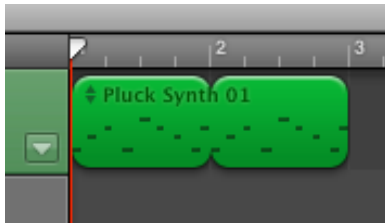


Unit 2 STUDY GUIDE

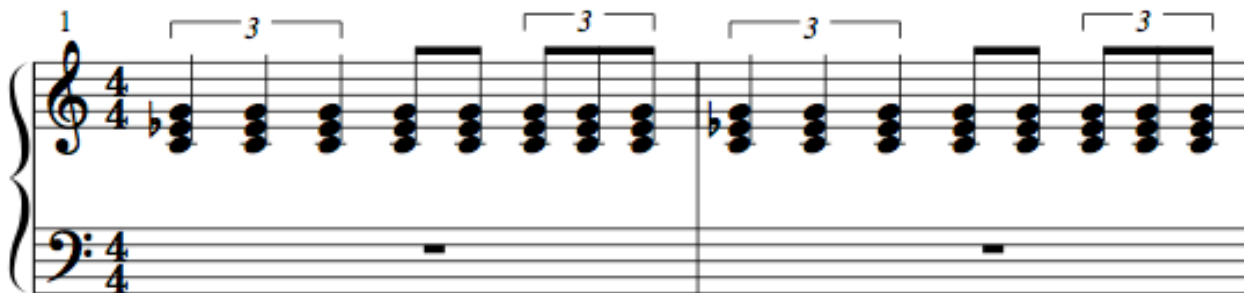
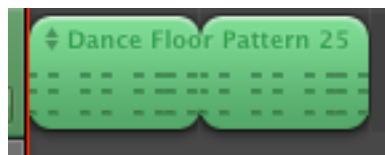
Practice Quizzes Are on Mr. Robinson's web page
<http://www.longbranch.k12.nj.us//Domain/693>

Musicianship

melody - a single line of notes or pitches with some rhythm, one note at a time usually in the foreground



harmony - multiple lines of notes or pitches with some rhythm, several notes at a time usually played in "blocks" or "chunks"



accompaniment - parts of song such as the harmony, bass line or percussion instruments usually in the background



- melody
- accompaniment - harmony
- accompaniment - bass line
- accompaniment - percussion

song form - the structure or shape of a song broken into sections such as AB or ABA

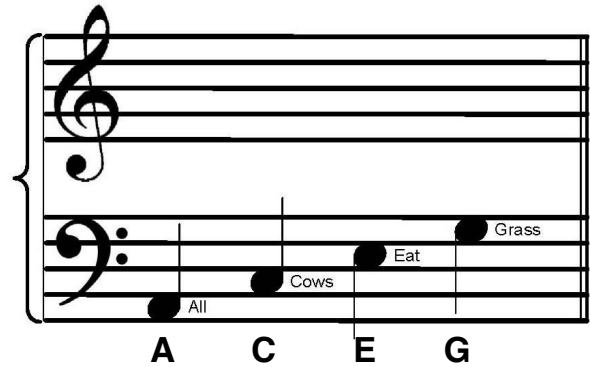
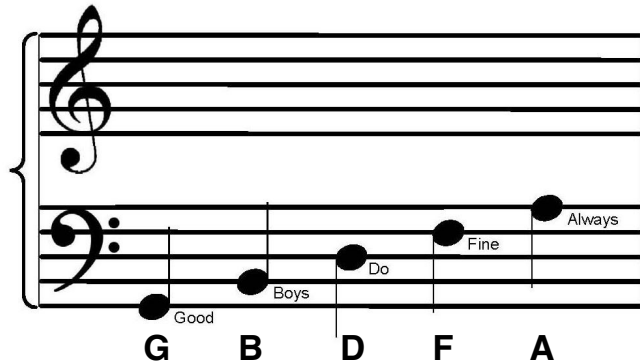
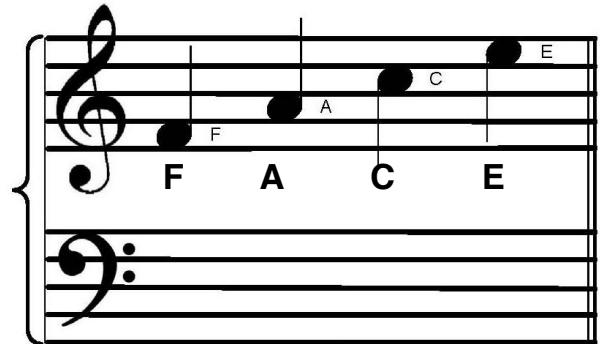
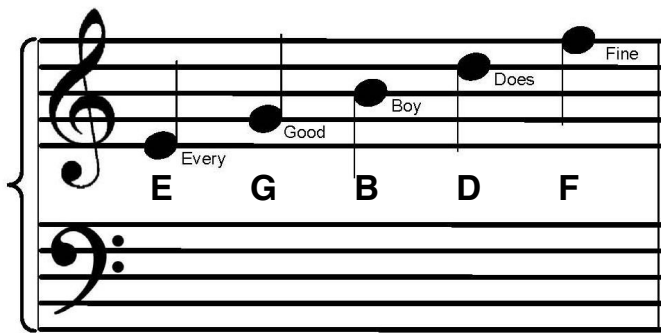
A	B	A
melody A	melody B	melody A
accompaniment	accompaniment	accompaniment

