

Name:

Form:



Y8 Blues MUSIC

Homework Booklet

	TOPIC	Mark
Homework 1	The triangle trade	/6
Homework 2	The origins of blues	/5
Homework 3	12 bar blues chord sequence	/12
Homework 4	12 bar blues chords	/16
Homework 5	Listening to blues *	/100%
Homework 6	Walking bass	Grade: A B C D E
Homework 7	Blues music terminology	/15
Homework 8	Compare and contrast blues music *	/8
Homework 9	Revise for the end of homework test	/14

* found at the website - turton.musicfirst.co.uk



Music Terminology Sheet

Blues	Style of music invented in America at the end of the C19th. First sung by slaves it was brought to America from Africa.
Riff	A short, catchy melodic idea that is repeated.
12 bar blues Chord pattern	The pattern of 3 chords lasting for 12 bars that forms the backing. Eg C C C C F F C C G F C C
Improvisation	Making a melody up as you go.
Lyrics	The song words
Accompaniment	The backing parts to the song
Blues scale	A set of notes used in blues. Usually including flattened notes (like flat 3 rd , 5 th & 7 th)
Walking Bass	Where the bass wanders up and down in pitch playing on every beat of the bar.
Jazz	A style that grew out of the Blues style
AAB	Simple Blues verse structure (for lyrics) (line 1, line 1 again, then line 2)
Blues note	A note that has been altered to sound moody (usually flattened – pushed down half a step)
Work Song	Songs with a steady beat that slaves used to sing in the fields and workplaces. They sung to keep their spirits up, to express unhappiness or to keep them going physically.
Field Holler	One singer sings simple vocal ideas about their feelings. Sometimes others in the field might have sung an answering phrase back. To ‘holler’ is to shout.
Rock & Roll	An early rock style that developed out of the Blues and uses the same basic chords as the Blues.
Call & response	A musical phrase in which the first part is answered by a second part. A leader would ‘call’ and the group would ‘respond’. This style has strong connections to traditional African vocal music.

Throughout this unit and the other units this year you will often use information, video and audio clips from the musicfirst resource which Turton has paid for.



The website address is: turton.musicfirst.co.uk

My musicfirst username is (dinnercard no.): _____.

My musicfirst password is (8 digit DOB):

(eg if your birthday was 2nd May 2009 your password = 02052009)



There are flashcards, explanations, quizzes and games to help with all aspects of this topic at the quizlet site too:

We have designed the pages specifically to match these Turton lessons.

The website address is: www.quizlet.com

My quizlet username is: _____.

My quizlet password is: _____.

Homework 1 The Triangle Trade

AIM: To learn about the history of the American slave triad

TASK: Read through information about the American slave triad and answer the questions below.

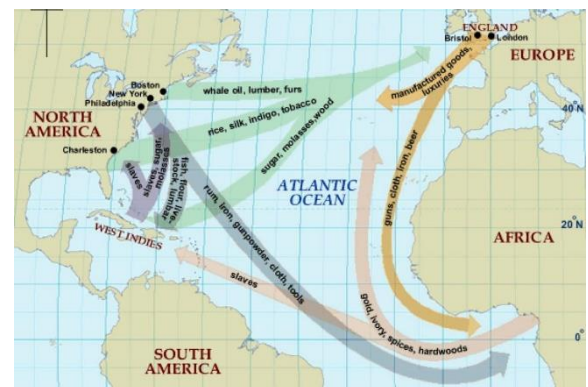


The slave trade began with Portuguese and Spanish traders, taking African slaves to the American colonies that they had conquered in the 15th century. British sailors became involved in the trade in the 16th century and their involvement increased in the 18th century when the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) gave them the right to sell slaves in the Spanish Empire. The slave trade made a great deal of profit for those who sold and exchanged slaves. This meant that traders often ignored the fact it was inhuman and unfair.

At least 12 million Africans were taken to the Americas as slaves between 1532 and 1832 and at least a third of them in British ships.

For the British slave traders it was a three-legged journey called the 'triangular trade':

- In Africa - West African war-lords sold slaves (their own people) to European traders in exchange for goods such as brandy, guns and metal products like pots and pans. The guns were used to continue internal territorial wars in Africa.
- Slaves were then taken via the 'Middle Passage' across the Atlantic for sale in the West Indies and North America. They were sold to landowners, farmers and developers (usually European settlers) mainly to work on the land.
- With their profits from the sale of the slaves, the European traders then bought goods like rum, sugar, tobacco and cotton (luxury goods only found in the colonies) to take back to sell in England and Europe.



Homework 1 questions



Complete in short sentences

1. Where were the slaves taken from?

2. Who was involved in trading slaves?

3. In your own words, why the slave trade was a bad thing?

4. Where were the slaves taken to and what were they used for?

5. How many people were taken from Africa as slaves?

6. What sort of goods were taken back to England in exchange for slaves?

Mark /6

Homework 2 The Origins of Blues

AIM: To learn about the history of how blues music started



TASK: Read through information about the blues style and answer the questions below.

