

## General Knowledge

1. harmony = chord progression = chord changes = chords = changes
2. Jazz musicians tend to not follow a particular movement, but rather their own interests
  - They tend to dislike labels assigned to them
3. Side = Individual song on a record

## Bop (1940s - Present)

1. Followed the Swing Era
2. Was a rebellion against the commercialization of jazz that had occurred
3. Started with jam sessions where musicians could branch out and be more creative
4. Combos more popular than big bands
5. Charlie Parker (Alto, 1920-1955)
  - Most influential Bop musician
  - Unique approach to improvisation
    - Used dissonance well
  - From Kansas City, Missouri (town known for blues)
  - Married at 16 (soon divorced to move to NY)
  - Became addicted to heroin at 17
  - Known as “Bird”
  - Later in life was committed to a mental hospital after passing out and setting his bed on fire
  - After getting out of the hospital, he formed a quartet containing Miles Davis
  - Hated the term “Bebop” – “It’s just music”
  - Very critical of his own work and shy about the praise he received
  - Loved all kinds of music
    - Known to listen to Country music
6. John Birks (Dizzy) Gillespie (Trumpet, 1917-1993)
  - Most influential Bop trumpet player
  - Known for great range
  - Name comes from his unpredictability
    - Would often dance during others’ solos
  - Public face of Bop
  - Broke many barriers
    - Hired a female trombonist and a Cuban bongo player for his band
  - Tied in jazz and Caribbean music
  - Tried to make Bop accessible to everyone
    - Failed to attract dancers
7. Thelonius Monk (Piano, 1917-1982)
  - Not very technically proficient

- Unique harmonic approach
  - Embraced dissonance
  - “Logical”
  - Resident pianist at Minton’s
  - Eccentric: Would dress oddly, speak very little, get up during a performance to dance
    - caused critics to dislike/dismiss him
  - Denied a cabaret card after refusing to testify against Bud Powell for possession of narcotics
    - Means he could not play in venues that sold alcohol
    - Spent 6 years writing music
    - Released an album that received great reviews which sparked new popularity for him
8. Tadd Dameron (Piano/Composer, 1917-1965)
    - Wrote many modern day jazz standards
    - Wrote Hot House (Our recording is by Dizzy Gillespie)
    - Led larger groups (7-10 musicians)
  9. John Lewis (Piano/Composer, 1920-2001)
    - Spanned many periods
    - Modern Jazz Quartet founder (Late in Bop, persisted through Cool)
      - Former members of Dizzy Gillespie’s band
      - Played in concert halls and wore tuxedos
      - Piano, Drums, Bass, and Vibes
    - Loathed the dissipation and drug use of Charlie Parker
    - Insisted that his music be played with dignity
  10. Kenny Clarke (Drums, 1914-1985)
    - Changed the way that drummers played, invented Bop style
    - Drummer in house band at Minton’s Playhouse
    - Kept time on the cymbal
  11. Minton’s Playhouse
    - Location for after hours jam sessions that gave rise to the Bop period
  12. Max Roach (Drums, 1924-2007)
    - Also known for hard Bop period
  13. Charles Mingus (Bass/Composer, 1922-1979)
    - Spanned multiple periods
  14. Ray Brown (Bass, 1926-2002)
  15. Oscar Pettiford (Bass/Cello, 1922-1960)
  16. Bud Powell (Piano, 1924-1966)
    - Brought Bop to the Keyboard
    - “Could outbird Bird and outdizzy Dizzy”
    - Debatably a better improviser than Charlie Parker
  17. George Shearing (Piano, 1919-2011)
    - Commercially popular
    - Worked with Mel Torme
  18. Oscar Peterson (Piano, 1925-2007)
    - One of the most admired pianists ever

- Incredibly technical
- 19. Dexter Gordon (Tenor, 1923-1990)
  - Bop Pioneer for tenor sax
- 20. Stan Getz (Tenor, 1927-1991)
  - Spanned multiple periods
    - Cool, Bossa Nova
  - Member of Woody Herman's Thundering Herd
- 21. Sonny Stitt (Alto/Tenor, 1924-1982)
  - Criticized for copying Charlie Parker
- 22. Fats Navarro (Trumpet, 1923-1950)
- 23. J.J. Johnson (Trombone, 1924-2001)
- 24. Woody Herman's Thundering Herd
  - "Four Brothers"
    - Named for the 4 saxophone players in the band
  - Big Band with some Bop music
- 25. Primarily developed in New York
- 26. Primarily African-American

