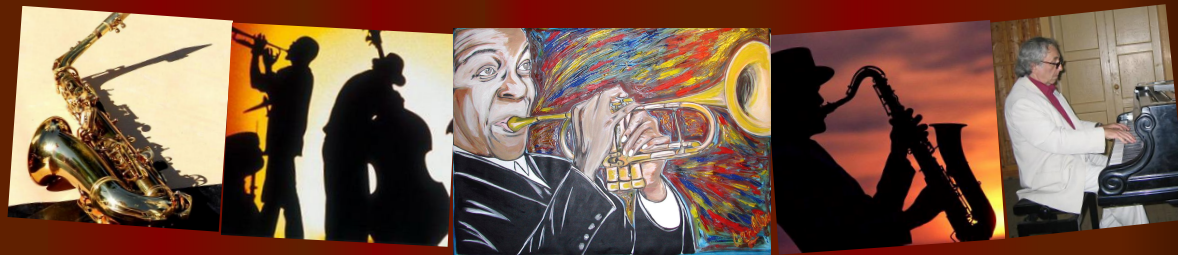




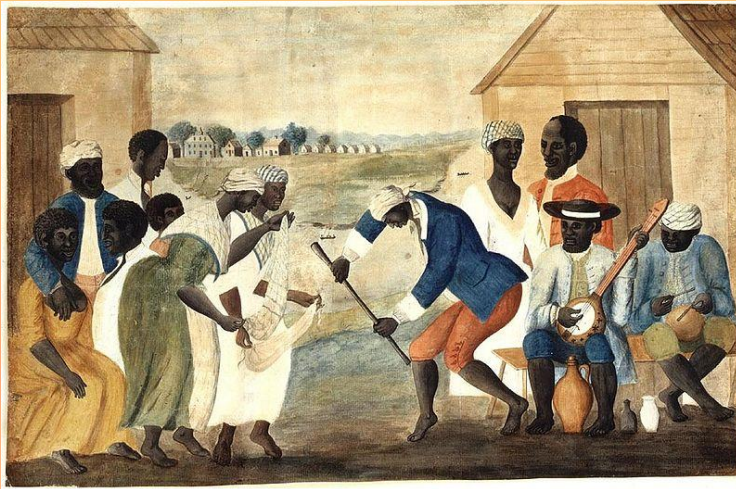
# The world jazz music



**made by Sharapova A.  
Kazankova K.  
9“a” school 4  
teacher Udina T.V.**

# **What is Jazz?**

**Jazz is one of North America's oldest and most celebrated musical genres.**



**It was created by black Americans, who were brought there from Africa as slaves.**

**Different native songs were sung and different music of their homeland was played by black slaves in America.**



**Jazz is a mixture of many different kinds of music. It is made up of the music of West Africa, the work songs of the slaves and religious music. Soulful songs called “spirituals” were also sung by slaves. Elements of work songs and spirituals are a part of the foundation of jazz.**



# Jazz History

**The history of jazz can be traced back to the United States in the early part of the 20th century. From Ragtime and Blues to Big Band and Bebop, jazz has been a part of a proud African American tradition for over 100 years.**



# **Musicians of America's past**

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**Louis Armstrong**

**Miles Davis**

**Billie Holiday**

**Duke Ellington**

**Benny Goodman**

**Glenn Miller**

**They have instilled modern  
music lovers with an  
appreciation for musical  
history.**



# 1800s



**America became known as the “land of opportunity”.**

- Irish gigs**
- German waltzes**
- French quadrilles**
- “Ragtime” – the combination of these styles with the rhythmic and melodic music of the black community**

