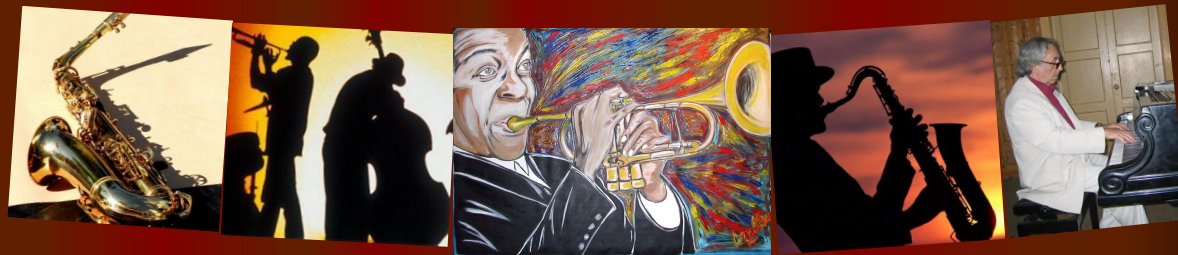




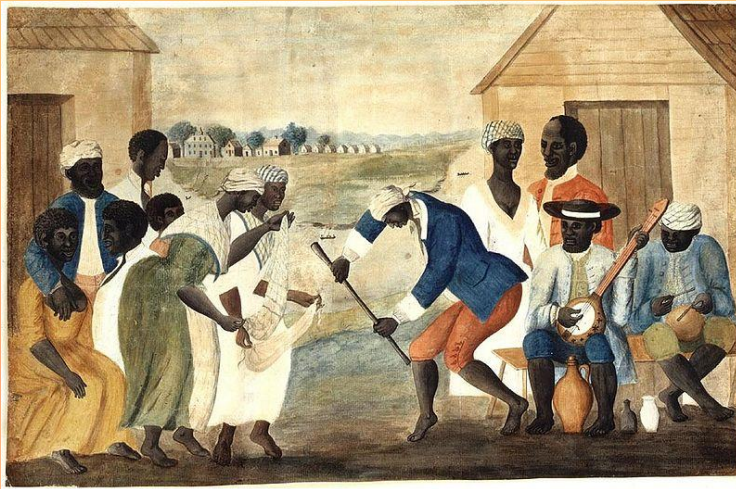
The world jazz music



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

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**

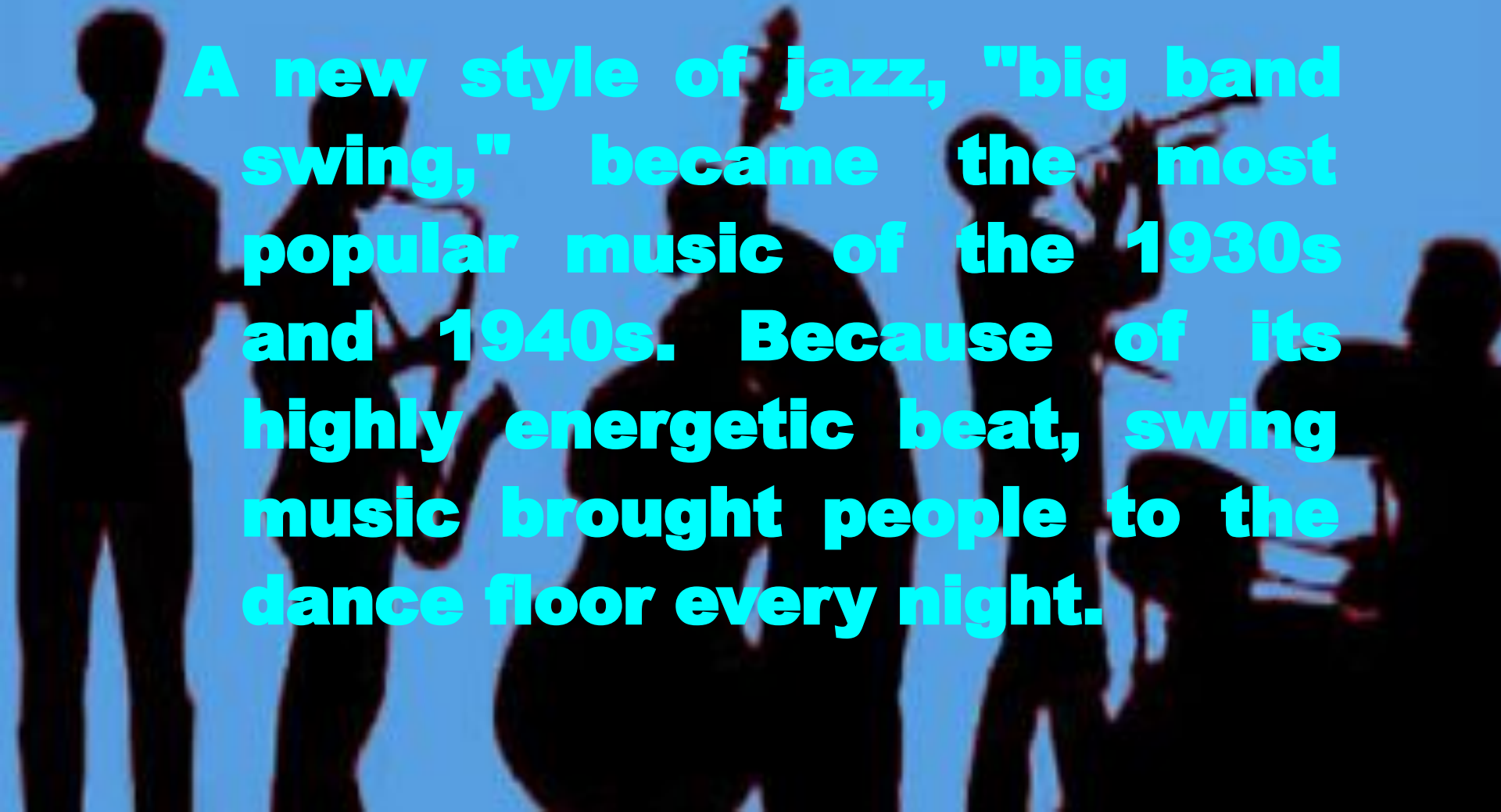
1900s



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

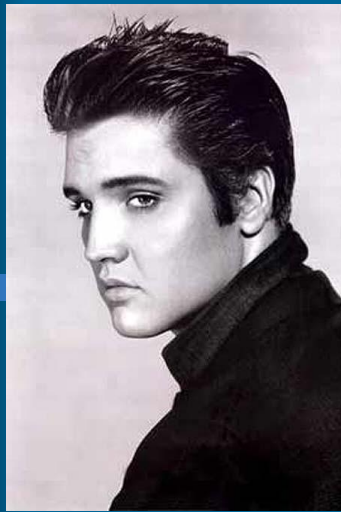
A new style of jazz, "big band swing," became the most popular music of the 1930s and 1940s. Because of its highly energetic beat, swing music brought people to the dance floor every night.





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.



**Александр Цфасман.
1926 год.**

The background of the slide features a dark blue-grey area with silhouettes of a jazz band performing. The silhouettes include a saxophone player on the left, a double bass player in the center, a trumpeter on the right, and a drummer in the foreground. The overall scene is set against a light blue background, suggesting a stage performance.

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

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.



A silhouette of a jazz musician wearing a hat and playing a saxophone is set against a vibrant sunset background with warm orange and yellow tones. The musician is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing right, with the saxophone held up to their mouth. The background features a gradient from dark purple at the top to bright yellow at the bottom, suggesting a sunset or sunrise.

The Red Age of jazz

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

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.

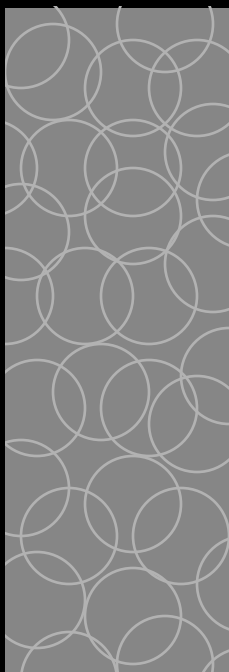




Today jazz is played all over the world. On every continent special festivals are held where jazz musicians from the United States, Asia, Africa, South America and Europe meet and share their music.

Jazz will always be performed and listened to.





Thank You for your attention!

