



JAZZ MUSIC!
BOREDOM BUSTER FOR 1:1 OR IN-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT
ACTIVITY DIRECTORS' QUICK GUIDE

How to Use this Activity Packet

Step 1: Print pages 4 – 22 to leave with residents.

Step 2: Log into your [Eversound Member account](#) for access to on demand recordings. Recordings include a variety of topics including presentations from zoos, animal keepers, aquariums, museums and more.

Step 3: Use this PDF guide on how to get set up with on demand recordings in your community, on your laptop, tablet or other multimedia device.

- [Getting Started with On Demand Recordings](#)

Step 4: Review a few of the available listings on the next page and work with your residents to see which presentations they would be interested in learning about! Note this is just a sample of our library, find the rest when registering!

Recommended Eversound Basic & Premium Programs

Not a Premium Programming member yet? [Learn more here.](#)

Program	Details	What Is It About?
Music & Memories: Women of Jazz	You can find this two part program here and here .	Musician and historian Big Ben Hillman, “The Professor Funk” is here to talk you through a great music lesson on women in jazz music.
The Life of Ella Fitzgerald	You can find this program here .	Discover the musical and civil rights life of the First Lady of Song, Queen of Jazz, or just plain ol’ Lady Ella with a trivia game. Then sing along.
Trivia: Spring, Jazz, mississippi River	You can access this program here .	Join Eversound for a fun-filled game of trivia! We feature 3 categories with 5 questions each. This episode’s categories are Spring, Jazz Music, and the Mississippi River. Play in front of the TV or with your Eversound headphones!

