

1960s and 1970s music

Folk Influenced Music

- Folk music is usually simple (vocals and accompanying instrument) and the lyrics comment on social issues of the day
- Bob Dylan was a folk singer and sang about the war in Vietnam, nuclear arms and civil rights
- Folk Rock music is a development of folk music and uses amplified and electronic instruments



British Pop Music in the 1960's



- Although the origins of popular music lie in America in the 1960's British groups began to play and major part in creating new and exciting music
- Some British bands like the Beatles, The Who, and the Rolling Stones became so popular in the UK and America that they started to influence American music

The Beatles

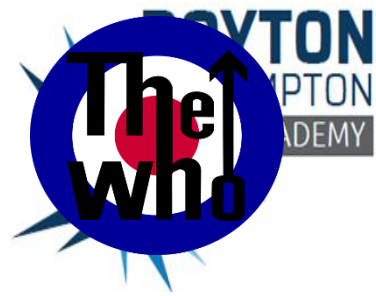


- Four Members: John Lennon, Paul McCartney, Ringo Starr and George Harrison
- Their first big hit was in 1963 with 'Please, please me'
- Other hits include: 'Hard Days Night', 'Yellow Submarine' and 'Love me Do'
- Their music was a mix of rhythm and blues, country and western and rock n roll
- They later used Indian Classical music as an influence after a visit to India

The Rolling Stones



- Mick Jagger, Keith Richards, Brian Jones, Bill Wyman and Charlie Watts
- Opposite in style to the Beatles. The Beatles were smart and charming while the Stones were scruffy, casual and were usually provocative which angered adults and parents
- Their music was raw and distinctive being influenced by rhythm and blues with distortion in the guitar parts
- Hits include: No Satisfaction, Brown Sugar and Jumpin' jack Flash



The Who

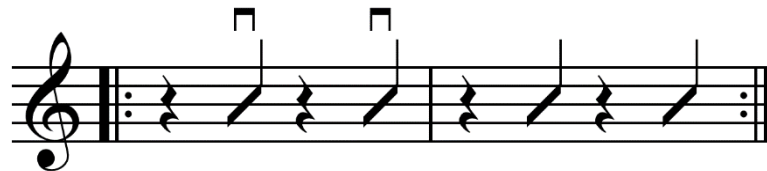


- Pete Townsend, Roger Daltry, John Entwistle and Keith Moon
- Their music was frenzied and wild with the use of feedback and power chords (just the 1st and 5th notes of a chord)
- Popular with the Mod culture of the sixties
- Big hits included: *My Generation* and *Pinball Wizard*

Rock Music



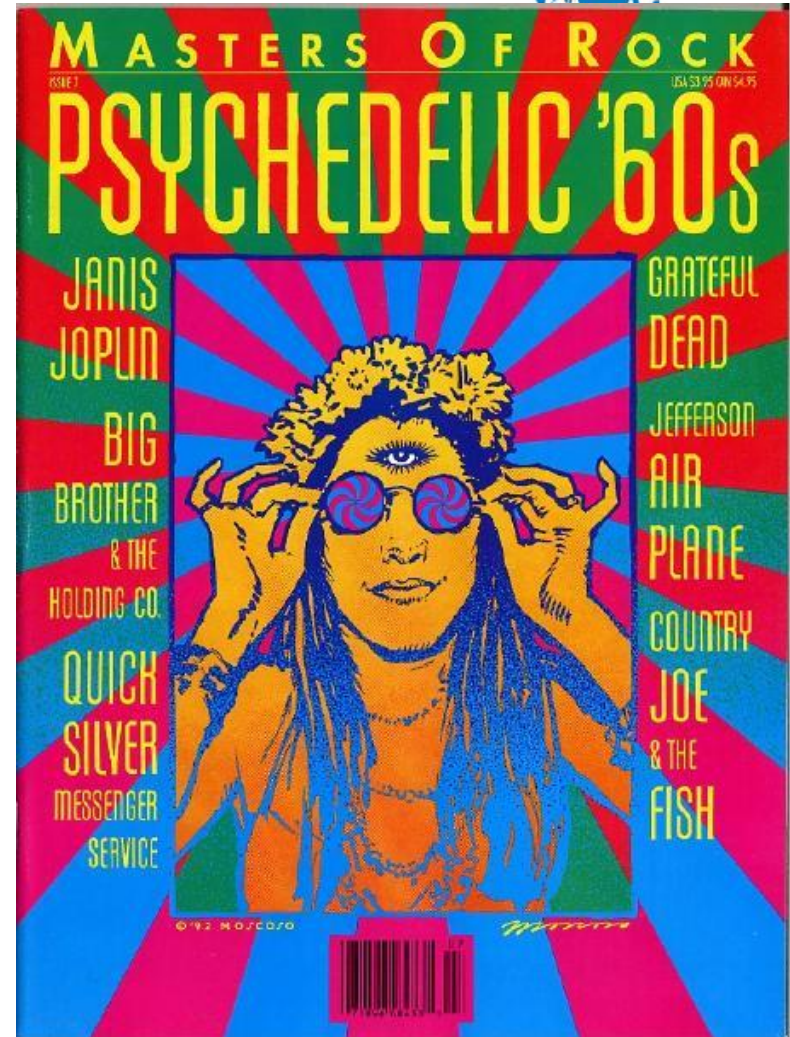
- Developed from rock n roll
- Instrumental grouping: Electric Lead Guitar, Bass Guitar, Drum Kit and often has a keyboard or synthesiser
- There is an emphasis on the lead guitar and a strong back beat