treble clef - a music notation symbol for middle-to-high range pitches

bass clef - a music notation symbol for low-to-middle range pitches



Treble Bass



grand staff - the treble clef staff and bass clef staff joined together by a brace commonly used for the keyboard

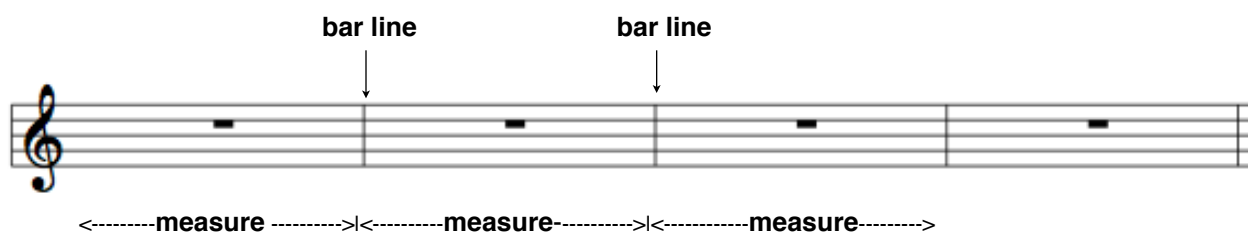


ledger lines - short lines above or below the staff for pitched notes



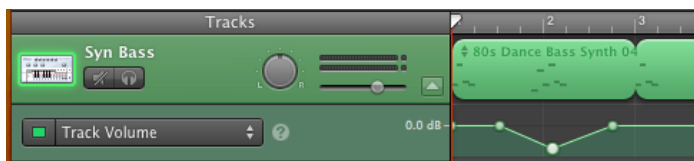
measures - a segment of music divided between bar lines on the staff

bar lines - lines on the staff that divide measures on the staff

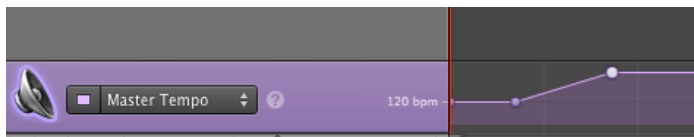


GarageBand

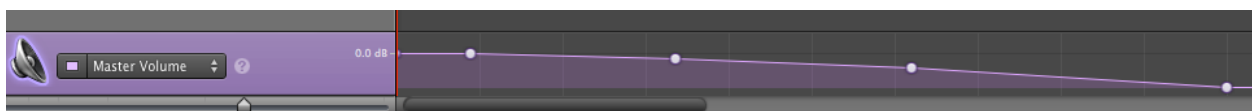
Track Volume Control (example of volume going from soft to loud for bass track)



Master Tempo Control (example of tempo going faster for whole song - all tracks)



Master Volume Control (example of volume fading out whole song - all tracks)



History & Genres in Magic GarageBand

Reggae (info provided by www.wikipedia.org)

“Reggae is a music genre first developed in Jamaica in the late 1960s. While sometimes used in a broad sense to refer to most types of popular Jamaican dance music, the term reggae more properly denotes a particular music style that evolved out of the earlier genres ska and rocksteady.”