## Cool (Late 1940s - Present)

1. Easier to follow and softer than Bop
2. May be viewed as a reaction to Bop (Harrison doesn't think so though)
3. Primarily developed in L.A./west coast (vs. NY for Bop)
4. Primarily Caucasian (vs. African-American for Bop)
5. Synonymous with "West Coast Sound"
  - Really West Coast Sound contained in Cool
6. Dry, light, airy sound compared to harsher, stronger Bop sound
7. Lester Young (Tenor, 1909-1959)
  - Influenced both Bop and Cool
  - Known as a great swing era improviser
  - Played with Basie
  - Played at Minton's
  - Used dissonance to create new harmonies in solos (influenced Bop)
  - Legato phrasing (influenced Cool)
  - Uncharacteristic sound
    - Most other tenors at the time gravitated to the lower register
    - Lester approached it more like an Alto player would
    - Delicate, light
8. Miles Davis (Trumpet, 1926-1991)
  - Disliked the Cool label
  - New York musician
  - Album: "Birth of the Cool" (1951)
    - Often mistakenly assumed to be the start of Cool
    - First of many collaborations with composer/pianist Ernest

- Gilmore “Gil” Evans
    - 10 piece group
    - Notably contained tuba, bass clarinet, french horn, flute
    - Lee Konitz as a side man
- 9. Stan Getz (Tenor, 1927-1991)
  - Disliked the Cool label
- 10. Modern Jazz Quartet (MJQ)
  - Disliked the Cool label
- 11. Lennie Tristano (Composer/Band Leader/Piano, 1919-1978)
  - Largely overlooked
  - One of the main creators of Cool as a modern jazz alternative to Bop
  - Influenced by pianist Art Tatum and Lester Young
  - Also influence by Bach
  - Less “jumpy” than Bop, smoother
    - Not necessarily melodic though
  - Often overlooked because he did not release many records
  - Employed collective improvisation
    - Multiple soloists at once
  - Influence on Bill Evans (piano)
  - Nearly blind
  - Played with splayed fingers on right hand, but curved left
- 12. Lee Konitz (Alto, 1927-Present)
  - Was a student of Lennie Tristano
    - Later colleague and band mate
  - Some claim he could rival Charlie Parker
    - Very different sound
    - Konitz was dry, airy, light vs. Parker’s brittle sound
  - Preferred upper register
- 13. Big bands had mostly disappeared by this time
  - Some survivor’s were Woody Herman’s and Stan Kenton’s bands
    - Both moved to the West Coast
    - Many noteworthy musicians started as members of these bands before contonuing on to solo careers
  - Transition from dance bands to performance orchestra for a seated audience
    - More features and solos
    - More tempo changes (taboo for dance bands)
- 14. Warne Marsh (Tenor, 1927-1987)
  - Protégé of Lee Konitz
- 15. Chet Baker (Trumpet/Vocalist, 1929-1988)
  - Notably did not start in Woody Herman or Stan Kenton’s band
  - Started with Jerry Mulligan’s (Bari sax player) quartet
- 16. Shorty Rogers (Trumpet/Composer, 1924-1994)
  - Played with and wrote for both Woody Herman and Stan Kenton
- 17. Jack Sheldon (Trumpet/Vocalist, 1931-Present)
  - Also an actor

