

# Year 8 KO



# **Spring**

# (1) JAZZ & BLUES KEYWORDS

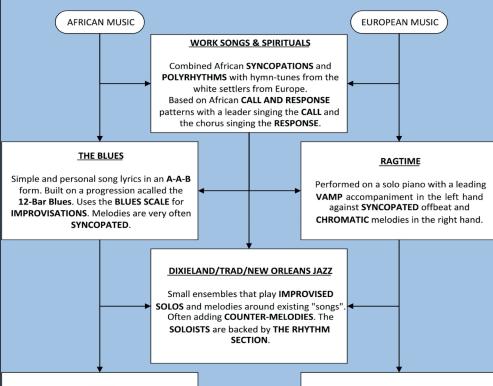
RIFF/OSTINATO - Short, repeated musical patterns often used in solos.

IMPROVISATION - Music created "on the spot". (Previously unprepared performance).

TRIAD - a chord built of three notes - the root, third and fifth. (example: C - E - G).

SWING/SWUNG RHYTHM - performing a regular "straight rhythm" but with a "lilt" in a "ONE and A, TWO and A,..." style.

(2) THE ORIGINS OF BLUES AND JAZZ



#### <u>SWING</u>

BIG BANDS of 10+ with a BAND LEADER.
Made up of the FRONTLINE INSTRUMENTS
and THE RHYHM SECTION. CHROMATIC
SCALE often used in Swing. Uses SOLOISTS
who IMPROVISE against the ENSEMBLE. The
style is characterised by a SWING RHYTHM
which is easy to DANCE to.

#### **BEBOP**

Developed in the 1940's as Swing declined in popularity. Characterised by a FAST TEMPO and TRICKY CHORD CHANGES and emphasis on VIRTUOSIC IMPROVISATION Bebop was more LISTENED to than DANCED to.

### (3) THE 12-BAR BLUES

The 12-bar blues is a popular musical form that originated in African American communities in the early 20th century. Some or all of the chords can be **SEVENTH CHORDS (7).** 

CHORD I	CHORD I	CHORD I	CHORD I
CHORD IV	CHORD IV	CHORD I	CHORD I
CHORD V	CHORD IV	CHORD I	CHORD I

### (4) THE BLUES SCALE

**THE BLUES SCALE** - A series of notes often used within improvisations in blues music. **BLUE NOTES** - additional or extra sharpened or

**BLUE NOTES** - additional or extra sharpened or flattened notes in a melody.



# (5) INSTRUMENTS OF JAZZ & BLUES

#### THE RHYTHM SECTION

Made up of drums, bass, and piano or guitar - the rhythm section play the main chords and rhythms for the solos to be played over



#### RHYTHM SECTION Accompanies and Backing

## THE FRONTLINE INSTRUMENTS

These are the instruments that often have an improvised solo in the music.

