

Chapter 36 Postwar Crosscurrents

1. [903] What is the central theme of Western music history since the mid-nineteenth century?
Growing pluralism, which means new popular traditions
2. What are some of the things that pushed this trend?
Economic boom in the US and Western Europe, better communications, desire to explore new possibilities
3. Know the definitions of the boldface terms.
Rock and roll; bebop, free jazz; country music, salsa; wind ensembles
4. (904) What are the common themes of pluralism?
Harder music; music for attentive listening; new techniques from new sounds and textures and recording elements; borrowing styles from other traditions
5. What catastrophic event occurred in the 1930s? 40s?
Depression; WW II
6. (907) Who are the existentialist writers?
Jean-Paul Sartre, Albert Camus (the existence of the human being as an individual)
7. What political element took control of eastern Europe?
Communism
8. What is the name of the political conflict? What are the names of the two units and who belongs to each?
Cold War; North Atlantic Treaty Organization, U.S., Canada, western Europe; Warsaw Pact (communist countries)
9. What's the next group founded in 1945?
United Nations
10. What are the next wars? What is the date of the moon landing?
Korean War (1950-53), Cuban missile crisis (1962), Vietnam War (1954-75); 1969
11. (905) TQ: What is a baby boom? G.I. Bill?
Lots of children born; Government Issue Bill that gave soldiers money to go to college (about \$300 per month for 36 months)
12. (906) Know the meaning of 78-rpm, LP, "45s."
13. Know transistor radio and disc jockey.
14. When were tape recorders invented? Became common?
1930s; 1950s
15. When did India become independent?
1947
16. Name the two figures important for the civil rights movement.
Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr.
17. (907) Big bands lost _____ support after WW II. What are the smaller groups called?
Financial; combos
18. What is a cutting contest?
Play jazz tunes at a fast speed
19. What is the new jazz style that comes from this?
Bop or bebop
20. TQ: What is a contrafact?
Something that already exists and is borrowed for a new use; it comes from the contrafactum of the Lutherans taking chant and changing the text from Latin to German
21. What are the characteristics?
Extreme virtuosity, harmonic ingenuity, dissonances, chromaticism, complicated rhythms, focus on solo voices, improvisation
22. (908) What's the instrumentation of such a combo?
Piano, drums, bass, and one or more melody instruments (trumpet, alto or tenor saxophone or trombone)
23. What was the function of bop?
Listening instead of dancing
24. How were the compositions notated?
They weren't; they were performed, preserved on recordings they became classics, they were analyzed, and reviewed in critical essays
25. Who were the performers in *Anthropology*?
Charlie Parker (the "Bird"), alto saxophone; Dizzy Gillespie, trumpet
26. What is the structure of a bop tune? What is a lead sheet?
Introduction; head (main tune played in unison/octaves); several choruses; ending with the head; music that only has the melody and chord symbols
27. (909) Who are the players?
Miles Davis, trumpet; John Coltrane, tenor saxophone; Thelonious Monk, piano; Bud Powell, piano; Kenny Clarke, drums; Max Roach, drums
28. Who is cool? What are the traits? Who else? Improviser?
Miles Davis; softer timbres, slow; Modern Jazz Quartet, Dave Brubeck; composer-arranger
29. Who and what is hard bop?
Drummers Kenny Clarke, Max Roach, Art Blakey; percussive side of jazz
30. Who and what is modal jazz?
Miles Davis; slowly unfolding melodies of stable, relatively static modal harmonies