- Musical Characteristics -

“Stylistically, reggae incorporates some of the musical elements of rhythm and blues (R&B), jazz, mento, calypso, African, and Latin American music, as well as other genres.”

“Reggae is played in 4/4 time because the symmetrical rhythmic pattern does not lend itself to other time signatures such as 3/4 time. One of the most easily recognizable elements is offbeat rhythms; staccato chords played by a guitar or piano (or both) on the offbeats of the measure, often referred to as the skank.”

“This rhythmic pattern accents the second and fourth beats in each bar and combines with the drum's emphasis on beat three to create a unique sense of phrasing. The reggae offbeat can be counted so that it falls between each count as an "and" (example: 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and etc.) or counted as a half-time feel at twice the tempo so it falls on beats 2 and 4. This is in contrast to the way most other popular genres focus on beat one, the “downbeat”.”

“The tempo of reggae is usually slower than ska and rocksteady. It is this slower tempo, the guitar/piano offbeats, the emphasis on the third beat, and the use of syncopated, melodic bass lines that differentiate reggae from other music, although other musical styles have incorporated some of these innovations.”

“Harmonically the music is essentially the same as any other modern popular genre with a tendency to make use of simple chord progressions.”

- Popular Artists of Reggae -

Bob Marley
Third World
Steel Pulse



Latin American (info provided by www.wikipedia.org)

“Latin American music encompasses rhythms and styles originated or related to Latin America and its influence in the United States and several European countries such as Spain or Portugal. Some critics have defined Latin music as an incorporation of four elements: music style, geography, cultural background of the artist and language. The first of those encapsulates all music styles generated from Latin countries, such as salsa, merengue, tango, compas, bossa nova and bachata; as well as other styles derived from a more mainstream genre, such as Latin pop, rock, jazz and reggaeton.”

Salsa

“Based on Cuban music (especially Cuban son and son montuno) in rhythm, tempo, bass line, riffs and instrumentation, Salsa represents an amalgamation of musical styles including rock, jazz, and other Latin American (and Puerto Rican) musical traditions. Modern salsa (as it became known worldwide) was forged in the pan-Latin melting pot of New York City in the late 1960s and early 1970s.”

Tejano

“Tejano music may be categorized as a blend of country music, rock, and R&B born in Texas and performed in both Spanish and English with a variety of cultural influences.

Most Tejanos today reside in South Texas and have a form of folk and popular music, greatly influenced by (yet quite distinctive from) both traditional genres of Mexican music and mainstream genres of American music. Texan star **Selena** is credited with bringing Tejano music to the forefront of popular music. The tejano is a form of hiphop dance.”

Reggaetón

“Reggaeton has become a Latin American phenomenon and is no longer classifiable as a Panamanian (or even a Puerto Rican) genre. It blends the Jamaican musical influences of reggae and dancehall and Trinidadian soca with Latin American music (such as the Puerto Rican bomba and plena) and American hip hop and rap. The music is also combined with rapping, generally in Spanish.”

Latin

“The Latin (or romantic) ballad is a Latin musical genre which originated in the 1960s. This ballad is very popular in Latin America and Spain, and is characterized by a sensitive rhythm. A descendant of the bolero, it has several variants (such as salsa and cumbia). Since the mid-20th century a number of artists have popularized the genre, such as **Julio Iglesias**, **Luis Miguel**, **Enrique Iglesias** and **Cristian Castro**.”



Country & Western (info provided by www.wikipedia.org)

“Country music is a genre of American popular music that originated in the rural regions of the Southern United States in the 1920s. It takes its roots from the southeastern genre of American folk music and Western music. Blues modes have been used extensively throughout its recorded history. Country music often consists of ballads and dance tunes with generally simple forms and harmonies accompanied by mostly string instruments such as banjos, electric and acoustic guitars, fiddles, and harmonicas.”

“Singing cowboys and Western swing”

“During the 1930s and 1940s, cowboy songs, or Western music, which had been recorded since the 1920s, were popularized by films made in Hollywood. Some of the popular singing cowboys from the era were **Gene Autry**, **the Sons of the Pioneers**, and **Roy Rogers**. Country music and western music were frequently played together on the same radio stations, hence the term country and western music.”