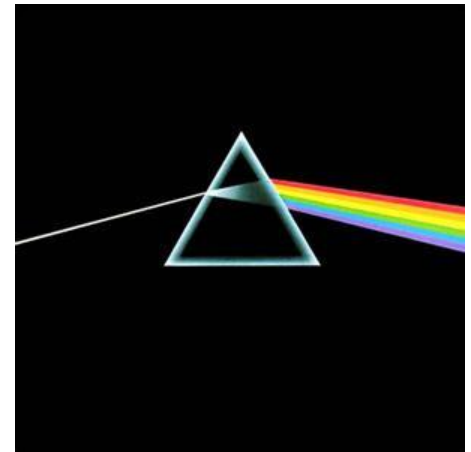
- It is often extremely loud and exciting displaying virtuoso performances. Sometimes it shows anger and frustration

Psychedelic Rock

- Emerged in the 1960's
- Tried to recreate the mind altering state of drugs such as LSD which caused hallucinations
- The music is characterised by strange and weird lyrics
- Unusual instruments such as the Sitar and Tabla
- Extended solos and use of effects such as panning, reverb and reversing sounds recorded onto tape



- Late 1960's
- Songs were extended from 3-4 minutes to 15 minutes
- Lengthy solos
- Slow moving chord patterns
- The albums usually had a 'concept' or underlying theme



Hard Rock

- Also called heavy rock
- Emphasis on the lead/solo guitar
- Big use of riffs and solos
- Group consists of - solo guitar, bass guitar, drum kit, keyboard and vocalist
- Uses distortion



Punk Rock

- Developed during the mid 70's as a reaction against the 'superstar' rock band being a raw rock with simple chords
- Usually at a fast tempo
- Heavy use of distortion
- Provocative lyrics about the country and being anti-establishment



Reggae music



What is reggae music?



Bob Marley – Three Little Birds

Reggae music started in Jamaica in the late 1960's. The music became so popular that it is now recognised as the country's dominant style of music.

Have a listen and see if you can identify some of the things that define this style of music.



Reggae music:

Key Artists:



Toots Hibbert



Bob Marley



The Skatalites



Winston Grennan

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yjg6flu3zuc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oFRbZJXjWIA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6bLVdKbPHHY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S-8d5JNpydc>

54 46 was my number

Were Jamming Bob Marley

The Skatalites Rock fort rock

Winston Grennan

Where did reggae come from?

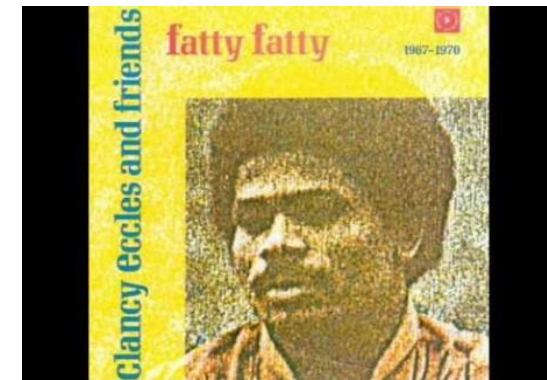
The origins of Reggae can be traced back to being a mixture of Ska music and rock steady:



Ska Music early 1960'



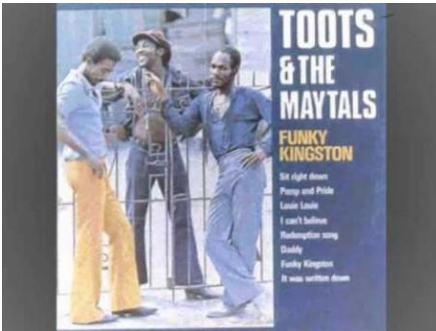
Rocksteady 1966 – 1968(ish)



Late 1960's Reggae

Where did reggae come from?

The Toots and The Maytals with the song 'Do the Reggae' in 1968 was the first time the word Reggae was used and thus became the name of the genre.



The music is often relating to topics around politics, news and social stories.

It also has strong links to religion especial that of Rastafarian and was used to spread the gospel of Rastafarianism throughout the world.

Key Features:

- 4/4 time signature - accented on the 2nd and 4th Beat – ‘back beat’
- Lyrics relating to religion, News, Gossip or politics
- Laid back feel:
- Upstroke guitar – ‘skank’ - on the off beat
- Walking bass line

Electronic Dance Music

Dance and Club music:

Disco.

Disco is a genre of dance-oriented pop music.

Disco songs usually have a steady FOUR-ON-THE-FLOOR BEAT, an eighth note (quaver) or sixteenth note (semi-quaver) hi-hat pattern with an open hi-hat on the off-beat, and a prominent, syncopated electric bass line.

Strings, horns, electric pianos, and electric guitars create a lush background sound.

Dance and Club music:



House Music.

House music originated in Chicago around 1977 when a club called the Warehouse opened. It was heavily influenced by disco music of the 70s with DJs mixing classic disco with European synthpop.

House music became massive on the island of Ibiza in the 90s with many famous DJs playing to massive crowds in the clubs there.

The common element of house music is a prominent 4/4 beat (a prominent kick drum on every beat, also known as four-to-the-floor) generated by a drum machine or other electronic means (such as a sampler). Also contains a lot of big string and piano samples. It can also have elements of jazz and blues sounding samples.

The drum sound is filled out with hi-hat cymbals on the eighth-note off-beats and a snare drum or clap sound on beats two and four of every bar. This pattern is derived from so-called "four-on-the-floor" dance drumbeats of the 1960s and especially the 1970s disco drummers. Producers commonly layer sampled drum sounds to achieve a larger-than-life sound, filling out the **audio spectrum** and tailoring the mix for large club sound systems



Cricco Castelli – Funky Junky

Dance and Club music

Techno

Techno is a form of **electronic dance music** (EDM) that emerged in **Detroit**, USA during the mid to late 1980s. The first recorded use of the word **techno**, in reference to a genre of music, was in **1988**. Many styles of techno now exist, but Detroit techno is seen as the foundation upon which a number of subgenres have been built.

Techno tends to feature a largely percussive feel, like the synthetic sounds, studio effects and usually a regular 4/4 beat with a tempo of 120–140bpm, sometimes faster, but rarely slower.

Some techno compositions have **strong melodies and bass lines**, but these features are not as essential to techno as they are to other styles of electronic dance music, and it is not uncommon for techno compositions to de-emphasize or omit them.

Techno is also very **DJ-friendly**, being mainly **instrumental**, and produced with the intention of being incorporated into continuous DJ sets. Although several other dance music genres can be described in such terms, techno has a distinct sound.

Swayzak – Pineapple Spongecake

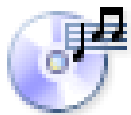
Drum & Bass

Dance and Club music

Drum and bass (commonly abbreviated to d&b, DnB, dnb, d'n'b, drum n bass and drum & bass) is a type of electronic dance music which emerged in the early 1990s. The genre is characterised by fast tempos and break- beat drums (generally between **160–180 beats per minute**) with heavy, often intricate bass-lines. Usually the bass line is played at half the speed of the drum beat.

In the 21st century drum and bass is still considered an **underground musical style**, but it has nevertheless had a significant influence on popular music and culture.

Drum and bass began as an offshoot of the **UK break-beat** hardcore and rave scene of the late 1980s, and over the first decade of its existence there were many permutations in its style, incorporating elements from ragga, dancehall, electro, funk, hip hop, house, jazz, heavy metal, reggae, rock, techno and trance.



Wax Doctor – “The Spectrum”



Dance and Club music

Ambient music refers to a kind of music that envelops the listener **without drawing attention to itself**.

The term "ambient music" was first coined by **Brian Eno** in the mid-1970s to refer to music that can be either "**actively listened to with attention or as easily ignored, depending on the choice of the listener**".

Ambient music has been used in many television shows and motion pictures and is notable for contributing to their atmosphere, or soundscapes.

The music is composed from **samples** and recordings of **naturally occurring sounds** as well as electronic instruments and **tends *not* to have a rhythm** or drum beat.



Brian Eno – Unfamiliar Winds

Music Technology – Terms

- Sampling – using a small section of music and manipulating it.
- Sequencing – creating music using computer software and layering ideas together (often using sampling)
- Remix – using an original song or composition and altering elements of it whilst keeping some the same to give a new sound
- DJ'ing – mixing existing tracks together in a live performance
- Synthesizer – an early form of keyboard which didn't have pre-programmed sounds instead you would manipulate the noise to make it sound how you wanted it

**Western
classical music:
Classical**

Difference Between Classical Music and Modern Music

- Classical music is written down
- Classical music is centuries old
- Classical music is meant to be experienced for the music itself, not the performers
- Classical music is played the same way, as the composer intended for every concert
- Classical music is often emotional
- A classical piece might have many different emotions in one piece.
- Modern music is usually played by ear
- Modern music is decades old
- Modern music is often focused on the performer more than the music
- Modern music can be played any number of ways
- Modern music often focusses on one emotion per song



Difference Between Classical Music and Modern Music

- Classical music has very few elements of improvisation
- Classical music is meant to be performed in an intimate setting (like a concert hall) with a select audience
- Classical music has an audience that is conservative and attentive to the music
- Classical musicians are trained, usually higher education
- Start at an early age
- Modern music is often based on improvisation
- Modern music is often out-spoken, performed in outside venues or arenas with large amounts of people.
- Modern music has an out-spoken energetic audience that stands up and participates in the over-all concert feel.
- Modern musicians are self taught learn by ear
- Garage bands. Pick it up and play

Eras Of classical Music

- Eras of classical Music
- Medieval- 476 B.C.-1450
- Renaissance-1450-1600
- Baroque-1600-1750
- Classical-1740-1830
- Romantic-1815-1910
- 20th century-1900-2000
- 21st century-2001-present

Classical Music 1750 - 1800

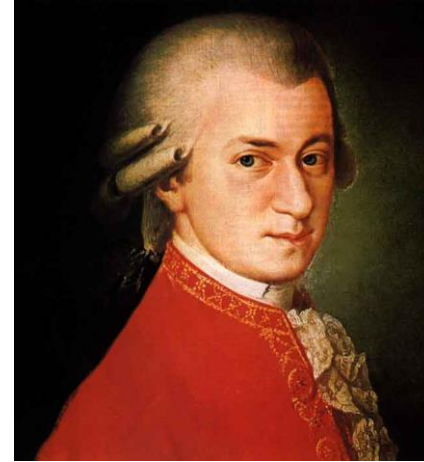
Key musical features

- Music has simple, 'singable' melodies usually played by the string section in particular the violins
- Music usually comprises 4-8 bar phrases
- Timpani are often the only percussion used
- Alberti bass: a bass line that consists of broken chords - a prominent feature of Classical music.
- Clear, homophonic texture (tune and accompaniment)
- Sequence: the repetition of a melodic figure or phrase is repeated at a higher or lower pitch
- Dynamics (volume) now uses crescendo and diminuendo (getting louder and quieter)

Classical Composers



Franz Josef Haydn

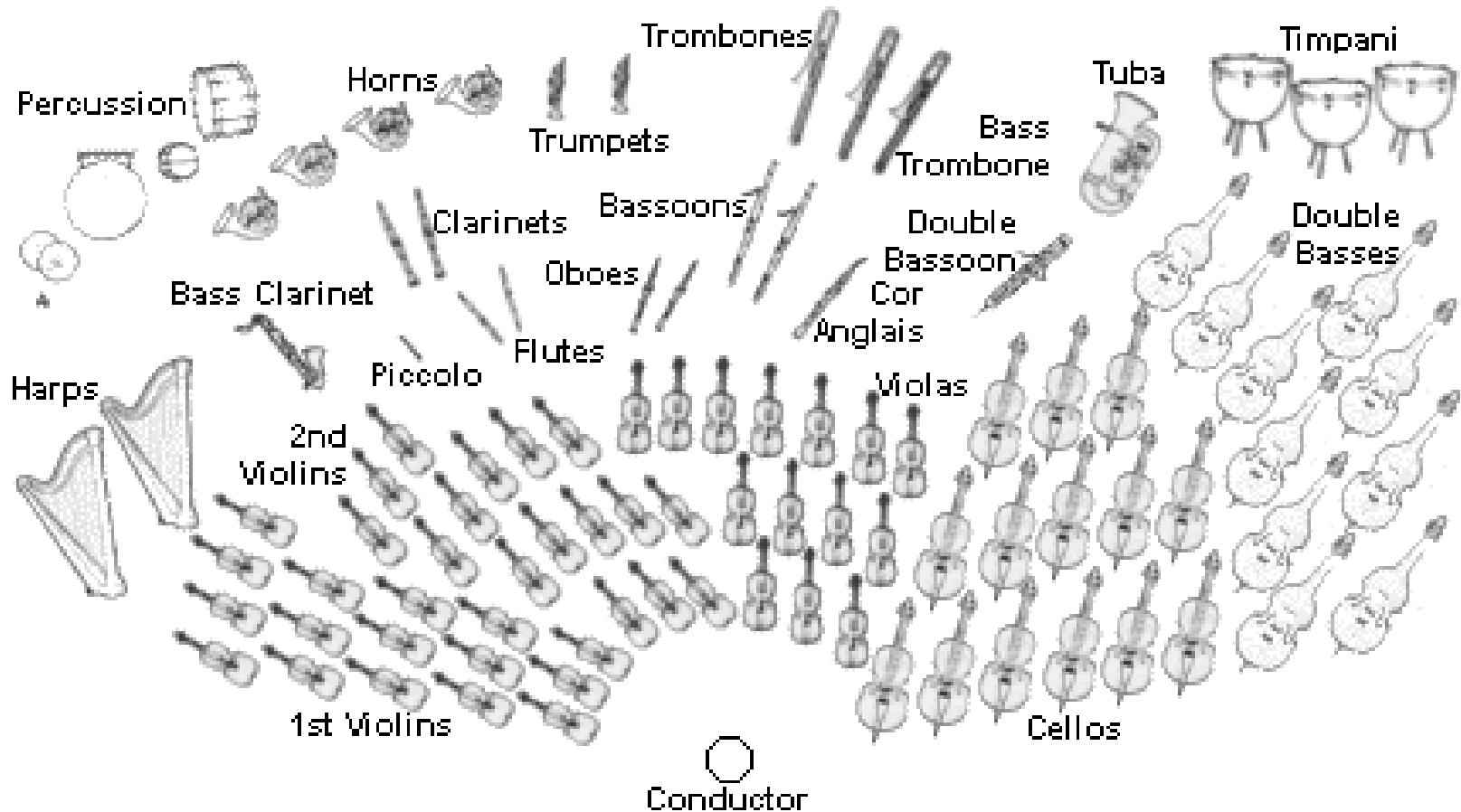


Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



Ludwig Van Beethoven

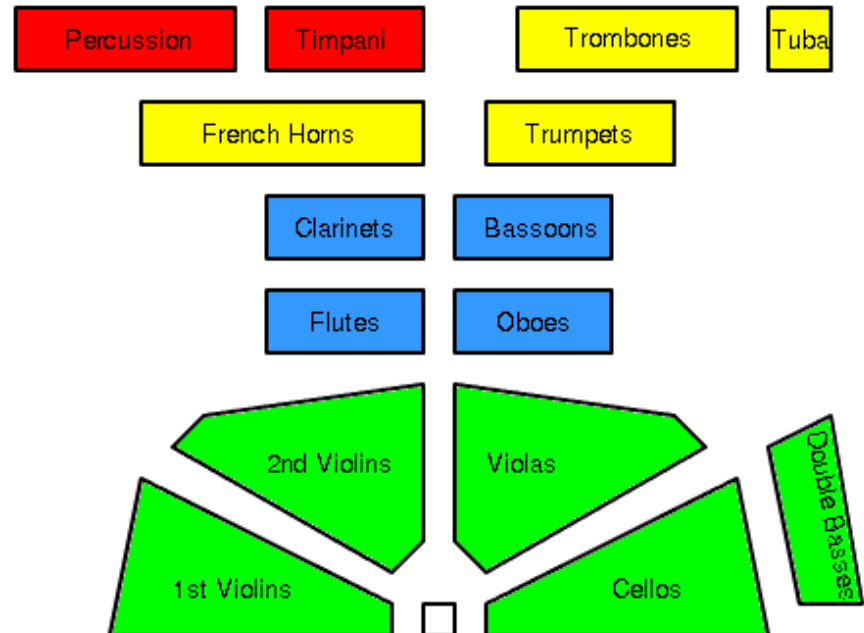
The Layout of the Symphony Orchestra



The instruments of the orchestra

There are four families of instruments in the orchestra:

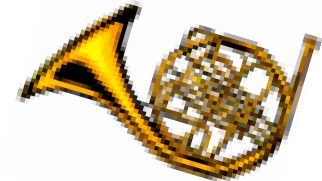
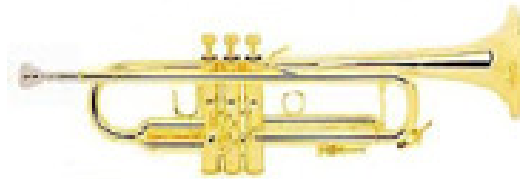
- Brass – yellow
- Woodwind – blue
- Strings – green
- Percussion – red



The Brass Family.

This family contains 4 instruments

- Trumpet
- Trombone
- French horn
- Tuba



These instruments are made of brass and are blown through a mouthpiece. The trombone has a slide and the others use valves to change their notes.

The Woodwind Family

- Flute
- Oboe
- Clarinet
- Bassoon



The flute is blown across a mouthpiece. The clarinet uses a single reed. The oboe and bassoon use a double reed. In modern orchestras you will also find the saxophone.



The String Family

- Violin
- Viola
- Cello
- Double Bass
- Harp

These all use a bow (arco) to produce a sound or are plucked (pizzicato).



The Percussion Family

This family falls into 2 groups
– tuned and untuned.

- Tuned – Timpani/kettle drum
xylophone, glockenspiel (they
can play a tune)
- Untuned – triangle,
woodblock, tambourine, side
drum (they cant play a tune)



Rap/Hip-Hop



- America
- Roots: 1970s; New York City
- Block Parties
- African Americans and Latinos
- 1979: became commercial and entered mainstream American music scene
- Close links with breakdancing and graffiti art





Key vocabulary:

RAP: *rhythmic style of speaking*

HIP HOP: *rapping over backing beats*

DJ: *provides backing beats*

MC: *Master of Ceremonies*

MCING or EMCEEING: *other words for rapping*

- Role of the MC: introduce DJ and keep audience excited
- MC would 'speak between songs, giving exhortations to dance, greetings to audience members, jokes and anecdotes'.
- African and Jamaican tradition of toasting
- Became stylised; became rapping



Started on the streets

RAP BATTLES



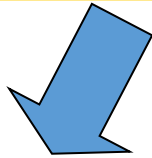
Freestyle rap – not scripted or prepared

“diss” opponent through clever lyrics

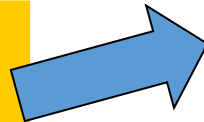


Now organised competitions

MCs battled with other MCs



Tried to persuade audience they're better than opponent



CONTROVERSIAL

1990s

SUBGENRE
OF
HIPHOP

ACT

HARD CORE



1988
drugs, sex,
violence
In trouble
with police



ICE T
"6 n the Mornin"

Most commercially lucrative subgenre of hip hop



Opposing Views of gangsta rap:

- Stereotypes African Americans in a negative way
- Compared to minstrel shows where white performers were made to look like African Americans and act in stereotypical uncultured way to entertain white audiences.

