**Native Americans**

* Traditional instruments (drums, bells, rattles)
* No words/lyrics
* Used for traditional events
* Dancing
* Recorded songs before capture/take over
* Sounds in songs had no meaning. No real words and made up sounds
* Songs were for pure entertainment
* After white men recorded the traditional songs, songs were ruined
* Influences on songs (Christianity, religion, etc.)

**Colonial music**

* Traditional English pieces (Sacred)
* No space for instruments on ships
* No hymns or songs

**Revolution to Civil War**

* Regional music – heavily influenced by Europe
* Birth of Appalachian music
* Star Spangled Banner – melody came from an Irish drinking song
* Take European melodies and make it their own
* Music used to make a mood, not militaristically
* Beginnings to American music, traditional to us

**Mid 1800s**

* Major movements: home country influences
* Military
* Vauderville – traveling musical theater (the original variety show)

Home influences – instruments that could travel (Spoons, hand bone)

**Major influences**

* European
  + English, Ireland – melody
  + French – square dancing – App.
* Africa
  + Hambone

**Next steps**

* Marching bands
* Military
* Local
* Gammaphone

**Traveling music theater**

* Minstrel show
* Vaudeville
* Broadway

**Instruments**

* Steel guitar
* History of banjo
* Fiddle vs. violin
  + Violin – play by ear
  + Fiddle – play through sheet music

**Appalachian music**

* Jaw heap, hambone, square dance
* Folk
* Blue grass
* Country (early, middle late)

**Slave music**

* Congo Square / New Orleans
* New Orleans mixed races for a long period of time
* Had a very different relationship between races than other areas
* More freedom in New Orleans
* Dancing
* Drums / 1739 banned in South Carolina (Stono rebellion)
* Call and response
  + Improvising
  + One singer in the fields
  + Singing kills time
  + Bury codes/intel in the songs

**Blues**

* 12 bar blue progression
* Part of the this was also adding flats to the 3, 5, and 7 notes
* WC Handy 1914 (1912)

**Son House**

* Rochester connection
* Slide guitar / steel
* Serves in prison for 2 years
* Focuses on the blues after that
* Great Migration

**Blues and the Ladies**

* Fame / Commercial success
* Mamie Smith
* Ma Rainey
* Bessie Smith
  + Made $2000 a week
  + Owned a train car
* Women were more successful than men in the blues genre

**Ragtime**

* The Great Migration (1910-1930)
* Jelly Roll Motion
* Original Dixieland Jazz Band (all white)
  + The term “Jazz” originated from this band
* Jazz being played in Memphis was different than Chicago

**Louis Armstrong**

* Scat
* Solo star

**Benny Goodman**

* Swing / Big Band
* Popular music / designed for dance

**Duke Ellington**

* Cotton club
  + Black people could perform
  + Black people could not enter and view performances
  + Lucrative business
* Harlem renaissance

**Hot vs Sweet / Cool Jazz**

**Great American Songbook**

* Standards
* Tin Pan Alley
  + No copyright
  + Everybody is playing piano
  + Rough and loud all the time
  + Everyone is playing music
  + Producers had to do this to make money
* Frank Sinatra
* Cole Porter / George and Ira Gershwin
* Could only record for 3 minutes
* Verse, verse, chorus, verse, chorus

**Rhythm and Blues**

1949 – Singles

1954 - Transistor radio

* Atlantic Records
  + Ray Charles
  + Arthur Franklin
  + Sam Cooke

**Motown**

* Motor City (Detroit)
* Soul
* Funk

**Rock n’ Roll**

* Sun Records
  + Down south (Memphis)