

3 questions need answers

[Art & Culture](#), [Music](#)



Lecturer: Question Rock n Roll is a genre of music that developed during early 1940s and late 1950s by combining African-American genres. The musical styles that developed this genre are; rhythm and blues (RnB), jazz, gospel, western swing, country, boogie woogie and traditional folk music. RnB is a musical style that developed from and incorporates electric blues as well as gospel and soul music. Jazz music is an Afro-American music style that incorporates blue notes, improvisation, polyrhythms syncopation and swung notes. Western swing is a typically American music that uses double drum and brass as anchor that acts as lead section of brass instruments (Edmondson 991). Musical examples combining these are; Tossin and Turnin (Bobby Lewis), Hey Little Cobra (Bruce and Terry), Dream Love (Bobby Darin), The Happy Organ (Dave Cortez) and The Twist (Chubby Checker).

Question 2

In America in the 1950s, popular music dominated and totally defined musical trends. Earlier on at the end of the World War II, swing had been replaced by classic pop. The post war swing put emphasis on orchestration while pop focused on storyline and emotions. 1950s saw emotional delivery in pop music reaching the apex especially in the miniature psycho-drama songs by Johnnie Ray, a singer and writer. Due to the fan hysteria at this time when most of the fans were teenagers, the birth of other genres like rock n roll came to root through the original pioneers. This evolution was caused by amongst others; Jezebel (Cry of the Wild Goose), Johnnie Ray (The Four Lads), Frank Sinatra (Young at Heart), Tony Bennett (Cold) and Rosemary Clooney (Come On-a My House).

Question 3

BMI and ASCAP are two of the three performing rights organization bodies.

The functions of these bodies are;

Collection of license fees for song writers, composers and publishers

To the parties whose music has been performed, they distribute royalties to them

These two bodies came to aid artists in their music given that radio stations had the habit of discriminating against some upcoming musicians. Moreover, even the established artists were not benefitting from the music they created and there was an inevitable move to try and harmonize conditions in the industry (Edmondson).

Reference

Edmondson, Jacqueline. Music in American Life: An Encyclopedia of the Songs, Styles, Stars, and Stories That Shaped Our Culture. New York: ABC-CLIO, 2013.