

LC3 Music Genres April 20 – 24, 2020

Hi Everybody! I hope you are doing well and I miss seeing you in class. This week I thought that we could look at 8 basic music genres and review what a music genre is. Watch the virtual lesson first and then go on to the “Name that Song.” In the name that song, you are going to listen to each example, write down the name of the song, the artist and the music genre. When you are done with that, create a playlist of 10 songs from your favorite genre (I have included the worksheet in this packet).

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out to me, my email is csimpson@thewatsoninstitute-fa.org

Ms. Simpson, Music Instructor

Create a playlist of songs from your favorite genre!

Genre:

1. Song:

Artist:

2. Song:

Artist:

3. Song:

Artist:

4. Song:

Artist:

5. Song:

Artist:

6. Song:

Artist:

7. Song:

Artist:

8. Song:

Artist:

9. Song:

Artist:

10. Song:

Artist:

GENRE CHEAT SHEET

Ragtime: Pioneered as popular dancing music in black communities in St. Louis and New Orleans, Ragtime is an early 1900s American music genre with a medium-paced beat and 'ragged' rhythm. It is sometimes called "jig-piano" or "piano-thumping".

Gospel: Finding roots in Christian hymns and African oral tradition, the genre known as American Gospel is often called Black Gospel, and uses strong vocals with Christian lyrics.

Blues: Deriving from African-American roots in the late 1800s South, Blues is famed for repetitive rhythm, chants & melancholy narrative lyrics

Jazz: Influenced by ragtime, brass bands, and other sources, jazz is a genre originating in African-American communities such as New Orleans in 1920s America. With the sounds and varieties being so diverse, jazz is difficult to pinpoint with a strict definition.

Country: Originating in the 1920s South (Atlanta), Country Music was once called "hillbilly music" and comes from a blend of folk, western, and blues that often uses simple harmonies and string instruments.

Swing: Emerging as a distinct jazz subgenre, swing music often featured big bands and up-tempo 'dance-ability' that thrived for a time and eventually merged into pop music and other jazz subgenres. Therefore, many jazz and pop musicians are simultaneously swing musicians.

Folk: Though traditional folk music is much older and spans across many cultures, the 20th century popular folk revival might be labeled as a distinct American genre known as folk. Folk claims to be of the people, telling the people's story

Pop: By necessity, popular music has always existed. However, the American 'pop' genre can be seen emerging from around the 1940s, borrowing from other popular genres like rock n' roll. Pop is often aimed at youth as a softer, upbeat alternative to rock.

Bluegrass: An American roots genre distinctive for vocal harmonization and almost exclusive use of stringed instruments to tell stories

R&B: Rhythm and Blues (R&B) is a popular genre, generally African-American that evolved as a popular, upbeat mix of jazz and blues

Rock & Roll: Forming as a culmination of various African-Americans genres (blues, boogie Woogie, jazz, gospel), Rock n' Roll is an ever-popular, upbeat genre usually led by piano or sax (earlier) or guitar (later)

Soul: Developing alongside Rock & Roll, Soul blends previous black genres of gospel, R&B and jazz to create a new, funky, rocking sound.

Rock: What began as rock n' roll in the U.S., rock is a more universal, extremely diverse genre that influences or dominates most other genres

Funk: Funk was a danceable, rhythmic new form of music mixing elements of soul, jazz and R&B. Funk has less stress on melody or harmony, and more emphasis on rhythm, groove, beats, and electric bass.

Reggae: Reggae is a Jamaican-born genre crossbred with American genres (jazz, R&B) that grew popular in America in the 1960s. Reggae music is also associated with positive vibes, carefree attitudes, Rastafarianism, & drug use.

Disco: Combining elements of funk, soul, pop, salsa and psychedelic, disco was a reaction to the dominance of rock and of the '60s 'anti-dance' counterculture. Disco was prevalent in 1970s dance clubs, initially African-American, but soon embraced by diverse demographics.

Alternative: Alternative is a variety of subgenres (emo, indie, punk, etc.) that was a departure from traditional rock music, using similar instruments, but often with distorted sounds and less focus on vocal harmony. Punk rock is arguably the largest derivative of the genre.

Hip Hop: Part of a larger hip-hop culture, including MC-ing, DJ-ing, break dancing & rapping, the musical genre known as hip hop

Metal: Heavy Metal or simply "Metal" is a major rock subgenre originating in the UK with roots in blues rock and psychedelic rock that focuses on massively loud instrument and vocal sounds.

Rap: The genre known as rap is really a component of the larger hip hop culture. Rap focuses on spoken, chanted, rhyming lyrics, and is also called "MC-ing" or "spitting bars".

**Don't forget, there are countless other genres and subgenres that are used to identify certain types of music as well!*
