

Practice KA# 1

“Along with this **Practice KA**, you have access to all **Lecture Outlines, Important Names and Brief Bio's, Key Terms and Definitions**, as well as additional **Review & Discussion Questions**”.

-Professor Borders



- The three streams of tradition that became the sources of American popular music.
- English poet and dramatist who wrote *The Beggar's Opera* (1728).
- Irish poet and ballad singer whose multivolume collection of poems set to Irish folk melodies was widely circulated in the United States.
- Describes strophic form
- What was a broadside?
- A musical statement by a singer or instrumentalist that is answered by other singers or instrumentalists.
- Which of the following musical features come from the African American stream?
 - A) Call-and-response
 - B) The characteristic habanera rhythm
 - C) The rumba
 - D) Mariachi ("marriage") music
 - E) None of the above
- A cool, sophisticated style of Brazilian music that became popular in United States during the early 1960s, eventually spawning hit songs such as "The Girl from Ipanema" (1964).
- A repeating section of song melody and lyrics, typically follows a verse.
- An African-influenced variant of the European

country-dance tradition that swept the United States and Europe in the 1880s. It was the first Latin American style to have a major international impact.

- A) Samba
- B) Bossa nova
- C) Rumba
- D) Habanera
- E) Mambo

- The quality of a sound, sometimes called tone color.
- The words of a song.
 - A) Terms
 - B) Lyrics
 - C) Dialect
 - D) Chorus
 - E) Strophe
- Glenn Miller's 1939 big-band hit "In The Mood," Little Richard's rock 'n' roll anthem "Tutti Frutti," The Doors' "Riders on the Storm," and the theme song from the 1960s TV show *Batman* share which basic musical structure?
 - A) AABA form
 - B) Strophic form
 - C) 12-bar blues form
 - D) Sonata form
 - E) All of the above
- Which of the following technological inventions has shaped popular music and helped disseminate it?
 - A) Phonograph record
 - B) Computerized sampling

- C) Internet-based radio
- D) Network radio
- E) All of the above

- Nineteenth-century form of popular entertainment involving white performers caricaturing black music and dance.
- America's first great popular and professional songwriter. He wrote some 200 songs and supported himself by his trade from 1850 until his early death in 1864.
- The most prominent bandleader and band composer at the turn of the twentieth century.
 - A) James Reese Europe
 - B) George M. Cohan
 - C) Scott Joplin
 - D) John Philip Sousa
 - E) Dr. William Revelli
- The rhythmic conflict that occurs when accents do not coincide with the beat.
- The first form of musical and theatrical entertainment to be regarded by European audiences as distinctively American in character.
 - A) Vaudeville
 - B) Broadway musicals
 - C) Minstrel shows
 - D) Jazz
 - E) None of the above
- What does "Jim Crow" refer to?

- Promoters of popular songs printed as sheet music.
 - A) Composers
 - B) Arrangers
 - C) Lyricists
 - D) Song pluggers
 - E) Belters

- Who invented the phonograph?

- A variety show featuring a series of acts—singers, dancers, comics; the most popular form of live entertainment at the turn of the twentieth century. Not exclusively musical entertainment, but a major outlet for popular song.
 - A) Minstrel shows
 - B) Revues
 - C) Ziegfeld's Follies
 - D) Musical theater
 - E) Vaudeville

- The center of popular music at the turn of the 20th century.

- The most famous composer of ragtime music at the turn of the 20th century.

- Who was the first white performer to establish a wide reputation as a "blackface" entertainer?
 - A) Scott Joplin
 - B) Mason Dixon
 - C) Jim Crow
 - D) George Washington Dixon
 - E) Fox Popular

- Which social occasion in 19th-century American

society was modeled on the aristocratic occasions of European royalty and provided an important public venue for Americans desiring to demonstrate their refinement and knowledge of high culture?

- When did minstrel troupes constantly tour the United States?
- In which American city was Tin Pan Alley located?
- Which term refers to touring bands of the late 19th century not connected to government institutions?
 - A) Jam bands
 - B) Business bands
 - C) Waltzers
 - D) Tin Pan Alley
 - E) Vaudeville
- Who wrote "After the Ball"?
- Husband-and-wife dance team who introduced the tango and the fox-trot to mainstream America and made syncopated dance acceptable.
- White group from New Orleans that was led by the cornetist Nick LaRocca. Their recording of "Livery Stable Blues" and "Dixieland Jass Band One-Step" was released in March 1917, and within a few weeks, it sparked a national fad for jazz music.
- This bandleader's orchestra was the most popular band of the 1920s. He billed himself as the "King

of Jazz."

- Talented African American pianist and conductor who played ragtime piano in cabarets and acted as a musical director for several all-black vaudeville revues. In 1913, Vernon and Irene Castle hired him to be their musical director.
- Musical concept embodied in New Orleans jazz as played by King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band.
 - A) Melisma
 - B) Collective improvisation
 - C) Harmonized melodic lines
 - D) Counterpoint
 - E) Minstrelsy
- The star of *The Jazz Singer*, the first film to exploit sound successfully.
- In which year was the first hit song popularized in recorded form before it was released as sheet music?
 - A) 1909
 - B) 1919
 - C) 1929
 - D) 1939
 - E) 1949
- Which songwriting team launched the first successful all-black Broadway musical, *Shuffle Along*, in 1921?
- Which one of the following instruments can be found in the "front line" of a New Orleans-style traditional jazz band?

- A) clarinet
- B) piano
- C) drums
- D) banjo
- E) tuba

- Which of the following instruments would **NOT** be included in the "rhythm section" of a New Orleans-style traditional jazz band?
 - A) piano
 - B) tuba
 - C) drums
 - D) banjo
 - E) cornet

- Which of the following statements about James Reese Europe is true?
 - A) Founded the Clef Club, which functioned as a social club, booking agency, and trade union for African American musicians in New York City
 - B) Composed music for all of the Castles' "new" dance steps and provided musicians for their live engagements
 - C) Was from New Orleans and began his career performing in brothels and barrel houses before moving to New York
 - D) All of the above
 - E) Both a and b

- Founded in 1914 to force all business establishments that featured live music to pay fees ("royalties") for the public use of music.

- The major influence on syncopated dance music before World War I.

- A) Ragtime
- B) New Orleans Jazz
- C) Latin rhythms
- D) Minstrel songs
- E) None of the above

- Made the first representative recordings of New Orleans-style jazz.
 - A) The Original Dixieland Jazz Band
 - B) King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band
 - C) Paul Whiteman's Orchestra
 - D) James Reese Europe's Society Orchestra
 - E) John Phillip Sousa

- Which of the following statements describes race relations during the Jazz Age?
 - A) The world of dance orchestras remained strictly segregated.
 - B) The most successful black dance bands of the 1920s were able to extend their appeal across racial boundaries.
 - C) African American musicians appeared with increasing frequency in fancy downtown cabarets and hotel ballrooms (although they could enter these places only as employees, not customers).
 - D) The most economically successful dance bands of the 1920s and 1930s were led and staffed by white musicians.
 - E) All of the above

- Which company established the first nationwide commercial radio network in 1926?

- Which nickname referred to James Reese Europe's outfit of American soldiers and musicians (the

369th Infantry Regiment) transferred to the French Army during World War I?

- Why is the jazz style exemplified by bands like the Original Dixieland Jazz Band sometimes referred to as "collective improvisation??"
- Which term refers to two resonant wooden dowels commonly struck together in Latin music as well as a syncopated pattern consisting of 5 strokes over a regular pulse?
 - A) Cha-cha
 - B) Castanet
 - C) Clave
 - D) Havana sticks
 - E) Rumba