**History of Rock & Roll**

# Lecture 1:

* Listening journals are due on Friday 8am.
* Undergrad writing center - uwc.ucla.edu

# Lecture 2:

* Listening journal due 9/30
* Early 1900s: world wars - came as a shock to people, lot of death, chemical warfare, cars being made, changed art and culture and music
* Great Depression (30s) followed this: meant that musical style of big band swing and wages were so cheap that you could have large bands like that
* Right out of depression: WWII
* Lot of trauma, challenging for parent generation
* After WWII we get baby boom - rock n roll not invented by baby boomers, they were the kids who grew up with
* 20s were jazz
* What is Rock?
  + Timbre: quality of the sound, can define different sounds in rock
  + Groove (beat/rhythm)
  + Attitude
* Guitar
  + Bass: different basses sound different, early Elvis has upright bass
  + Acoustic: different acoustics sound different
* Drum Kit
* Singer
  + In rock, usually think of a single person singing, everybody can sing on chorus, a lot of singers are white males
  + Older rock still is relevant even today - overwhelmingly white males
* Music Terminology
  + Form: structural organization of a piece of music, similar to analyzing the form of a poem
  + Melody: horizontal aspect of music, one note after another (do re mi), can’t sing two notes at the same time
  + Harmony: vertical aspect of music, can have more than one note playing at the same time, two people singing different notes at the same time, most music that we will talk about has obvious melody with harmonic background backing it up
  + Beat/Rhythm: not the same thing, beat is steady pulse (heartbeat), rhythm is short and long notes that happen within those beats, drummer do a rhythm
  + Measures: or bars, music can be broken down into repeating patterns of beats, count 1, 2, 3, 4 etc., most of rock deals with 4 counts or 2
  + Time Signatures: tells us what the pattern is, oh is it in 4? Or 3?
  + Timbre: quality of sound
* The World Before Rock n Roll
  + The “Product”
    - The product of the music industry is music - is non-material, heard but not held, lasts as long as it plays, thing that can be bought and sold
    - When rock n roll first came out, it was all about the song not the recordings
    - Song vs. specific recording
      * All about the song titles, not the albums or artists
    - Vehicles for songs
      * Musicals - lot of early jazz came from this
      * Sound films
      * Radio
      * Sheet music
  + Building a National Audience
    - Radio Networks
      * Usually listened to music locally because travel was expensive, people would listen to through local bands or playing it through sheet music
      * Movies helped them distribute specific recordings and get in people’s heads
      * Radios invented in late 1800s for military use and then entertainment use but very regional
      * NBC network in 1928
        + First national network of radio by linking telephone lines to broadcast
        + Have large network performances broadcasted across country
      * Range of entertainment
        + Not all of shows broadcast across the country
        + Most radio was live
        + Done with mainstream pop most of the time
        + Most were variety shows: stories, theater, live performances
        + Start getting a more national audience due to TV because more people starting buying TVs - opened door for national broadcast
      * Ethics and Recordings
        + People were concerned that if you only broadcast pre-recorded music, artists would be out of a job - not hired to sing anymore
        + So needed to have live performances
        + Rock n Roll is big genre that popularized recordings
  + The Audience - Origins of Rock
    - Three Main Markets
      * Mainstream Pop
        + Created by publishers and songwriters - get popular artists to perform them, get them in movies and shows
        + Centered in Tin Pan Alley (area of NYC)
        + Tin Pan Alley music follows a formal pattern

Sectional verse-chorus form

AABA form

* + - * + What is Form?

The organizational structure of music

Binary Form

Ternary Form

Pop Forms: Sectional verse-chorus form & Tin Pan Alley Form (AABA)

Section verse-chorus: song has main intro section and then chorus after

Verse is not most common part of song (ex: white christmas has a verse that no one has heard)

Chorus is where you usually get AABA form

Tin Pan Alley Song Form

AABA - refers to whether music repeats

32 measure structural pattern

* + Big Band Era - 1935 - 1945
    - Band leaders were celebrities, while singers rotated
    - Arrangements emphasized band, not singer
    - Some popular songs had no words
    - Close relationship between big bands and jazz
  + Important Early Singers
    - Singers and Big Bands
      * Bing Crosby
        + Many hit recordings
        + Film actor
        + Hosted radio variety show
      * Vocal groups
        + Andrews Sisters
        + Mills Brothers
      * Frank Sinatra
        + Established new model of pop singer as a star
        + Left big bands for solo career in 1942
        + Other big band vocalists followed
        + Geared to younger audience
  + Pop Characteristics Leading into the 50s
    - Family friendly lyrics
    - Leaning towards youth-oriented
    - Orchestral instrumentation
    - Increasing interest in emotion
      * Ex: Johnnie Ray’s “Cry”
    - Some early producers and pioneers - not here yet
      * Tin Pan Alley paved the way for Brill Building songwriting
      * Les Paul and Mary Ford - electric guitar and multitrack recording - technology developments
  + Les Paul and Mary Ford
    - Invented the solid body electric guitar
    - Telecaster was first electric guitar to get out there and then Les Paul came in to make another solid electric guitar for them - thought that his idea was bad at first
      * First mounted a pickup on a railroad tie - “the log”
    - Invented multi-track recording - don’t have to have everybody in the room together, singing around a microphone, can do it all by myself
    - “How High the Moon”
    - “I’m Sitting on Top of the World”

# Lecture 3: 29/09/2022

Sep 29, 2022

Country and Western are two similar but very distinct styles.

* Country
  + From southeast
  + A Lot of country is evolved from folk songs from the british isles
  + First collected by a guy named Ralph Perre who went around trying to collect sounds
    - He discovered the Carter family
  + Countries first star - Jimmie Rodgers
    - Played guitar solo for most performances
    - IMP: created personality that is created and played up to sell to general audiences
    - Singing brakeman is a **persona** they gave him
  + Carter Family
    - June Carter who married Johnny Cash
    - Good example of country as it starts to converge with western
* Western
  + SouthWest, california
  + Associated with wide open spaces
  + Modeled off of hollywood's portrayal of cowboys
  + Gene Autry - Back in the Saddle Again
  + Roy Rogers
* Western Swing
  + A specific category of Western and Country music
  + New San Antonio Rose released in 1940, becomes a huge hit in 1941
* National Audience
  + In the 30s-40s very regional , also why is was tso separate. It’s regional for these folks but mainstream pop is going national
  + Radio programming broadcasting mainstream pop nationwide
  + Local programming was catered to regional tastes and music preferences
  + Whenever war happens music merges
    - WW2 happens and music styles merge
    - Different people from different parts of the world sharing music with each other at war
  + Mainstream pop puts its effort in television which allows national programming to open up to different genres
  + WSM in Nashville could reach most of the Southeast
* Nashville is the center because of the Grand Ole Opry
  + 1942 - roy acuff and fred rose establish a publishing firm and instead of focusing on sheet music they focused on recordings
* Hank Williams
  + Originally signed as a songwriter
  + Very influential on later country music
* Folk centered genres come from “Do i feel like its sincere”
* Bluegrass Country Music
  + New but is supposed to sound old
  + Carter family had an influence
  + Shows instrumental skill

**Rural and Urban Blues**

* While country and western had some presence in mainstream music but rhythm and blues had none in the 50s
* Blues as pop
  + The 20s was called the Jazz age
  + Blues sheet music was created by black songwriters but was being sold and marketed to white people
* Rural Blues is being developed
  + One of the first imp artists is Robert Johnson who lived a short life but his recordings were rediscovered. He was a solo singer accompanied by acoustics guitar
* Jump Blues
  + Can gel well with Big band
  + This one not so much marketed to white people
* 12 part blues is a song form: pattern of 3 chords
* Radio
  + Regional radio
    - Importance of advertising and demographics
    - Pop was focused on television so radio focused on regional and country and western
  + 1948 - WDIA in Memphis
    - Programming specifically to black audiences
  + As radio is adapting to the surge of money going to television a bunch of independent labels pop up
    - Sun, King, Chess, Atlantic: mainly interested in pop and are regional
  + Broad range of Rythm and Blues: marketing category not a style not a genre
    - Gospel
    - Chicago electric blues
    - Atlantic and black pop
    - Doo-Wop
* Gospel
* Singers learned in church
* Vocal harmony
* Church sounding, but texts can be secular
* Ray Charles “i got woman”
* Kinda controversial
* Roots of soul music
* Chicago Electric Blues
* Chess Records - opened in 1947
* Emotional directness to the style, not very smooth, more raw
* Was marketed to black audiences
* Atlantic Black Pop
* Atlantic Records
* More polished pop sound - like mainstream pop
* Followed mainstream practice of focusing on singer
* Doo-Wop
* Emerged from urban neighborhoods after WWII
* Group singing contests
* Featured solo singer against vocal accompaniment

**Dangerous Influence**

* Stagger Lee Myth: Black men are somehow more defiant than others, their focus is on sexual conquest of white women
* White teenagers start listening and purchasing rhythmic and blues music and white parents get really upset and see rock and roll as a dangerous influence on their children. This is thanks to
  + Greater access to radios and radios are playing more and more of rhythmic blues
  + Cars also become a way for teenagers to listen and be exposed to teenagers
* Part of that is because of Hokum Blues, which uses a lot of double entendres
  + Examples: Hound Dog

Week 2:

# Lecture 4: 04/10/2022

Oct 4, 2022

**The Birth (and death) of Rock & Roll**

* The 1950s
  + Cold war was always present
  + Baby boomers were the first ones to grow up w rock & roll and after the atomic bomb
  + Racial segregation was one of the most divisive issue
  + Move to the suburbs bc of economic prosperity, anxiety of bombs
  + Radio was where country western and rhythm and blues music was there
  + Movies hying up the notion of the rebellious teenager
  + Parents worried about the dangerous influence of rhythm and blues on children
  + Radio was the biggest way for teenagers to access music
  + Disc jockey became a thing
  + Alan freed credited with the name of rock and roll (not first but famous)
* Crossovers and covers
  + Crossover is when a record or song holds positions on more than one chart
  + Covers are when someone releases a track and someone else rerecords and releases it
  + One of the first crossovers was by fats domino, he was a pianist,
    - he had a series of rhythm and blues hits and many appeared on the top 40 charts (pop)
  + Another one is chuck berry, he's one of the chess record people who start crossing over
    - Most of his sings are in simple verse/chorus form
  + Little richard called himself the mother and father of rock & roll
    - Stood while playing the piano
  + 12 Bar blues
    - 1 4 5 from a specific key
    - Like in key C, C is 1 then D is 2 E is 3
  + Some people call rock and roll the ‘whitening’ of Rhythm and blues
    - Bill Haley
    - Pat Boone - alternative songs performs well on pop charts
  + Controversy over cover versions
    - Covers resented by black performers
      * Reduced crossover potential
      * Benefitted white performers and record company employees
      * Closely copied arrangements
* Elvis Aaron Presley
* First rock and roller to draw intense interest from major labels
* First person to crossover on all 3 charts
* Moved to memphis, which had a thriving black music scene
* He's a performer
* He got a lot of attention for wearing ‘black people’ clothes
* The rise of Elvis
  + Sam Phillips owns Suns Records, where Elvis first made his recordings
  + He started recording and it wasn't going well but then he broke into covers of other song
  + The hillbilly cat was his country nickname
  + Not a writer, covering other people's songs, starting to get known as a performer
* The RCA Deal
  + Philip was low on funds and did not have the money to promote elvis the way he needed
  + Parker brokered a deal with the country division of RCA for 35k for Elvis’ contract. Elvis got 5k extra too
  + All that money is reinvested into Sun
* Jeremy Lewis
* Buddy Holly
  + Influenced by early rock and roll
  + Musical styles
    - Vocal hiccups
    - Country influenced electric guitar
  + Influence as a songwriter
* The Death of Rock & Roll
  + First death in 1959
  + The term ‘the day music died’ comes from the song ‘american pie’ in 70s
  + 1957
    - Elvis is drafted
    - Little richard becomes a minister
  + 1958
    - Jerry Lee Lewis scandal: married his 13 year old cousin
  + 1959
    - Chuck Berry is arrested
    - Plane crash - Buddy Holly, Richie Valens, The Big Bopper
    - The Payola Investigations
* Payola Investigations
* Long standing practice but the new conflict
* Major labels wanted the markets the lost to indie labels
* Alan Freed claims no wrongdoing, end of his career
* Dick Clark acknowledges some wrongdoing, comes out unscathed and become one of the biggest pop music broadcasters

# Lecture 5: 06/10/2022

Oct 6, 2022

Splitting up the market

* The ‘older sibling’ generation
  + Rock & Roll fans of the 50s
  + Now college aged
  + Their music heroes aren't available so they start turning to folk
* Teeny boppers
  + 60s Teen idols = “ideal boyfriend”
    - Great success
    - Bobby Vee, Bobby Rydell, Paul anka, bobby darin, neil sedaka
  + Roll & Roll enters the film and tv world bc its now mainstream
    - Dick clark who made it out of the peola scandals was a big part of this
  + Beach movies become very popular
  + Beach boys formed
    - Wrote about surfing, cars, boyfriends and girlfriend
    - Sweet little 16, chuck berry basically rewrote that song
    - Shows how influenced they were by that
* The music industry fights back
  + Brill building
    - Aldon publishing - Run by Al Nevins and Don Kirshner
* The rise of the producer
  + Leiber and Stroller
    - The Coasters
  + Phil Spector - producer
    - Wall of Sound
    - A bunch of musicians in the same room
* Folk Music in the US
* Folk music in the 50s
  + Very popular and get blacklisted by the anti communist committee (HUAC)
  + The weavers
    - Good Night, Irene; So Long (its been good to know ya)
* The teeny - boppers and older siblings
  + Some devoted to first wave rock
  + Others assimilate into adult culture
  + Many (especially college students) sought more “real” music
    - Most Folk
    - Blues
    - Jazz
    - Classical
* Why folk
  + Kept the ‘alternative’ mindset of ricl
  + History of social change
  + Populist
* Late folk Revival (1958 - 1965)
  + Initially two diff approaches
    - Rediscovery of musicians from older niche musics
    - Recreated folk music by contemporary musicians like Joan Baez
  + Eventually became writing own songs in the folk style
    - Simple accompaniments
    - Focus on melody - often narrow ranges, highly repetitive
* Bob Dylan
  + Discovers rock and roll as a teenager
  + Gets into folk in college
  + Early 60s begins writing songs that explore social and political themes
* Impact of folk rock
  + Subject matter of dylan's songs changes
    - Less overtly political
    - Deal with personal reflections, blues

# Lecture 6: 11/10/2022

* Crossover Black Pop Singers of the 50s
  + Nat King Cole
    - Send for Me (1957)
    - Looking Back (1958)
  + Johnny Mathis
    - It’s not for me to Say (1957)
    - Chances Are (1957)
    - Misty (1959)
* Gospel to Pop
  + Ray Charles
    - Taking gospel music and putting it with secular lyric
    - I got a woman, I can't stop loving you
* Sweet Soul
  + Sam Cooke
    - Gospel Influences - preceded by Ray Charles
    - Pseudonym - Dale Cooke
  + The Drifters
    - Headed by Ben E. King
      * In the 60s he went solo
    - Worked with Lieber and Stoller at Atlantic
    - Not a lot of rhythm and blues influence
    - Influence of do wop
* Motown Records
  + Berry Gordy Jr - Founded Motown Records in 1959
  + Influence of Brill Building
  + Aimed to make Motown singles acceptable to white listeners in their original versions
  + Music industry is trying to invest in and control rock n roll
  + The Miracles
    - Discovered bt Gordy in 1957
    - Smokey Robinson - leader
  + Brian and Eddie Holland
  + The Supremes
    - One of several Motown girl groups
    - “Baby Love”
  + Motown was quality control at every stage
  + Other Motown Artists
    - Marvin Gaye - started as a crooner and then moved to Dance Oriented RB
    - Stevie Wonder
* Professional Image
  + Hitsville USA,
  + They want to come across as acceptable to mainstream in the actual sound of the record but also perform and stuff
    - They hire choreographers and charm school, to teach them how to fit in
* Stevie Wonder
  + Signed to Mowton in 1961
    - Was 11 years old
  + “Fingertips, Pt 2”
    - Surprise no 1
    - 13 years old
  + Voice Changes … challenges
  + 1966 career took off again
  + 1970 - self produced “Signed, Sealed, Delivered, I’m Yours”
  + Transition out of the sixties
* Other 60s soul (not Motown)
  + Most signed with Atlantic Records
  + Otis Redding
  + Wilson Pickett
  + Aretha Franklin
* Chicago R&B
  + Professional songwriters
  + Chess Records
    - Known for electric blues in the 50s
    - Like Rescue Me
  + Vee-Jay
    - Founded by a husband and wife duo
    - Brother was the in house producer
    - Picked up the beatles
  + Okeh Records
    - Discontinued in the 30s came back in the 50s
    - In the 50s we have some black rhythm and blues but when someone moves to Brunswick Records they start producing it
* Impression
  + Led by Curtis Mayfield
  + Several songs tackled topics of the contemporary Civil Rights Movement
  + On ABC Paramount in Chicago
* Atlantic and southern soul
  + Early 60s … Drifters, Coasters, Ben E King
  + Later 60s … Southern Soul
  + Southern soul has an emotional expression with gospel whereas sweet soul has more white crooner sound to it, southern soul is more true to the black culture.
* Stax
  + Memphis based label
  + Studio Band: Booker T & the MGs
  + Otis Redding
    - Dies too early
    - Performs in spring dies in december
    - It was very unusual to have a black southern soul band to come and perform at a mainstream pop festival in cali
* Wilson Pickett
  + Signed to Atlantic as a solo artist
  + “In the Midnight Hour”
    - Recorded at Stax
  + Moved over to FAME
* FAME Studios - Muscle Shoals
  + House Band
  + Wilson Pickett
  + Aretha Franklin
* Aretha Franklin
  + Born in Memphis, raised in Detroit
  + First signed to Columbia and then switched to Atlantic in 1967
  + FAME sessions - “I Never Loved a Man (The Way I Loved You)
  + Back to Atlantic - husband had a fallling out with someone at FAME
    - Brings a bunch of FAMEs musicians to Atlantic to record

# Lecture 7: 13/10/2022

Early 60s in the UK

* British pop in the Late 50s and early 60s

- Prior to 1964 Britain was considered a secondary force in pop music

* Before WWII-American folk and jazz
* After WWII- English music, “Trad” and “Skiffle”

-Influence of large companies

-American music was really popular in England

* Skiffle -late 50s

-a folk song with found instruments

-often includes washboards and tea chest bass

-an imitation of american folk music as a substitute for rock n roll

-Lonnie Donnegan “Rock Island Line”; he tries to sound American

* Beat Music; Merseybeat

-developed in early 60s in UK

-fusion of 50s rock n roll, skiffle, doo-wop, and rhythm &blues

-”Mersey Beat”

* Liverpool bands and other areas near the River Mersey

-first recording of the beatles was of them playing backup

* Access to Rock

-Saturday clubs

-record stores

-newspapers

* Melody Maker, New Musical Express, Record Mirror

-movies

* Freed Movies, Elvis Films

-British Tours

* Bill Haley, Buddy Holly, Everly Brothers
* The Beatles as Students of American Pop, 1957-60

-early years

* Liverpool
* Quarrymen

-John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr

-Stuart Sutcliff suggested they change their name to The Beatles

- in 1960 they hired Pete Best on drums

-Beatles influences

* Elvis
* Buddy Holly
* Little Richard
* The Everly Brothers
* Goffin/King

-1960-1962, they played at the Cavern Club in Liverpool, and Hamburg, Germany

-in 1963 a fellow Liverpudlian band, Gerry and the Pacemakers had the same manager as The Beatles, they were the first British band to get a #1 hit

* Beatlemania, 1963-1966

-”Love Me Do”, their first hit

-Please, Please Me; first album (march, 1963)

* ”Please, Please Me”
* “From Me To You”
* ”She Loves You”

-still not played in the U.S. yet

-George Martin, their producer, is known as the 5th Beatle

-Capital declined to issue their records in the U.S.

-Beatles reclaimed popular music in England

-Bob Dylan influenced the Beatles to more thoughtful, less obvious lyricism

-Rubber Soul was the first Beatles album that started experimenting with deeper lyrics

* With the Beatles, 2nd record

-released November, 1963

-”I Want to Hold Your Hand”

-convinced Capital to release I Want to Hold Your Hand in late 1963, and it hit #1 in February

-Meet The Beatles

* their first American record
* Success in America

-their first U.S. performance was on the Ed Sullivan Show in February 1964

-30 top 10 pop hits between 1964 and 1966

-all studio albums went #1 in both the UK and the United States

-feature films

* Hard Day’s Night(1964)
* Help!(1965)

-controversy over “bigger than Jesus” remark from John Lennon in 1966

-final public concert in San Francisco, August 1966

* The British Invade

-British led the surge of British music to the U.S. in 1964

* Groups were British, played guitar, and had long hair
* Broad stylistic range
* Had many hits on the U.S. charts between 1964 and 1966
* Two strains, modeled after Beatles and Stones

-second wave of Beatles-type bands, 1965

* Herman’s Hermits
* Freddy and the Dreamers
* Hollies
* The Rolling Stones and the British Blues Revival

-Rolling Stones, 1962-66

* Formed by guitarist Brian Jones as a blues band
* Managed by Andrew Loog Oldham and Eric Easton, 1963
* Started move toward pop in 1963

