

Key Vocabulary

Motif

A short pattern of pitches used repeatedly.

Swung rhythm

A pair of quavers which are not played equally.

Syncopation

Playing or emphasising the off beat.

Tempo

The speed or pace of the music. It can change throughout a piece of music.

Rhythm

A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.

Off-beat

The beats in between the ones you would naturally clap on.

Call and response


When the leader sings or plays a part, and everyone sings or plays a response back.

Improvising

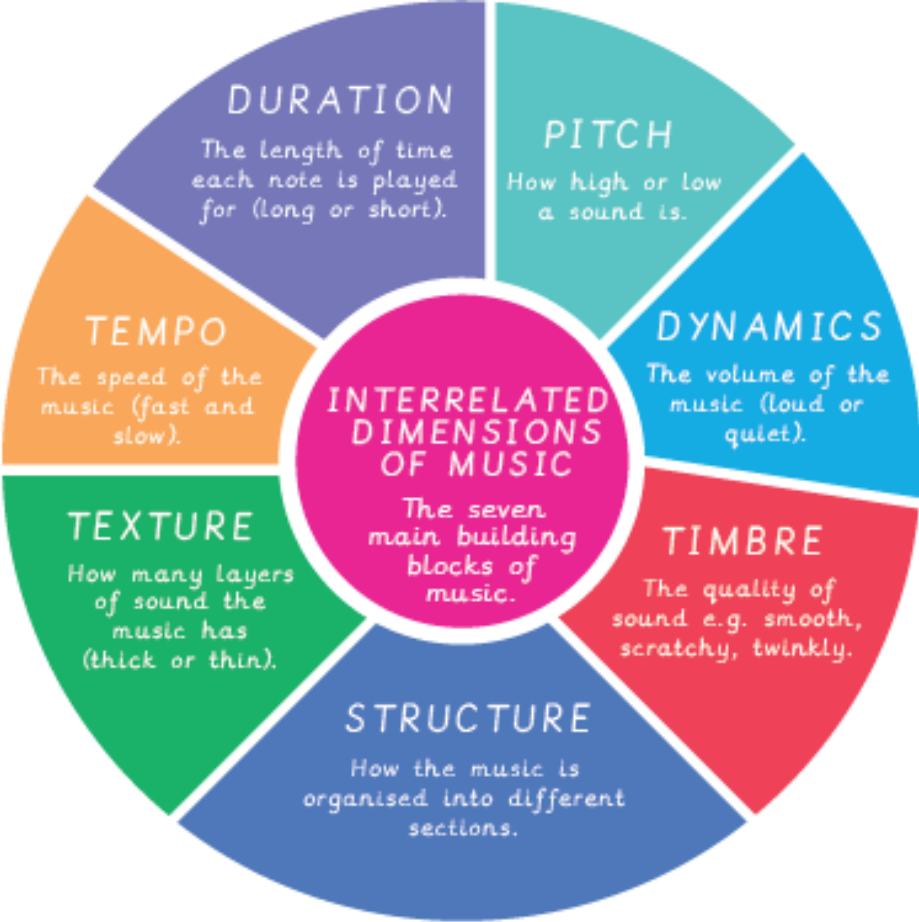
Making up music as it is played or performed.

Musical Style: Jazz


This unit is about Jazz music, including the styles of Ragtime, Traditional jazz and Swing. It was started by African-Americans in New Orleans, who mixed African and European musical styles together to create the Jazz style.



Musical Elements



Instruments



1890-1920

Ragtime

Early jazz piano music which uses syncopation and off-beats.

1917

Traditional jazz

A type of jazz music using a large band with call and response and improvisation.

1926


Scat

A type of jazz singing where the vocalist makes up sounds and rhythms to mimic the sound of instruments.

Focus Music


FAMOUS JAZZ MUSICIANS

Scott Joplin




An African-American composer and pianist. Dubbed the "King of Ragtime", he composed more than 40 ragtime pieces,[2] one ragtime ballet, and two operas.

Cab Calloway



An American jazz singer and bandleader. A master of energetic scat singing and led one of the most popular dance bands in the United States from the early 1930s to the late 1940s.

Ella Fitzgerald



An American jazz singer. She was noted for her purity of tone, impeccable diction, phrasing, timing, intonation, and a "horn-like" improvisational ability, particularly in her scat singing.