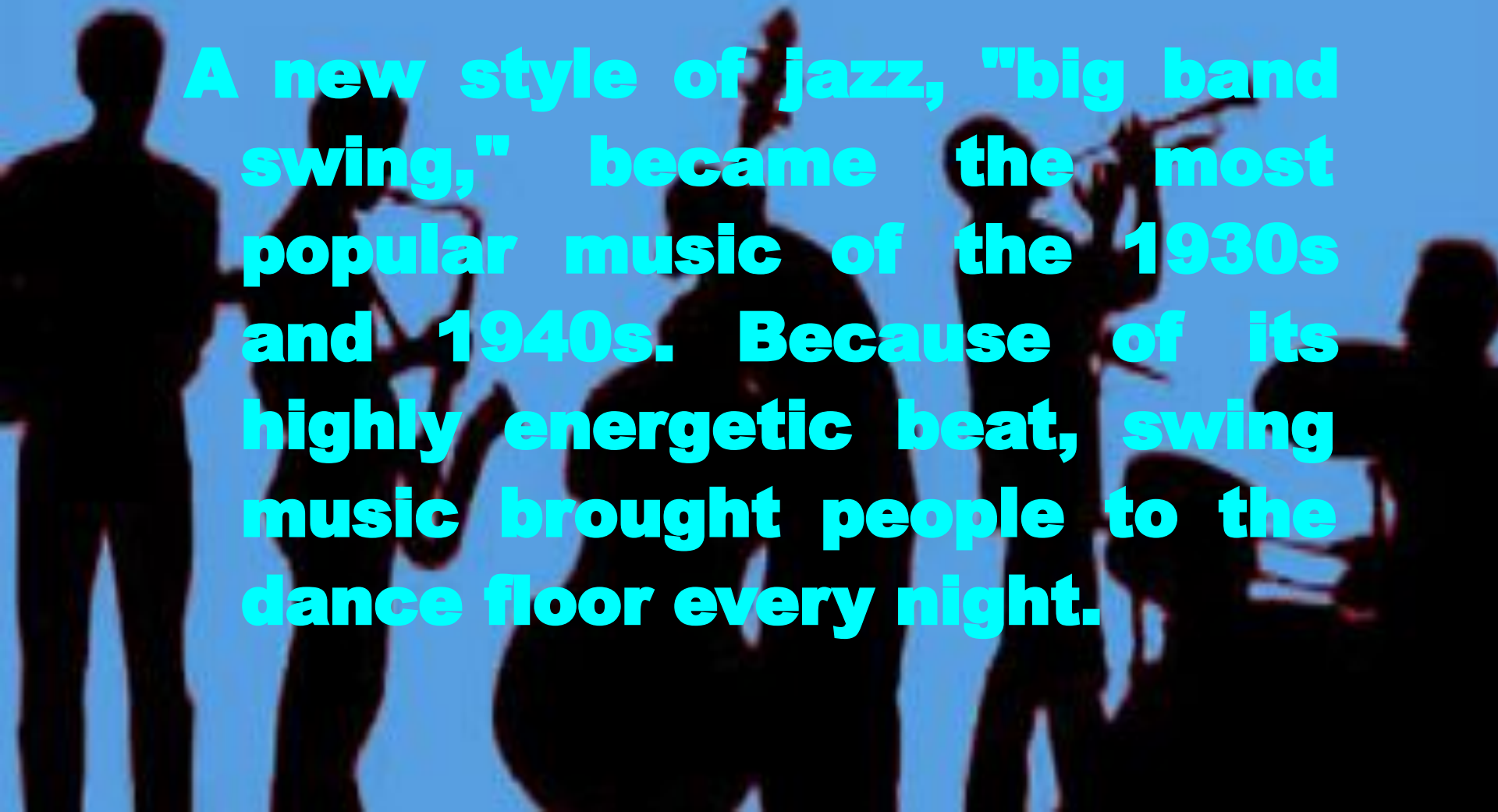
# 1900s



**New Orleans played a great role in the evolution of jazz music in the 20th century. African American musicians united European musical tradition with such music as blues, ragtime, and marching band to create a new style of music — jazz.**

# 1930s

**A new style of jazz, "big band swing," became the most popular music of the 1930s and 1940s. Because of its highly energetic beat, swing music brought people to the dance floor every night.**

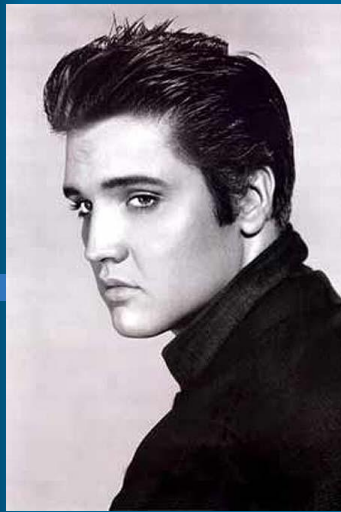






# 1940s

**Many jazz musicians were drafted to fight in World War II. A million African Americans served in the armed forces and so bands were experiencing difficulties in finding musicians to perform in the dance halls.**