31. Who was the pianist who worked with Davis on Spanish elements?
Gil Evans
32. What is modern jazz?
Any of the new jazz styles from be-bop and beyond
33. What is the comparison to the different styles in classical music?
A desire to say something new in a distinctive style that remained rooted in the tradition
34. Who and what is free jazz?
Ornette Coleman; move away from jazz standards and familiar tunes to melodic and harmonic gestures, innovative sounds, atonality, free forms
35. Describe the album Free Jazz. What is the instrumentation? Who is the American abstract expressionist artist?
The piece is 37 minutes of group improvisation; two quartets of reed instruments, trumpet, bass, and drums; Jackson Pollack
36. What are Coltrane's contributions?
Fast playing, motivic development, new sonorities, greater dissonance and density of sound
37. When did jazz have its classics? What was the result?
1970s; jazz bands in schools, critics/historians chronicle jazz, jazz history becomes part of the curriculum
38. Between wars, popular music was aligned with what?
Musicals and jazz
39. (911) After WW II, which group determined popular music styles?
Teenagers
40. What is the meaning of *generation gap*?
Two adjacent generations do not share similar experiences
41. The music that people listened to affected their ____ and _____.
Dress, behavior
42. What is the meaning of *charts*?
The popularity of 45-rpm record sales
43. What is another term for country music? What are its sources?
Country-and-western; hillbilly music from ballads and fiddle tunes; western cowboy songs (Gene Autry); 19th-century popular songs; blues, banjo music, African-American traditions; big band swing; gospel songs
44. Why was it valued?
Energy, sincere sentiments, witty wordplay (Tin Pan Alley holdover), rural and working-class American experiences
45. What were country song stories about?
Heartbreak, hard times, nostalgia for home
46. What are the characteristics that indicate country?
Rural speech (word choice or twang) and signals of sadness/nostalgia (breaks in the voice or bending notes on the steel guitar)
47. Describe the music.
Singer strumming a guitar, backup singing in close harmony or a band (fiddle and guitars or electric and pedal steel guitars)
48. (912) What are the subclassifications? What are the characteristics?
Western swing – dance music with country fiddling and cowboy music, jazz and swing, ~~honky-tonk~~, bluegrass – up-tempo fiddling/banjo picking with blues and jazz, virtuosity, more for listening than dancing
49. Name the stars.
Hank Williams, Johnny Cash
50. What's the capital? Theatre?
Nashville, Tennessee; the Grand Ol' Opry
51. (913) What's the new style that involves electric guitars? City? Musician?
Electric blues; Chicago, Muddy Waters
52. What phrase replaced "race music"?
Rhythm & Blues (R&B)
53. What comprised an R&B group?
Vocalist/vocal quartet, piano/organ, electric guitar, bass, drums. In the 1950s electric guitar and electric bass replaced the saxophone and acoustic bass
54. What structure did they use?
12-bar blues or 32-bar choruses
55. What are the traits?
Insistent rhythm, emphasis on back beats, 4/4 meter, whining guitar, repetitive amplified bass line
56. What is a cover?
Remake of a song by a different performer
57. Elvis Presley covered _____ in _____.
Willie Mae "Big Mama" Thornton, Hound Dog
58. Through what means did whites assist blacks in the civil rights movement?
In black urban style music
59. Who coined the term rock and roll?
Alan Freed, Cleveland disc jockey
60. What are the traits of R&R?
Beat of R&B with milder guitar background of C&W

61. What's the instrumentation?
Amplified or electric guitars for rhythm and melody, electric bass and drums, possible with other instruments
62. What forms did they use?
Tin Pan Alley, blues, rhythm and vocal styles from boogie-woogie to country twangs and gospel shouts
63. What is the subject matter? What is the range of vocal styles?
Love or sex; raucous, wailing voice to romantic ballads
64. What launched R&R? Who was the star? Who was the black R&R star?
"Rock Around the Clock by Bill Haley and the Comets in Blackboard Jungle (1955); Elvis Presley; Chuck Berry
65. (914) Who are the members of the Beatles? When did they rise to fame? What is their studio recording example?
John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, Ringo Starr; 1964; Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band (1967)
66. Who is part of the British Invasion?
Rolling Stones, Kinks, Animals, Who, Cream
67. What is the basis of their music?
Blues
68. Who are the guitar virtuosos?
Jimi Hendrix, Eric Clapton
69. (915) What and when was the famous outdoor concert?
Woodstock, 1969
70. What are some of the different styles and groups?
Beach Boys, California style; ~~Steppenwolf, heavy metal~~; Jefferson Airplane and the Grateful dead acid/psychedelic rock; Led Zeppelin and Aerosmith, hard rock; avant-garde rock, Frank Zappa
71. Who is the audience? What is the message? Dance or listening music? Quiet or raucous in public performance?
Youth; opposition to prevailing political and social expectations; listening; raucous
72. Who promoted folk music?
The Weavers; Peter, Paul, and Mary
73. What's the difference between folk music and folk music?
The popular songs type were newly-composed songs by known authors and sold through sheet music and recordings vs. songs of unknown origins that are passed down by oral tradition
74. How did folk music differ from rock, for example?
Simple, one or more singers with guitar or banjo accompaniment with audience participation
75. What was the objective of folk music in the 1960s?
Protest
76. What is their national anthem?
We Shall Overcome
77. Who were some of the artists?
Woody Guthrie, Pete Seeger
78. Who protested the Vietnam War?
Joan Baez, Bob Dylan
79. What are the titles of their songs?
Blowin' in the Wind (1962), The Times They Are A-Changin' (1963)
80. (916) What is soul?
R&B with intense expression, melismas, ecstatic vocalizations of gospel singing
81. Who were the leading performers? The examples?
Ray Charles, James Brown, Otis Redding, Aretha Franklin; Say It Loud-I'm Black and I'm Proud (1968), Respect (1967)
82. What's the name of the Detroit-based record company? Who is the producer? What are the groups?
Motown; Berry Gordy; Smokey Robinson and the Miracles, the Supremes, the Temptations, the Four Tops, Martha and the Vandellas; Marvin Gaye, Stevie Wonder, Michael Jackson
83. What is Tex-Mex?
Mariachi music, polka, with American country music
84. What is salsa?
Cuban dance style with jazz, rock, and Puerto Rican elements
85. How many in a salsa band? Who's the performer?
10-14 for vocals, piano, Cuban percussion (timbales, claves, conga drum), bass, brass; Tito Puente
86. (917) Usually traditional music unites cultures. What did the new popular music do?
Set young against old, rural against urban
87. (917) Who are the teams of the musical?
Richard Rodgers; Lorenz Hart, Oscar Hammerstein II Frederick Loewe; Alan Jay Lerner
88. What were Irving Berlin's works? Cole Porter's?
Annie Get Your Gun (1946), Call Me Madam (1950); Kiss Me, Kate (1948)

