

GOSPEL

_____ (from the English gospel: evangel) is a musical style with religious origins created in the _____ among the African-American population. The English word is an evolution of "godspell," which can be interpreted as "good story" or "good news."

Gospel music dates back to the early 17th _____. Hymns and songs were often performed in a _____ style, heavily influenced by traditional African music. Most churches relied on clapping and foot-stomping as rhythmic accompaniment. Much of the singing was done "a cappella."

One characteristic of African life was the importance placed on music and dance. Between 1720 and 1750, _____ the Great Awakening spread through the American colonies. This led to a strong demand for livelier music in religious services. The new hymns of the movement utilized religious poems as substitutes for biblical psalms.

Thus, traditional African music began blending _____ with _____ the Christian music taught by slave owners.

In the early 19th century, the most emblematic song type emerged: the spiritual. The term _____ appears to designate the religious folk songs of African Americans.

The term "gospel song" first appeared in 1874.

Original gospel songs were written and composed by authors such as George F. Root, Philip Bliss, Charles H. Gabriel, William Howard Doane, and Fanny Crosby. Gospel music publishing houses emerged. The advent of _____ in the 1920s greatly expanded the audience for gospel music. After World War II, gospel music transitioned to large auditoriums, and gospel concerts became quite elaborate.

Traditional gospel is predominantly found in the United States and is usually performed by a choir, which can include one or more soloists. Traditional themes prevail.

_____ gospel is now considered an evolution of traditional gospel from African-American evangelical churches in the United States. It often incorporates more pronounced drums, electric guitars, and, frequently, dances and choreography rivaling large-scale shows. _____ design (sets and lighting) plays an increasingly significant role.

Sources: <https://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%C3%B2spel>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gospel_music

call and response

radio

stage

United States

gospel

traditional

slavery

spiritual

century

africans