

| <b>Time Period</b>             | <b>Years</b>     | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Music</b>   | <b>Composers &amp; Performers</b>   |
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| Medieval                       | 500 – 1400       | Also known as the Middle ages not much is about music from this era.  | Gregorian Chant or Plain Chant<br>These are church prayers and hymns, sung in Latin.   | Monks, Church Goers,<br>Pope St. Gregory I  |
| Renaissance                    | 1400 – 1600      | A rebirth of classical forms  | Masses and Commons songs   | Monks, Troubadours  |
| Baroque                        | 1600-1760        | An era of enormous musical growth, where music theory and functionality, as we know it today, was created. The music was light with a pulse and marked by elaborate musical ornamentation.                      | Masses, Concertos, Suites, Fugue, Canzona, Sinfonia, Fantasia, Toccata, Prelude.   | Johann Bach<br>Antonio Vivaldi<br>George Handel<br>Henry Purcell<br><i>Also:</i> Corelli, Albinoni, Monteverdi                          |
| Classical                      | 1730 – 1820      | An era of increase clarity following the Baroque era. The music was marked by lighter, cleaner texture and was less ornamented then Baroque. However more attention was paid to dynamics, styles and variation. | Concertos, Sonatas, Symphony, Opera, Requiem, Theme and Variations, Trio, Minuet, Overture, Suites                               | Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart<br>Joseph Hayden<br>CPE Bach<br><i>Also:</i> Gluck, Clementi, Dussek  |
| Romantic                       | 1815-1910        | An era in music of increased passion and expression marked by the expansions of music theory and forms.   | Concertos, Sonatas, Symphony, Opera, Requiem, Theme and Variations, Trio, Minuet, Tone Poem, March, Suites, Ballades, Nocturnes. | Ludwig Van Beethoven<br>Hector Berlioz<br>Johannes Brahms<br>Fredrick Chopin<br>Richard Wagner<br>Felix Mendelssohn,<br>Franz Schubert. |
| <b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b> | <b>1900-2000</b> | <b>This era of music is not a style of form itself, but a general heading for all forms on the period</b>   | <b>The 20<sup>th</sup> Century marked various new kinds of symphonic music as well as many new kinds of popular music.</b>       |   |

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| Impressionism    | Late 1800's  | A music styles similar to impressionist painting that is marked by suggestion or atmosphere rather than clear, defined parts.  | Preludes, Nocturnes, Etudes.  | Claude Debussy<br>Maurice Ravel   |
| Serialism        | Mid 1900's - | A music style based on a new kind of musical theory, mark by a sense of atonality.   | 12 Tone, Tone Rows,   | Arnold Schoenberg<br>Alban Berg,  |
| Neoclassicism    | Mid 1900's   | A revival of Classical music style.  |   | Stravinsky, Bernstein   |
| Minimalist       | Late 1900    | A simple music based on constant harmony and steady pulse  | Music for Marimba, Metamorphosis, Short Ride in a Fast Machine  | Phillip Glass, Steve Reich, John Adams.   |
| Aleatoric music  | Mid 1900's   | Music a some element left to chance, some part is not written or planned   | 4'33", In "C"   | John Cage.  |
| Soundtrack Score | 1950         | The only form of popular Symphonic music left.   | Music for sync with visual, I.e. Movies, Video Games, Television  | John Williams, James Horner, Danny Elfman, James Newton Howard.                                 |
| Blues            | Circa 1900's | A simple folk music that grew from African American Slaves. The form mixed European, American and African styles and grew out of Black oppression in the South. The styles gained much success in the era following the Emancipation Proclamation. | <b>Delta Blues:</b> A form of southern blues that is simple, gritty and acoustic.   | Robert Johnson, Keb Mo, Blind Lemon Jefferson, Lead Belly, Ma Rainey.                           |
|                  |              |  | <b>Chicago Blues:</b> A Blues mutation cause by the movement of blues musicians northward, Chicago blues uses electric instruments.             | Muddy Waters, Willie Dixon B.B. King, Buddy Guy, Howlin Wolf, Bo Diddley, Sonny Boy Williamson. |
| <b>Jazz</b>      | <b>1910</b>  | <b>A Mix of American musical styles that began in New Orleans. Jazz is a mix of American Marching/Brass music, European Harmonies, and African rhythms.</b>  | <b>Jazz has many different types of form. 12 Bar Blues Form, Rhythm Changes – 32 Bar AABA form. The following are different sub categories.</b> |   |

