Setting the stage 1920s

United States

France

What is Jazz Briefly

“swung” rhythms: Although the rhythms were not written differently, they were not played the same

Syncopation: 切分法

Improvisation: play underlined core structure and make solos as they go

Blue notes: alternate notes that come from BLUES change the melody

Duke Ellington

American

-started learning piano at 7

By 17 he has his own band

At 1923 made a move from Washington DC to NYC, his band was called Washingtonians, incredibly famous, highly regarded

He played in lots of clubs

The COTTON CLUB

-Nightclub bin Harlaem

Popular during Prohibition Era

-featured Ellington’s band

The club possess the shows as the main thee

Revue: typically doesn’t have the plot, singing dancing, various different short songs. What they came for

-Segregated Club

->Whites only

-performance of African American stereotypes

“African American stereotype performed in front of white audience” was one of the most popular

Duke Ellington’s Jungle Sound: “Black and Tan Fantacy”

THE COTTON CLUB:  
Very 1920s, series of associations made at the times

Jazz = African America music = primitiveness

Stereotyped performances of “imagined Africa” for entertainment

Actually Jazz’s invention has some facts, There are involved imagined stereotypes

Themes: antibelan slaves who were happy, slave life as one element of popularity

A lie that people told themselves books, magazines, plays,

Jazz is popular is not because of these notions,it is popular because its good music

The notion of “JAZZ PEOPLE”

Ellington know he was marketed

French cimposer

Darius Milhaud

French

Visited Harlem in 1922 and was inspired by jazz music

La creation du monde

The Creatioon of the World

Ballet

Story: Creation of the world told through African style

Instrumentation: very common of saxphone, very rare used in saxphone

Jazz like melodies: made of familiar blue notes

Imitates improvisation

He choose to associate this jazz music with this imagined African music

William Grant Still

Worked as arranger for radio and theater orchestras

Popular idioms studied composition privately

The first African American to have an opera to produced by a opera company

“Become the Dean f AFRO-AMERIAN COMPMOSERS”

The “Afro-American Symphony”

In 1930

Enormously successful, suddenly performed all over the world

Some connections between the African and the primitive

Primitiveness: simplicity

Jazz elements:

Blues-like melody

-swung rhythms

Imitates jazz instrumentation at times

Connecting the dots:  
growing influence of jazz music

Jazz sometimes problematically associated with “Imagined” primitive African ness

-Ellingtoon;s Jungle sound in the Cotton Club Revues

Milhaud’s use of jazz in performing primititive African creation story

-Stilll Afro-American Symphony also an example of imagined Aferianess

He is referring to the simplicity of people who were listening to the music

In three different ways:  
 -This

-He’s attempting to show that they are not primitive

-As African American composer, who’s making symphony to explain his raceas a way of justifying yhis race discrimination