During the 18th and 19th centuries millions of people were taken as slaves from Africa to the Americas. For these Africans life became a nightmare. Many died on their long journey by sailing ship. Those that survived were sold in auctions and put to work on farms in the Southern states of America. Families were often split up. Children were taken from their parents and husbands from their wives. The life of slavery was cruel and horrible. At least 12 million Africans were taken to the Americas as slaves between 1532 and 1832 and at least a third of them in British ships. For the British slave traders it was a three-legged journey called the 'triangular trade':



(Above – map showing the “trade triangle” as slaves were taken from Africa to America in exchange for goods)

The blues started as simple **work songs** among the black slaves in the U.S.A. These **work songs** and **field hollers** (holler = shout) often used a **call-and-response** pattern and were sung to keep workers in time as they worked, to enable communication between fields or to help to keep spirits up. One worker might sing the 'call' and a group of workers, maybe in a nearby field, would 'respond' (answer).

In their religious services, they sang **spirituals**. After the American Civil War and the freeing of the slaves in 1865, a new type of black music developed – a type of music about the conditions of the Negroes, who, though free, were often unemployed and poor. This came to be known as **The Blues**. Blues songs are short – usually having three lines of verse, the second being a repeat of the first. Their subjects include slavery and eventual freedom, drugs, unemployment, poverty, unhappiness, suicide and unrequited love – hence the associations of a “blues” sound with unhappiness.

The Blues also helped the development of other popular music styles such as jazz, swing, rhythm 'n' blues and early rock 'n' roll.

Homework 2-questions

See vocabulary sheet on page 2. This may help you.

1. How did the blues start?

2. What is meant by a *Call and Response* pattern?

3. What are work songs?

4. What was significant about the date of 1865?

5. How are blues songs structured?

/5

Homework 3

12-Bar Blues Chord sequence



AIM: To learn and memorise the chords of the 12-Bar Blues.

TASK: Learn the 12 bar blues chords. Fill in the boxes of the chords that make up the 12-Bar Blues.

- Read the chords in the first box then add the chord names for the blues progression in the key of A in the second box. I = 1 / IV = 4 / V = 5

I	I	I	I
IV	IV	I	I
V	IV	I	I

A			
D			

- Now fill in the chord chart again without looking.
- Look, cover, write, check (we will test you on this)

/12

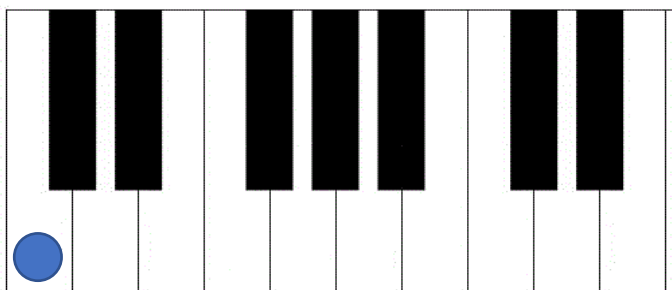
Homework 4 12-Bar Blues chords

AIM: To memorise the chords of the 12-Bar Blues.

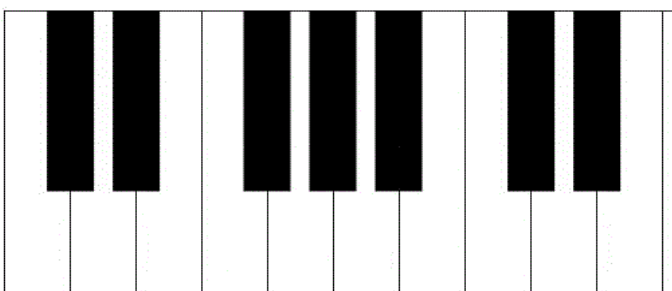
TASK: First, write the notes of each chord into the table below. Use the root, 3rd and 5th of the chord.

Second, use blobs to draw the chords onto the keyboard. See example for the C chord root note.

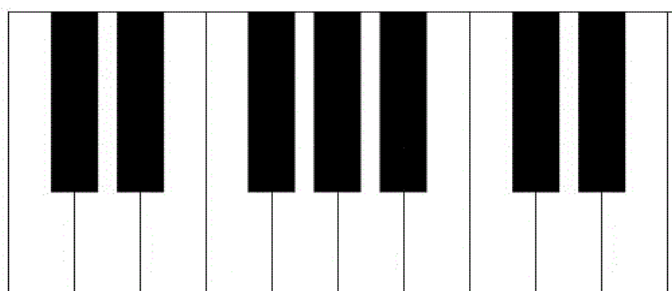
	Root	3 rd	5 th
C chord	C		
F chord			
G chord			



Draw a C chord on the piano (2 notes needed). *The first note is given*



Draw an F chord on the piano (3 notes needed)



Draw a G chord on the piano (3 notes needed)

Homework 5 *Listening to blues*

AIM: To become familiar with how the blues sounds and listening to the 12-bar progression

TASK: Go to turton.musicfirst.co.uk. Take the test on Blues



Log on to your musicfirst account.