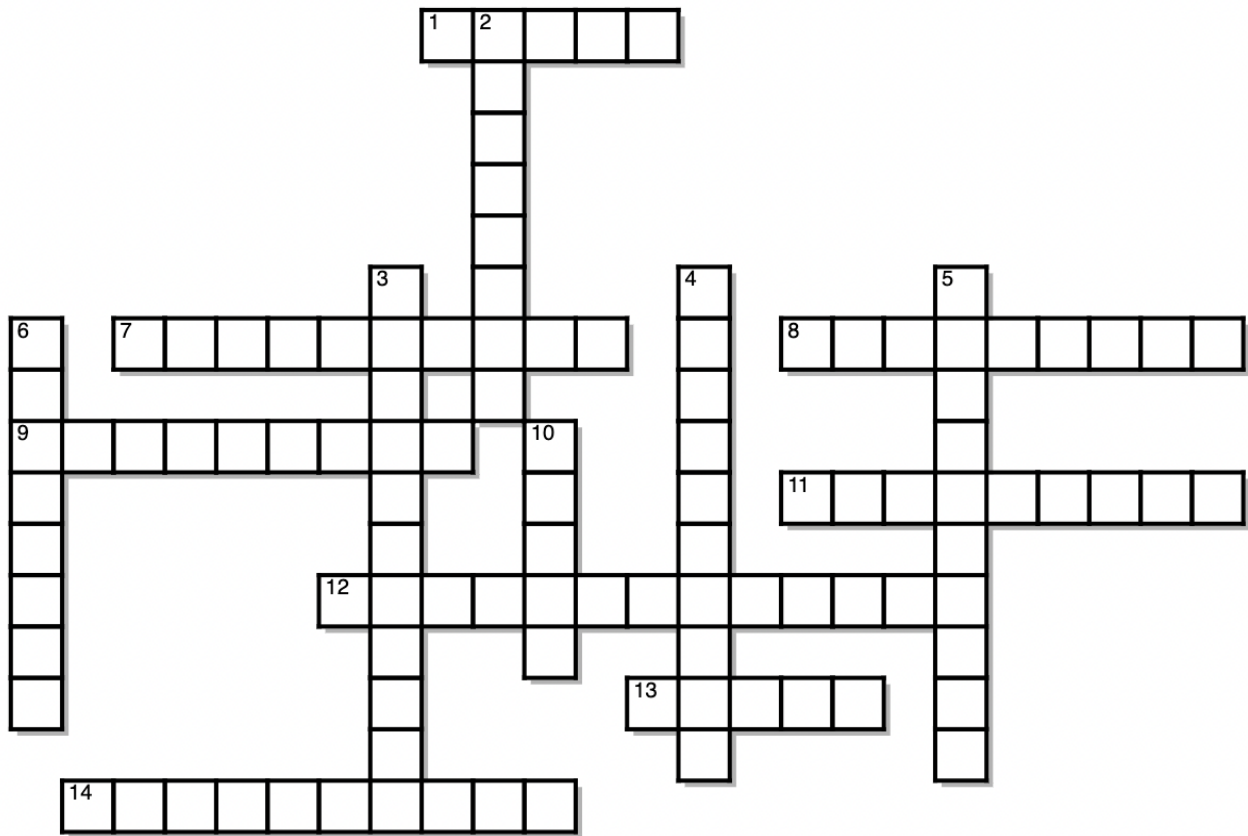


JAZZ MUSIC!

"Jazz washes away the dust of everyday life."

—Art Blakey

“Jazz” Crossword – Answers pg. 21



Across

1. A famous type of Jazz music
7. Where Jazz was born.
8. One of the most famous instruments in Jazz music.
9. Louis ____ was a famous trumpet player and singer.
11. Musicians would ____ when playing a Jazz show.
12. This musician was also known as “Lady Day.”
13. A type of keyboard instrument.
14. Ella ____ was known as the queen of Jazz.

Down

2. Paul ____ was known as the king of Jazz.
3. The orchestra known for “In the Mood.”
4. The type of scale used in Jazz.
5. Contrasting rhythms in jazz are known as ____.
6. Instrument known as the “licorice stick.”
10. Jazz is a form of ____.

Sudoku – Answers pg. 22

6		8		5	3			
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Word Jumble – Jazz Artists

I	T	Z	F	G	E	R	L	A	D
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Z	Z	J	A
---	---	---	---

R	M	S	T	A	O	N	G	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B	L	L	I	I	E
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H	W	T	E	I	A	N	M
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Reflections

What is your favourite type of Jazz music?

Who is your favourite Jazz artist?

Have you ever seen a live Jazz show?

What city is considered the birthplace of Jazz?

What do you think makes Jazz music special?

Trivia!

1. What city is considered the birthplace of jazz?
 - a. New Orleans
 - b. Kansas city
 - c. New York
 - d. Chicago

2. Who coined the term “Jazz”?
 - a. A music critic
 - b. A baseball player
 - c. An ornithologist
 - d. A pub owner

3. What was the first jazz record that was commercially released?
 - a. Livery Stable Blues
 - b. King of the Bungaloos
 - c. The Ragtime Volunteers Are Off to War
 - d. Cleopatra Had a Jazz Band

4. Jazz is characterized by_____?
 - a. Blue notes
 - b. Improvisation
 - c. Polyrhythms
 - d. All of these

5. What is sometimes referred to as the Queen of Jazz?
- a. Ella Fitzgerald
 - b. Aretha Franklin
 - c. Lena Horne
 - d. Billie Holiday
6. What instrument did Miles Davis play?
- a. Clarinet
 - b. Piano
 - c. Trumpet
 - d. Saxophone
7. According to scientists, what part of the brain do jazz musicians turn on when they improvise?
- a. Prefrontal cortex
 - b. Parietal lobe
 - c. Occipital lobe
 - d. Somatosensory cortex



8. What jazz soloist was known as “Yardbird”?
 - a. Lester Young
 - b. John Coltrane
 - c. Stan Getz
 - d. Charlie Parker

9. Which pianist was dismissed by jazz critic Philip Larkin as “the elephant on the keyboard”?
 - a. Thelonious Monk
 - b. Art Tatum
 - c. Herbie Hancock
 - d. Fats Waller

10. Which jazz trumpeter had to develop a new embouchure late in his career because of a mouth injury?
 - a. Chet Baker
 - b. Miles Davis
 - c. Louis Armstrong
 - d. Lee Morgan

Answers: 1. A / 2. B / 3. A / 4. D / 5. A / 6. C / 7. A / 8. D / 9. A / 10. A

Louis Armstrong- (1901- 1971)



Nicknamed “Satchmo,” “Pops,” and, eventually, “Ambassador Satch,” he was native to New Orleans, Louisiana. Prominent in the ‘20s, Louis Armstrong influenced countless musicians with a daring trumpet and unique vocal styles. A jazz trumpeter,

bandleader, and singer, he was well known for songs like “Star Dust,” “What a Wonderful World,” “Hello, Dolly,” and “La Vie En Rose.”

Louis was born August 4, 1901, in New Orleans, in a neighborhood so poor they called it “The Battlefield.” His childhood was difficult. His father, a factory worker, abandoned them soon after Louis was born. His mother often worked as a prostitute, leaving him with her mother. Armstrong had to leave school in 5th grade to get a job.

The Karnofskys gave young Louis a job delivering coal and collecting trash. They encouraged his singing and invited him home for meals.

Louis fired his stepfather's gun into the air during a New Year's celebration in 1912. He was then arrested and sent to the Colored Waif's Home for Boys, where he received music lessons on the cornet. In 1914, finally free, and he immediately began his life making music.

He still worked odd jobs hauling coal or selling newspapers, but he soon earned a reputation as a fine blues player. A great cornet player, Joe "King" Oliver, became Louis' mentor and occasionally used him as a sub.

In 1918, Louis married Daisy Parker, a local prostitute. Theirs was a stormy union full of arguments and violence. Louis adopted Clarence, his cousin's child because she died in childbirth. Clarence was mentally challenged from a head injury at an early age, so Louis took care of him for his entire life.

Meanwhile, Armstrong's musical reputation grew. He replaced Oliver in the most popular band in New Orleans, Kid Ory's band, in 1918.

In 1919, Louis started spending summers performing on riverboats with Fate Marable's band. That's where he honed his ability to read music and encountered other jazz legends, like Bix Beiderbecke and Jack Teagarden.

Armstrong was happy to stay in New Orleans, but in the summer of '22, he got a call from Oliver asking him to come to Chicago to join the Creole

Jazz Band as 2nd cornet. He accepted and was soon taking Chicago by storm with his remarkable fiery style and dazzling 2-cornet breaks with Oliver. The first recordings on April 5, 1923, with Oliver, earned him a solo on “Chimes Blues.”

Louis started dating Lillian Hardin, the pianist in the band. They married in 1924, but soon she expressed that she thought Oliver held back Armstrong’s career. She pushed to cut ties between her husband and his mentor and begged him to join Fletcher Henderson’s Orchestra. That was then the top African American dance band in New York City.

Armstrong did join Henderson in the autumn of 1924 and made his presence felt immediately with several solos introducing swing music to the band. Louis influenced Henderson and the arranger, Don Redman. His swinging vocabulary made its way into their arrangements, transforming Henderson’s band into the 1st real jazz big band.

But Armstrong’s southern background wasn’t a good mix with the other musicians’ urban, Northern mentality. They joked about Louis’ wardrobe and his accent. Plus, Louis was not allowed to sing because of fears that his rough vocalizations would not appeal to the sophisticated audiences.

Unhappy, in 1925, Louis left Henderson to go back to Chicago, where he played with his wife and her band at the Dreamland Café. Okeh Records in Chicago let Louis record with a band using his own name, *Louis Armstrong and His Hot Five*. He made over 60 records with the Hot Five between 1925 and 1928. The Hot Five eventually became the Hot Seven. Armstrong's virtuoso brilliance on these recordings transformed jazz from ensemble music to a soloist art. His solos on "Potato Head Blues" and "Cornet Chop Suey" changed jazz history with bold rhythmic choices, incredible high notes, and swinging phrases.

