

Chapter 34
Between the World Wars: Jazz and Popular

1. [855] The spread of _____ and new technologies of _____ opened a new market for music.
Phonographs and improved recording technologies; radio (c. 1920) and sound films
2. _____ remained the most prestigious, but _____ was better known and more lucrative, especially _____ in America.
Classical concert music and opera; popular music; jazz
3. Composers of _____ found their way into the movies.
Opera, classical concert music, musicals, popular songs
4. What are the two reasons for more varied styles?
Dealing with the new music around them and to political/ economic conditions in their country
5. (856) From WW I, 19__ to 19__, __ soldiers were killed. The flu epidemic of 1918 killed another __. The result was:

1914-18; 9 million; 20 million; the good life was over and music provided an escape
6. The war ended what empires? It gave independence to what countries?
Austro-Hungarian, German, Russian, Ottoman
Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia
7. What happened in Russia, Italy, Spain?
Bolsheviks (radical Marxist revolutionaries) took over in 1917 and set up a dictatorship, forming the Soviet Union
Benito Mussolini and the fascists took over Italy in 1922
Spanish Civil War (1936-39) brought Francisco Franco to power
8. What's the Weimar Republic? Why did it fail? Who took over?
Democracy named for the city where the constitution was drafted; economic problems; National Socialists (Nazis) won control, Adolf Hitler was appointed chancellor in 1933 and established a dictatorship
9. Why did it matter that the Nazis were in power?
The Jews were denied citizenship and persecuted
10. What was the problem in Europe? Americas?
War debt, inflation, shattered infrastructure; no problems until the stock market crash of 1929
11. The unemployment level reached ____; governments undertook relief and public works programs, such as the ____ in the U.S.
50%; New Deal
12. Germany invaded ____ in September 19__ starting WW II.
Poland, 1939
13. (857) Summarize the role of women during this period. They were needed in the workforce, which gave them new freedoms. After the war, women won the right to vote in Britain, the U.S., and Germany. Birth control and education allowed greater access to careers. In the 1930s there was a backlash against women in some countries.
14. Review the different music styles.
Avant-garde (Satie), 12-tone (Schoenberg), neoclassicism (Stravinsky)
15. What's going on in literature?
T.S. Elliott, *The Waste Land*, modernist disillusionment poem with references to literature of the past
James Joyce, *Ulysses*, stream-of-consciousness novel
Marcel Proust, *Remembrance of Things Past*, multivolume novel of time and memory
Bertolt Brecht, politically engaged plays
Virginia Woolf, feminist novels and essays
16. Art?
Dadaist movement in art promoted the absurd, Marcel Duchamp, *Fountain* (a urinal on its back)
Surrealist painters, Salvador Dali, René Magritte
17. And architecture?
Walter Gropius, Frank Lloyd Wright, function of the building rather than decoration
18. Who adapted their art to reflect the economic and social problems of the 1930s?
John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath*, Dust Bowl in the plains and exploitation in California
George Grosz and Käthe Kollwitz in Germany, Diego Rivera in Mexico, Thomas Hart Benton in the U.S., pictured social conditions
19. (858) Sheet music was popular between 18__ and 19__.
1890-1910s
20. TQ: In what ways could the recording industry dictate music styles?
If 4 minutes was all you had per record side, popular songs, marches had to be adjusted to fit in that time limit.

