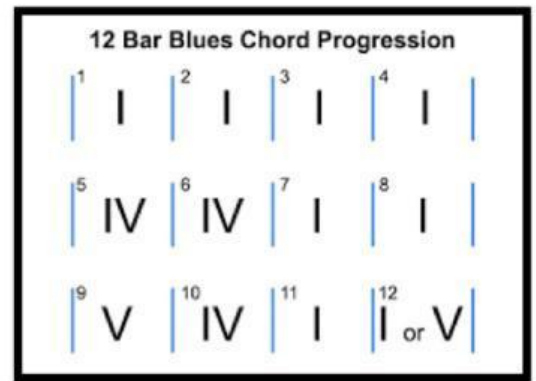


BLUES: Key features:

- 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.



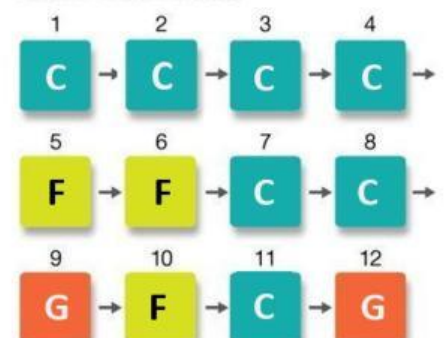
3 o'clock in the morning blues – BB King

