Dear Friends,

We are delighted to welcome you to the 2012-13 Musical Introduction Series. This book will be a journal of your work in the program this year. We hope you will keep a record of all the songs you learn, and the musical sights and sounds you discover in your journey through American musical genres. Have lots of fun in your school, working with your teachers and teaching artists. See you at the concerts at 92nd Street Y!

Name:_______________________________________

Grade:_______________________________________

Teacher:_____________________________________

School:_______________________________________
Reaching Out to Say Hello

By: Paul Williams

We’re reaching out to say hello

In many, many different ways

I’ll sing it and you sing it back

Hello to every Jill and Jack

Hola
Bonjour
What’s up

It’s fine for sure

It doesn’t matter which way you know

We’re reaching out to say,
Hello
Goodbye Song
By: Daniel Levy

Now it’s time to say adios amigos,
time to say goodbye.

We’ll remember every song we sang,
every low and every high.

And the next time we’re together,
making music side by side,

We’ll be listening and laughing and learning
until it’s time to say goodbye.

We’ll be listening and laughing and learning
until it’s time to say goodbye.
Meet Valerie Naranjo and the Thunderbird American Indian Dancers

Valerie Naranjo began making music with her family since she was a little girl, and traveled all over the Southwest United States and Mexico to learn about the Native American people, music, and instruments. Now she performs all over the world, singing, playing the marimba, and many other percussion instruments.

The Thunderbird American Indian Dancers are the oldest resident Native American dance company in New York, though they have performed in almost all 50 states. Founded by Louis Mofsie, the Thunderbirds use song and dance to preserve and keep alive the cultures and traditions of Native American people.
Native American Maps and Instruments

Frame drum

Pow wow drum

Navajo flute

Marimba

Gourd rattle
Say “Hello!” as a Native American

**Tribe – “Hello”**
- **Abenaki** – Kwai!
- **Cayuga** – Sgę:no!
- **Mohawk** – She:kon!
- **Mohican** – Aquai!
- **Munsee** – He!
- **Oneida** – Shekö:lih!
- **Onondaga** – Sge:no!
- **Seneca** – Sgëno!
- **Shinnecock/Montauk** – Aqyu!
- **Tuscarora** – Chwe’n!

**Chwe’n!**
Write the word for each hand-made Native American object next to its picture.
Pueblo, Apache, Navajo, Hopi, and other tribes lived in the Southwest. Today the Navajo, one of the largest tribes in the United States, live on the largest reservation.
Each tribe of American Indians used materials natural to their region to build their homes. These dwellings had to withstand the pressures of weather, disaster, and invaders.
I Walk in Beauty

I walk in beauty, yes I do

I dream of beauty, yes I do

I beam with beauty, yes I do

just for you and only you

Hey-oh, hey-oh
I HEARD

I SAW

I THOUGHT

I FELT
Questions for Christian McBride

How does a jazz musician express an idea or feeling in a piece of music?

“Music is the universal language, so ideas and feelings are expressed or conveyed just like any other language. Some ideas or feelings are expressed through the underlying composition, the tempo, the key, while others are expressed through the performance and the interaction and improvisation of the musicians - like a conversation.”

What instrument do you play and how did you select that instrument?

“My first instrument was trombone. I dabble with piano and drums, but my main instrument is bass. When I think back, I don’t know whether I chose the bass or whether the bass chose me. My father and great uncle are both bassists, so I guess you can say that it’s in my blood.”

Why does performing jazz appeal to you more than other forms of music?

“I love many styles and genres of music and enjoy playing in those styles. Jazz has always appealed to me because of what it requires of you. Jazz is a form of music that requires you to share a part of who you are musically when you perform. Jazz also requires a high level of musicianship and dedication to your instrument in order to be good. The music also represents endless possibilities through improvisation and group interaction.”

How did you become a professional musician?

“By honing my craft through listening to a WHOLE lot of music and practicing for MANY, MANY hours. Eventually people began to call me to play at gigs and at the end of the gig they handed me some cash! So all of that hard work paid off.”
Christian McBride Trio Instruments

Bass

Piano

Drum Set
The Harlem Renaissance

After the American Civil War, African-Americans searched for a safe place to explore their new identities as free men and women. In the North, all adult men had the right to vote, there were better educational opportunities for African-Americans and their children, and there were greater job opportunities. This phenomenon, known as the Great Migration, brought more than seven million African-Americans to the North.

