

20 Multiple choice questions

Term

What is a spiritual in the context of black music?

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- A traditional folk song from the African diaspora.
- A religious song associated with black Christians of the South.
- A secular song associated with black blues musicians.
- A contemporary gospel song from urban churches.

Term

What was the increase in musicians in New Orleans ten years after 1870?

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- The number of musicians remained at 7.
- The number of musicians increased to 53.
- The number of musicians increased to 100.
- The number of musicians decreased to 30.

Term

What does Hamm state about the first jazz recordings?

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- The first jazz recordings were made by Bessie Smith And Her Ensemble.
- The first jazz recordings were made by the Original Dixieland Jazz Band.
- The first jazz recordings were made by Duke Ellington's orchestra.
- The first jazz recordings were made by Louis Armstrong And His Band.

Term

What is Eurocentrism in relation to music?

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- The belief in Asian musical superiority, emphasizing Indian classical music.
- The belief in European exceptionalism, emphasizing French instrumental and opera music while viewing the black population as 'unschooled'.
- The focus on African musical traditions, highlighting tribal rhythms.
- The preference for Latin American music, emphasizing salsa and tango.

Term

What social status did Creoles hold in New Orleans?

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- They held the highest social status in New Orleans society.
- They had a social status between European Americans and the English-speaking African population.
- They had a lower social status than all other ethnic groups.
- They were considered equal to European Americans in all aspects.

Term

What opportunities did the Code Noir provide?

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- It provided exclusive privileges for European immigrants.
- It provided liberal opportunities for freed groups of people of color.
- It showcases his unique style and contributions to jazz music.
- It restricted rights for all people of color.

Describe the characteristics of Uptown African-American culture.

- It includes classical harmonies, structured melodies, and formal arrangements.
- It includes bad reading music, blues-inflected slurs and growls, and an improvisatory style.
- It features traditional folk tunes, country-inflected rhythms, and acoustic instrumentation.
- It emphasizes structured compositions, orchestral arrangements, and classical forms.

What is the Code Noir?

- A set of laws that spelled out the rights and responsibilities regarding interactions of free persons and slaves in France's new world colonies.
- The belief in European exceptionalism, emphasizing French instrumental and opera music while viewing the black population as 'unschooled'.
- It provided liberal opportunities for freed groups of people of color.
- \$1 for riding on a truck for 5 hours, \$2.50 for playing a ball/dance for 8 hours, and \$1.50-\$2.50 for a house party for 5 hours.

What was the average pay for musicians in New Orleans in the 1870s?

- The number of musicians increased to 53.
- Creoles of color and English speaking slaves and their descendants.
- \$1 for riding on a truck for 5 hours, \$2.50 for playing a ball/dance for 8 hours, and \$1.50-\$2.50 for a house party for 5 hours.
- There were 40,000 African-Americans, with only 7 listed as musicians.

Who was Jelly Roll Morton?

- A blues guitarist known for his improvisational solos.
- A jazz trumpeter who pioneered bebop music.
- A classical pianist famous for his concert performances.
- A pianist and composer who faced social humiliation for his career choice.

What does Ellen Southern's work list as important New Orleans innovators?

- Bessie Smith, Miles Davis, and W.C. Handy.
- Jelly Roll Morton, Louis Armstrong, and Joe 'King' Oliver.
- Sidney Bechet, Dizzy Gillespie, and Scott Joplin.
- Scott Joplin, Duke Ellington, and Charlie Parker.

What racial politics exist between Creole and black communities?

- There is a clear separation of Creole and black cultures in musical genres.
- There is a unified representation of all African American communities in jazz.
- There is a harmonious integration of Creole and black communities in American society.
- There is a struggle with the representation of 'blackness' in America and the participation of non-African Americans in jazz.

What are the two black musics mentioned in the context of Canal Street?

- Uptown African culture and downtown Latin culture.
- Uptown black culture and downtown Asian culture.
- Uptown black culture and downtown Creole culture.
- Uptown Creole culture and downtown European culture.

What was the demographic of African-Americans in New Orleans in 1870?

- There were 10,000 African-Americans, with 15 listed as musicians.
- There were 50,000 African-Americans, with 30 listed as musicians.
- There were 20,000 African-Americans, with 10 listed as musicians.
- There were 40,000 African-Americans, with only 7 listed as musicians.

What types of performance opportunities existed in New Orleans?

- Festivals, parades, theater shows, and art exhibitions.
- Parties, picnics, funerals, and clubs.
- Concerts, operas, symphonies, and ballets.
- Recitals, ceremonies, musicals, and dance performances.

What are the two main African diasporic communities mentioned?

- Creoles of color and English speaking slaves and their descendants.
- A religious song associated with black Christians of the South.
- There were 40,000 African-Americans, with only 7 listed as musicians.
- Uptown black culture and downtown Creole culture.

A person of mixed European, Spanish, and First Nations people descent.

- Who was Jelly Roll Morton?
- Define 'Creole'.
- What does Jelly Roll Morton's 'Hesitation Blues' represent?
- Who are considered the 'founding fathers' of jazz according to Charles Hamm?

What is the 'ragged' style in music performance?

- A performance style marked by precise rhythms and melodic clarity.
- A performance style characterized by smooth transitions and clear notes.
- A performance style featuring classical techniques and structured melodies.
- A performance style characterized by 'growls' and 'scoops'.

What does Jelly Roll Morton's 'Hesitation Blues' represent?

- It highlights his experimental approach to avant-garde music.
- It showcases his unique style and contributions to jazz music.
- It showcases his classical influences and formal compositions.
- It demonstrates his fusion of jazz with Latin rhythms.

What cultural differences did Creoles emphasize after the Louisiana Purchase?

- They emphasized economic success over cultural preservation.
- They emphasized cultural differences to maintain their identity after being forced into the African American arena.
- They ignored cultural differences to assimilate with European Americans.
- They adopted American customs to integrate fully into society.