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



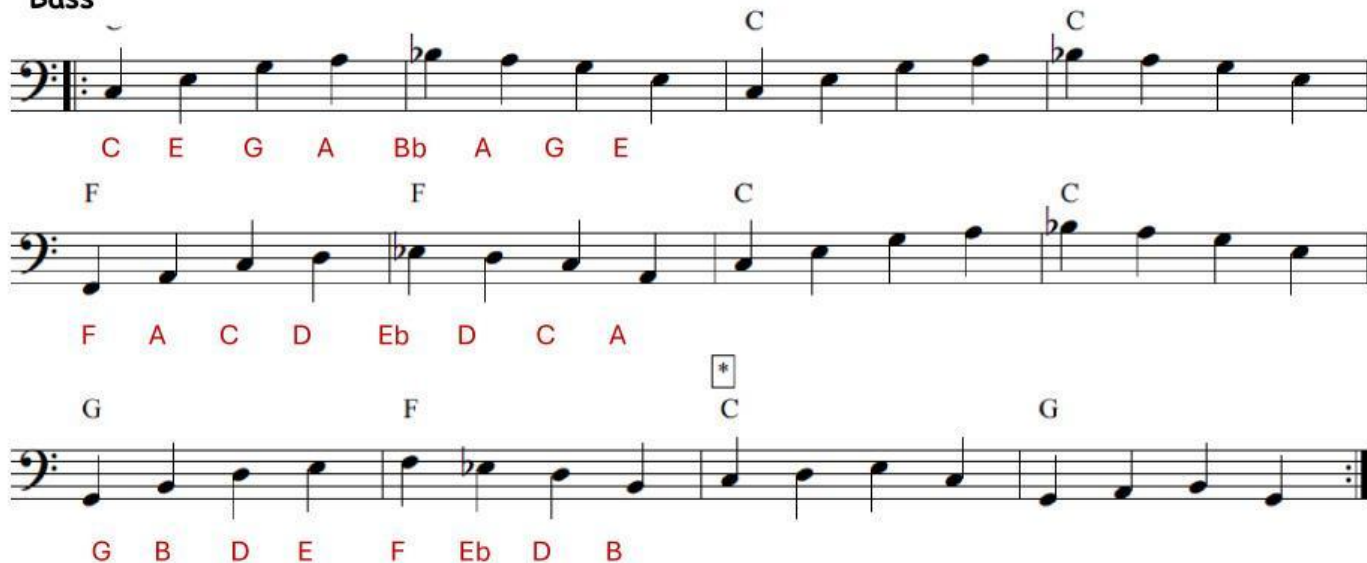
*Ending



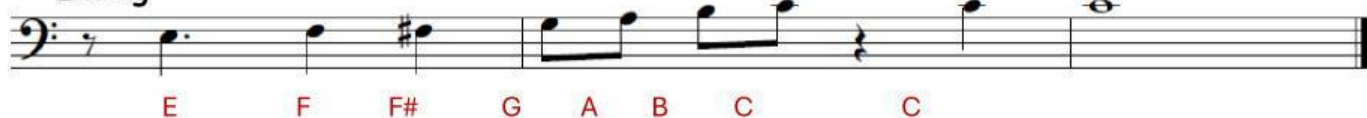
Intro



Bass

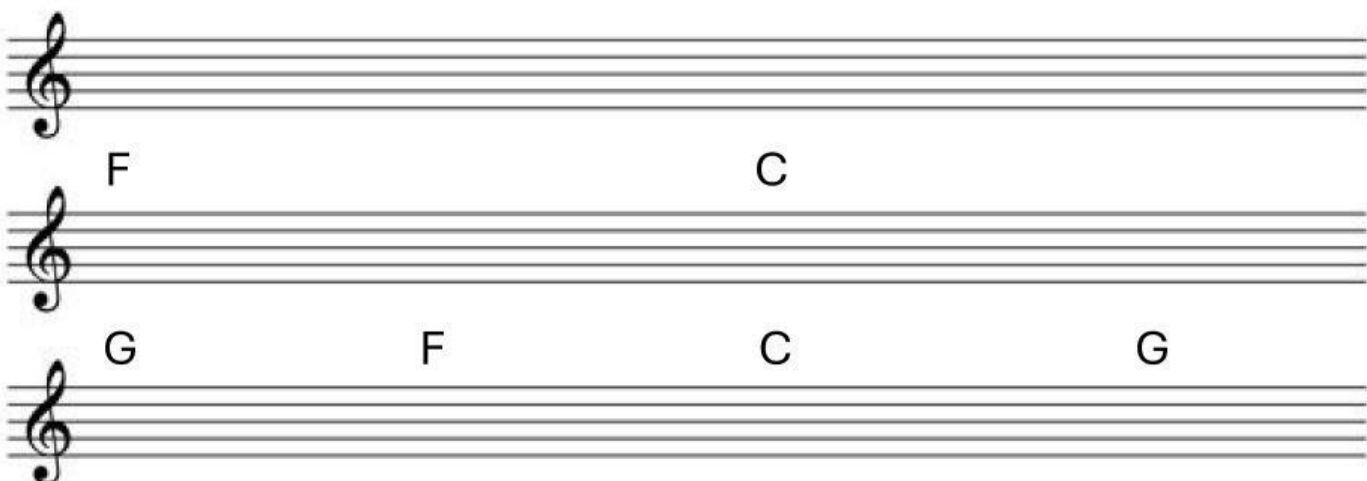


*Ending

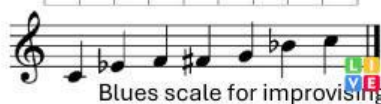
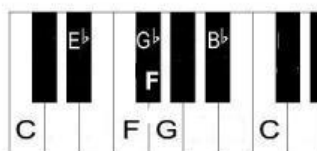
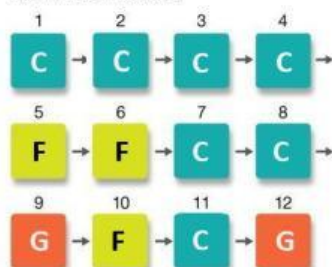


Challenge – Improvise your own melody to go alongside this 12-bar blues progression. Include some blues notes from the blues scale. Try writing your melody in the space provided. Remember you don't need to put dotted rhythms in – you just 'swing them'.

C



The 12-Bar Blues



Blues scale for improvising



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, chromaticism, and dynamic markings (f, p).

Circle in the music any examples of:

SYNCOPIATION

VAMP

CHROMATIC

REPEAT SIGN

PERFECT CADENCE

IMPERFECT CADENCE

CRESCENDO
LIVEWORKSHEETS

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?



5



c) Fill in the missing notes using the rhythms given

9



13



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

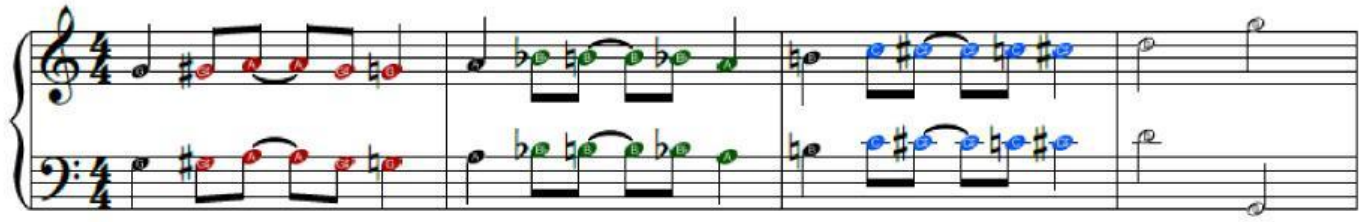
4

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.