Click on: focus on sound / my class / Blues homework 5 lesson

REMEMBER - click CONTINUE at the end



Please complete the listening online AND copy your answers into the booklet.

Question	Answer
Which instrument is NOT heard in the introduction?	
When the singer starts, this section of the song is called the	
What does the guitar play here during the chorus?	
Verse 2 starts here. What is the piano player doing during the verse?	
Does the guitar riff (here in chorus 2) have more or less notes than the earlier riff in chorus 1?	
This next section is called?	
Which accompaniment technique is featured for 4 bars at the start of this section?	
What does the bass play all the way through verse 3?	
The piano plays a quick, high, descending what here?	
How many times do you hear the 12-bar blues chord pattern?	
Write here the % score you got for the Blues test at the end of the lesson:	%

Homework 6 Walking bass

AIM: To understand the walking bass

TASK: Label the notes of the walking bass. Label them underneath like the first 5 notes as shown. Then label the bass instruments. Remember to present your work clearly and logically.

Three staves of musical notation for a walking bass line in 4/4 time. The first staff shows notes C, E, G, A, Bb. The second staff starts at measure 5 and shows a note Eb. The third staff starts at measure 9.

Task 2: Name the bass instruments that could play a walking bass



1.



2.



3.

Grade:

Homework 7-Music Terminology



AIM: To learn the terms and meanings for blues

Turn back to the big definition sheet on page 2. Read & Learn.

Learn the terms & definitions & then complete these missing boxes

	A style of music invented in America at the end of the C19th. First sung by slaves it was brought to America from Africa.
	A short, catchy melodic idea that is repeated.
	The pattern of 3 chords lasting for 12 bars that forms the backing. Eg CCCC FFC GFC
	Making a melody up as you go.
	The words to the song
	The backing parts to the song
	A set of notes used in blues. Usually including flattened notes (like flat 3 rd , 5 th & 7 th)
	Where the bass wanders up and down in pitch playing on every beat of the bar.
	A style that grew out of the Blues
	Simple Blues verse structure (for lyrics) (line 1, line 1 again, then line 2)
	A note that has been altered to sound moody (usually flattened – pushed down half a step)
	Songs with a steady beat that slaves used to sing in the fields and workplaces. They sung to keep their spirits up, to express unhappiness or to keep them going physically.
	A singer sings simple vocal ideas about their feelings. Sometimes others in the field might have sung an answering phrase back.
	An early rock style that developed out of the Blues and uses the same basic chords as the Blues.
	A musical phrase in which a first part (often sung solo) is answered by a second part (often sung by the group).

/15

Music Terminology (class test 1)

	A style of music invented in America at the end of the C19th. First sung by slaves it was brought to America from Africa.
Riff	
	The pattern of 3 chords lasting for 12 bars that forms the backing. Eg CCCC FFCC GFCC
Improvisation	
	The song words
Accompaniment	
	A set of notes used in blues. Usually including flattened notes (like flat 3 rd , 5 th & 7 th)
	Where the bass wanders up and down in pitch playing on every beat of the bar.
Jazz	
	Simple Blues verse structure (for lyrics) (line 1, line 1 again, then line 2)
Blues note	
	Songs with a steady beat that slaves used to sing in the fields and workplaces. They sung to keep their spirits up, to express unhappiness or to keep them going physically.
	A singer sings simple vocal ideas about their feelings. Sometimes others in the field might have sung an answering phrase back.
Rock & Roll	
	A musical phrase in which the first solo part is answered by a second group phrase.

Homework 8 Compare and contrast

AIM: To compare and contrast two different versions of a blues song

TASK: Listen to *Sweet home Chicago* by Robert Johnson and by The Blues Brothers. Compare similarities and differences. You will need to answer a question on musicfirst as well whilst you are listening to the track.

Go to [turton.musicfirst.co.uk/focus on sound/my class/Blues homework 8 compare and contrast](http://turton.musicfirst.co.uk/focus%20on%20sound/my%20class/Blues%20homework%208%20compare%20and%20contrast)

	Robert Johnson original	Blues Brothers cover
Instruments		
Tempo		
Dynamics		
Style- traditional/modern		
		Mark /8

Homework 9 *Blues Terminology Revision*

AIM: To prepare for a mixed test on all terms in this unit.

TASK: Revise all the Blues terminology you have covered. Using material in this homework book and on Quizlet.

HELP: Go to www.quizlet.com / click on your class. Use flashcards for info. Play games (test, match & gravity) - to test yourself.



Blues terminology- class test 2

End of homework test

Q.	Terminology	Definition	✓ or X
1	Blues		
2	Riff		
3	12 bar blues chord pattern		
4	Work song		
5	Lyrics		
6	Accompaniment		
7	Blues scale		
8	Walking Bass		
9	Jazz		
10	AAB		
11	Blues note		
12	Improvisation		
13	Field holler		
14	Rock & Roll		
15	Work song		
		Total out of 15 =	