### 5. BOOGIE-WOOGIE

Boogie-woogie is mainly a blues-influenced piano style employing an eighth-note-based bass part with a rhythmic and melodic accompaniment in the right hand. Here are two typical boogie-woogie parts played by the left hand:



The actual origins of this style are somewhat uncertain, but it most likely developed in honky-tonk bars in the southern United States in the 1910s. Although Clarence Williams is credited with being one of the first musicians to record boogie-woogie, in 1924 a musician named Jimmy Blythe released *Chicago Stomps*, which is usually called the first complete boogie-woogie solo piano record. This style reached its peak during the 1940s when musicians such as Pete Johnson and Big Joe Turner performing regularly in the Café Society night club in New York City.

#### 6. BLUEGRASS

The roots of bluegrass music are found in the Appalachian Mountain regions of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and West Virginia. Instrumental ensembles, as well as ensembles featuring singers, are common in this style of music. The usual instruments associated with bluegrass music are banjo, guitar, violin (fiddle), mandolin, and bass. The *dobro*, a resonator guitar with a metal body that the player lays flat in their lap and plucks, is another instrument found in bluegrass ensembles.

Unlike the traditional music of many countries, the vocal tradition of bluegrass music incorporates harmony with three or four singers on each separate part. Mandolinist Bill Monroe is often cited as one of the first bluegrass musicians. His band, formed in 1939, was called "The Blue Grass Boys" and many music historians believe the name for the genre was derived from the name of Monroe's band.

Bluegrass music was featured prominently in the movies O Brother, Where Art Thou? and Deliverance.

#### 7. DIXIELAND

Dixieland has its roots in Louisiana as New Orleans is regarded as the birthplace of this style. Dixieland music spread up the Mississippi River as musicians performed on the ships traveling north to St. Louis and Chicago. Dixieland reached its peak during the "prohibition" era of underground clubs and speakeasies. The typical instrumentation for this style featured a "front line" of horns—trumpet or cornet, clarinet and trombone—along with a "second line" rhythm section utilizing banjo or guitar (later piano), tuba or bass and drum set.

One of the most famous New Orleans traditions is a walking funeral procession, and this march to the cemetery almost always includes a Dixieland group. The band begins with something slow and mournful and then "swings" into a faster, jubilant version of the tune to reflect the families' joy that their loved one is on his or her way to the Promised Land.

Louis Armstrong (1901 – 1971), trumpeter and vocalist, began his music career in New Orleans during this time, and developed into one of the most influential jazz musicians in history.

# **Multiple-Choice Questions**

## To earn a Triple

1.	Bill Monroe was a famous	6.	is an important gospel song.
	musician.		A. Peace in the Valley
	A. bluegrass		B. Chicago Stomps
	B. New Age		C. Let's Dance
	C. dixieland		(A)
	(A)		
		7.	The is an important instrument in
2.	The Appalachian mountain regions of Kentucky		traditional gospel music.
	and Tennessee are home to music.		A. organ
	A. Gospel		B. accordion
	B. Creole		C. washboard
	C. bluegrass		(A)
	(C)		(A)
		8	was an important gospel
3.	Two common instruments associated with		singer.
	bluegrass music are the		· ·
	A. banjo and fiddle		A. B.B. King B. Eric Clapton
	B. trumpet and flute		C. Mahalia Jackson
	C. electric guitar and accordion		
	(A)		(C)
		0	Tudaça music has its roots in
4	African-American Thomas Dorsey is known as	9.	Zydeco music has its roots in
1.	the		A. southern Texas
			B. Ireland
	A. King of Swing		C. Louisiana
	<ul><li>B. Father of Gospel Music</li><li>C. best fiddle player in Alabama</li></ul>		(C)
	(B)		
		10.	Zydeco music is closely related to
			music.
5.	Gospel music is often part of		A. Dixieland
	A. a funeral procession in New Orleans		B. avant-garde
	B. a church service		C. Cajun
	C. marches composed by John Phillip Sousa		(C)
	(B)		