

international.

— MUSIC —

JAZZ DAY

ACTIVITY BOOKLET

APRIL 30



So, what IS INTERNATIONAL JAZZ DAY?



International Jazz Day is an International Day declared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 2011 “to highlight jazz and its diplomatic role of uniting people in all corners of the globe.” It is celebrated annually on April 30. The brain-child of jazz pianist and UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador Herbie Hancock, Jazz Day is chaired by Hancock along with the sitting UNESCO Director-General. The celebration is recognized on the calendars of both UNESCO and the United Nations.

International Jazz Day is recognized on the official calendars of both the United Nations and UNESCO. Each year on April 30, universities, libraries, schools, arts centers, organizations of all disciplines, UNESCO and United Nations missions, embassies and government outposts around the world host special events and concerts to honor this revered musical art form that for a century has brought together people of different cultures, religions and nationalities. In its inaugural year, International Jazz Day 2012 was celebrated around the world and through major events at New Orleans’ Congo Square – the birthplace of jazz – and the United Nations General Assembly Hall in New York. Since then, Global Host Cities have included Istanbul (Turkey), Osaka (Japan), Paris (France) and Washington, D.C. Havana, Cuba was the 2017 Global Host City, where the Institute presented a full week of jazz education and community engagement programs, culminating on April 30 in an All-Star Global Concert at the Gran Teatro de La Habana.

For eight years, International Jazz Day has been celebrated through thousands of programs in more than 190 United Nations and UNESCO Member Nations on all seven continents, including Antarctica. More than 2 billion people are reached every year through International Jazz Day education programs, live performances and media coverage.

Historic Timeline of JAZZ thru 1970

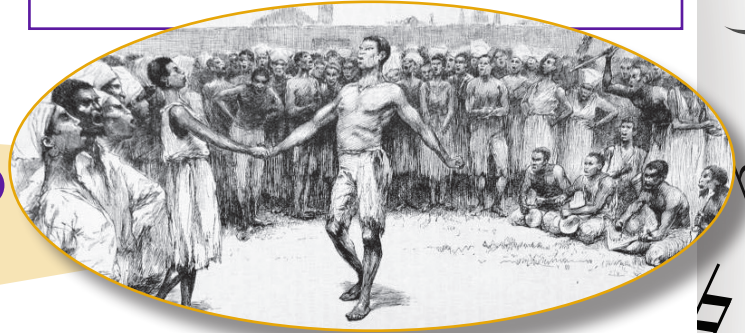
Follow our timeline from the beginning until 1970 along with some important historical facts relevant to the development of the culture.



1600-1899

1619

The first Africans are sold into slavery in America.



Dancing in Congo Square
Illustration by Edward Winsor Kemble, 1886

1817
New Orleans city council establishes "Congo Square" as an official site for slave music and dance.

1865

Slavery is abolished in the U.S. by the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

1892
Pianist Tommy Turpin writes Harlem Rag, the first known ragtime composition.

1895

Slavery is abolished in the U.S. by the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
Cinema is born.

1896
Racial segregation is upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Radio technology is introduced.

1897

The first piano rags appear in print.
Ragtime grows in popularity.

1899
Scott Joplin's Maple Leaf Rag is published and sells over 100,000 copies.

Duke Ellington is born.

1900-1919

1902

Lincoln Park is opened in New Orleans as a center for ragtime and early jazz performances.

Pianist Jelly Roll Morton claims to have invented jazz in this year.



1906

Jelly Roll Morton composes *King Porter Stomp*.

1907

Scott Joplin moves to New York.

The first wireless broadcast of classical music is produced in New York.

1910

The NAACP is founded.

Composer and conductor James Reese Europe founds the Clef Club, an association for Black musicians based in New York.

1913

The word “jazz” first appears in print.

James Reese Europe records ragtime arrangements in New York with the first black ensemble to be recorded.

1917

Scott Joplin dies, and the classic era of ragtime ends.

The Original Dixieland Jass Band (an all white group) makes the movie-bound first jazz recording, *Livery Stable Blues*.

1901

The American Federation of Musicians (the musicians union) votes to suppress ragtime. Louis Armstrong is born.

1904

Cornetist Buddy Bolden begins to develop a reputation in New Orleans for playing music that fuses elements of blues and ragtime.

The first underground line of the New York City Subway opens.

The first New Year’s Eve celebration is held in New York City’s Times Square.

1908

The U.S. Marine band records Joplin’s *Maple Leaf Rag*.

The popularity of ragtime continues to grow among Blacks and white resulting in increased public interaction between the races.

1911

Irving Berlin records Alexander’s Ragtime Band, which becomes a hit but is scorned by ragtime purists.

1915

Vocalist **Billie Holiday** is born.



1917

The U.S. Navy closes New Orleans’s Storyville red-light district, so Jazz musicians begin to leave the city for the North.

Dizzy Gillespie and Thelonious Monk are born.

1920-1929

1923

Blues singer Bessie Smith makes her first recording, *Down-hearted Blues*, which sells a million copies in six months and leads to her signing a nine-year contract with Columbia Records.

1925

Blues singer Bessie Smith and trumpeter Louis Armstrong record the classic version of W.C. Handy's *St. Louis Blues* for Columbia Records.

Louis Armstrong makes his first recordings with his group, the Hot Five.

F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* is published; Fitzgerald christens the decade "The Jazz Age."

1927

Pianist and bandleader Duke Ellington begins his residency at the Cotton Club in Harlem, increasing the band from six to eleven members.

The first "talkie" film is released, *The Jazz Singer*, starring Al Jolson.

1922

Pianist William "Count" Basie makes his first recordings.

Blues singer Mamie Smith continues to grow in popularity, recording twenty songs with her band The Jazz Hounds,

1924

Duke Ellington makes his first recordings as leader of the Washingtonians.

George Gershwin debuts *Rhapsody in Blue*.

1926

Trumpeter Louis Armstrong has a huge hit and pioneers scat singing with his first recorded original composition, Heebie Jeebies, featuring his Hot Five.

Pianist Jelly Roll Morton's group the Red Hot Peppers records in Chicago.

John Coltrane and Miles Davis are born.

1928

Clarinetist Benny Goodman makes his first recordings.

1929

Pianist Fats Waller participates in a mixed-race recording session in which he is forced to play behind a screen to separate him from the white musicians.

The film *St. Louis Blues* about the life of pianist W.C. Handy is released, featuring blues singer **Bessie Smith**, Handy as musical director, and pianist James P. Johnson's band.



1930 - 1936

1932

Duke Ellington records *It Don't Mean a Thing (If it Ain't 'Got That Swing)*, the first jazz composition to use swing in the title.

Clarinetist **Benny Goodman** begins his career with the Fletcher Henderson Orchestra.

Radio City Music Hall opens in New York.



1930

- Trumpeter Louis Armstrong records *Body and Soul*.
- In a recording session with Armstrong, percussionist Lionel Hampton plays his first vibraphone solo and decides to make that his main instrument.
- Bandleader Paul Whiteman and his orchestra star in the movie *The King of Jazz*.
- Bandleader Cab Calloway becomes a regular at the Cotton Club.
- Free jazz saxophonist Ornette Coleman is born.

1932

Blues singer Bessie Smith and trumpeter Louis Armstrong record the classic version of W.C. Handy's *St. Louis Blues* for Columbia Records.

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1933

- With the rise of the Nazi party in Germany, Berlin radio station Funkstunde bans jazz broadcasts.
- Duke Ellington and his orchestra begin their first tour of Europe.
- Singer Bessie Smith makes her last recordings.
- Singer Billie Holiday makes her first recording.

1934

Jimmie Lunceford's band replaces Cab Calloway's at the Cotton Club in Harlem.

Clarinetist Jimmy Dorsey and trombonist Tommy Dorsey form the Dorsey Brothers Orchestra.

Duke Ellington and Billie Holiday appear in the film *Symphony in Black*.



1935

- Vocalist **Ella Fitzgerald** makes her first recordings.
- Benny Goodman begins recording with a racially integrated trio.
- Billie Holiday makes several recordings including *What a Little Moonlight Can Do*.
- Gershwin's, *Porgy and Bess* opens at the Alvin Theater in New York.

1936

Pianist Nat King Cole makes his first recordings with the Solid Swingers

Duke Ellington provides music for the Marx Brothers movie, *A Day at the Races*.

1937 - 1940

1938

Benny Goodman's band hosts a sold out concert at Carnegie Hall which features a jazz history element and a jam session with members of Duke Ellington's and Count Basie's bands. After the Goodman concert, Count Basie's band and Chick Webb's band have an informal competition at the Savoy Ballroom.

1939

- A new band led by trombonist Glenn Miller gains notoriety through regular radio broadcasts.
- Billie Holiday records *Strange Fruit*, with controversial lyrics regarding lynchings which causes it to be banned from several radio stations.
- Chick Webb dies and Ella Fitzgerald takes over his band.
- Glenn Miller records the hugely successful *In The Mood*.
- Coleman Hawkins records *Body and Soul*, setting a new standard for improvisational sophistication on the saxophone.
- Artie Shaw retires.
- Singer Ma Rainey dies.
- **Charlie Parker** moves to New York to pursue music.
- Blue Note Records is founded.

1937

- Billie Holiday makes her debut with Count Basie's band.
- Coleman Hawkins records with Django Reinhardt and saxophonist Benny Carter in Paris.
- Duke Ellington records *Caravan*, by Juan Tizol.
- Count Basie's band broadcasts from the Savoy Ballroom in Harlem.
- Count Basie's band records *One O'clock Jump*, which becomes their signature tune.
- Benny Goodman records *Sing, Sing, Sing*.
- George Gershwin dies of a brain tumor.
- Nat King Cole creates a new ensemble with piano, bass, and guitar.
- Bessie Smith dies in a car accident.
- Trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie makes his first recordings.

1940

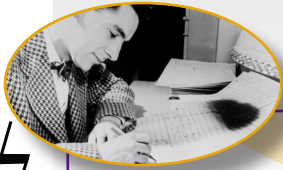
Nat King Cole's trio records the timely piece, *Gone with the Draft*.

Minton's Playhouse in New York becomes a hot spot for jazz, where musicians such as pianist Thelonious Monk, trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie, and drummer Kenny Clarke are featured.

The American Society of Composer, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) issues a broadcast ban of ASCAP works, resulting in the growth of rival organization Broadcast Music Incorporated (BMI).



1941-1945



1942

- Composer **Leonard Bernstein** performs in Boston as a jazz pianist.
- The American Federation of Musicians bans its members from participating in studio recordings for record companies that fail to pay royalties to performers.
- Trombonist Glenn Miller dissolves his band and enlists in the Air Force where he forms a new band.
- Eighteen-year-old singer Sarah Vaughan wins a talent competition at Harlem's Apollo Theater.
- Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie join pianist Earl Hines band.
- *Billboard* magazine publishes the first black record chart under the title "Harlem Hit Parade."
- The U.S. bombs Germany.

1944

- Bud Powell urges bandleader Cootie Williams to record the 1st of Thelonious Monk's *'Round Midnight*, which has since become the most-recorded jazz standard composed by any jazz musician.
- Thelonious Monk makes his first recordings with the Coleman Hawkins Quartet.
- Trumpeter Miles Davis arrives in New York to study at Juilliard, but promptly withdraws. He decides he can learn more from Parker, Gillespie and the NY jazz scene.
- United Negro College Fund is established

1941

- Duke Ellington's band records composer Billy Strayhorn's *Take the 'A' Train*, which becomes the band's signature tune.
- Saxophonist Charlie Parker makes his first recordings with Jay McShann's band and begins participating in the famous Minton's Playhouse jam sessions where bebop is created.
- ASCAP's broadcasting boycott ends
- Trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie makes his first recordings.
- Jelly Roll Morton dies.
- Cootie Williams forms his own orchestra, which eventually employs musicians such as Eddie 'Lockjaw' Davis, Charlie Parker and Bud Powell.
- Dizzy Gillespie is fired by Cab Calloway after an altercation involving a knife.



1943

Duke Ellington's Orchestra performs *Black, Brown, and Beige* and *New World A'Comin'* at Carnegie Hall.

Glenn Miller publishes a text-book for arranging music.

The jitterbug dance becomes popular in the U.S.

1944 (con'd)

Lester Young is drafted into the army, is voted most popular saxophonist by *Down Beat* magazine, and appears in the film *Jammin' the Blues*.

The American Federation of Musicians lifts the recording ban.

Glenn Miller disappears in an Air Force flight from London to Paris.

1945-1949

1946

- Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie perform at “Jazz at the Philharmonic” in Los Angeles.
- Miles Davis records *Ornithology* and *Night in Tunisia* with Charlie Parker, and then rejoins Billy Eckstine’s band.
- Guitarist Django Reinhardt and violinist Stephane Grappelli are reunited after their wartime separation.
- Dizzy Gillespie forms a big band that includes pianist John Lewis and drummer Kenny Clarke.
- Billie Holiday performs at Town Hall in New York.

1948

- Dizzy Gillespie brings bebop to Europe, performing at the Nice Jazz Festival in France along with Louis Armstrong and others.
- Billie Holiday performs twice at Carnegie Hall, both times breaking box-office records.
- In the U.S., a judge rules that it is illegal for homeowners to refuse to sell to black buyers.

1949

Miles Davis and composer/arranger

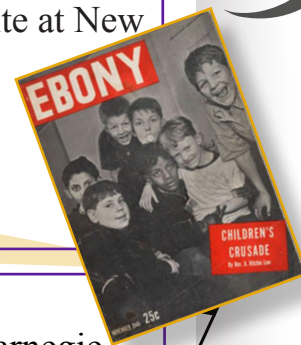
Gil Evans record *Birth of the Cool*.

The first Festival International de Jazz is held in Paris, featuring Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Sidney Bechet, Miles Davis, Kenny Clark, and others.

Pianist Lennie Tristano records early examples of free jazz improvisation.

1945

- Dizzy Gillespie records *Be-Bop*.
- Charlie Parker hires Miles Davis to replace Dizzy Gillespie at the Three Deuces on 52nd Street, leading Davis to quit school.
- Charlie Parker records *Now’s The Time*, his first session as a leader, with Miles Davis on trumpet and Max Roach on drums.
- Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie play in Los Angeles, helping to establish an interest in bebop.
- Pianist Mary Lou Williams gives the first performance of her *Zodiac Suite* at New York’s Town Hall.
- German forces surrender.
- **Ebony Magazine** is founded.



1947

- Louis Armstrong appears at Carnegie Hall with Billie Holiday.
- Miles Davis makes his first recordings as a leader, featuring Charlie Parker, pianist John Lewis, and drummer Max Roach.
- Ella Fitzgerald and Dizzy Gillespie appear at a sold out concert at Carnegie Hall, where Gillespie performs *Cubana Be/Cubana Bop*.
- Thelonious Monk makes his first recordings as a bandleader for Blue Note. Several of his original compositions are featured.
- The Atlantic label is founded.
- Louis Armstrong and Billie Holiday appear in the film *New Orleans*.
- Chano Pozo introduces Afro-Cuban jazz in New York.

1950-1954

1950

- Vocalist Sarah Vaughan records in NY with trumpeter Miles Davis.
- Saxophonist Charlie Parker and pianist Thelonious Monk record together.
- Thelonious Monk is arrested for possession of drugs and banned from performing in NY nightclubs for six years.
- Pianist Errol Garner composes *Misty*.
- Pianist Count Basie and trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie both disband their big bands due to financial constraints.
- The Soviet Union declares its nuclear weaponry.
- The Korean War begins.

1951

- The Miles Davis All Stars record their first long-playing album for Prestige.
- Pianist Dave Brubeck forms his first quartet with saxophonist Paul Desmond.
- Pianist John Lewis forms the Milt Jackson Quartet with vibraphonist Milt Jackson, bassist Ray Brown, and drummer Kenny Clarke.
- New York police strip Thelonious Monk of his cabaret card after he refuses to testify against Bud Powell for a narcotics arrest. This severely restricts Thelonious' ability to find gainful employment in New York (a cabaret card was required to play in any establishment that served liquor).



1952

- Bassist Charles Mingus and drummer Max Roach form the Debut label.
- Milt Jackson and John Lewis rename their group the Modern Jazz Quartet.
- Duke Ellington's 25th Anniversary is celebrated with two concerts at Carnegie Hall featuring Billie Holiday, saxophonist Stan Getz, Charlie Parker, and Dizzy Gillespie.
- Gerry Mulligan's piano-less quartet records *My Funny Valentine*.

1953

- **Dave Brubeck's quartet** records *Jazz at Oberlin* during a highly acclaimed college tour.
- Benny Goodman's band goes on tour with Louis Armstrong's All Stars eventually leading to a fight that ends with Goodman having a nervous breakdown.
- Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Max Roach, Bud Powell and Charles Mingus travel to Toronto, Canada to record *Jazz at Massey Hall*.
- Queen Elizabeth II is coronated in London.
- The Korean War ends.
- Dwight D. Eisenhower becomes president.



1954

Miles Davis records *Walkin' and Miles Davis and the Modern Jazz Giants*.

The highly popular Chet Baker Quartet records *My Funny Valentine* and *But Not For Me*.

Bill Haley and the Comets introduce the hit song *Shake, Rattle and Roll*.

1955

- Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers record live in Greenwich Village, New York.
- Saxophonist Julian "Cannonball" Adderley performs in New York for the first time.
- Pianist Lennie Tristano experiments with overdubbing.
- Charlie Parker dies.
- Miles Davis makes his first recordings with a new quintet featuring saxophonist John Coltrane, pianist Red Garland, bassist Paul Chambers, and drummer Philly Joe Jones.
- Chuck Berry's *Maybelline* becomes a hit.
- Scientist Albert Einstein dies.

1957

- Miles Davis records *Miles Ahead*.
- Clarinetist Jimmy Dorsey dies.
- Bassist Charles Mingus records *Tijuana Moods*, using elements of Latin music.
- Leonard Bernstein's *West Side Story* opens in Washington, D.C.
- Saxophonist John Coltrane records the album *Blue Trane*.
- Louis Armstrong causes controversy by speaking out against President Dwight Eisenhower.
- Billie Holiday performs *Fine and Mellow* in a live TV broadcast.

1959

- Miles Davis records *Kind of Blue* that pioneers modal jazz (will eventually become one of the best selling jazz albums of all time).
- John Coltrane records *Giant Steps*.
- Los Angeles-based saxophonist Ornette Coleman records *The Shape of Jazz to Come*, a free jazz album.
- Dave Brubeck and his quartet record *Time Out*, with the hit *Take Five*.

1955-1959

1956

- Bassist Charlie Mingus records *Pithecanthropus Erectus*, breaking new ground in collective improvisation.
- Art Blakey records the album *Hard Bop*
- Duke Ellington's popularity is resparked by an appearance at the Newport Jazz Festival and by a cover story in *Time Magazine*.
- Miles Davis records *Relaxin', Cookin', and Steamin'* and then tours Europe.
- NBC launches the **Nat King Cole** Show.
- Singer Elvis Presley releases *Heartbreak Hotel*.



1958

- Sonny Rollins records *Freedom Suite* with Oscar Pettiford and Max Roach, using the liner notes to attack racism in America.
- Bandleader W.C. Handy dies, and the film *St. Louis Blues* depicts Handy's life and features Nat King Cole, Ella Fitzgerald, and blues singer Mahalia Jackson.
- Miles Davis records *Milestones*, featuring early modal jazz.
- Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers record *Moanin'*, a defining album for hard bop.
- Composer Antonio Carlos Jobim launches the bossa nova craze, recording Joao Gilberto's *Chega de Saudade*.
- Bill Evans records *Everybody Digs Bill Evans* with the influential modal track *Peace Piece*.
- Art Blakey records *Holiday for Skin* with three jazz drummers and seven Latin percussionists and tours Europe with the Jazz Messengers.

1960

- Crowd disturbances disrupt the 7th Newport Jazz Festival.
- Saxophonist John Coltrane and trumpeter Don Cherry collaborate on the album *Avant-Garde*, influenced by saxophonist Ornette Coleman. He also records *My Favorite Things*, as well as *Giant Steps*.
- Drummer Max Roach records *We Insist!: Freedom Now Suite*. The album has an explicit civil rights message.

Bassist **Charles Mingus** and saxophonist/clarinetist Eric Dolphy record *What Love* and *Fables of Faubus*, the latter written about the Arkansas governor who opposed desegregation.

- John F. Kennedy is elected president of the U.S.
- African-American students stage sit-ins in North Carolina.

1965

- Miles Davis records ESP with his new quintet.
- Pianist Nat King Cole dies of cancer.
- Herbie Hancock records *Maiden Voyage*, a classic modal tune, with Miles Davis' group plus trumpeter Freddie Hubbard.
- The U.S. intensifies its involvement in Vietnam.
- The first spacewalk occurs.
- Thirty-four people are killed in the L.A. race riots.

1960-1965

1961

Miles Davis and arranger Gil Evans, and Trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie appear separately at Carnegie Hall.

The Newport Jazz Festival relocates to New York after rioting in its original location.

1962

- Pianist Herbie Hancock records his first album as a leader, *Takin' Off*.
- Actress Marilyn Monroe dies.
- Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts opens in New York City.
- The Beatles become a sensation with their first single *Love Me Do*.

1963

- Charles Mingus records *The Black Saint and The Sinner Lady*, a landmark in extended structure and free improvisation.
- Bill Evans records *Conversations with Myself*, which uses overdubbing.
- Trumpeter Lee Morgan records the best-selling *The Sidewinder*.
- Twelve-year-old singer Stevie Wonder releases his first album.
- President John F. Kennedy is assassinated.
- Four black girls are killed in an Alabama church bombing.

1964

- The Miles Davis Quintet records the classic live album *My Funny Valentine*.
- John Coltrane records *A Love Supreme*, which sells hundreds of thousands of copies.
- Composer **Cole Porter** dies.
- The U.S. Civil Rights Bill is passed.



1966

- Duke Ellington receives the President's Gold Medal of Honor.
- Cecil Taylor records *Unit Structures*, which is an experimental album that resembles contemporary classical music.
- The Miles Davis Quintet records *Miles Smiles*, a historic work that explores structural freedom.
- Race riots break out in New York, Cleveland, and Chicago.
- Barbara Jordan becomes the first African American woman to win a seat in the Texas Senate.
- Rise of the "Black Power" movement; Huey Newton and Bobby Seale form the Black Panthers Party.

1968

- Vibraphonist Gary Burton appears at Carnegie Hall.
- Herbie Hancock records the album *Speak Like a Child*, and later quits the Miles Davis Quartet.
- Guitarist Wes Montgomery, whose album *A Day in the Life* is the best selling jazz album of the year, dies.
 - Pianist **Chick Corea** and Dave Holland join Miles Davis' band.
 - Avant-garde saxophonist Anthony Braxton, a member of the Chicago Association for the Advancement of Creative Musicians, records *For Alto Saxophone and Three Compositions of New Jazz*.
- Composer Carla Bley's Jazz Composers Orchestra Association forms the New Music Distribution Service to disseminate its recordings.
- Martin Luther King Jr. is assassinated.

1966-1970

1967

- John Coltrane makes his last recordings and dies soon after of liver disease.
- The Miles Davis Quintet records *Sorcerer and Nefertiti*, featuring mostly compositions by Wayne Shorter.
- The Dave Brubeck Quarter disbands.
- *Down Beat* announces it will cover rock music as well as jazz.
- Trumpeter Lester Bowie forms the Art Ensemble of Chicago, an important avant-garde jazz group.
- **Herbie Hancock** introduces electric piano to popular jazz in Miles Davis' group.
- Singer Aretha Franklin has four top-10 hits.
- President Lyndon Johnson orders a commission to report on rising racial violence.



1969

- Composer Gunther Schuller completes his book *Early Jazz*, the first critical study of the origins of the music.
- Miles Davis records *In a Silent Way*. Later in the year, Davis records *Bitches Brew*, the first important fusion album.
- Neil Armstrong becomes the first man to land on the moon.
- The Woodstock pop music festival is held in New York.

1970

- Pianist Chick Corea records *The Song of Singing*, a successful experiment with atonal jazz. He quits the Miles Davis Band to form the group Circle.
- Guitarist Jimi Hendrix & singer Janis Joplin both die from a drug overdose.
- Student demonstrators are killed at Kent State University and Jackson State College.

BIG BAND & JAZZ TRIVIA

Do you know the answers to these fun facts and interesting bits of information?

1. Who composed the song “Moonlight Serenade”?
 - A. Glenn Miller
 - B. Tommy Dorsey
 - C. Kay Kayser
 - D. Charlie Barnett
2. This band from the flapper era was led by Rudy Vallee, who often sang through a megaphone. Their signature tune was “Vagabond Lover”. What was the band called?
 - A. The Herd
 - B. The Connecticut Yankees
 - C. Buddy Rich Band
 - D. Sugar Foot Stomp
3. This bandleader was instrumental in introducing jazz arrangements from the improvisational styles of Dixieland to a more commercial audience. Although jazz historians debate his prominence in the jazz movement, there is little doubt that he helped to make the feel of jazz accessible to mainstream audiences. He was one of the first to form what was to become “the big band”. During his career, he had 16 recordings that hit number one on the music charts. Who was this innovator?
 - A. Glenn Miller
 - B. Tommy Dorsey
 - C. Fletcher Henderson
 - D. Paul Whiteman
4. TOMMY DORSEY: “I’ll never love again, I’m so in love with you I’ll never thrill again, to somebody new Within my heart I know I will never start To smile again until I smile at you” These lyrics, sung by Frank Sinatra and the Pied Pipers, would ultimately lead to the biggest hit that the Tommy Dorsey band would ever have. It was #1 for twelve weeks in 1942. It was?
 - A. I’ll Never Smile Again
 - B. Moonlight Cocktail
 - C. Tangerine
 - D. Blues in the Night
5. What was the theme song of the Ray Anthony Orchestra?
 - A. Jersey Bounce
 - B. Sleepy Lagoon
 - C. The Man with the Horn
 - D. Tangerine
6. What band leader was known for the question ‘Is everybody happy’?
 - A. Glenn Miller
 - B. Tommy Dorsey
 - C. Fletcher Henderson
 - D. Ted Lewis

BIG BAND & JAZZ TRIVIA (CONTINUED)

7. The song “Sing, Sing, Sing” was most popular with which musician?
A. Benny Goodman B. Tommy Dorsey
C. Kay Kyser D. Woody Herman
8. Glenn Miller co-wrote “Room 1411” with which other famous big band leader?
A. Glenn Miller B. Tommy Dorsey
C. Jimmy Dorsey D. Benny Goodman
9. Probably the most revered icon of the era was this man. He was equally distinguished as an arranger, composer, and an influence not only in the big band era but on all musical artists. He received a special Pulitzer Prize, had a postage stamp issued in his honor, and a limited edition coin. Who might take the A train to the Cotton Club to see his satin doll?
A. Nat King Cole B. Duke Ellington
C. Louis Armstrong D. Count Basie
10. GUY LOMBARDO: On the liner notes of an album, it was indicated that Lombardo’s biggest hit was #1 for seventeen weeks. Other resources claim it was #1 for five weeks. Whatever, the year was 1937, and here’s a slice of the lyric. “_____ You’ve got me crying for you And as I sit here and sigh, says I ‘I can’t believe it’s true” What title word or words fill in that blank?
A. So Long B. Boo-hoo
C. Gay Pariee D. Wahhhh
11. What was Count Basie’s theme song?
A. Fly Me to the Moon B. April in Paris
C. Good Morning Blues D. One O’clock Jump
12. Who played “The sweetest music this side of heaven”?
A. Glenn Miller B. Tommy Dorsey
C. Guy Lombardo D. Count Basie
13. Which famous musician composed and performed the song “Woodchopper’s Ball”?
A. Woody Herman B. Benny Goodman
C. Guy Lombardo D. Tommy Dorsey
14. This band was known for loud, raucous send-ups of popular songs of its day, with music punctuated by cowbells, gunshots, bicycle horns, screams, etc. Spike Jones was its leader. What was its name?
A. Herman’s Gang B. Sid’s Orchestra
C. Rippling Rhythms D. The City Slickers

BIG BAND & JAZZ TRIVIA (CONTINUED)

15. Stan Kenton was perhaps the most creative and experimental of all the Big Band leaders. Often controversial, Kenton brought innovation to the world of Big Bands. He incorporated Afro/Cuban beats and Latin rhythms into his music. What was the name of his theme song for his band?

- A. Tampico
- B. Artistry in Rhythm
- C. Shoo-Fly
- D. How High the Moon

16. Who led the 'Bobcats'?

- A. Bob Crosby
- B. Tommy Dorsey
- C. Bing Crosby
- D. Frank Sinatra

17. This band was known as the "Band of Renown" and appeared on virtually every Bob Hope television show and USO tour. Whose band am I talking about?

- A. Artie Shaw
- B. Guy Lombardo
- C. Phil Spitalny
- D. Les Brown

18. Who led the 'Band of a thousand melodies'?

- A. Stan Kenton
- B. Jimmy Dorsey
- C. Larry Funk
- D. Tommy Dorsey

19. Which bandleader was most noted for the song "I'll Never Smile Again"?

- A. Tommy Dorsey
- B. Paul Whiteman
- C. Red Nichols
- D. Tex Beneke

20. The Glen Gray orchestra was a jazz band, heard on many a radio broadcast in the 1930s. The band was referred to by what name?

- A. Miles Davis Orchestra
- B. Artie Shaw Orchestra
- C. Paul Whiteman Orchestra
- D. The Casa Loma Orchestra



"HOT" & "COOL"

A JAZZ WORD SEARCH

P N T U R A R S R E H E L F
X F R J H G S W P L G O H I
J P O P Y T M I L L E R H T
A R M S T R O N G I R C Y Z
Z W B O H U Q G T N O H S G
Z G O D M M Z M J G L E C E
B A N R H P D U N T O S M R
S P E A K E A S Y O I T R A
B P R D A T N I L N D R I L
N O A I H C C C H P R A A D
M N F O G G E A D F N N O R
G Z A L D O L L R U E F S P
A O D S O O Z S S H R T O T
G O O D M A N G R R O H A L

- ◇ MILLER
- ◇ MUSICALS
- ◇ DANCE
- ◇ ELLINGTON
- ◇ JAZZ
- ◇ SWING
- ◇ ERA
- ◇ RADIO
- ◇ ARMSTRONG
- ◇ FITZGERALD
- ◇ TRUMPET
- ◇ TROMBONE
- ◇ RHYTHM
- ◇ ORCHESTRA
- ◇ SPEAK EASY
- ◇ GOODMAN

BIG BAND & JAZZ TRIVIA SOLUTIONS & MORE!