“Honky Tonk”

“Another type of stripped down and raw music with a variety of moods and a basic ensemble of guitar, bass, dobro or steel guitar (and later) drums... It became known as honky tonk and had its roots in Western swing and the ranchera music of Mexico and the border states, particularly Texas, together with the blues of the American South.”

“...**Hank Williams**, would later be called "traditional" country. Williams' influence in particular would prove to be enormous, inspiring many of the pioneers of rock and roll, such as **Elvis Presley** and **Jerry Lee Lewis**, as well as **Chuck Berry** and **Ike Turner**, while providing a framework for emerging honky tonk talents like **George Jones**.”

“Rockabilly”

“Rockabilly was most popular with country fans in the 1950s, and 1956 could be called the year of rockabilly in country music. Rockabilly was a mixture of rock-and-roll and hillbilly music. During this period Elvis Presley converted over to country music. He played a huge role in the music industry during this time. The number two, three and four songs on Billboard's charts for that year were **Elvis Presley**, "Heartbreak Hotel"; **Johnny Cash**, "I Walk the Line"; and **Carl Perkins**, "Blue Suede Shoes".”



"Country Rock"

"The late 1960s in American music produced a unique blend as a result of traditionalist backlash within separate genres. In the aftermath of the British Invasion, many desired a return to the "old values" of rock n' roll. At the same time there was a lack of enthusiasm in the country sector for Nashville-produced music. What resulted was a crossbred genre known as country rock."

"Described by Allmusic as the "father of country-rock", **Gram Parsons'** work in the early 1970s was acclaimed for its purity and for his appreciation for aspects of traditional country music.... his legacy was carried on by his protégé and duet partner **Emmylou Harris**; Harris would release her debut solo in 1975, an amalgamation of country, rock and roll, folk, blues and pop."

"Subsequent to the initial blending of the two polar opposite genres, other offspring soon resulted, including Southern rock, heartland rock and in more recent years, alternative country."

"In the decades that followed, artists such as **Juice Newton, Alabama, Hank Williams, Jr.** (and, to an even greater extent, **Hank Williams III**), **Gary Allan, Shania Twain, Brooks & Dunn, Faith Hill, Garth Brooks, Dwight Yoakam, Steve Earle, Dolly Parton, Rosanne Cash** and **Linda Ronstadt** moved country further towards rock influence."



Rock (info provided by www.wikipedia.org)

“Rock music is a genre of popular music that originated as "rock and roll" in the United States in the 1950s, and developed into a range of different styles in the 1960s and later, particularly in the United Kingdom and the United States. It has its roots in 1940s' and 1950s' rock and roll, itself heavily influenced by rhythm and blues and country music. Rock music also drew strongly on a number of other genres such as blues and folk, and incorporated influences from jazz, classical and other musical sources.”

“Musically, rock has centered on the electric guitar, usually as part of a rock group with electric bass guitar and drums. Typically, rock is song-based music usually with a 4/4 time signature using a verse-chorus form, but the genre has become extremely diverse. ”

- Characteristics -

“The sound of rock is traditionally centered on the electric guitar, which emerged in its modern form in the 1950s with the popularization of rock and roll. The sound of an electric guitar in rock music is typically supported by an electric bass guitar pioneered in jazz music in the same era, and percussion produced from a drum kit that combines drums and cymbals. This trio of instruments has often been complemented by the inclusion of others, particularly keyboards such as the piano, Hammond organ and synthesizers. A group of musicians performing rock music is termed a rock band or rock group and typically consists of between two and five members. Classically, a rock band takes the form of a quartet whose members cover one or more roles, including vocalist, lead guitarist, rhythm guitarist, bass guitarist, drummer and occasionally that of keyboard player or other instrumentalist.”

