Mastery Objectives:

- 1. Understand how the style of jazz originated
- 2. Understand the style characteristics of of subcategories of jazz
 - a. New Orleans
 - b. Swing
 - c. Bebop
 - d. Latin/Fusion
- 3. Understand and perform jazz rhythms
- 4. On an instrument, perform New Orleans style song and "jazz it up"
- 5. On an instrument, perform Swing style song and improvise on blues scale
- 6. On an instrument, **try** to perform Bebop and harmonic improvisation
- 7. To understand real Jazz is not elevator music

Essential Questions:

What qualities make a song classified as "Jazz?"

What makes a song interesting or "good?"

Syllabus:

Color front cover/Jazz intro video

What is Jazz?

What is improvisation?

Jazz Rhythms

Origin and Influences of Jazz

What did Ragtime give to Jazz?

What did Blues give to Jazz?

Learn first part of "When the Saints go Marching in"

New Orleans Jazz/Dixieland

Learn the second part of "When the Saints go Marching in" and jazz it up What are the characteristic of New Orleans style of Jazz:

Louis Armstrong, why is he important?

What does it mean to jazz (jass) something?

Day 4: Jazz moves to NYC: Times Square and Harlem

How many people are in a Big Band?

What is a riff and why is it important?

Day 5: Swing, America's Popular Music

Benny Goodman/Count Basie/Duke Ellington

Improvise on the blues scale with "Jumpin at the Woodside" riffs

Day 6: Vocal Jazz and Dancing

Improvise on the blues scale with "Jumpin at the Woodside" riffs

Swing Dancing: Jitterbug and Lindy Hop

Is Swing fun to listen to and dance? Is it fun to play?

Day 7: Bebop Revolution: into the Jazz cafe

Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie

Don't dance, listen man: How is Bebop different than Swing?

Why did these "highly talented" musicians create a new style of Jazz?

Begin to learn "Thriving on a Riff" melody

Day 8: Harmonic Improvisation: just try

Work on "Thriving on a Riff" melody

Harmonic Improvisation: not for amateurs.

Latin and Fusion Jazz: adding other styles to Jazz. Adding Jazz to other styles.

Day 9: Finishing Up

Using details from your notes/class discussions/activities, answer one of the questions:

- 1. What is Jazz?
- 2. How did jazz originate and describe its development?
- 3. What is the difference musically between Dixieland/Swing/Bebop? or perform all three styles and improvisation for the class

Day 10: Extra time for missing work or free musical endeavors

What is Jazz?

"The only way to sum up music...ain't but two things in music...good and bad. Now if it sounds good, you don't worry what it is, you just going to enjoy it. And anything you can pat your foot to is good music." –Louis Armstrong

"It don't mean a thing if it ain't got that swing" - Duke Ellington

What is jazz? According to Wynton Marsalis, "jazz is music that swings."

Quick Jazz History:

Jazz originated in the battlefield of New Orleans at the end of the 19th century from **syncopated rhythms** of ragtime and **expressive melodies** of the blues. At this point, people called it "Ragtime," "**Dixieland**," and "Jass." Jazz then migrated upstream to St. Louis and Chicago in the 1920s, developing more mastery of **improvisation**. In 1930s, Jazz music was widespread in most cities, and NYC saw the evolution of **Big Band** and **Swing**. This style of jazz became the soundtrack of America during the Great Depression and World War II, and then spread around the world. In the 1940s, frustrated Swing musicians began to revolt from the conformity of Swing, and began to focus on improvisation and expression, and **Be-Bop** formed in the jazz cafes and clubs of NYC. Be-Bop was not as popular as Swing, but musicians enjoyed the opportunity for self-expression. After the rise of rock n' roll in the 1950's, jazz fused with rock for a style called **Fusion**.

of rock n' roll in the 1950's, jazz fused with rock for a style called Fusion. Jazz continues to evolve. Definitions: Syncopated Ragtime Rhythms: Expressive Melodies Dixieland: Improvisation: swing: Swing (Big Band): Be-Bop: Fusion: