

## JAZZ AND ITS FUSIONS

### What *is* Jazz?

How do you know it when you hear it?

Call-and-response

\*Blue\* notes (flattened 3, 5, 7)

\*Complex\* harmonies, usually 7<sup>th</sup> chords

12-bar blues structure and its variants

Improvisation-based performance; might have alternation between soloists, or collective improvisation

\*swing\* rhythms

...

### Origins

Mixture of ragtime and dance music with elements of the blues.

Ragtime: march-like dance for piano or band with a characteristic "ragged" rhythm (syncopation); usually have same form as "Classical" dances (Binary and extensions of that form)

Blues: 12-bar chord structure, flattened 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> scale degrees, syncopations, call-and-response structure, sliding or bent pitches, oral tradition

Textbook: pages 862-865 for details

### Jazz:

"Art" music or "Popular" music?  
("High" or "Low"?)

How might these issues affect music's perception by audiences?

Written vs Oral tradition

Dance vs. Concert setting

Race

### Third Stream Jazz:

Gunther Schuller + Modern Jazz Concert combined  
Jazz and avant-garde music

1957 *Transformation*

From the textbook:

"pointillistic twelve-tone context with elements of Schoenberg's *Klangfarbenmelodie* is transformed into a full-blown modern jazz piece." (p. 954)

### Jazz and its Fusions

With...

Rock: Miles Davis *Bitches Brew*

Indian Music: John Coltrane (modes / ragas)

Avant Garde: George E. Lewis, John Zorn

Hip Hop: Robert Glasper, Esperanza Spalding...

Folk Musics: Regina Carter ...

*With each, how does character of what "Jazz" is change?*