-bad boys, in contrast to the cute, Beatles-type image

-drew on tradition of Chicago electric blues from the 1950s

-London-based enthusiasm for collecting and performing American blues

-Early recordings

* Covered songs by American artists
* “I Wanna Be Your Man” by Lennon and McCartney
* Jagger and Richards achieve success as songwriters in 1964

-did not achieve widespread success in America until 1965

-preferred contrasting verse-chorus form, not the Beatles’ AABA

-”(I Can’t Get No) Satisfaction”

* The Yardbirds

-guitarist Eric Clapton

-guitarist Jeff Beck, he left in 1965

-recorded in Chicago at Chess studios

-Jimmy Page joined in 1966 as bassist and then guitarist

* Animals

-earned their reputation through their wild stage act

-”House of the Rising Sun”(1964)

-bassist Chas Chandler became manager for Jimi Hendrix in 1966

* Other British Groups

-did not fit into the Beatles/Stones categories

* Kinks

-formed in 1963

-aggressive pop approach

-”You Really Got Me”(1964)

-mirrored the Beatles’ move into artistic songwriting, 1965

* The Who

-not influential until the late 60s

-never made the U.S. Top 40 during the mid 60s

-representative of the Mod subculture in London

-”My Generation”(1965)

# Lecture 8: 18/10/2022

* Eastern philosophy
  + Leary’s book on ‘The Psychedelic Experience’- essentially a guide on how to use acid based on ancient tibetan Book of the Dead
* Two Approaches to music
  + Music to enhance a drug trip
    - Focus is on drug experience
    - Music is like a soundtrack to provoke responses
    - “Acid tests”
  + Music is the trip -
    - musician must craft music that acts like an aesthetic drug
    - take the listener on a journey w or wo drugs
* Origins of the SF scene
  + Charlatans get a gig as the houseband at Red Dog Saloon in Virginia City NV
    - The Red Dogs saloon is like walking into a C western film
    - Western cowboy influences into the psychedelic scene
  + A group of friends called themselves the Family Dog started organizing psychedelic dances (Fall of 1965)
  + For a dollar they'd give you a drug and soundtrack and light experience and stuff
    - Events that are trying drugs and music together
  + Jan 1967 - Human Be-In
    - Thousands of hippies descended on golden pate park and tried to share music and spirituality, they got media attention and was imitated in LA and NYC
  + Hippie Hop Tour - trying to capitalize on the popularity - take people on a greyhound bus
  + San Francisco (Be sure to wear flowers in your hair)
* Some SF Bands
  + Grateful Dead
    - They came from a folk and bluegrass background
    - They were a jam band, very very long songs, a lot of improv
    - They make kind of a country psychedelic album in 67
  + Jefferson Airplane
    - Jam band
    - They do a lead singer change to Grace Slick, she brings 2 songs with her
      * Somebody to Love & White Rabbit
      * The ability of these songs to blend the AM single format and still

# Lecture 9: 25/10/2022

**1970s**

* Vietnam war ends by the early 70s
* Counterculture becomes mainstream
  + Long hair, hair dye, incense, peace signs, etc.
  + Distrust for government
* Feminism
  + Helen Reddy - “I am a Woman”
  + Carole King - Tapestry
* Outer Space
  + Moon landing - 1969
  + Star Wars
  + David Bowie
* TV
  + All in the Family
  + Midnight Special
  + Soul Train
  + SNL (late 70s)
* Vietnam War
  + Kent State Shootings (May 4, 1970)
    - Ohio shootings, people were shot during protest, some killed on campus
* John Fogerty
* Singer Songwriters
  + James Taylor
    - Apple Music
      * Self titled album (James Taylor 1968)
      * Starts off on the east coast, addicted to drugs, goes to london gets signed by warner bros ends up in LA
    - Warner Bros
      * Sweet Baby James (1970)
    - Lester something “James Taylor Marked for Dead’
      * An essay about him ruining rock n roll
  + Carole King’s Tapestry
    - 1971
      * 15 weeks #1 on Billboard 200
    - Singer songwriter since she was 16
    - This is not her first solo album but it was her breakout album
    - Some of tracks have lyrics by Jerry some by a new lyricist she was working with, she breakouts as a lyricist in this album, writes alot of songs
    - Where you lead I will follow redone for gilmore girls (kinda unfeminist before)
    - Reimagines some of her old hits
  + Joni Mitchell’s Blue
    - 4th album
    - Very vulnerable lyrics
    - Talked about taboo topics
      * Unwed pregnancy/adoption
    - A Case of You
    - California
  + Don McLean (1971)
    - American Pie