

Grout, Chapter 32

Between the World Wars: Jazz and Popular

1. (844) The spread of _____ and new technologies of _____ opened a new market for music.
2. _____ remained the most prestigious, but _____ was better known and more lucrative, especially _____ in America.
3. Composers of _____ found their way into the movies.
4. What are the two reasons for more varied styles?
5. (845) From WW I, 19__ to 19__, __ soldiers were killed. The flu epidemic of 1918 killed another __. The result was:
6. The war ended what empires? It gave independence to what countries?
7. What happened in Russia, Italy, Spain?
8. What's the Weimar Republic? Why did it fail? Who took over?
9. Why did it matter that the Nazis were in power?
10. What was the problem in Europe? Americas?
11. The unemployment level reached ____; governments undertook relief and public works programs, such as the ____ in the U.S.
12. Germany invaded ____ in September 19__ starting WW II.
13. Summarize the role of women during this period.
14. (855) Review the different music styles.
15. What's going on in literature?
16. (847) Art?
17. And architecture?
18. Who adapted their art to reflect the economic and social problems of the 1930s?
19. (848) Sheet music was popular between 18__ and 19__.
20. TQ: In what ways could the recording industry dictate music styles?

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.
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
23. (849) What are the dates of the Golden Age of Tin Pan Alley?
24. The most popular songs usually came from shows. Who were the successful songwriters of the period?
25. Vaudevilles were ok, but revues were better. What are they? Who had the best one? What did Berlin do?
26. Operettas were being replace by musicals. Name the example.
27. What are lyrics? Book? What was Kern's work? Who wrote the book and lyrics?
28. (850) What are the different styles thrown together to make this musical?
29. Who wrote the original novel? What is it about?
30. By the 1910s what were the types of Tin Pan Alley? What's the form?
31. Name the two Berlin songs. What is his heritage? Then name the next group of pieces.
32. (851) Name Cole Porter's (1891-1964) songs.
33. The 1920s were known as the _____.
34. What is the origin of the blues?
35. What are the lyrics about?
36. The music expresses the feelings suggested by the words through:
37. What modifications are made to the scale?
38. (852) Describe the classic blues. What are "race records"?
39. W.C. Handy, a music _____, is said to be the ____ of the blues. He invented the ____ - ____ blues. Write the poetic and harmonic structure.
40. (853) Describe the delta blues.
41. (854) Jazz was established by the late 19__s. The essence is:

42. (854) Who are the leading musicians of New Orleans jazz? What's a "red-light district"?
43. Oliver and Armstrong moved to Chicago. What was Oliver's band name? The two recording companies? Armstrong's band?
44. What are the front line instruments? Rhythm section?
45. What forms does New Orleans jazz use?
46. Each repetition of the first harmonic pattern is called what?
47. (856) What's the term for singing non-sense syllables?
48. When did big bands come about? What was their function? Who were the leaders?
49. By the 1930s the typical bands had three sections. What are they and what instruments were used?
50. Who wrote their music?
51. (857) What other instrument was featured?
52. What is the jazz music of the 1930s called? Who are the two band leaders?
53. What is George Gershwin's most famous piece? (858) What are some of his other pieces that incorporate jazz?
54. What are his musicals and who are the stars?
55. What's the song in Girl Crazy? What are changes?
56. How did Europe find out about jazz? When was jazz firmly established in Europe?
57. Who was the guitarist and his group?
58. (859) Who is one of the leading jazz composers? Club?
59. What are his longer jazz works?
60. (860) Instead of improvisation, the group relied on ____.
61. 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 _____.
62. SR: Name his works.
63. (861) Who were the performers he wrote for in Black and Tan Fantasy (1927) and Mood Indigo (1930)?
64. How many in the band? How many recordings?
65. How many by 1946? What tunes were given lyrics?

66. Who did he add in 1939-40? What are the tunes?
67. What's the term for Cotton Tail borrowing the "rhythm change"?
68. (862) Ellington didn't like "jazz composer." He preferred what term?
69. Records could only hold three minutes worth of music. How did Ellington conform?
70. What are the names of his suites? Transcriptions?
71. What is the first talking picture show?
72. What are the terms for music performed by the characters themselves? Background music?
73. Although talking pictures put theater musicians out of work, there were new opportunities in Hollywood.
74. (863) What was the first film to use music dramatically?
75. What are the 1930s Hollywood musicals?
76. What one has spectacular choreography? Performers? Color? Operetta?
77. Who said that film music was opera without singing?
78. Who is the next film composer and his works?
79. (864) Who are the others?
80. What about cartoons?
81. TQ: Do you know why there are cartoons?
82. Record some statements that summarize this chapter.