

🎵 Year 9 Music Home Learning 🎵

Phase 2

GENERAL MESSAGE

1. I hope you're all keeping well and looking after yourselves. 😊
2. If any of you want me to look over any Theory work you've done, feel free to scan it in or take a photo and email me it - happy to give feedback.
3. I know some of you are really into the Theory stuff, so if you have any particular requests of worksheets or info books I can make/find for you, let me know. (Especially if you're thinking you might want to do a Theory exam in future - use the 'Theory Roadmap' to decide what you think you need next)
4. If you have any queries, qualms or questions - get in contact!
5. All home learning work will also be added to the BSFG Music: 2020 Frog page under the 'Home Learning' tab.

HOME LEARNING

1. Keep learning your next set of key vocab words...
2. ... AND revise the ones you've already learned! Test yourself on a few random words each day and you'll start to remember all of them easily.
3. We're going to dive into some different music genres over the next few weeks to give you some inspiration for your coursework you'll be doing in Y11.

This week: Rock 'N' Roll/Rockabilly

Your tasks:

1. Read the attached info about Rock 'N' Roll - don't worry if you don't understand it all. It's just to try and give you some context (AO3!!).
2. Listen to (or watch!) at least FOUR of the pieces from this list:
 - a. *Rock Around the Clock* (Bill Haley and His Comets) <https://youtu.be/xbYiGR0YAAk>
 - b. *Tutti Frutti* (Little Richard) <https://youtu.be/Cj059o9OwqY>
 - c. *Johnny B Goode* (Chuck Berry) <https://youtu.be/cQGCWf6azHY>
 - d. *Hound Dog* (Elvis Presley) <https://youtu.be/MMmIjYkdr-w>
 - e. *Great Balls of Fire* (Jerry Lee Lewis) https://youtu.be/BQa7wOu_I_A
 - f. *Jailhouse Rock* (Elvis Presley) <https://youtu.be/gjORz-uP4Mk>
3. Choose your TWO favourite pieces
4. Answer the following questions about EACH of your favourites:
 - a. What is the piece called?
 - b. WHY was it one of your favourites? (be specific and use musical vocab if you can!)
 - c. What instruments can you hear being played?
 - d. How would you describe the **tempo** (speed) of this piece?
 - e. What sort of mood, emotion or message is the music trying to show?
 - f. How do you know this?
 - g. Identify **2** features of the music that make it count as Rock 'n' Roll (use the info you read before to help!)

You can answer the questions in any way you wish - written down, podcast, leaflet, powerpoint - I don't mind! I will email you all a folder where you can save your work when complete.

OTHER MUSICAL OPPORTUNITIES (not compulsory!)

1. The ****NEW**** BSFG Music At Home site is accessible to everyone without a login - it has a huge amount of ideas for things you can do, watch and join in with that are musical over the next few weeks (including artist livestreams)

<https://frog.brentford.hounslow.sch.uk/bsfgmusicathome>

You are still able to access the *BSfG Music: 2020 Edition* Frog page as well - just log in as usual.

2. I would like to add some student submissions to the Music Dept Frog page 'Student Blog' tab. If you would like to write something for this page, do it and then email it to me! Submissions can be anonymous - just tell me if you don't want your name on it. (30 house points as a thank you)

You could write about:

- A favourite band/artist
- A favourite song
- Musical styles that you enjoy listening to
- Musical styles that you perform
- Musical events that you have performed in (e.g. musical)
- Anything musical!

If you create any music or other related content I would love to hear or read it - email me it at cshute@brentford.hounslow.sch.uk!



1950's Music Rollover Beethoven!

Rock 'n' Roll & Rockabilly

Baby Boomer Generation:

- Rock 'n' Roll is often identified with the emergence of '*Teen Culture*'. Postwar (WWII) teenagers who had a disposable income and wanted to fight old trends of their parents.
- New mediums such as the now affordable **Radio** and soon the **Television** meant artists were becoming popular over night.
- The contrast between parental and youth culture was exemplified by Rock 'n' Roll.

Old genres like **Tin Pan Ally** or **Swing**, that were very sentimental of Post-War years. It served as **escapism**, but for the young people of post-war generation, it left a gap.....



- American Popular Culture had a great divide. **Blues** was a largely Black community genre, whereas **Country** was mainly produced by the White population .

- **Blues** was developing into **R' n' B = Rhythm & Blues.**

This mainly based around the introduction of electric instruments Guitar & Bass.

- It also became more dependent upon the beat than older Blues, making it more popular for dancing.

- Guitarists like **B.B King** and **Buddy Guy** introduced the guitar as a lead instrument 🔊

Guitar is Crowned King

- The electric guitar becomes the main instruments for this new style of music!





- New technology such as **Electro-Magnets** could record the change in vibrations that a guitar string makes and transmit as an electric signal to a **loud speaker**.


- Before this the guitar had always been an accompanying instrument, but with its new volume and the ability to **sustain** notes for longer meant it could now perform the lead melody and be heard.

- Transportable
- Mass produced, so cheaper and easier to obtain
- Could perform both lead & rhythm
- The very basics can be easily learnt, so beginner musicians were soon playing their favorite songs.
- New amplifiers allowed sound to be greatly manipulated

Rockabilly

- An early fusion of White **Country** music of the rural South and Black **Blues** was '**Rockabilly**'
- Was making the two genres of music for also taking influences from **Gospel** and **R' n' B**.
- Using the new electric guitar along side the upright Bass (Double Bass) & with drums.

First bands were formed:

- **Buddy Holly** 
- **Bill Haley (and the Comets)**
- **Elvis Presley**
- **Jerry Lee Lewis**



Rockabilly

- Mix of genres, artists experimenting with music tastes.
- White artists making genre more popular.

Blues

- 12 Bar Blues
- I – Tonic
- IV – Subdominant
- V – Dominant
- (‘*Turn-around*’ leading back to I).
- Common use of instruments like the guitar

Country

- White American folk, using genres such as Bluegrass to influence music.



Rhythm & Blues

- Developing the Blues genre by introducing electric instruments.
- Taking early Jazz styles and focusing these around a strong beat.

Gospel

- Urban Contemporary Gospel – ‘Black Gospel’
- Change in attitude from somber hymn-singing, experimental.
- Mixing harmonies, melodious singing, use of syncopation and allowing the vocals to lead, common to all pop, even today!!!

Rock around the clock!

• In 1954 **Bill Haley and the Comets** released the song '**Rock Around the Clock**'. **Rock 'n' Roll** had been developing for a few years before this (to a certain extent evolving from **Rockabilly**). When **Rhythm & Blues** started to be played on **White Radio** stations. But **Haley** track is credited for starting the **Rock 'n' Roll** craze in the youth of America.



• It offered lyrics that made reference to **sexual themes**, used **loud electric instruments**, **performers had charisma** and above all met with **disapproval from the older generation**.

- **Bill Haley**
- **Buddy Holly**
- **Chuck Berry**
- **Elvis Presley**
- **Jerry Lee Lewis**
- **Little Richard**

Recording Techniques

- Technology developed throughout World War II dramatically increased the quality and frequency range that could be recorded.
- Due to the lack to tracks many artists were recorded in a *'live'* situation. Placement around limited amounts of microphones was greatly important.
- Effects such as **Reverb** were achieved with a smart selections of the recording location, not through later **post-production**.
- The Famous **Decca Records**, where **Bill Haley, Buddy Holly** were recorded was build from a converted church that had a high, domed ceiling in the centre of a hall.