1. A - "Moonlight Serenade" was Glenn Miller's signature tune. When it was first introduced in 1939, it became an instant hit.
2. B - Vallee wasn't from Connecticut but came from Vermont. Very popular in the late 20s, two other notable songs in their repertoire included "As Time Goes By" and "Life Is Just a Bowl of Cherries". The band originally consisted of 2 violins, 2 saxophones, a piano, banjo, and drums.
3. D - Paul Whiteman was also the first to bring the music of George Gershwin to a mass audience. The list of those he helped to launch show business careers is long but a few are singers Bing Crosby, Paul Robson, and Billie Holiday and musicians Bex Biederbecke, Jack Teagarden, and Bunny Berigan.
4. A - I'll Never Smile Again - This big hit almost never saw the light of vinyl. Carmen Marsten, the guitarist in Dorsey's band, knew Ruth Lowe, the song's composer, and pestered Dorsey to record it. Dorsey initially passed it on to his friend Glenn Miller whose recorded version was an abject failure. Marsten did not relent. Dorsey tried a few more takes and liked none of them. Finally, Dorsey suggested that Sinatra sing the song with The Pied Pipers (Jo Stafford was a member of that quartet at the time) and offer a presentation that would appear that they were just singing casually around a piano at a friend's house. Click! A million-seller!
5. C - The Man with the Horn - Ray was taught music by his father and began playing in the Antonini Family Orchestra.
6. D - Ted Lewis - Ted played the clarinet and started with the Earl Fuller band in 1915.
7. A - Benny Goodman - In 1937, Goodman recorded the song, which lasted eight minutes and 43 seconds.
8. D - Benny Goodman - Miller was playing with Ben Pollack's band in 1928 when he and Benny Goodman wrote "Room 1411". Miller and Goodman also played together in the pit orchestra for the Broadway show "Strike Up the Band" and "Girl Crazy".
9. B - Duke Ellington - Ellington earned numerous awards for his music also include the Presidential Medal of Honor presented by Richard Nixon in 1969. His later years were spent composing longer pieces, some of which celebrate Christianity. Others were attempts to fuse jazz with classical music. Ellington called this mixture of genre American music. Ellington also did musical scores for films such as "Cabin in the Sky" (1943) and "Anatomy of a Murder" (1959), the latter earning three Grammys.
10. B - Boo-hoo - Guy's brother, Carmen, wrote this song as he did for so many of the band's hits. He had the tune but was struggling with the lyrics for it. Originally, the title was "Let's Drink" to honor the end of prohibition a few years earlier. The beverage was too bitter! Then the title was "Gay Paree" with a new set of lyrics. Didn't work. Then, Carmen was seeing off a lyricist friend, Edward Heyman, who was about to board a ship. He hummed the song to Heyman and as he was on the gangplank, Heyman turned back and yelled "boo-hoo". Those were the magic words to inspire Carmen and a hit was born. That's the story, anyway!
11. D - One O'clock Jump - The Count started play-

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ing piano with the Benny Moten band in Kansas City and took over after Morten's death. His real name was William, but he obtained the nickname "Count" in 1935.

12. C - Guy Lombardo - Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians started in 1919.
13. A - Woody Herman - "Woodchopper's Ball" was written in 1939 and is considered a jazz standard.
14. D - The City Slickers - Jones usually dressed in a loud, wide laped, checkered suit and often played the washboard, along with firing guns into the air, tooting horns, etc. Their most notable hits included "In Der Fuhrer's Face", a WWII reference to Adolph Hitler, and "Cocktails for Two", much to the consternation of the original composer, it is said. Band members included, at various times, George Rock, Mickey Katz, and Doodles Weaver.
15. B - Artistry in Rhythm - Kenton recorded and rerecorded "Artistry in Rhythm" many times. Each had a special variation such as "Artistry Jumps", "Artistry in Boogie", and "Artistry in Bossa Nova". After his long career as a band-leader, composer, and arranger, Kenton became a visiting professor at many colleges and music festivals, helping to keep alive the concept of the Big Band. Today Kenton's influence is most felt at high schools and colleges that have carried on with his and other Big Band arrangements.
16. A - Bob Crosby - He was the youngest brother of Bing. He sang with the group but could not play an instrument.
17. D. Les Brown - The Les Brown band is remem-

bered for introducing "Sentimental Journey", vocalized by Doris Day, whose release coincided with the end of World War II. They were also the house band for the old Steve Allen late-night television show. As late as 2001, they were still performing under the direction of Les Brown, Jr.

18. C - Larry Funk - His theme song was 'Rose of Washington Square'. Helen O'Connell got her start singing with this band.
19. A - Tommy Dorsey and his band performed the song while a very young Frank Sinatra sang backed by The Pied Pipers.
20. D - The Casa Loma Orchestra - The name came from the Casa Loma club in Toronto, where the band played for an extended time. "Smoke Rings" was one of the band's hit songs. Gray played saxophone.

"HOT" & "COOL"

SOLUTION