Plus, Louis started to sing on the recordings, popularizing the wordless "scat singing" with his extremely popular vocal on the 1926 recording, "Heebie Jeebies."

Hot Five and Hot Seven were strictly for recording. Armstrong performed without them at the Vendome Theater with Erskine Tate's orchestra, sometimes playing music with silent movies. It was in 1926 he switched from playing the cornet to the trumpet.

Art Prompt



Want to draw outside the lines? Turn this page over and create another Jazz masterpiece!

Matching Game! Jazz Songs

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. _____ | "What a Wonderful World" | A) Ella Fitzgerald |
| 2. _____ | "All Blues" | B) Miles Davis |
| 3. _____ | "A Night in Tunisia" | C) Duke Ellington |
| 4. _____ | "Joy Spring" | D) Louis Armstrong |
| 5. _____ | "These Foolish Things" | E) Max Roach |
| 6. _____ | "St. Thomas" | F) Dizzy Gillespie |
| 7. _____ | "Fly Me to the Moon" | G) Frank Sinatra |
| 8. _____ | "In a Sentimental Mood" | H) Glen Miller Orchestra |
| 9. _____ | "In the Mood" | I) Sonny Rollins |

Answers: 1. D / 2. B / 3. F / 4. E / 5. A / 6. I / 7. G / 8. C / 9. H

Fun Jazz Facts

1. Jazz actually started out as pop.
2. A Jazz performance is full of secret hand and body signals that the musicians use to communicate with.
3. The piano trio is the most common jazz configuration.
4. Jazz is linked to boosting people's creativity, productivity, relieving stress and increasing immunity.
5. Before the saxophone, the clarinet was much more popular in jazz music.
6. Jazz is one of the most hybrid forms of music.
7. Jazz became very popular across the United States in the 1920's when radios became a household item.
8. Louis Armstrong is considered a large influence in increasing the popularity of Jazz and became known as the ambassador of Jazz.
9. Jazz was very influential for introducing new dances like the Charleston, Black Bottom and the Trot.
10. "The Great Gatsby," was one of the first novels to introduce, "The Jazz Age" into a major novel.
11. Jazz came from a blend of African and European musical traditions.
12. Jazz actually has many different styles such as, New Orleans Jazz, Big Band, Brazilian Jazz, Swing and Dixieland.
13. The piano is used in some Jazz forms, as well as the violin and guitar.
14. No one really knows where the term, "Jazz" came from.

Categories

Name an item that fits in each category and starts with the corresponding letter!

	J	A	Z	Z
Name a Jazz song				
Name a Jazz musician				
Name a Jazz instrument				
Name a type of Jazz				
Name an influential Jazz movie				

Word Search

E	W	L	G	C	V	U	T	N	V	T	Q	P	R	V
F	G	A	J	B	T	R	O	M	B	O	N	E	P	W
B	O	N	N	M	S	F	S	B	W	N	R	S	U	B
K	M	L	I	B	J	I	M	W	X	R	Q	Q	G	B
I	I	Q	I	L	M	O	N	M	I	C	P	A	S	D
W	C	H	T	O	E	D	D	G	J	N	W	R	N	E
U	R	M	T	E	N	E	K	M	I	Y	G	M	A	R
D	O	C	H	R	E	A	F	T	E	N	D	S	E	Z
A	P	I	N	T	G	Q	I	E	Z	C	G	T	L	G
N	H	S	P	F	Y	D	D	P	M	C	I	R	R	M
C	O	U	N	M	E	H	K	M	M	C	E	O	O	N
E	N	M	X	H	Z	F	R	U	X	M	B	N	V	T
K	E	J	N	V	S	K	V	R	S	S	V	G	M	K
J	W	G	S	Q	G	E	Z	T	X	X	S	J	J	F

