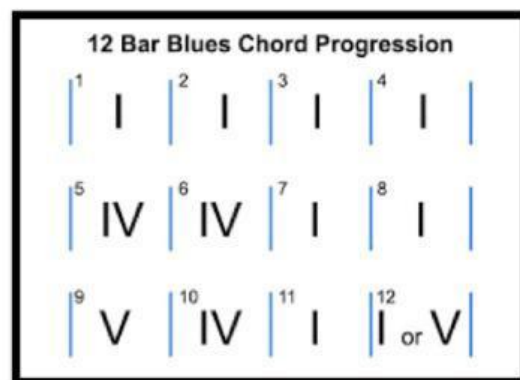


BLUES: Key features:

- 4/4 time
- 12 bar blues progression
- 3-line verse structure
- Blues notes/ blues scale
 - Slow tempo
 - Sad lyrics
- Use of harmonica (esp in acoustic blues)



Blues is a style of music evolving from African American spirituals/ work songs and noted for its melancholy sound. Blues originated in the US (Deep South) in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Backwater Blues – Bessie Smith



1. When it rains five days and the sky turns dark as night, when it
 2. I woke up this morn-in' can't e-ven get out my door, I woke
 3. Then they rowed a lit-tle boat a - bout five miles 'cross the pond, then they

6 rains five days and the sky turns dark as night, there is
 up this morn-in' can't e - ven get out my door, there's e -
 rowed a lit - tle boat a - bout five miles 'cross the pond, I packed

10 trou-ble tak - ing place in the low lands at night.
 nough trouble to make a poor girl won - der where she wan - na go.
 all my clo - thes throwed in and they rowed me a - long.



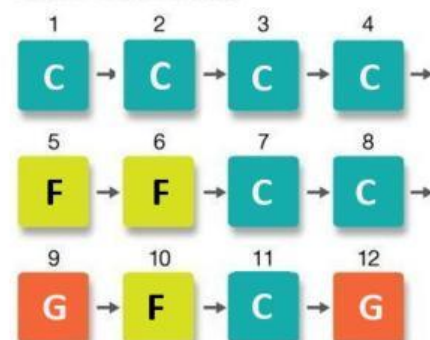
3 o'clock in the morning blues – BB King

Well now it's three o'clock in the morning and I can't even close my eyes
 Three o'clock in the morning baby and I can't even close my eyes
 Can't find my baby and I can't be satisfied

I've looked around me and my baby she can't be found
 I've looked all around me, people and my baby she can't be found
 You know if I don't find my baby I'm going down to the Golden Ground

Goodbye, everybody I believe this is the end
 Oh goodbye everybody I believe this is the end
 I want you to tell my baby Tell her please please forgive me

The 12-Bar Blues





"C Jam Blues" is a jazz standard composed in 1942 by Duke Ellington. As the title suggests, the piece follows a **twelve-bar blues** form in the key of C major. The main tune is extremely easy to play, with the entire melody featuring only two notes: G and C.

In between renditions of this tune, players improvise their own solos. Tunes are based on the **blues scale** which include flattened 'blues' notes to give it that bluesy feel.