- Sang for School House Rock (“I’m Just a Bill” among others)
- 18. Art Farmer (Trumpet/Flugelhorn, 1928-1999)
  - Originally from Iowa
  - Early teens in Phoenix
  - Started with Lionel Hampton
- 19. Art Pepper (Alto, 1925-1982)
  - Started with Stan Kenton
- 20. Jimmy Giuffre (Tenor/Clarinet/Composer, 1921-2008)
  - Wrote for Woody Herman
    - Wrote “Four Brothers”
- 21. Paul “Dry Martini” Desmond (Alto, 1924-1977)
  - Notably did not play with Woody Herman or Stan Kenton
  - Played in Dave Brubeck quartet (only horn player)
  - Similar sound to Lee Konitz
- 22. Gerry Mulligan (Bari/Composer, 1927-1996)
  - Sideman on Miles Davis’ “Birth of the Cool”
    - As a result, offered a residency at an L.A. club causing him to move from New York
  - Uncommon combo instrument
  - Brought the lighter sound of Cool to the Bari
  - Jerry Mulligan’s Quartet
    - Notably did not have a piano (club probably didn’t have one)
    - Trumpet, Bari, Bass, Drums
- 23. Chico Hamilton (Drums, 1921-2013)
  - One of the relatively few African-American Cool musicians
  - Played for Stan Kenton’s Big Band and Gerry Mulligan’s Quartet
  - Ventured away from the ride rhythm
- 24. Shelly Manne (Drums, 1921-2008)
  - Played with both Stan Kenton and Woody Herman
  - Drummer for Henry Mancini (TV and Film Composer) (Pink Panther and more)
- 25. Jim Hall (Guitar, 1930-2013)
  - Mellow sound
  - Did not play very technically
- 26. Carl Fontana (Trombone, 1928-2003)
  - Played with Woody Herman
  - Considered second only to J.J. Johnson
  - Could be considered a Bop musician
- 27. Frank Rosolino (Trombone, 1926-1978)
  - Could be considered a Bop musician
  - The top west coast trombone player
  - Played with Stan Kenton
    - Some compositions were named after him (“Frank Speaking”)
- 28. Bob Brookmeyer (Trombone/Composer, 1929-2011)
  - Valve trombone
    - Easy way out to avoid the difficulties of a slide

29. Dave Brubeck (Piano/Composer, 1920-2012)
  - Leader of Dave Brubeck quartet
  - Most commercially successful Cool pianist
  - Popular among college students
    - Toured college campuses
    - “Jazz Goes to College” album
  - “Time Out” (our listening list)
    - Unusual time signatures
    - Take 5 (5/4)
    - Blue Rondo a la Turk (9/8)
      - i. Blue -> Early days of jazz
      - ii. Rondo -> Form of the song, alternating sessions but always returning to the original. ABACAD...
      - iii. a la Turk -> Tribute to Turkish musicians (Brubeck visited Turkey)

## Bossa Nova (Popular 1958-1963)

1. Incorporation of Brazilian style
2. “Bossa Nova” = “New Trend”/“New Beat”
3. Antonio Carlos Jobim (Composer, 1927-1994)
  - Most popular Bossa Nova composer
  - Worked with Stan Getz
  - Very important in bringing Bossa Nova to the U.S.
  - “Desafinado”
    - From album “Getz/Gilberto”

## Hard Bop (Mid 1950s-Present)

1. Evolution from Bop, emerged on East coast
2. Some say reaction to Cool
3. The Jazz Messengers
  - Created by Art Blakey and Horace Silver
  - Many top musicians got their start in this band
4. Style invented by African-Americans that white people can’t copy
  - Rooted in black culture and lifestyle
5. Julian “Cannonball” Adderly (Alto, 1928-1975)
  - Considered most influential saxophonist since Charlie Parker
  - Powerful but fluid sound
  - Sideman with Miles Davis
  - Later co-ran Cannonball Adderly Quartet with his brother Nat Adderly

6. Sonny Rollins (Tenor/Composer, 1930-Present)
  - The titan of jazz
  - Initially influenced by Charlie Parker
  - Stopped performing in the late 60s because he felt that he was not growing as a musician
  - Isolated himself
  - Would go to the Williamsburg bridge in New York to practice
    - Artistic rediscovery
    - Released “The Bridge”
      - i. “Without a Song” on our listening list
  - Became addicted to heroin
    - Worked as a day laborer for a year to get himself clean
  - “Saxophone Colossus”
7. Gene Ammons (Tenor, 1925-1974)
  - Sometimes lumped in with the Bop musicians
  - Made a lot of recordings with Sonny Stitt
8. Benny Golson (Tenor/Composer, 1929-Present)
  - Early in his career played in Art Blakey’s group “The Jazz Messengers”
  - Co-led the Jazztet with Art Farmer
9. Joe Henderson (Tenor/Composer, 1937-2001)
  - “Song for my Father” – soloist for our recording
  - Daring improviser
    - Start simple and build to longer, more complex phrases
10. John Coltrane (Tenor/Composer, 1926-1967)
  - Emerged during the Hard Bop period
  - Played with Miles Davis
11. J.J. Johnson (Trombone, 1924-2001)
  - Evolved from Bop to Hard Bop
12. Curtis Fuller (Trombone, 1934-Present)
  - Sideman for many influential groups
    - Jazz Messenger
    - Art Farmer
    - Only trombonist to be a sideman with John Coltrane
13. All the following guitarists were directly influenced by the swing era guitarist Charlie Christian
  - Pioneer of the amplified guitar
  - Arch top guitar
    - Patterend after violins and cellos
14. Many jazz musicians would play for commercial recordings under pseudonyms
15. Wes Montgomery (Guitar, 1923-1968)
  - Possibly the most influential guitarist since Charlie Christian
  - Completely self-taught
    - Could not read music
    - Played with his thumb instead of a pick

