

Swing era

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



Popular Music Chapter V is about swing era (1935-1945). It is characterized by an energetic new dance music and new grown melodious, less syncopated and slower. The period is associated with the sound of big-band swing where sound evolved directly from the jazz-influenced dance orchestras of the 1920s. During this period, there was expansion and transformation of the dance orchestra and a fundamental change in the rhythmic foundation of the music.

Chapter VI talks about blues, gospel, country, and folk music. It notes that blues and black gospel music developed between 1925 to 1950. During this period, three developments emerged which were recording of country blues, the emergence of up-tempo, piano-based blues styles and the beginning of black music. The chapter also notes that country music came from the British Isles

Chapter VII discusses the Latin music in the United States. It begins by focusing on early attempts to blend the Latin music to American life.

Similarly, its genesis was in the 1850s when an American first classical music star traveled to The Caribbean and South America. The interaction between the Africans and European musical tradition resulted to the growing of Latin music styles. Drums that were banned during slavery were permitted making the folk songs in these regions to remain closer to African roots. Hence, Latin dance in the US began with the emergence of the Cuban habanera.

Chapter VIII notes that billboard that also referred as the " bible" begun publications in 1894. As at the 1920s, it was covering recording and radio. Further, it introduced " Chart line" in 1936, and it was a listing of the most popular songs on network radio. Additionally, the popular music covered

significant musical territory by 1950s.

Reference

Campbell, M. (n. d). Jazz and popular music in America. Mason: Cengage