- Popular Styles & Pioneers -

Rock and Roll - Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry, Little Richard, Jerry Lee Lewis, Fats Domino

Surf music - The Beach Boys, The Ventures, the Surfaris, Jan & Dean

British Invasion - The Beatles, The Kinks, The Who, The Rolling Stones

Pop rock - Elton John, Rod Stewart

Blues rock - Jimi Hendrix, Eric Clapton, Cream, Jeff Beck, The Yardbirds

Folk rock - Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, The Byrds

Psychedelic rock - The Grateful Dead, Jefferson Airplane, Pink Floyd

Progressive rock - Yes, Emerson Lake & Palmer, Kansas, Styx, Pink Floyd, Genesis

Hard Rock/Heavy Metal - Led Zeppelin, Black Sabbath, AC/DC, KISS, Rush, Metallica

Punk/New Wave - the Ramones, the Clash, Patti Smith, Devo, The Go-Gos, Blondie

Grunge - Nirvana, Pearl Jam, Soundgarden

Digital electronic rock & EDM - LMFAO, Avicii, Daft Punk



Jazz (info provided by www.wikipedia.org)

“Jazz is a type of African-American music that originated in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the Southern United States as a combination of European harmony and forms with African musical elements such as blue notes, improvisation, polyrhythms, syncopation and the swung note. Jazz has also incorporated elements of American popular music.

As it spread around the world, jazz drew on different national, regional, and local musical cultures, giving rise to many distinctive styles: New Orleans jazz dating from the early 1910s, big band swing, Kansas City jazz and Gypsy jazz from the 1930s and 1940s, bebop from the mid-1940s, Afro-Cuban jazz, West Coast jazz, ska jazz, cool jazz, Indo jazz, avant-garde jazz, soul jazz, modal jazz, chamber jazz, free jazz, Latin jazz, smooth jazz, jazz fusion and jazz rock, jazz funk, loft jazz, punk jazz, acid jazz, ethno jazz, jazz rap, cyber jazz, M-Base and nu jazz.

Louis Armstrong, one of the most famous musicians in jazz, said to Bing Crosby on the latter's radio show, "Ah, swing, well, we used to call it syncopation, then they called it ragtime, then blues, then jazz. Now, it's swing..”

- Importance of Improvisation -

“While jazz is considered difficult to define, improvisation is consistently regarded as being one of its key elements. The centrality of improvisation in jazz is attributed to its presence in influential earlier forms of music: the early blues, a form of folk music which arose in part from the work songs and field hollers of the African-American workers on plantations. These were commonly structured around a repetitive call-and-response pattern, but early blues was also highly improvisational. ”

- Popular Styles & Pioneers -

Ragtime - Scott Joplin, Fats Waller

Blues - W.C. Handy

Swing & Big Band - Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Billie Holiday ,Ella Fitzgerald, Benny Goodman, Count Basie

Bebop - Charlie Parker, Miles Davis, Thelonious Monk

Latin jazz - Dizzy Gillespie, Machito

Fusion - Miles Davis, Herbie Hancock, Chick Corea, Weather Report



Blues (info provided by www.wikipedia.org)

"Blues is a musical form and genre that originated in African-American communities in the "Deep South" of the United States around the end of the 19th century from spirituals, work songs, field hollers, shouts and chants, and rhymed simple narrative ballads. The blues form, ubiquitous in jazz, rhythm and blues and rock and roll, is characterized by specific chord progressions, of which the twelve-bar blues is the most common. The blue notes that, for expressive purposes are sung or played flattened or gradually bent (minor 3rd to major 3rd) in relation to the pitch of the major scale, are also an important part of the sound.

Blues as a genre is based on the blues form but possesses other characteristics such as lyrics, bass lines, and instruments. Blues sub-genres include **country blues**, such as **Delta**, **Piedmont** and **Texas blues**, and urban blues styles such as **Chicago** and **West Coast blues**. World War II marked the transition from acoustic to electric blues and the progressive opening of blues musicIn the 1960s and 1970s, a hybrid form called **blues-rock** evolved."

- Lyrics -

"The lyrics of early traditional blues verses probably often consisted of a single line repeated four times. It was only in the first decades of the 20th century that the most common current structure became standard: the so-called AAB pattern, consisting of a line sung over the four first bars, its repetition over the next four, and then a longer concluding line over the last bars. Two of the first published blues songs, "Dallas Blues" (1912) and "Saint Louis Blues" (1914), were 12-bar blues featuring the AAB structure. **W. C. Handy** wrote that he adopted this convention to avoid the monotony of lines repeated three times. The lines are often sung following a pattern closer to a rhythmic talk than to a melody."