African-Americans established a sense of community and empowerment not only in New York, but also around the country. Instead of using direct political means to achieve their goals, African-American Civil Rights activists used the artists and writers of their culture to work for the goals of civil rights and equality.

Jazz music, African-American art, and black literature were all absorbed into mainstream culture. In the 1920s, Harlem was a rich and vibrant center of cultural and intellectual growth, and the focal point of African-American culture. This time was known as...

THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE.

A Great Day in Harlem, 1958: A famous photograph of 57 of the most prominent jazz musicians of the time.
Romare Howard Bearden was born on September 2, 1911, to Howard and Bessye Bearden in Charlotte, North Carolina. The family moved to New York and Romare’s mother was the New York editor of the Chicago Defender, a widely read African-American weekly newspaper. Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, and other well-known artists, writers, and musicians were frequent visitors to the Bearden family home.

His collages, watercolors, oils, photomontages and prints are filled with images from his past in North Carolina, Pittsburgh and Harlem and from a variety of historical, literary and musical sources. Romare Bearden’s works have been exhibited throughout the world, and are in the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, the Hirshhorn Gallery, and the Whitney Museum.

Langston Hughes was born in 1902 in Joplin, Missouri. He was the only son of James Nathaniel Hughes and Carrie Mercer Langston. His grandmother raised Hughes until he was 12. His childhood was lonely and he often occupied himself with books. It was Hughes’s grandmother, a great storyteller, who transferred to him her love of literature and the importance of becoming educated.

In 1914 he moved to Lincoln, Illinois. It was here that he started writing poetry. He wrote his first poem in the eighth grade. Hughes was a good student and excelled in his studies. By 1924 he had settled in Harlem, New York. One of his favorite pastimes was to sit in clubs and listen to the blues as he wrote his poetry.
Draw the Christian McBride Trio!
I HEARD

I SAW

I THOUGHT

I FELT

Christian McBride Trio
Good morning, daddy!  
Ain’t you heard  
The boogie-woogie rumble  
Of a dream deferred?

Listen closely:  
You’ll hear their feet  
Beating out and beating out a –

You think  
It’s a happy beat?

Listen to it closely:  
Ain’t you heard  
Something underneath  
Like a –

What did I say?

Sure, I’m happy!  
Take it away!

Hey, pop!  
Re-bop!  
Mop!
Good morning, daddy!
Ain’t you heard
The boogie-woogie rumble
Of a dream deferred?

Listen closely:
You’ll hear their feet
Beating out and beating out a –

__________________________
You think
It’s a happy beat?

Listen to it closely:
Ain’t you heard
Something underneath
Like a –

__________________________
What did I say?

Sure, I’m happy!
Take it away!

Hey, pop!
Re-bop!
Mop!

By Langston Hughes &

(Your name)
My Jazz Poem

Title

By

Musical Introduction Series
Jazz Timeline

Pre-1900s: Jazz influences - Ragtime, Blues, Classical, Brass Band

1900-1910s: Early Jazz in New Orleans, Chicago Jazz, Stride

1920s: Jazz spreads across the country

1930s: Kansas City, Swing

1940s: Bebop

1950s: Hard Bop, Cool Jazz

1960s: Free Jazz, Modal, Neo-Gospel, Protest Music

1970s: Jazz Rock, Fusion

1980s – Today: Contemporary Jazz, Smooth Jazz
Romare Bearden grew up in Harlem only a few blocks away from some of the most popular jazz clubs and dance halls during the Harlem Renaissance, like the Lafayette and the Savoy Ballroom. He met many famous performers there, and the jazz music he heard was inspiration for his artwork throughout his life.

Art © Romare Bearden Foundation/Licensed by VAGA, New York, NY
Meet Cedric Watson

Cedric Watson is a musician of many talents: he can play the fiddle and accordion, sing, and write songs. He plays Creole, Cajun, and Zydeco music, switching between traditional tunes and his own original songs. He plays with several different musical groups, has traveled all over the United States and the world, and has even been nominated for Grammy awards!
It’s great music, bijou Creole

It’s good-sounding music, bijou Creole

It makes you want to dance, bijou Creole

It makes you feel good, bijou Creole
My Mardi Gras Mask!
Masks for Mardi Gras
The Mardi Gras come from all around, all around the center of town. They come by once per year, asking for charity. Sometimes it's a sweet potato, a sweet potato or pork rinds.

The Mardi Gras are on a great journey, all around the center of town. They come by once per year, asking for charity. Sometimes it's a skinny chicken, or three or four corn cobs.

Captain, captain, wave your flag, let's go to another neighbor's. Asking for charity for everyone who'll come join us later, everyone who'll come join us later at the gumbo tonight!
Cedric Watson’s Instruments

- Cajun Accordion
- Clarinet
- Rubboard
- Triangle
- Fiddle
- Drum Set
- Bass Guitar
American Culture Reporters

What I…
Saw
Heard
Wondered
Felt
Noticed
Was surprised by
Learned
Wished

Cedric Watson Video
American Culture Reporters

Cedric Watson’s Concert at 92y

What I...
Saw
Heard
Wondered
Felt
 Noticed
Was surprised by
Learned
Wished
Broadway, New York City
On Broadway

They say the neon lights are bright on Broadway
They say there's always magic in the air
But when you're walkin' down the street
And you ain't had enough to eat
The glitter rubs right off and you're nowhere

They say the women treat you fine on Broadway
But lookin' at them just gives me the blues
'Cause how ya gonna make some time
When all you got is one thin dime
And one thin dime won't even shine your shoes?

They say that I won't last too long on Broadway
I'll catch a Greyhound bus for home they all say
But they're dead wrong I know they are
'Cause I can play this here guitar
And I won't quit 'til I'm a star on Broadway
**Song: On Broadway**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composer:</th>
<th>Who is the <strong>character</strong>?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyricist:</td>
<td>What is the <strong>challenge</strong>? What does the character want?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the **setting**? Where does this song take place?

What do you think happens after? What is the **solution**?

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Be a Musical Theater Director! Illustrate the characters, setting, and feelings of this song.
Brand New Day

Everybody look around
‘Cause there’s a reason to rejoice you see
Everybody come out
And let’s commence to sing joyfully
Everybody look up
And feel the hope that we’ve been
waiting for

Everybody’s glad
Because our silent fear and dread is gone
Freedom, you see, has got our hearts
singing so joyfully
Just look about
You owe it to yourself to check it out
Can’t you feel a brand new day?
Can’t you feel a brand new day?
Can’t you feel a brand new day?
Can’t you feel a brand new day?

Everybody be glad
Because the sun is shining just for us
Everybody wake up
Into the morning, into happiness
Hello world
It’s like a different way of living now
And thank you world
We always knew that we’d be free
somehow
In harmony
And show the world that we’ve got liberty

It’s such a change for us to live so
independently
Freedom, you see, has got our hearts
Singing so joyfully
Just look about
You owe it to yourself to check it out
Can’t you feel a brand new day?
Can’t you feel a brand new day?
Song: Brand New Day

Composer:

Lyricist:

Who is the character?

What is the setting? Where does this song take place?

What were the challenges? What did the character want?

How are the characters feeling now?

Be a Musical Theater Director!
Illustrate the characters, setting, and feelings of this song.
"Clang, clang, clang" went the trolley
"Ding, ding, ding" went the bell
"Zing, zing, zing" went my heart strings
From the moment I saw him I fell

"Chug, chug, chug" went the motor
"Bump, bump, bump" went the brake
"Thump, thump, thump" went my heart strings
When he smiled I could feel the car shake

He tipped his hat, he took a seat
He said he hoped he hadn't stepped upon my feet
He asked my name, I held my breath
I couldn't speak because he scared me half to death

"Buzz, buzz, buzz" went the buzzer
"Plop, plop, plop" went the wheels
"Stop, stop, stop" went my heart strings
As he started to leave I took hold of his sleeve with my hand

And as if it were planned
He stayed on with me and it was grand
Just to stand with his hand holding mine
To the end of the line
Song: *The Trolley Song*

Composer:

Lyricist:

Who is the character?

What is the setting? Where does this song take place?

What is the challenge? What does the character want?

What do you think happens after? What is the solution?

Be a Musical Theater Director!
Illustrate the characters, setting, and feelings of this song.
Musical Memories

Use this page in any way that you like to record a musical memory.
A Letter to the 92nd Street Y...

Use this page to write a letter to the 92nd Street Y about your year with us.