- Describes the reality of inner city life
- Rappers adopt a character when performing – is not necessarily a reflection of reality.
- People behave in ways which the rapper may not endorse

Early gangsta rap artists

Ice T

N.W.A. (Eazy-E, Ice Cube, Dr. Dre, MC Ren and DJ Yella)

Kool G Rap

Too \$hort

Just-Ice

X-Raided

Bone Thugs-n-Harmony

Snoop Doggy Dogg



WEST COAST STYLE

RIVALRY

East Coast

West Coast based rapper: 2Pac

His record label: 'Death Row Records'

East Coast based rapper: The Notorious BIG

His record label: 'Bad Boy Records'

- Insults on records
- Shootings and showdowns
- Fuelled record sales: image
- 2Pac and Notorious BIG were killed within six months of each other (1996 – 7)
- Both murders remain unsolved.
- This toned down the feud.

Softer sounds

1999

'bling bling'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=opgckXorq2w>



Sound changed

Softer / slicker

Still have references to drugs, guns etc

Used RnB hooks / music

Used samples from 70s / 80s soul and pop.

Early Gangsta:

Victim of urban squalor



Late 90s Gangsta:

Hedonistic

Showing off jewellery

Clothes

Drink

women



Film Music

The History of Film Music



- Music has always played a very important part in the cinema.
- In the early days of silent movies music was played live on the piano or organ.
- It was the musicians job to keep an eye on the screen and provide music instantly, changing the mood of the music to match the action on screen.
- In the 1920's magnetic tape was invented. This meant that the actor's voices could be recorded onto the film.

The history of film music continued.

- The first talking picture was a musical called 'The Jazz Singer' starring Al Jolson.
- The musical became the most popular type of film in the 1950's and 60's, and many famous names starred in them, such as Fred Astaire, Julie Andrews, Bing Crosby and Judy Garland.



Famous Composers of Film Music

- **John Williams** has become famous for writing film themes such as 'Jurassic Park', 'E.T', 'Jaws', 'Schindlers List', 'Harry Potter' and 'Star Wars'. He has had a long working relationship with the director Steven Spielberg.
- **Hans Zimmer** has composed music for films such as 'Gladiator', the 'Lion King', and 'Pirates of the Caribbean'.
- **James Horner** has composed the music for films such as 'Titanic', 'The Mask of Zorro', 'Braveheart' and 'Apollo 13'.

Film Music - purpose

- It can conjure up a mood or atmosphere, often more effectively than just words or pictures.
- It can give us information by setting the atmosphere of a certain country, period of time etc.
- It can build up suspense during an exciting scene, or prepare us for something that is about to happen, perhaps not hinted at by the pictures we see.
- It can emphasise an emotion so that we feel it more strongly, such as pity, fear, sadness or laughter.

There are 2 types of Film Music

Theme tunes:

The Theme Tune of a film is usually heard at the end of the film as the credits are being shown, although sometimes it may be heard at the beginning and very occasionally during the film. Think Star Wars

It can also show different characters during the film. Think James Bond or Jaws

Incidental music:

This is the name given to the music heard during a film. This music is used to enhance what we see on the screen.

Sometimes we don't even notice this incidental music.

Musical devices are used by all composers to create music. During this topic you will learn about the devices below, be able to hear them in music and use them to compose.



- **Ostinato** - A repeated musical pattern
 - Rhythmic ostinato - Same pitch (usually on the drums)
 - Melodic ostinato - uses different pitches (melody/tune)

Ostinati could be used to show movement and build up the tension or action

- **Sustained notes** - Long held notes

Useful in showing suspense especially when used with other devices e.g. dissonance/pitch

- **Imitation** - Where a melody or short section of music is copied by another instrument or section

This could be used to show different characters or the build up of action

- **Accents** - Where a note or series of notes are made more prominent/louder

Useful in showing action. Stabbing, shots, thrown objects. Also good at building up tension when used with silence

- **Dissonance** - Where notes sound like they clash. Usually created from black and white notes being played close together

Useful for creating tension, scary atmospheres and a sense of unease

- **Sequence** - Where a section of music is repeated several times at a higher or lower pitch

Could be used to show someone climbing stairs or falling down. Also could build up tension as sounds are layered