- Didn't start playing until he was 33
  - Melodic improviser
  - Developed the octave technique
    - playing notes in octaves on a guitar
14. Kenny Burrell (Guitar, 1931-Present)
    - Director of jazz studies at the University of California, Los Angeles
    - Arguably equal in importance to Wes Montgomery
    - Finished top 19 in Downbeat magazine reader's poll over 50 consecutive years
    - Influenced by Christian, blues
    - Side man for Dizzy Gillespie for first recording
    - Idols: Parker, Fillespie
  15. Joe Pass (Guitar, 1929-1994)
    - Solo guitar style
      - Chord melodies – playing chords on lower strings with melodic elemtns on higher strings
  16. Grant Green (Guitar, 1935-1979)
    - Dead tone to the strings
      - Did not allow notes to ring
    - “Grant Stand” in the digital library
    - Strong sense of rhythm and syncopation
  17. Pat Martino (Guitar, 1944-Present)
  18. George Benson (Guitar, 1943-Present)
    - One of the great virtuoso guitarists
  19. Jazz organ
    - Hammond B11
      - Had a percussive attack for each note instead of the traditional organ swell
    - Organ trio – Organ, Drums, Guitar
  20. Jimmy Smith (Organ, 1928-2005)
  21. Jack McDuff (Organ, 1926-2001)
  22. Jimmy McGriff (Organ, 1936-2008)
  23. Tommy Flanagan (Piano, 1930-2001)
    - From Detroit (Same as Kenny Burrell)
    - Major influence was Art Tatum
  24. Art Tatum (Piano, 1909-1956)
    - Avoided piano keys
  25. Horace Silver (Piano, 1928-2013)



- Most prolific composer of Hard Bop
  - Not virtuoso
  - “Senor Blues”
  - Horace Silver quintet
  - Founded Jazz Messengers with Art Blakey
26. Ahmad Jamal (Piano, 1930-Present)
- Liked piano + bass + drums
27. Clifford “Brownie” Brown (Trumpet, 1930-1956)
- Admired widely, but not well known outside of jazz
  - No drugs
  - Ease/comfort of playing difficult pieces
  - “Daahoud”
    - Goes a long time during solos without breathing
  - He and Richie Powell died in a car accident
28. Freddie Hubbard (Trumpet, 1928-2009)
- Influence by Clifford Brown, Chet Baker, Miles Davis
  - Manipulate pitch and tone depending on musical setting
  - Strong sense of rhythm - double time
  - Harmonically daring - took chances, tried things he hadn’t done before
29. Lee Morgan (Trumpet, 1938-1972)
- Primary influence was Clifford Brown (took lessons from him)
  - Side man on many important Hard Bop recordings
30. Max Roach (Drums, 1924-2007)
- Bop -> Hard Bop
31. “Philly” Joe Jones (Drums, 1923-1985)
- Known for call and response
32. Art Blakey (Drums, 1919-1991)
- Less rigid timekeeping, drums for accent
  - Dynamic accompanist
  - Cofounded Jazz Messengers with Horace Silver
  - Hand picked young musicians
  - Led band musically, not visually