- Form -

"The blues form is a cyclic musical form in which a repeating progression of chords mirrors the call and response scheme commonly found in African and African-American music. During the first decades of the 20th century blues music was not clearly defined in terms of a particular chord progression. With the popularity of early performers, such as **Bessie Smith**, use of the twelve-bar blues spread across the music industry during the 1920s and 30s. Other chord progressions, such as 8-bar forms, are still considered blues; examples include "How Long Blues," "Trouble in Mind," and **Big Bill Broonzy's** "Key to the Highway." There are also 16-bar blues, as in **Ray Charles's** instrumental "Sweet 16 Bars..."

The basic 12-bar lyric framework of a blues composition is reflected by a standard harmonic progression of 12 bars in a 4/4 time signature. The blues chords associated to a twelve-bar blues are typically a set of three different chords played over a 12-bar scheme."

- Popular Figures & Pioneers of Blues -

Robert Johnson	Otis Rush
W.C. Handy	B.B. King
Bessie Smith	Stevie Ray Vaughn
Muddy Waters	Taj Mahal
John Lee Hooker	



Rhythm & Blues (info provided by www.wikipedia.org)

“Rhythm and blues, often abbreviated to **R&B** or RnB, is a genre of popular African-American music that originated in the 1940s. The term was originally used by record companies to describe recordings marketed predominantly to urban African Americans, at a time when "urbane, rocking, jazz based music with a heavy, insistent beat" was becoming more popular.

The term has subsequently had a number of shifts in meaning. In the early 1950s, the term rhythm and blues was frequently applied to blues records. Starting in the mid-1950s, after this style of music contributed to the development of rock and roll, the term "R&B" became used to refer to music styles that developed from and incorporated electric blues, as well as gospel and soul music. By the 1970s, rhythm and blues was used as a blanket term for **soul** and **funk**. In the 1980s, a newer style of R&B developed, becoming known as "Contemporary R&B"

1940's & 1950's artists

The Ink Spots, The Mills Brothers, Otis Redding, Frankie Lymon, Della Reese

“**Doo-wop** - is a style of vocal-based rhythm and blues music developed in African American communities in the 1940s, achieving mainstream popularity in the 1950s and early 1960s. It emerged from New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Newark, New Jersey, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Washington, D.C., and areas of greater Los Angeles, including El Monte and Compton. Built upon vocal harmony, doo-wop was one of the most mainstream, pop-oriented R&B styles of the time. Singer Bill Kenny is often noted as the "Godfather of Doo-wop" for his introduction of the "top & bottom" format used by many doo-wop groups. This format features a high tenor lead with a "talking bass" in the song's middle.

As a musical genre, doo-wop features vocal group harmony with the musical qualities of many vocal parts, nonsense syllables, a simple beat, sometimes little or no instrumentation, and simple music and lyrics. It is ensemble single artists appearing with a backing group. Solo billing usually implies an individual is more prominent in the musical arrangement

early 1960's artists

Sam Cooke, Chubby Checker, The Miracles, James Brown, Ben E. King, Diana Ross & The Supremes, The Temptations, Smokey Robinson

“**Soul music** - is a popular music genre that originated in the United States in the 1950s and early 1960s. It combined elements of African-American gospel music, rhythm and blues, and often jazz. Soul music became popular for dancing and listening in the United States – where music such as that of the **Motown, Atlantic and Stax** labels was influential during the period of the civil rights movement – and across the world, directly influencing rock music and the music of Africa.”

late 1960's to mid 1970's

“Funk - is a music genre that originated in the mid-late 1960s when African-American musicians created a rhythmic, danceable new form of music through a mixture of soul music, jazz, and R&B. Funk de-emphasizes melody and harmony and brings a strong rhythmic groove of electric bass and drums to the foreground. Funk songs are often based on an extended vamp on a single chord, distinguishing it from R&B and soul songs, which are built on chord progressions.

Like much African-inspired music, funk typically consists of a complex groove with rhythm instruments such as electric guitar, electric bass, Hammond organ, and drums playing interlocking rhythms. Funk bands sometimes have a horn section of several saxophones, trumpets, and in some cases, a trombone, which plays rhythmic "hits".

