

Rock 'n' Roll of the 1950s and 1960s

Rock 'n' Roll appeared around 1955

A style of music from the **USA**, a mixture of **Rhythm and Blues** and **Country**

Use of the **12 Bar Blues** chord sequence allied with a "bouncy" **country** beat

Chord I II II II IIV IIV II II IV IIV II IV I
 Or C IC IC IC IF IF IC IC IG IF IC IG I

1950s: Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry, Little Richard, Buddy Holly, Bill Haley & The Comets

Lead vocal, backing vocals, lead guitar, rhythm guitar, piano, double bass, saxophone, drums

1960s: The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, The Beach Boys, Bob Dylan, The Kinks

Lead vocal, backing vocals, electric guitars, bass guitar, drums, piano, organ

Indian Classical Music

Raga: Scale (there are many ragas – they represent the season, time of day, mood etc.)

Microtone: used in Raga to create scales that are very different to western ones

Tala: a pattern of beats that set the rhythm of a piece

Improvisation: based on both the raga and the tala

Music is passed on by the aural tradition (not written down)

Sitar (Melody); **Tambura** (Harmony/Drone); **Tabla** (sets the rhythm –Tala)

Four Sections: **ALAP** (Sitar player plays the raga notes – there is no beat/pulse)
JHOR (Faster and played by just the string instruments)
JHALA (more exciting – lots of improvisation)
GAT/BANDISH (The Tabla player joins in – use of question and answer style)

Indian Classical music influenced Pop/Rock: The Beatles with Ravi Shankar

Israeli Music

Lots of different influences due to emigration to Israel in the 20th Century = lots of different instruments used

Horah is a famous Folk Dance from Israel (originally from Romania)

Klezmer is a music that uses clarinet, violin, double bass, guitar and accordion (originally from Romania)

Israeli music often has a strong driving rhythm and is used for dance

African Music

Used for a range of occasions (weddings, funerals, call people together, send messages)

Main drum types: **Djembe** (hand drum); **Dundun** (stick drum); **Donno** (talking drum)

Djembe technique (slap – tone – bass)

Master Drummer (leads the group)

Call & Response

Layers of rhythmic cycles create polyrhythms and cross rhythms

Other instruments: **The Balafon;** **The Kora;** **The Mbira (Thumb Piano)**

A cappella singing is common.

Two main types of singing: Mbube (loud and powerful) Isicathamiya (soft and gentle)

Greek Music

Bouzouki (Stringed) **Outi (Oud)** (String) **Toubeleki** (Hand Drum) **Defi** (tambourine)

Modes used (instead of major or minor scales)

The lyrics cover a wide range of topics (celebration, laments, war & political)

Most Greek music is used for **dancing** and use **different meters:**

Syrtos (8 quavers divided as 3+3+2); **Kalamatianos** (7 quavers divided as 3+2+2); **Zeibekiko** (9 quavers divided as 2+2+2+3)

Palestinian Music

Uses set rhythm patterns called **iqqa** (a bit like **tala**). Iqqa are often in unusual time signatures (i.e. 7/4 or 7/8)

Modes are used (these are different from Western scales and use **microtones**)

Mainly **monophonic** (no harmony) often by lots of instruments. If some individuals **improvise** by adding **ornaments** the texture is called **heterophonic**

Instruments: Stringed - **Zither, Oud;** Wind/Pipe - **Mijwiz, Shababa;** Percussion – **Doumbek, Deff**

The **Doumbek** plays the main rhythm

Samba:

From **Brazil** and is a dance music that is often associated with carnivals. Dues to its **slave** trade origins, it shares many aspects with **African** music.

Usually in 2 or 4 beats per bar. It is often fast and often in the major (sounds happy)

A range of instruments may be used, but Samba is dominated by Percussion instruments (**Surdo, Timbale, Repiniqu, Cuica, Tamborim, Agogo, Reco-reco, Claves, Cow-bell**)

Samba uses **call & response** (between the leader and the group).

The leader uses a whistle to signal to the group

Calypso Music

Comes from the Caribbean (Trinidad) but is influenced by different music (African Slaves, Spanish, French & British cultures)

Even beats to each bar (divided as 3+3+2) with syncopated rhythm patterns

Songs have a verse chorus structure (**strophic**)

The texture can be **Homophonic** (melody + accompaniment) or **Polyphonic** (lots of countermelodies)

A calypso band has a **wide range of instruments:** bass guitar, acoustic/electric guitar, brass (trumpets & trombones), Woodwind as well as percussion.

Percussion instruments include: **Bongos, Claves, Maracas, Conga drums** and **Steel Pans**

Steel Pans are tuned (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and are played with mallets.

Pan techniques: **tremolo/rolling; trills; dynamic** contrast

Shared terms:

The aural tradition	Improvisation	Syncopation	Cross-rhythm	Polyrhythm	Irregular time signatures	Call and Response	Ostinato
Drone	Homophonic		Polyphonic		Accents	Occasion	Modes