## **Miles Davis (Trumpet/Composer/Band Leader, 1926-1991)**

1. One of the ‘one-namers’
2. Member of Rock and Roll Hall of Fame

3. On the forefront of many jazz trends before they were popular
  - At the cost of alienating his fan base
4. Relatively privileged childhood compared to most jazz musicians of the time
  - Son of a prominent dentist
5. Grew up in Alton, Illinois
  - White neighborhood
6. Went to Juilliard for college to study music
  - Did not have the intention of being a classical trumpet player
  - Wanted to go to New York to be with the up and coming jazz scene
  - Did not graduate, left school to join Charlie Parker's Band
7. Jazz idols were Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie
  - Sat in with them once while he was in high school
8. First recorded with Charlie Parker's band in 1945 (1819 years old)
9. Created an original trumpet style unlike any of his predecessors
  - Used fewer notes
  - Revolutionary use of silence
10. Put out a large volume of recordings
  - The standard recording for many standards
11. Collaborated with many other musicians, notably Gil Evans (piano/composer)
  - First in 1949, released in 1950 "Birth of the Cool"
    - unusual instrumentation tuba, French horn
    - soft but intense
  - Jazz orchestras
    - Did not play dance tunes, more like symphony orchestras with jazz instruments
  - "Porgy and Bess"
  - "Miles Ahead"
  - "Sketches of Spain"
  - "Quiet Nights"
12. Pioneered modal jazz
  - Jazz built on a simplified, slower harmonic progression
13. Pioneered jazz fusion
  - Blend of 3 different styles – jazz (improv), rock, funk
14. Notably used Harmon mute frequently
  - Changes the sound of the horn
  - Associated with Miles Davis, "Miles Davis" mute
15. Started as a side man with Charlie Parker
16. Classic Quintet
  - 1955-1958
  - Miles Davis
  - Cannonball Adderly (Alto)
  - Red Garland (Piano) -> Later Bill Evans
  - Paul Chambers (Bass)
  - Philly Joe Jones (Drums)

- John Coltrane (Tenor) sometimes
- 17. “Kind of Blue” - 1959
  - Classic Sextet members
  - Start of modal jazz approach
  - One of 2 best selling jazz album of all time with Dave Brubeck’s “Time Out”
- 18. Second Great Quintet
  - 1964-1969
  - Miles Davis (Trumpet)
  - Wayne Shorter (Tenor)
  - Herbie Hancock (Piano)
  - Ron Carter (Bass)
  - Tony Williams (Drums)
  - Closer to Avant-Garde style
- 19. Electric Miles Period of his career
  - 1969-1991
  - Jazz Fusion
  - Replaced traditional acoustic instruments with electric versions
  - Inspired by the rock and roll groups of the time
  - First jazz music not focused on horns or singing
  - Recorded 15 albums in 4 years
  - Accused of selling out – music much easier to play, not as interactive
- 20. Became addicted to heroin
  - Decided to kick his habit by locking himself in a room for a week
- 21. Big fan of boxer ‘Sugar’ Ray Robinson
  - Seeing his dedication and resolve inspired Davis to quit heroin
- 22. Known for tough, mean attitude
- 23. Became the best paid jazz musician at the time
- 24. Feared prejudice in America
  - Was beaten by a white cop while taking a break at a club he was working
- 25. When it came to music, color didn’t matter to Davis
- 26. Was known to be able to bring out everyone’s individuality in his group while remaining in his vision

## John Coltrane (Tenor/Soprano/Alto, 1926-1967)

1. Primarily tenor
2. Transformative
3. Always evolving, improving
4. Laser focused tone, particularly in the upper register
5. Very imitated sound
6. Influenced by the beboppers early in his career
  - Dexter Gordon

- Sonny Stitt
- 7. Also influenced by Lester Young
- 8. Later took inspiration from the Avant-Garde movement
  - They in turn were inspired by him
- 9. Veteran of rhythm and blues band
- 10. Sideman with Miles Davis in 1950s (Classic Quintet)
- 11. Solos described as sheets of sound
  - Flurry of notes
- 12. Band leader
  - Still sideman for Miles Davis
  - First album “Blue Train” - 1967
    - Lee Morgan (Trumpet)
  - Compositions known for rapidly changing harmonic progressions
    - “Moment’s Notice” – named because pianist during recording proclaimed “You can’t expect us to play this at a moment’s notice”
  - “Giant Steps”
    - Tommy Flanagan (Piano)
- 13. Re-popularized soprano
  - Popular in the swing era
  - Unused in bop
- 14. “A Love Supreme”
  - LP – Only 4 songs
  - “Resolution” - Final exam listening list
    - Popular among jazz musicians
- 15. Classic Quartet
  - McCoy Tyner (Piano)
  - Jimmy Garrison (Bass)
  - Elvin Jones (Drums)
- 16. Died of Cancer at 40 years old
- 17. Only had 12 years of recorded work