21. Before 1925, recordings were _____, so that only "belters" could make good recordings; subsequently, there were _____ so "crooners" could make it. Define beltters, crooner, and name two crooners.
Acoustic; loud voices; electric microphones, velvet-smooth singers; Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra
22. By 1924 there were ____ radio stations in North America. Name the stations that had their own orchestra. What were Benny Goodman's radio programs? The result was that music was available to nearly everyone in a variety of styles
1,400; BBC Symphony (1930, London), NBC Symphony Orchestra (1937, New York City); Let's Dance (1934-35), The Camel Caravan (1936-39)
23. (859) What are the dates of the Golden Age of Tin Pan Alley?
1920-1955
24. The most popular songs usually came from shows. Who were the successful songwriters of the period?
Irving Berlin (1888-1989), Jerome Kern (1884-1945), George Gershwin (1898-1935), Harold Arlen (1905-1986)
25. Vaudevilles were ok, but revues were better. What are they? Who had the best one? What did Berlin do?
Loose collection of variety acts (vaudeville); complete shows made up of musical numbers performed by many people (revue); Florenz Ziegfeld, Ziegfeld Follies (variety entertainment, star performers, troupes of female dancers); 1919, A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody
26. Operettas were being replaced by musicals. Name the example.
Sigmund Romberg, The Student Prince
27. What are lyrics? Book? What was Kern's work? Who wrote the book and lyrics?
Texts set to music; the spoken words of the play; Show Boat (1927); Oscar Hammerstein II
28. (860) What are the different styles thrown together to make this musical?
Opera, operetta, musical comedy, revues, vaudeville; ragtime, spirituals, sentimental ballads, marches
29. Who wrote the original novel to *Show Boat*? What is it about?
Edna Ferber; social issues, such as racism and miscegenation [mixed marriage/cohabitation], and recent historic events (1893 Chicago World's Fair)
30. By the 1910s what were the types of Tin Pan Alley? What's the form?
Waltz, ragtime, novelty songs; one or more verses followed by a 32-bar chorus in AABA, ABAB, or ABAC pattern
31. (861) Name the two Berlin songs. What is his heritage? Then name the next group of pieces.
God Bless America, White Christmas; Russian-born son of a Jewish cantor; revues: Face the Music, As Thousands Cheer; movies: Top Hat, Holiday Inn; musicals: Call Me Madam
32. Who wrote the lyrics for Irving Berlin? Cole Porter? Themselves
33. Porter songs?
Let's Do It, I Get a Kick Out of You, It's De-lovely, You're the Top, Night and Day (Fred Astaire)
34. What are Gershwin's musicals and who are the stars?
Strike Up the Band (1927), satirized war and big business
Of Thee I Sing (1931), satire of the presidential election process, first musical to win the Pulitzer Prize for drama
Lady, Be Good! (1924), Fred and Adele Astaire
Girl Crazy (1930), Ethel Merman and Ginger Rogers
35. What's the song in Girl Crazy?
I Got Rhythm;
36. What is the pattern of Tin Pan Alley and Broadway songs of the 1920s and 1930s?
One verse; AABA' form
37. (862) What are changes?
Harmonic progression of the song's chorus. It became so common that it was called "rhythm changes."
38. The 1920s were known as the ____.
Jazz age
39. What is the origin of the blues?
Rural work songs and other African-American oral traditions
40. What are the lyrics about?
Disappointments, mistreatment, or other troubles; defiance, a will to survive; touches of humor suggesting the knife-edge separation between sorrow and laughter
41. (863) The music expresses the feelings suggested by the words through:
Melodic contours, freely syncopated rhythms, distinctive vocal or instrumental effects (such as a slide, rasp, or growl)
42. What modifications are made to the scale?
Flatted or bent notes (blue notes) on the 3d, 5th, and 7th scale degrees
43. What are the two blues styles?
Classic (urban style influenced by popular music)
Delta (rural, a.k.a., country blues, older style, remained closer to oral tradition)

44. Who performed classic blues? What kind of accompaniment?
African-American women singers (Ma Rainey, Bessie Smith, Alberta Hunter); accompanied by a piano or small combo
45. What are "race records"?
Records targeted for blacks
46. (863-64) W.C. Handy, a music ____, is said to be the ____ of the blues. He invented the __-__ blues. Write the poetic and harmonic structure.
Publisher; father; 12-bar; A A B;
I I(IV) I I IV IV I I V V(IV) I I
47. (864) Describe the delta blues.
Mississippi Delta region, African-American male singers and guitarist; freer style
48. Jazz was established by the late 19__s. The essence is: Improvisation was an important feature, but:

1910s; syncopated rhythm, novel vocal and instrumental sounds, unbridled spirit; it was worked out in advance
49. (865) Who are the leading musicians of New Orleans jazz? What's a "red-light district"?
Joe King Oliver, cornet; Louis Armstrong, trumpet, Jelly Roll Morton, piano; prostitute area of town
50. Oliver and Armstrong moved to Chicago. What was Oliver's band name? The two recording companies? Armstrong's band?
King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band; OKeh Records and Gennett (Richmond, Indiana); Hot Five or Hot Seven
51. (866) What are the front line instruments? Rhythm section?
Trumpet, clarinet, trombone; drums, piano, banjo
52. What forms does New Orleans jazz use?
12-bar blues, 16-measure ragtime, or 32-bar popular song form (usually AABA)
53. Each repetition of the first harmonic pattern is called what?
Chorus
54. (867) What's the term for singing non-sense syllables?
Scat
55. (868) When did big bands come about? What was their function? Who were the leaders?
1920s; accompany dancing; Armstrong, Fletcher Henderson, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Paul Whiteman, Benny Goodman
56. By the 1930s the typical bands had three sections. What are they and what instruments were used?
Brass: 3 trumpets and 2 trombones
Reeds: clarinets and saxophones
Rhythm: piano, drums, guitar, double bass
57. Who wrote their music?
An arranger (sometimes the leader or a member of the band or an orchestrator)
58. What other instrument was featured?
Vocalist
59. What is the jazz music of the 1930s called? Who are the two band leaders?
Swing; Tommy Dorsey, Glenn Miller
60. (869) How did Europe find out about jazz? When was jazz firmly established in Europe?
Recordings, sheet music, traveling jazz ensembles (James Reese Europe); 1930s
61. Who was the guitarist and his group?
Django Reinhardt, Quintette du Hot Club de France, 1934
62. Who is one of the leading jazz composers? Club?
Duke Ellington, Cotton Club in Harlem
63. What are his longer jazz works?
Creole Rhapsody, Reminiscing in Tempo
64. Instead of improvisation, the group relied on ___.
Arrangements
65. Who were the performers he wrote for in Black and Tan Fantasy (1927) and Mood Indigo (1930)?
Trumpeter Bubber Miley; clarinet/sax player Barney Bigard
66. How many in the band? How many recordings?
12; 200
67. How many by 1946? What tunes were given lyrics?
18; Sophisticated Lady, Don't Get Around Much Anymore
68. Who did he add in 1939-40? What are the tunes?
Jimmie Blanton on bass, Ben Webster on tenor saxophone, and Billy Strayhorn as second pianist, composer, and arranger; Cotton Tail (1940) for Webster; Take the A Train (1941) by Strayhorn
69. What's the term for Cotton Tail borrowing the "rhythm change"?
Contrafact

70. (871) SR: Ellington's father was a _____. Ellington began playing ____ at age _____. In 1923 he went with his band, the _____, to New York. In the 1930s and 1940s he tried to get jazz recognized as _____. He was sponsored by the _____ as a good-will ambassador. He won ____ Grammys, ____ honorary degrees, was granted the _____ in 1969, and was named a member of the _____.
- White House butler; piano; 7; Washingtonians; a kind of art music; State Department; 13; 17; Presidential Medal of Honor; National Institute of Arts and Letters
71. SR: Name his works.
East St. Louis Toodle-oo; Black and Tan Fantasy; Mood Indigo; Creole Rhapsody; Concerto for Cootie; Ko-Ko; Cotton Tail; Black, Brown, and Beige; and more than 1,300 other compositions
72. Ellington didn't like "jazz composer." He preferred what phrase?
Beyond category
73. (872) Records could only hold three minutes worth of music. How did Ellington conform?
He didn't. Even though it was harder to market multiple discs, he wrote long pieces
74. What are the names of his suites? Transcriptions?
Black, Brown, and Beige (1943), Harlem (1950), Suite Thursday (1960); Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite and Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite
75. What is the first talking picture show?
The Jazz Singer (1927) starring Al Jolson
76. What are the terms for music performed by the characters themselves? Background music?
Diegetic music or source music
Nondiegetic music or underscoring
77. (873) Although talking pictures put theater musicians out of work, there were new opportunities in Hollywood.
78. What was the first film to use music dramatically?
Der blaue Engel (The Blue Angel), 1930, Marlene Dietrich as a cabaret singer. "Falling in Love Again" was her theme song.
79. What are the 1930s Hollywood musicals?
Romberg, Viennese Nights; Gershwin, Delicious and Shall We Dance?; Berlin, Top Hat, Kern, Swing Time, Porter, Born to Dance
80. What one has spectacular choreography? Performers? Color? Operetta?
Gold Diggers of 1933; Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers; The Wizard of Oz (1939) with Judy Garland; Franz Léhar, Where Is This Lady?
81. Who said that film music was opera without singing?
Erich Wolfgang Korngold
82. Who is the next film composer and his works?
Max Steiner, King Kong (1933); Gone with the Wind (1939), Casablanca (1943)
83. (874) Who are the others?
Erick Wolfgang Korngold, Captain Blood (1935) and The Adventures of Robin Hood (1938) with Errol Flynn
Alfred Newman, Wuthering Heights, The Song of Bernadette, How the West Was Won, Airport + 200 other films
84. What about cartoons?
Steamboat Willie (1928)
Bugs Bunny cartoons scored by Carl Stalling
Full-length features Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937) by Frank Churchill
85. TQ: Do you know why there are cartoons?
When you went to the movies in the 1950s, there were two feature films. Cartoons were shown at intermission.
Max Fleisher created Koko the Clown, Follow the Bouncing Ball, Betty Boop, Popeye, and Superman
86. Record some statements that summarize this chapter.
New technologies brought music to the masses
Many pieces achieved classic status because they were widely known, heard and reheard, and highly valued
These pieces still live on today through live ensembles
The music is admired both for its original value as entertainment and because it is considered artful, worth listening to with attention, and capable of offering musical experiences available nowhere else