# 1950s



**Americans began to turn to television, and music began to play a less important role. As a result, dance halls began to close all across the country. Rock'n'roll was introduced on television, and musicians such as Elvis Presley quickly became the sensation for American teenagers.**

# 1970s – 1990s



**1970s – the popularity of fusion**

**1980s – acid jazz and its return to classic blues**

**1990s – smooth jazz and retro swing**

# **Jazz in our country**

**Jazz appeared in the USSR in the 1920s. The first jazz orchestra of Russia was founded in 1922 in Moscow by Valentin Parnakh and was titled “The RSFSR First Eccentric Orchestra Jazz Band of Valentin Parnakh”.**



**The first professional jazz band was the Moscow Orchestra of pianist and composer Alexander Tsfasman.**

**Early Soviet jazz bands mainly specialized in performing fashionable dances, such as foxtrot and charleston.**





A semi-transparent grey rectangular box containing white text, set against a background of silhouetted jazz musicians. The musicians are in various poses, some holding instruments like a double bass and a trumpet. The entire slide is framed by a vibrant pink border with wavy, organic shapes at the top and bottom.

**The Development and history of jazz in the USSR between 1920 and 1953 was in constant flux between prohibition, censorship and sponsorship. It was dependent on domestic, foreign, economic and ideological factors.**

# **The comedy „*Vesyolye rebyata*”**

**Jazz became popular in our country in the 1930s, in connection with the activity of the ensemble of the actor and singer **Leonid Utesov**.**



**The comedy *Vesyolye rebyata* (The Happy Guys) (1934) has a soundtrack composed by Isaak Dunayevsky.**

**Leonid Utesov jointly with Jakov Skomorovsky formed an original style of ‘theatre jazz’ based on blending music with drama and operetta.**

# Eddie Rozner

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**Remarkable contribution into the development of Soviet jazz was made by a composer, musician and bandleader Eddie Rozner. He became one of the pioneers of swing jazz in the USSR.**



# **The Red Age of jazz**

A silhouette of a person playing a saxophone is visible on the left side of the slide. The background is a warm, orange and yellow gradient, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The text is overlaid on this background.

**The year 1932 marked a turning point in the development of Soviet jazz.**

**This phase lasted until 1936 and is known as the Red Age of Jazz. The increased presence of mass media such as radio and records was responsible for this reception.**



# **the 50-es and 60-es**

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**Oleg Lundstrem orchestra**

**Riga jazz (REO)**

**Georgiy Garanian**

**Boris Frumkin**

**Alexey Zubov**



**Their work has put the Soviet jazz to a new level and closer to the world standards.**



# Chamber music

**The development of chamber music and club jazz in the diversity of its style begins in the 1970s.**

**David Goloshchekin**

**Alexei Kozlov**

**Alexei Kuznetsov**

**Victor Friedman**

**German Lukyanov**





**Many of the masters of the Soviet jazz began their career on the stage of Moscow's legendary jazz club "Blue Bird", which existed from 1964 to 2009.**

# Why do we like jazz?

From then on up to present days the development of jazz has a growing influence on society.

People like to listen to jazz, this vitality of musical production in which improvisation plays a great role.



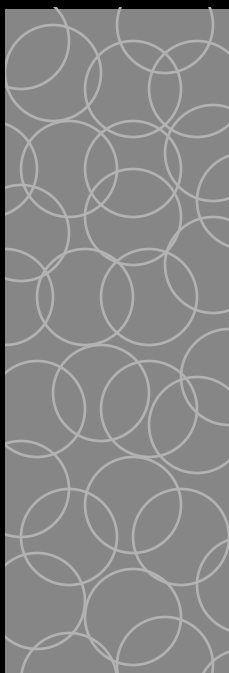


**Today jazz is played all over the world. On every continent special festivals are held where jazz musicians from the United States, Asia, Africa, South America and Europe meet and share their music.**

**Jazz will always be performed and listened to.**







# Thank You for your attention!