RHYTHM
VOICE
ARMSTRONG
PIANO
ORLEANS

SINGING
TROMBONE
DANCE
FEELING
MUSIC

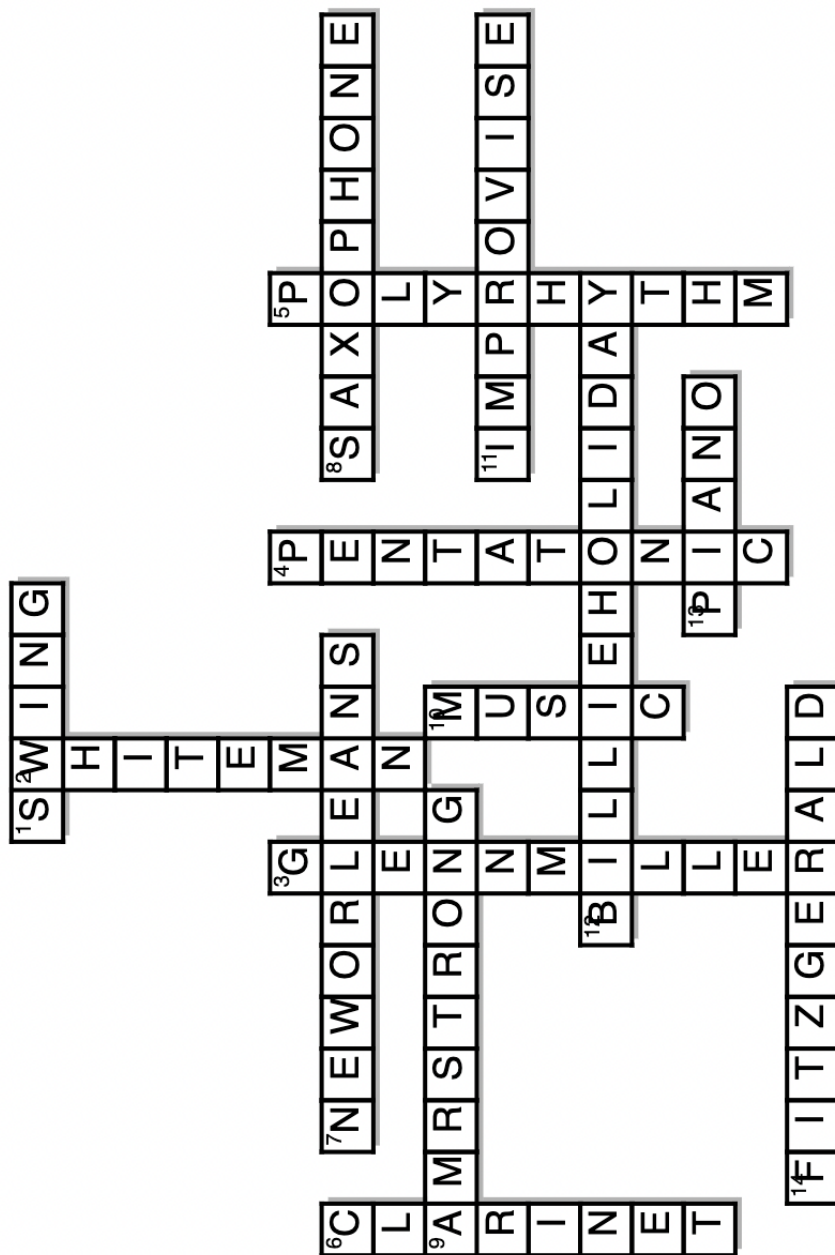
MICROPHONE
NOTES
JAZZ
SWING
TRUMPET



ANSWER KEY

Crossword Answers

Jazz



Sudoku Answers

6	4	8	7	5	3	9	1	2
2	9	3	6	8	1	4	7	5
5	1	7	2	9	4	6	3	8
9	8	4	5	3	2	7	6	1
7	5	1	9	4	6	8	2	3
3	6	2	8	1	7	5	9	4
4	2	5	3	6	9	1	8	7
1	3	9	4	7	8	2	5	6
8	7	6	1	2	5	3	4	9