

Jazz

▼ Important Notes

- Musical Device: Lick, Stop-time, Riff, Fill
- Blues Scales: 1, b3, 4, b5, 5, b7
- Role as a Rhythm section: Walking Bass, Comping (Piano)

Traditional Jazz (Dixieland)

COLLECTIVE IMPROVISATION

Instrumentation:	Trumpet (main melody), Trombone (improvise bass line), Clarinet (embellishment), Rhythm Section (Piano, Banjo, Bass)
Form	12-bar blues
Rhythm	March-like rhythms

Swing

BIG BAND ARRANGEMENT

Instrumentation	5 Saxophones, 4 Trumpets, 5 Trombones, Rhythm Section (Piano, Double Bass, Drumset)
Melody	• “Head” is the melody that is written down • Use of blues scales • Call and Response in the form of trading fours (2-2 between soloists) • Woodwinds: Melody, Brasses: Punctuate
Texture	Thick
Form	12-bar blues, 32-bar form (AABA)

Bebop (HOT)

SOLOIST

Instrumentation	Smaller ensembles - Rhythm section + Soloist
Melody	• Complex Improvisation • Virtuoso • Contrafact (new melody overlaid on a familiar harmonic structure) • Complex harmonies, use of chromaticism
Form	12-bar Blues or 32-Bar form (AABA)
Tempo	Fast/Up-tempo

Cool Jazz (COOL)

ARRANGEMENT + “CHILL VIBES”

Rhythm	Rhythm section + 1/2 Horns - Trumpet with mute (Miles Davis) or Saxophone (Paul Desmond)
Melody	• Simpler, Sparse, with rests in between • Classical Influence (+ modern) • Forms: 12-bar blues, 32-bar AABA, Other Flexible forms (Eg. Rondo)
Tempo	Generally Slow