Week 3: Jazz August 28, 2017

"Jazz"

Etymology questionable, lots of resentment in the jazz community over the word.

See, especially Nicholas Payton's argument for "Black American Music" (BAM)

"The Jazz Age"

Prohibition: 17th Amendment to the US Constitution (1917)

Repealed with passage of 21st Amendment in 1933

Among the consequences were the rise organized crime (bootleggers like Al Capone) and the "Speakeasy" – illegal pubs for socializing and listening to music.

Documentary on 1920s NYC

This is how we imagine this part of our history.

New Orleans, Louisiana, early 20th century

Historical center of the trans-atlantic slave trade, with a mixture of French, Native American, and African heritage.

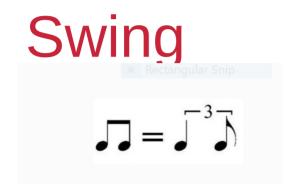
Famously musical city with a unique culture – for example, the "mardi gras indians" parades.

Especially, the "second line" in parade music

New Orleans traditional funeral: on the way to church, and on the way home

"2nd line" has evolved into a style, with high-art connotations – e.g. Wynton Marsalis, "2nd Line"

• A central tension for jazz music: is it a "popular music?" or is it "America's Classical Music?"



Or



????

Or does it matter at all?

Different kinds of Swing

Duke Ellington, Black and Tan Fantasy (1927)

Oscar Peterson, Have you Met Miss Jones? (1 964)

Herbie Hancock, One Finger Snap (1964)

Bernard Purdie's Shuffle

Standard Chronology of Jazz

- 1. Ragtime and Dixieland
- 2. New Orleans Jazz, early 20th century
- 3. The Swing Era

Postwar Jazz:

- 4. Bebop
- 5. Hardbop and Cool
- 6. "Modern" and "Free"
- 7. Fusion
- 8. Neo-traditionalism

Standard Chronology of Jazz, selected artists

- 1. Ragtime and Dixieland
- 2. New Orleans Jazz, early 20th century Louis Armstrong
- 3. The Swing Era Duke Ellington

Postwar Jazz:

- 4. Bebop Charlie Parker
- 5. Hardbop and Cool
- 6. "Modern" and "Free" Miles Davis
- 7. Fusion
- 8. Neo-traditionalism Wynton Marsalis

Standard "Anatomy" of Jazz

- 1. Melody "the Head"
- 2. Form a repeating harmonic form
- 3. Improvisation and Communication

One example broken down

Thelonious Monk, Blue Monk

Monk, "Blue Monk" (chart)



Coltrane, Giant Steps

Recording

Giant Steps, Chart



Louis Armstrong

When the Saints Go Marching In

Weather Bird

Duke Ellington

Mood Indigo

Nutracker Suite

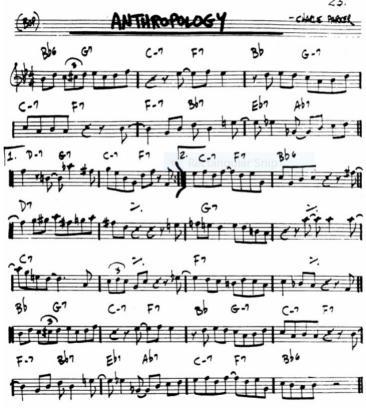
Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie

Mohawk

Ornithology

Anthropology

Anthropology, Score



Charlie Parker transcription

link

Miles Davis

"cool?" "Modern"?

Reaction to, or against, Bebop

 Kind of Blue – probably the best known jazz record of all time

Wynton Marsalis

Wynton on the Blues

Wynton Playing Haydn

Wynton, Tribute to Louis Armstrong

The Spirit of New Orleans

Writing Assignment: Due Wednesday

Pick one of the recordings we have discussed today. Listen to it carefully, considering some of the things we've discussed.

Do you like it? Why?

Do you think it's wrong to call it "Jazz?"