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| Stride, Ragtime, Dixieland, Swing        | 1910 – 1920 | Forms of early jazz that maintains an American marching influence with improvisation of parts and swing rhythms for dancing.          | Brass Band Marches, French Quadrilles, Blues, Collective Improvisation: St. Louis Blues, Dixie Land Jazz Band One Step     | Original Dixie Land Jazz Band, Jelly Roll Morton, Louie Armstrong.                                   |
| Big Band, Swing                          | 1920-1950   | A popular form of Jazz marked by larger groups that would play dance music for large audience.  | Highly arranged charts with sporadic improvisation when called for; In the Mood, Sing, Sing, Sing, Cottontail.             | Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Glen Miller, Benny Goodman, Woody Herman.                               |
| Be-Bop                                   | 1930 – 1960 | A faster, more intense and technical form of jazz, brought on by increase player proficiency and lack of money for large groups.      | Fast Tempos, Improvisation, Double time, Complicated Harmonies, and Intricate Melodies; Ko-Ko, Anthropology,               | Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Max Roach, Bud Powell, Thelonious Monk, Cannonball Adderley.        |
| Cool Jazz, Modal Jazz                    | 1940 – 1970 | A more laidback type of jazz that explored different harmonies and techniques.  | Intricate Arrangements, Melodic Development, Some emotional Overtones; So What, Kinda Blue, Take Five, Freddie Freeloader. | Miles Davis, Dave Brubeck, Chet Baker, Bill Evans, John Coltrane, Stan Getz.                         |
| Avant-Garde, Free Jazz                   | 1960-1980   | Free and avant-garde pushed the limits of tradition theory. Pieces reflected intellectual properties and suggested “Sheets of Sound”. | A complete break down of traditional forms and structure; A Love Supreme, Jitney #2, Meditations, Nefertiti.               | John Coltrane, Charles Mingus, Cecil Taylor, Ornette Coleman, Keith Jarrett                          |
| Jazz Rock, Latin Jazz, Fusion, Acid Jazz | 1960-2000   | These styles marked a combination of Jazz and other styles while trying to find a new mix of sounds.                                  | A combination rock, funk, samba, Bossa, salsa, and other elements into the jazz idiom.                                     | Miles Davis, Herbie Hancock, Pat Metheny, Weather Report, McCoy Tyner, Joe Zawinul, Arturo Sandoval. |

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| <b>20<sup>th</sup> century Pop</b>           | <b>1940 - 2000</b> | <b>These next styles represent the beginning of popular music as it was created by a teen pop culture.</b>   | <b>Pop or popular music is just a main category. A multitude of styles exist in it.</b>  | <b>The Following is broken up into Rock and then Pop.</b>  |
| Crooning                                     | 1920 – 1960        | Crooners started singing jazz charts with big orchestrations, they were seen as iconic figures.  | Jazz vocal music with roots in Operatic Singing. Songs like; My Way, Volare, White Christmas, My funny Valentine.  | Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Perry Como, Nat King Cole, Sammy Davis Jr.  |
| <b>Rock</b>                                  | <b>1950 -?</b>     | <b>A mix of Blues, Country, and folk music inspired by Early African American Music and Tradition White American Music.</b>  | <b>The term Rock and Roll was first used in a Cleveland, Ohio DJ named Alan Freed in 1951.</b>   | <b>The first Rock and Roll song is considered by some to be “Rocket 88” by Jackie Brenston</b>   |
| Early Rock n Roll                            | 1950-1960          | An early mix of Country, Gospel, and Rhythms and Blues, created by the artists of the time.  | Rocket 88, Shake, Rattle and Roll, That’s All right Mama, Rock Around The Clock, Johnny B Goode.   | Elvis Presley, Bill Haley, Chuck Berry, Jerry Lee Lewis, Gene Vincent.   |
| British Invasion, Garage, Surf               | 1960-1970          | British rock formed from Skiffle music, which gained popularity in England from the influence of American Blues and Jazz artists. In America, Rockabilly leads to surf and then was lighted by American Artists.                                       | I Wanna Hold Your Hand, Please Please Me, I Can’t Get No Satisfaction, All Day And All Of The Night, For Your Love, Walk Don’t Run, Surfing Safari, Little Deuce Coup.   | The Beatles, The Yardbirds, The Rolling Stones, The Kinks, The Beach Boys, The Ventures, The Animals.                                      |
| Classic Rock, Glam Rock, Pop and Psychedelic | 1965 to 1975       | Innovative and impressive musicians as well as advances in technology took rock to new places. Distortion changed the sound, blues influenced guitar player’s riffs. Drugs, popularity, fame, and a changing society had many influences on its music. | Live and Let Die, Your songs, Mr. Tambourine Man, Blowing in the Wind, Protest Song, White Rabbit, Somebody to Love, Purple Haze, Stairway to Heaven, Me and Bobby McGee, Money, My Generation, Immigrant Song, Tommy. | Paul McCartney, Elton John, Chicago, The Byrds, Bob Dylan, The Doors, Jefferson Airplane, Jimi Hendrix, The Who, Pink Floyd, Led Zeppelin. |

