

# [A famous jazz trumpet player film studies essay](https://assignbuster.com/a-famous-jazz-trumpet-player-film-studies-essay/)

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jazz musician in history. Armstrong was frequently known as " Pops" or " Satchmo", which wasshort for Satchelmouth referring to the size of his mouth. He had a great sense of humor and apositive disposition that made people around him feel good. He won the hearts of everyone andhis impact on jazz music of the 20th century continues into the 21st century. Louis Daniel Armstrong was born on August 4, 1901, in New Orleans, Louisiana in one ofthe poorest parts of town. Louis had maintained that he was born on July 4, 1900. There hadbeen controversy over the correct date of his birth when a baptism certificate was found in 1983, belonging to Armstrong, verifying that August 4, 1901 was the correct date of birth. It is likelythat Armstrong himself was unaware of the mistake, as it was not uncommon for many poorblacks whose birth dates are not known to adopt a popular day to celebrate their birthdays. Armstrong’s mother, Mary Ann Miles, also known as Mayan, gave birth to Louis at the age offifteen after a short romance with Louis’ father, Willie Armstrong. Willie abandoned Louis whenhe was only three weeks old. Mayan did what she had to do to provide for Louis and his sister, Mama Lucy, which forced her into prostitution to make ends meet. Mayan often left Louis in thecare of his grandmother, who taught him how to properly care for himself and took him tochurch. He enjoyed going to church and is that is where he first began to sing. By the age of seven, Louis was working when he was not in school. He would sell coal, singon the street corner, or work on a junk wagon. Being from New Orleans, a city that lived andbreathed music, Armstrong was influenced by the new and evolving music of jazz. The music ofthe honky tonks in Storyville and brass bands in parades and funerals were great inspirations. On New Year’s Eve 1912, Louis just eleven years old, fired shots in the air with a borrowedpistol. Although it was illegal, this was not uncommon, it was a tradition of the celebrating. Louis was caught and sentenced to an indefinite time in the Colored Waifs Home for Boys. While serving his time at the Boys home, Armstrong met Peter Davis, the conductor and trainerof the Waifs 15 piece brass band. Louis was invited to join the band. Davis encouraged Louisand gave him musical instructions on the playing the cornet. Louis fell in love with music. Armstrong was released in 1914, and went back to selling coal and singing and dancing in thestreets for coins. At the age of seventeen, Louis began playing small brass at funerals and parades. Before longhe had made a name for himself and caught the attention of Joe " King" Oliver, a member of KidOry’s band and finest trumpet player around. Oliver began to mentor Armstrong and eventuallyallowed Armstrong to play with the band on his odd nights. When Oliver moved to Chicago, Louis took his place in Kid Ory’s band. In early 1922, Armstrong was invited to Chicago by Oliver, to play second cornet in his band, Creole Jazz Band. After a while they began touring and recording. By 1924, Louis had left theCreole Jazz Band and moved to New York to play in Fletcher Henderson’s orchestra. New Yorkjazz was very different than the Chicago jazz scene but Armstrong was still able to astonish thecrowd with his new style. Shortly after joining the orchestra, Louis felt he had become wellenough known to make it on his own. He moved back to Chicago and started recording as bandleader with his Hot Five and later Hot Seven band. Over the next three years, Armstrong and ahandful of musicians built the most important monument of recorded jazz. He recorded Ain’tMisbehavin’, in 1929, which helped the acceptance and popularity of jazz. Louis’ voice gained controversy and some people disapproved of his unique gravelly voice. Armstrong then recorded Heebie Jeebies, which introduced the world to scat singing and WestEnd Blues, one of the most famous recordings in early jazz. Louis’ playing continued to improveand his music was introduced to more and more audiences. He toured England for three monthsin 1932, and continued his international tours over the next few years. When he returned to the US, he met Joe Glaser, a small time gangster and member of theCapone syndicate. Glaser became Armstrong’s manager. Louis began performing in films, thebest theaters, dance halls, nightclubs, and on the radio. In 1947, Glaser had Armstrong disbandhis big band and formed a small ensemble called the All-Stars. The All-Stars were the bestplatform for Louis to display his talent. They were a superb band. The All-Stars recorded manyfamous albums and sold millions of records all over the world. Louis career reached the top in 1956, when he became more famous than anyone in themusic business had before him. In Ghana, over 500, 000 people came to hear him play. Louis andthe All-Stars often performed for audiences of more than 10, 000 people at a time. During the restof the decade, Louis continued to his world tours and television and radio performances. In 1967, Louis and the All-Stars recorded What a Wonderful World, it held the number one spot on thecharts for weeks in Britain. On the morning of July 6, 1971, in Queens, New York, Louis suffered a massive heart attackat his home and died in his sleep. The world mourned the loss of the greatest musician andentertainer. More than 25, 000 people lined the streets to show respect during the funeral. LouisArmstrong’s records continue to sell today as much as they did over 30 years ago. LouisArmstrong will always remain the greatest trumpet player and jazz musician the world will eversee.