Intro



Riff



Melody 1



Melody 2



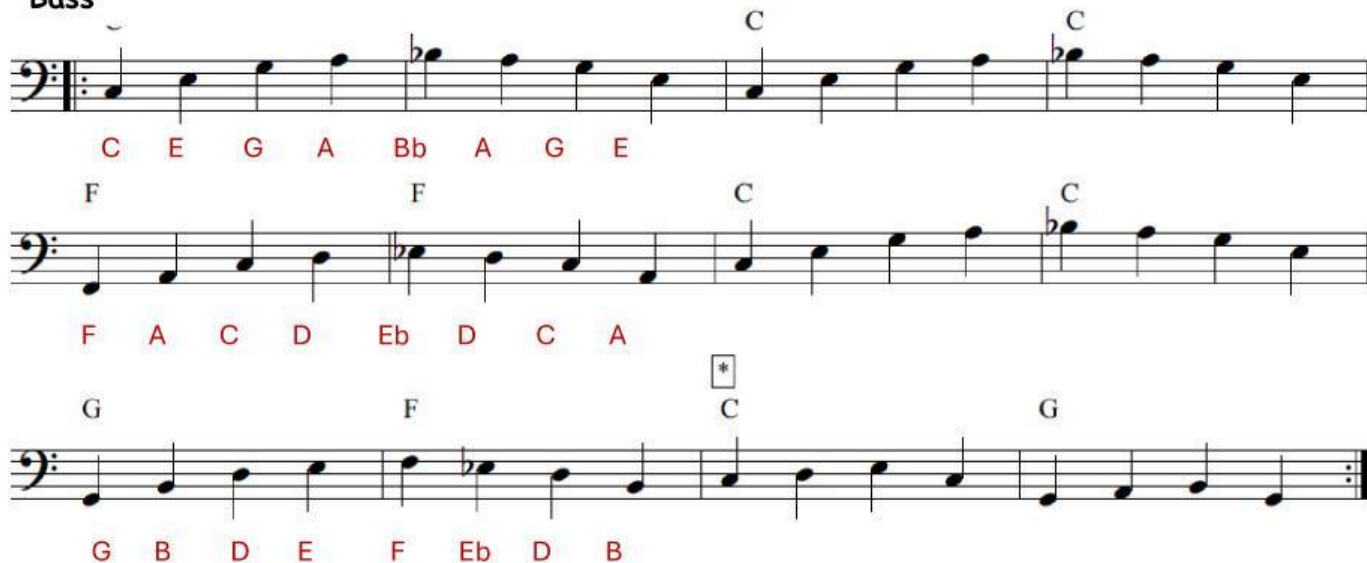
*Ending



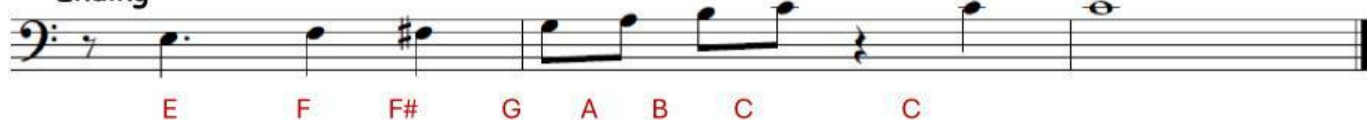
Intro



Bass

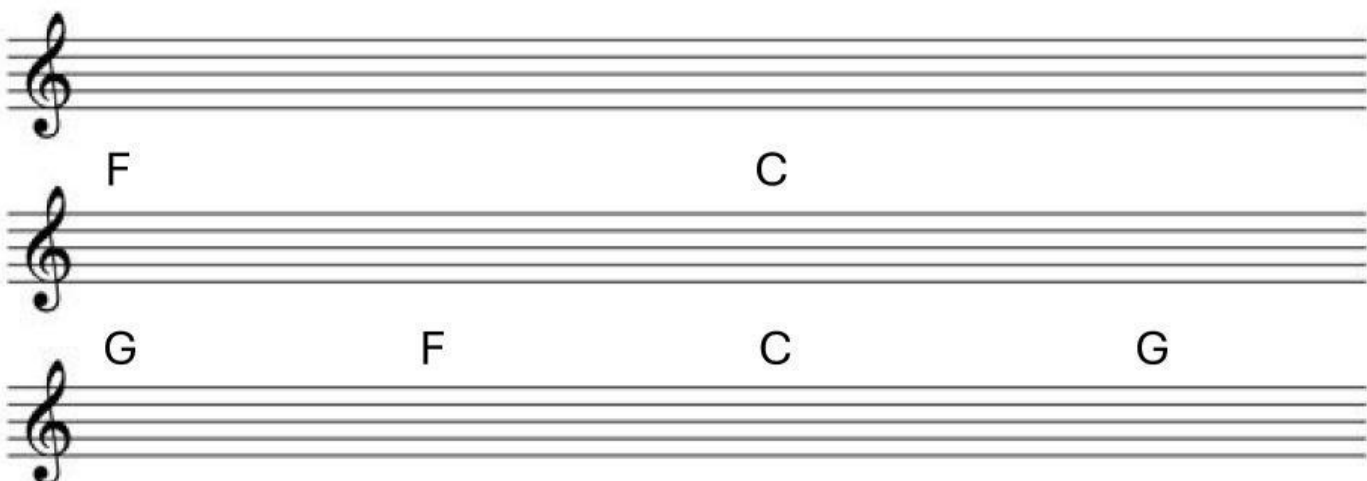


*Ending

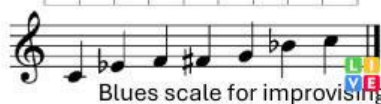
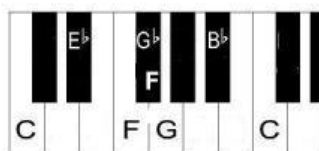
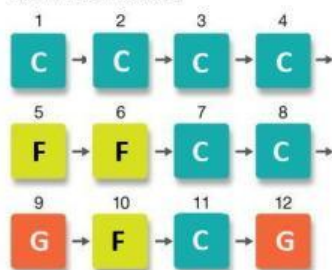


Challenge – Improvise your own melody to go alongside this 12-bar blues progression. Include some blues notes from the blues scale. Try writing your melody in the space provided. Remember you don't need to put dotted rhythms in – you just 'swing them'.

C



The 12-Bar Blues





Listen again to *C Jam blues* and identify some of these concepts in the music:

Melody / harmony	Sequence, repetition, grace note notes, trill, improvisation, pedal, staccato, legato, chromatic, counter melody, descant Inverted pedal, major / minor, perfect/ imperfect cadences Word setting - syllabic / melismatic, Key signatures - C, F, G majors, A minor Chords in C, F, G majors (I, IV, V, VI)
Rhythm / Tempo	Anacrusis, dotted rhythms, syncopation, accent, drum fill Time signatures (simple time - 2,3,4 beats in a bar), adagio, moderato, allegro, accelerando, rallentando
Texture / Structure / Form	Unison, homophonic, polyphonic / contrapuntal, imitation, canon Ground bass, Alberti bass, Pedal, Walking bass, ostinato, riff, 12 bar blues structure