Many of the most famous bands in the genre also played **disco** and **soul** extensively. Funk samples have been used extensively in genres including hip hop, house music, and drum and bass. It is also the main influence of go-go, a subgenre associated with funk.



mid 1970's artists

Stevie Wonder, Earth Wind & Fire, The Jacksons, The Commodores, Kool & The Gang

“Disco - Musical influences include funk, Latin and soul music. The disco sound has soaring, often reverberated vocals over a steady "four-on-the-floor" beat, an eighth note ... or 16th note ... hi-hat pattern with an open hi-hat on the off-beat, and a prominent, syncopated electric bass line sometimes consisting of octaves. The Fender Jazz Bass is often associated with disco bass lines, because the instrument itself has a very prominent "voice" in the musical mix. In most disco tracks, strings, horns, electric pianos, and electric guitars create a lush background sound. Orchestral instruments such as the flute are often used for solo melodies, and lead guitar is less frequently used in disco than in rock. Many disco songs employ the use of electronic instruments such as synthesizers.”

1980's artists

Michael Jackson, Luther Vandross, Janet Jackson, DeBarge, Whitney Houston
Grandmaster Flash, Run DMC, Beastie Boys, LL Cool J

“Hip hop music, also called **hip-hop**, **rap music**, or **hip-hop music**, is a music genre consisting of a stylized rhythmic music that commonly accompanies rapping, a rhythmic and rhyming speech that is chanted...”

“Hip hop as music and culture formed during the 1970s when block parties became increasingly popular in New York City, particularly among African American youth residing in the Bronx. Block parties incorporated DJs, who played popular genres of music, especially funk and soul music. Due to the positive reception, DJs began isolating the percussive breaks of popular songs. This technique was then common in Jamaican dub music, and was largely introduced into New York by immigrants from Jamaica and elsewhere in the Caribbean, including DJ Kool Herc, who is generally considered the father of hip hop.[by whom?] Because the percussive breaks in funk, soul and disco records were generally short, Herc and other DJs began using two turntables to extend the breaks.”

“Hip hop's early evolution into a form distinct from R&B also, not coincidentally, occurred around the time that sampling technology and drum-machines became widely available to the general public at a cost that was affordable to the average consumer—not just professional studios. Drum-machines and samplers were combined in machines that came to be known as MPC's or 'Music Production Centers', early examples of which would include the Linn 9000. “

1990's artists

Mariah Carey, Babyface, Boyz II Men, TLC, The Fugees & Lauryn Hill

“New jack swing or swingbeat - is a fusion genre spearheaded by **Teddy Riley** and **Bernard Belle** that became popular from the late-1980s into the early 1990s...It fuses the rhythms, samples, and production techniques of hip-hop and dance-pop with the urban contemporary sound of R&B...The sound of new jack swing comes from the hip hop "swing" beats created by drum machine, and hardware samplers, which was popular during the golden age of hip hop, with contemporary R&B style singing.”

2000's artists

Outkast, Usher, Beyonce, Alicia Keys, Ne-yo, Jay-Z

2010's artists

Rihanna, Trey Songz, John Legend, Pharell Williams

String Instruments

Orchestra	GarageBand
violin	<u>In the loop library</u> strings guitars bass
viola	
cello	
string bass	<u>In the track information button</u> bass - deep round synth bass, finger style electric bass, fretless electric bass, muted electric bass, slapped, electric bass, sub synth bass, tight synth bass, trance bass, upright jazz bass guitars - big electric lead, classical acoustic, clean electric, electric tremolo, nylon shimmer, steel string acoustic strings - hollywood strings, lunar strings, orchestral strings, reflective strings
harp	

Woodwind Instruments

Orchestra	GarageBand
flute	<u>In the loop library</u> woodwind
clarinet	
English horn	<u>In the track information button</u> woodwinds - alto sax, pop flute, shimmering flute, tenor sax
bassoon	
saxophone	

Brass Instruments

Orchestra	GarageBand
trumpet	<u>In the loop library</u> brass
French horn	
trombone	<u>In the track information button</u> horns - dub horns, horn section, live pop horns, pop horn section & trumpet section
tuba	