89. Name the Rodgers and Hammerstein musicals.
Oklahoma! (1943), South Pacific (1949), The King and I (1951), The Sound of Music (1959)
90. Who was the choreographer for Oklahoma!?
Agnes de Mille
91. What are the musicals with racial themes?
South Pacific, The King and I, Flower Drum Song (1958)
92. Leonard Bernstein made his conducting debut with the NY Philharmonic in 19___. His musicals were:
1944; On the Town (1944), West Side Story (1957) with libretto by Stephen Sondheim and choreography by Jerome Robbins
93. (1919) What cultures are represented in Fiddler on the Roof (1964) and Hair (1967)?
Russian Jewish life; urban hippie life
94. Who is the first film composer mentioned here? His movie? His style?
Miklos Rozsa; angular, contrapuntal, tonal for film noir to mock-ancient style for Ben Hur (1959)
95. Who are the next ones?
Alex North, A Streetcar Named Desire (1951), jazz
Leonard Bernstein, On the Waterfront (1954), atonal/serial
Bernard Hermann, Citizen Kane (1941), Vertigo (1958), North by Northwest (1959), Psycho (1960), dissonance
96. What was the style of Westerns?
Diatonic
97. Who added popular music to the Western?
Ennio Morricone, The Good, the Bad and the Ugly (1967)
98. Who added multicultural music?
Mikis Theodorakis, Zorba the Greek (1964)
99. How was electronic music used in film?
Psychologically upsetting events, strange/supernatural, space aliens
100. What was new about David Raskin's *Laura* (1944)? Who else benefited from this?
Theme song became a popular song hit; Elvis Presley beach movies; the Beatles' A Hard Days Night (1964)
101. What is the term for the music from a film?
Soundtrack
102. (1920) Who were the 20th-century bandmasters? How many bands in the 1960s? What are the two organizations? What is the new medium?
Edwin Franco Goldman, Richard Franko Goldman; 50,000; American Bandmasters Association (1930), College Band Directors National Association (1942)
103. What new works were written for band?
Schoenberg, Theme and Variations, Op. 43a (1943), Milhaud's Suite Française (1944), Hindemith's Symphony in Bb (1951)
104. Who established the wind ensemble? Where?
Frederick Fennell, Eastman School of Music, 1952
105. What was the motivation of writing for wind ensembles?
There were serious ensembles in place, they could commission a piece, and the composer could make the music available through publishers
106. Name the composers and their works.
Vincent Persichetti, Divertimento (1950), Symphony No. 6, Op. 69 (1956); William Schuman, George Washington Bridge; Copland, Emblems (1964), Penderecki, Pittsburgh Overture (1967), Joseph Schwanter, ...and the mountains rising nowhere (1977)
107. (1921) Summarize the points of Symphony for Band. Piece was commissioned Washington University Band
Four movements. #6 of nine symphonies (#5 for string orchestra; the rest are for full orchestra). First mvt. has a slow introduction and fast sonata form
108. What is the advantage of band music? What's the problem?
New works can go into the repertoire.
Wind music still lacks the status of music for strings or orchestra because of its association with marches, entertainment music, and amateur performers
Even though Husa's Music for Prague has had over 8,000 performances, Husa has earned more prestige in classical music.
109. What works have won awards?
String Quartet No. 3 (Pulitzer Prize, 1969); Cello Concerto (Grawemeyer Award, 1983)
110. And now the summary statements for "Roll Over, Beethoven."
Popular music has grown in popularity
There are classics in popular music
Broadway musical and jazz have continued to do well
Film music has gained in popularity
Postwar classical or art music has not fared well