			Year 9				J:	January to March		
			BLUES SCALE					European Music		
1	RIFF OSTINATO	Short, repeated musical patterns often used in SOLOS .		E♭	G♭ B♭				Ragtime	Piano solo with Syncopated (off beat)
2	IMPROVISATI ON	music created 'on the spot' (previously unprepared performance	C		F	GC			Dixieland/	chords 5/6 players drums,
3	SEVENTH CHORD – a TRIAD	(root, third and fifth) with a fourth note added which is seven notes about the root/tonic. C7 = C, E, G (triad) + B flat .	12 Bar Blue			s chord seque			New Orleans Jazz	banjo, cornet, trombone, string bass, clarinet.
			С	EG	CEG		CEG	CEG	Bebop	1940's as swing declined. Listened to
4	SWING/ SWUNG RHYTHMS	performing a regular 'straight' rhythm with a 'lilt' in a "ONE and A, TWO and A" style (using TRIPLETS)	CHORD IV		CHORD	IV	CHORD I	CHORD I		rather than danced
			FA	VC .	FAC		CEG	CEG	Work songs	African songs. Call and response. Leader calls
5	BLUES SCALE	a series of notes often used within improvisations in blues music (the Blues Scale on C is shown to the right).	CHORD V		CHORD IV		CHORD I	CHORD I		and the chorus responds
			GBD FAC				CEG CEG		Unison	All together
6	BLUE NOTES	additional or extra sharpened or flattened notes in a melody	African Music					Rhythm Section	Piano, Double Bass, Drum Kit, Electric	
			1	1 Walking Bassline			assline whi	ch goes up	Section	guitar
7	Polyrhythms	Many rhythms at the same time	2	2 Chromatic Scale			Different notes not in the scale		Frontline	Trumpets, Trombone, Sax, Clarinet
8	Improvisation	Make it up as you go	3	3 The Blues		A simple strong felt lyrics in AAB form			Free Modal Jazz	Slower relaxed mood. Soloist and rhythm
			4	4 Swing			Large ensemble with a leader			section