \_\_\_\_\_ emerged. This form of jazz had fast tempos, complicated rhythms and harmonies, and virtuosic improvisations. **Charlie Parker** (saxophone player) and **Dizzie Gillespie** (trumpet player) were pioneers in this style.

Jazz and blues are purely \_\_\_\_\_ art forms and are still influencing many musical genres today including \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

## WORD BANK

American	improvisation	dance halls	scat singing	Spanish
hip-hop	swing	New Orleans	jazz	French
R&B	radio	bebop	pop	