Timbre	Soprano, alto, tenor, bass, orchestral instruments, (strings, woodwind, brass, percussion), a cappella swing band , pizzicato, arco
Style	Swing, Baroque, Blues, Rock & Roll
Dynamics	<i>p, mp, mf, f, ff, crescendo, diminuendo</i>



Melody / harmony	Rhythm / Tempo	Texture/ Structure/ Form	Timbre	Style	Dynamics



Add the correct chord symbols for 12 bar blues in the following keys:

C major

I	I	I	I
IV	IV	I	I
V	IV	I	I

G major

I	I	I	I
IV	IV	I	I
V	IV	I	I

F major

I	I	I	I
IV	IV	I	I
V	IV	I	I

RAGTIME: Key features:

- Solo piano (*though can be other instruments*)
- Syncopation
- Bright, cheerful
- Vamp (*Oom cha*) accompaniment
- Simple harmonies with chromatic notes

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-8) begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The third system (measures 9-12) begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 13-16) begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth system (measures 17-20) begins with a piano (p) dynamic and includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The score features various musical elements such as syncopation, dynamic markings (f, p), and chromatic movement.

Circle in the music any examples of:

SYNCOPIATION

VAMP

CHROMATIC

REPEAT SIGN

PERFECT CADENCE

IMPERFECT CADENCE

CRESCENDO

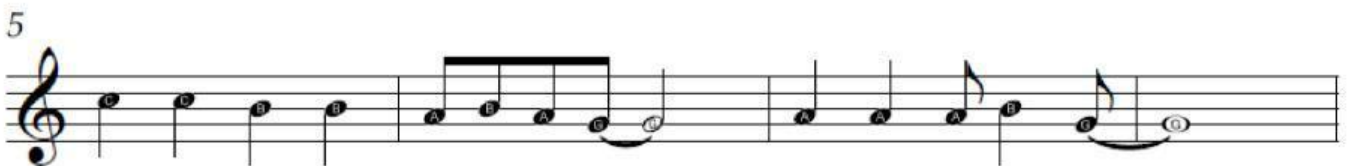
Listen to a continuation of the music, like a lot of ragtime music is in RONDO form. What do you think this means?