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| Arena Rock, Punk Rock                              | 1970 – 1980     | Hard, Heavy and Prog Rock grew during the 70's into a larger than life spectacle. Underneath grew a rebellion of raw fast music in opposition to the iconic style.                                     | Hooked on A Feeling, Don't Stop Believing, Carry on my Wayward Son, London Calling, Anarchy in the UK, Blitzkrieg Bop.   | Boston, Styx, Foreigner, Journey, Queen, KISS, The Clash, The Ramones, The Sex Pistols, Iggy Pop.                    |
| New Wave, Synthpop, Heavy Metal, 80's Glam Metal   | 1975 – 1990     | Out of the Punk scene came a lighter mix of rock and synth infused pop. Also a reaction to Arena rock a heavy more aggressive rock came to the forefront after having been brewing since the mid 70's. | Psycho killer, Allison, Rio, Just Can't Get Enough, Take on Me, Come on Eileen, Breaking The Law, Paranoid (1970), The Number of the Beast, Every Rose has its Thorn.              | The Talking heads, Elvis Costello, Duran Duran Depeche Mode, Black Sabbath (1970), Judas Priest, Poison, Monty Crue. |
| Alternative, Grunge, Pop Punk                      | 1990 – 2000     | As Punk subsided new musicians took the punk mentality, as they became better players they produced a sound alternative to rock. Some of the more passionate preferred a dirtier sound.                | Stand, Losing My Religion, Just Like Heaven, Bull in the Heather, Been Caught Stealing, Bullet with Butterfly wings, Smells Like Teen Spirit, Alive, Outshined, Lithium, Longview. | The Cure, R.E.M, Sonic Youth, Jane's Addiction, The Smashing Pumpkins, Nirvana, Pearl Jam, Sound Garden, Green Day.  |
| Pop punk, Bit Pop, Electronic, Post Punk, New Rave | 2000 - ?        | As the new millennium started, rock influenced styles have started to fade behind new pop. Trying for a new style caused bands to mix existing genres to find the next big thing.                      | Kid A, Yellow, Clocks, Take Me out, Wichita, One Step Closer, Last Night, Are You Gonna Be My Girl, Electric Feel, In Your Honor.  | The Killers, Franz Ferdinand, Slipknot, Linkin Park, Coldplay, The White Stripes, Jet, The Stokes. Foo Fighters.     |
| <b>Other Contemporary Pop Styles</b>               | <b>1940 - ?</b> | <b>There also exists a variety of other modern styles of immense popularity.</b>   | <b>These pop styles began or were heavily influenced by early African American Styles.</b>   |  |
| Soul, Motown                                       | 1959 - ?        | Growing out of Gospel and Rhythm and Blues a new secular funky form called soul appear, supported by Motown Records the new form added a pop sound to become Motown.                                   | Please Mr. Postman, My Guy, Where Did Our Love Go, Reach Out Ill Be There, ABC, Warm The Tears Of A Clown, Superstition, Sir Duke.   | Smokey Robinson, The Miracles, The Temptations, The Four tops, The Supremes, The Jackson 5, Stevie Wonder            |

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| Disco                           | 1960 – 1980 | From Motown and Soul some up-tempo dance tunes formed. These hits fuel by new technological innovations of stereos sound, DJ'ing made popular a thumping dance mix.   | The Tighten Up, Dance to the Music, Get Down Tonight, That's The Way I Like It, Disco Inferno, A Fifth of Beethoven, Le Chic, Lets Dance.   | The Bee Gee's, Donna Summers, KC and The Sunshine Band, The Trammps, Saturday Night Fever.  |
| Rap, Hip Hop, R & B             | 1980 - ?    | Influenced from a wide variety, including African Griots, African American Blues, Soul, Gospel, and tradition R & B, then brought to the forefront by Disco DJ's Emcee's and groups.  | Rappers Delight, Mama Said Knock You Out, Push-It, Paul Revere, Gansta's Paradise, Fu-Gee-La, In Da Club, C.R.E.A.M. Regulate, Gold Digger, Hey Ya.                                 | Sugar Hill Gang, Grandmaster Flash, Public Enemy, 2PAC, 50 cent, Nelly, Kanye West, R. Kelly, Usher, Beyonce, Alicia Keys.                    |
| Funk                            | 1960 - ?    | A groovy and rhythmic deviation of soul funk is the natural music versions of disco.  | Papa's Got A Brand New Bag, Sex Machine, Flash Light, Aqua Boogie, Everyday People.   | James Brown, George Clinton, Parliament, Sly and The Family Stone.  |
| Reggae                          | 1960 - ?    | Mento, an early Jamaican Folk Music of Caribbean influence mixed with American R & B to produce Ska, an early form of Jamaican pop. Slowing the tempo and style of Ska produced Rock steady and then Reggae, fuel by political evolution to what it is today. | Guns of Naverone, Simmer Down, Israelites, A message to You Rudie, Ghost Town, I shot the Sheriff, Buffalo Soldier, Legalize It, Sittin In Limbo, Calling Rastafari, Marcus Garvey. | Bunny Lee, Lee "Scratch" Perry, The Skatallites, The Wailers, Bob Marley, Jimmy Cliff, Peter Tosh, Sly ad Robbie, Burning Spear, Buju Banton. |
| Other break off of Ska & Reggie | 1970 - ?    | New styles of pop music in modern time have tried to mix reggae and other styles.   | Dub, Blue Beat, Dance Hall, Reggaeton, Ragga, Reggae Fusion.  | 311, Shaggy Daddy Yankee, Sublime, Pepper.  |