

Hip Hop Evolution (Part 1) The Foundation

---Today Hip Hop Influences business, pop culture, movies, fashion, Wall Street

---It doesn't influence the mainstream, it is the mainstream.

---What are the Origins of hip hop?

I. New York City 1970's

---D _____ was hot and it was America's dance music from 1974-1980. Celebrities made NYC out to be glamorous, but the Bronx was B _____. Entire blocks were decimated; it looked like a War Z _____. Massive urban decay everywhere: 12,300 fires, a recession, drugs and gang violence.

II. DJ Kool H _____

---The most famous address in Hip Hop is known as its birthplace, 1520 S _____ Ave. Somewhere around August 11, 1973, Kool H _____ threw a small party and brought musical techniques from his native Jamaica. (The Sound system Man and Toasting)

---Herc didn't want to play D _____ and used F _____ music instead.

(*The music you are hearing in the background is a famous hip hop tune that Herc discovered called, Apache. The making and influence of this tune is chronicled in another doc, called Sample This, also on Netflix.*)

---Herc plays repeated sections of a song and it becomes known as B _____ B _____. He used two turntables, swapping from one to the other, and called it, "The M _____ G _____ R _____".

---Dancers who danced to these beats were called B _____ D _____. All dancers wanted to be like J _____ B _____. Each group had an A1 B-boy who would represent the best of that group.

---Herc also had an MC (Rapper), C _____ La Rock.

C _____ started out giving S _____ out's to friends and also sold W _____. The crowds got bigger, the seed was planted and little kids at these parties represented the next generation of the music.

III. A _____ B _____

---He was a DJ who started as a gang member of the Black Spades. He recognized early on that the music could change the gang culture and violence. He convinces to Black Spades to start the Z _____ Nation. Maybe instead of guns and knives, gangs could battle through battle rapping and break dancing. He brought K _____ to hip hop as he brought a sense of A _____ heritage to the community. He built a community around H _____ H _____.

IV. G _____ F _____ (Joseph Sadler)

---A musical mad scientist who set out to continue the tradition set by Kool Herc and Bambaata

---He was fascinated by machines and record players as a kid. He was so poor that he put his first stereo together by scouring trash for broken equipment and speakers in abandoned cars.

---His techniques were invented because there was no one else to copy. He used a

C _____ to mark the records at the break beat spot without touching the tone arm. He is also credited with inventing the scratching technique.

---**Nelson George** (famous rock critic) Calls this a turning point in music history as it's the beginning of The DJ P _____ the device instead of the device P _____ music. George likens this to the S _____ and the G _____: both instruments were repurposed by Black musicians for use in **their** music. Turn Tables were now looked at as instruments and would demand as much practice time to master as any other traditional instrument.

---GM Flash connected Technique and Technology. He raised the bar and laid a whole foundation for upcoming DJ's.

--- Herc, Bam and GM Flash are referred to as the H_____ T_____ of founding fathers

V. **Beats Meets the Rhyme**

---Bambaataa says, Rap was always with us and mentions: Cab C_____,

G_____ Quartets, The Last Poets, Gil Scott Heron, the political Rap of M_____ X and the boxer, M_____ A_____.

---Nelson George calls it a B_____ thing and credits the sexy soul pioneers Barry W_____ and Isaac H_____ with early rapping on their 70's hit records.

(The tradition actually has been around since the inception of the Black Gospel Church, Louis Jordan rapped in the 1940's and Ray Charles also claimed to be the first rapper.)

---The program gives much credit to the DJ's who rhymed on air, specifically, Frankie C_____. Ironically he H_____ rap because they stole his style.

---The program credits DJ H_____ who was influenced by Crocker and Pigmeat M_____. Pigmeat M_____ wrote a song called *Here Comes the J_____* that became a famous breakbeat. DJ H_____ also brings humor to rap and had rhymes that spread all over NYC.

---Russell S_____ was around the scene since the beginning and credits DJ H_____ as being highly influential. But because Hollywood used D_____ music many considered him to be illegitimate. Simmons says, "He's the R_____ rap records had to be made."

VI. **Grand M_____ F_____ and The F_____ Five**

---The DJ's were important but they couldn't make beats and rap at the same time so the _____'s came into existence. GMF hired 5 other rappers to make the group more visible, more like a traditional Motown act like The Temptations. This changed the game and now the _____'s took center stage. The group would travel worldwide alongside notable acts like The J_____.

VII. **Where Does Hip Hop Come From?**

---Nothing and E_____

---Its influences came from: funk, rock, soul, jazz, gospel, Jamaican Toasting, Nursey Rhymes, Disco, Politics and technology.

---Hip hop was still an U_____ G_____ culture and didn't have any R_____...yet....

VIII. **Discussion Questions**

A. What new musical techniques did rap invent?

B. What old techniques did it borrow?

C. Why didn't they record this music?

D. Did the music influence the culture or did the culture influence the music? Does it matter?

E. Who do you think should be credited with the MVP trophy for the development of Rap?

F. It took many years for Rap to be accepted and it was heavily criticized at its beginning. From 1900-to present, did any other new styles create such a controversy, examples: jazz, blues, country, rock n roll, funk, soul, disco, heavy metal, grunge?