Listen to another simpler ragtime melody and fill in the correct information.

a) Add the time signature

b) How many beats?



c) Fill in the missing notes using the rhythms given



d) Fill in the missing rhythm

e) Fill in the missing rests to complete the bar

f) Name the key of the music _____

Have a go at playing one or more parts from this 'Summer Rag'

MELODY

4

8

13

17

VAMP

4

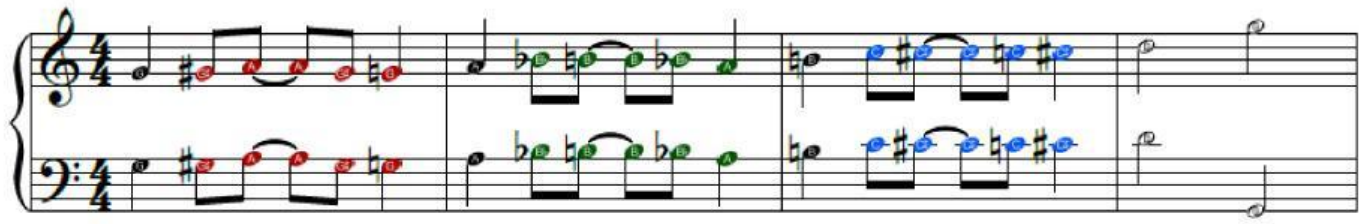
4

9

13

17

FULL PIANO



JAZZ: Key features

- Improvisation
- solo piano, drumkit and bass
- Use of saxophone
- Syncopation
- vamp style accomp
- Use of trumpet/ trombone
- Scat singing

Improvisation

The performer makes up music during the actual performance. They don't have the melody written down to help, although there may be suggested chords as a guide. Improvisation is an important feature of jazz and popular music

Vamp

A rhythmic accompaniment with a bass note played on the beat and a chord off the beat. Usually played on piano or guitar.

- Louis Armstrong – *Hello Dolly*
- Miles Davies – *Blue Green*
- Dizzy Gillespie – *Quintet*

Scat singing

Nonsense words, syllables and sounds are improvised (made up) by the singer. Sometimes the singer is imitating the sounds of instruments. Used mainly in jazz singing.

- Ella Fitzgerald – *One note samba*

Ella Fitzgerald

ROCK: Key features

- Thick and heavy drums and bass
 - Heavy, driving beat
 - 4/4 time
- Electric instruments – electric guitars and synthesisers/ electric piano, drum kit
- Use of **distortion** and **reverb** effects
 - Guitar riffs

Progressive Rock

- ▶ Pink Floyd – *Dark side of the moon*
- ▶ Genesis – *Trespass*

Heavy Rock

- ▶ Jimmy Hendrix – *All along the watchtower*
- ▶ Led Zeppelin – *Stairway to heaven*
- ▶ Iron Maiden – *The Trooper*

Glam Rock

- ▶ David Bowie – *Life on Mars*
- ▶ Bryan Ferry – *Virginia Plain*

Psychedelic Rock

- Rolling Stones – *Paint it black*
- The Who – *I can see for miles*

Rock guitar –effects

- **Reverb**

An electronic effect which can give the impression of different hall acoustics. For example, reverb can make a piece of music sound as if the performance is taking place in a cathedral.

- **Distortion**

An electronic effect used in rock music to colour the sound of an electric guitar – it gives it a ‘grungy’, ‘dirty’ sound

- **Pitch bend**

- *Changing the pitch of a note, for example, by pushing a guitar string upwards*

REGGAE: Key features

- The music has a laid-back feel/ relaxed groove.
- Features off beat rhythms, staccato chords played by guitar/piano on the off beat
- Bass and drums create the rhythm, with strong accents on the 2nd and 4th beats of a bar. Bass guitar often plays a dominant role.
- It is common for reggae to be sung in Jamaican English
 - Vocalists are usually male

Reggae started in Jamaica and developed in the late 1960s as a mix of Calypso, Jazz and Rhythm and Blues. Songs are usually about the Rastafari religion, love or political issues such as equal rights.

- Bob Marley and the Wailers– *Get up, stand up*
- Bob Marley and the Wailers – *One love*
- Bob Marley – *No woman, no cry*
- Dennis Brown– *Money in my pocket*



Rap

Rhyming lyrics spoken and performed to a beat. It is popular in hip-hop music.