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STUDENT HANDOUTS

You will use these materials below in the lessons. You can project these or you can make copies for students.

You may want to use the two sing-alongs in both the pre- and post-show lessons. You may also want to use the “What Do You Know?” questions in both lessons.

Lesson 1 (Pre-Assembly)

Music Styles

Similarities and Differences (optional)

What Do You Know?

“Sail Away Ladies” lyrics

“Sail Away Ladies” sheet music

“This Little Light of Mine” lyrics

“This Little Light of Mine” sheet music

Lesson 2 (Post-Assembly)

Listening Evaluation

Extra Review Sheet (optional)

Cinquain Poems

LESSON 1 **Music Styles**

TRACK 4:

Music Style: Moravian brass band music

Instruments Typically Used: brass instruments, such as trombones, trumpets, tubas

Time period: beginning in the mid 1700s

Area Historic Setting: Salem for special occasions, such as greeting important visitors

Historic Area Band: Salem Band—the longest continuously performing wind ensemble in the United States, established in 1771 and still performs in the Winston-Salem area

Sample Song: “Mit Freuden Zart” performed by Giannini Brass, a brass quintet based in Winston-Salem

TRACK 2:

Music Style: Old-time stringband

Instruments Typically Used: fiddle, banjo, guitar

Time Period: rooted in colonial days, by 1830s, old-time was popular dance music

Area Historic Settings: square dance or barn dance party on a farm

Historic Area Musician: Tommy Jarrell (1901 – 1985)

Sample Song: “Honeysuckle” performed by current-day area musician, Kirk Sutphin who lives in Walkertown and who, as a young man, learned to play the fiddle from Tommy Jarrell

TRACK 6:

Music Style: blues (Piedmont blues)

Instruments Typically Used: guitar, harmonica

Time period: popular in this state beginning around 1920s

Area Historic setting: downtown streets, especially during tobacco auction time and at house parties

Historic area musician: Blind Boy Fuller (1907 – 1941)

Sample Song: “Piedmont Girl,” an original composition performed by current-day Mocksville musician Mel Jones, who plays in a style similar to Blind Boy Fuller’s

LESSON 1
Music Styles (2)

TRACK 10:

Music Style: Jazz

Instruments Typically Used: upright bass, drums, trumpet, saxophone, piano

Time Period: popular in this area beginning around 1920s

Historic Setting in this area: music and dance clubs, mostly downtown

Historic Area Musician: John Coltrane (1926 – 1967)

Sample Song: “Theme for Alfreda,” an original composition performed by Winston-Salem native Joe Robinson, who plays traditional jazz similar to the style of jazz John Coltrane performed

TRACK 7:

Music Style: Gospel (African American)

Instruments Typically Used: vocals, piano, organ

Time Period: popular in this area beginning around 1920s

Area Historic Setting: churches

Historic Area Musician: Shirley Caesar (1938 -)

Sample Song: “Put Your Hand In Mine” performed by Winston-Salem native Bishop John Heath, who sang in a style similar to Shirley Caesar’s

TRACK 12:

Music Style: Bluegrass

Instruments Typically Used: vocals, guitar, banjo, fiddle, mandolin, upright bass

Time Period: performed in this area beginning around 1940s

Area Historic Setting: bluegrass conventions with music contests and prizes

Historic Area Musician: Doc Watson (1923 -)

Sample Song: “Using My Bible for a Roadmap,” performed by Dan River Boys from Stokes County, traditional bluegrass musicians from Stokes County

LESSON 1
Music Styles (3)

ONLINE: (“Dedicated to the One I Love” by the “5” Royales in on You-Tube.)

Music Style: Rhythm and Blues

Instruments Typically Used: vocals, drums, electric guitar, piano, trumpets, saxophone

Time period: early R&B performed in this area in the 1950s and 1960s

Historic Settings radio and records or in local auditoriums and dance halls performing for fans when back home from national tours

Historic Area Group: “5” Royales (performed 1952 – 1965)

Sample Song: “Dedicated to the One I Love” by the “5” Royales-available online

LESSON 1

Similarities and Differences- (Optional)

Moravian Brass:

Examples of similarities: brass instruments also commonly used in jazz

Examples of differences: unlike jazz, this has major scale, no syncopation

Jazz

Examples of similarities: has blues influences, blues scale often used; instrumental solos common, like in bluegrass

Examples of differences: more syncopation than Moravian

Old-Time Stringband

Examples of similarities: it has African-American influences (banjo came from Africa), it has major and minor keys (no blues key)

Examples of differences: unlike jazz and Moravian, no brass or woodwind instruments

Bluegrass

Examples of similarities: came from old-time stringband music, but faster; instrumental solos, like jazz; close harmonies, like R&B

Examples of differences: no brass or woodwinds families; major, minor, and blues keys

Blues

Examples of similarities: features stringed instruments, as does old-time stringband and bluegrass

Examples of differences: no woodwinds or brass families; blues scale; more syncopation than Moravian and classical

Gospel:

Examples of similarities: contains jazz and blues influences; more syncopation than Moravian; blues scale often used

Examples of differences: more syncopation than Moravian

R&B

Examples of similarities: has blues, African American gospel, and jazz influences; has close harmonies, like bluegrass

Examples of differences: unlike Moravian, has syncopation; has non-religious words, unlike gospel with its religious words

LESSON 1
What Do You Know?

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the correct answer.

1) In the town of Salem, now known as Old Salem, a brass band called the _____
played for George Washington in 1791.

- a) Stars and Stripes Band
- b) “5” Royales
- c) 26th NC Regimental Band
- d) Salem Band

2) The banjo originally came from _____.

- a) Africa
- b) North Carolina
- c) Europe
- d) China

3) _____ music was often played at barn dances and square
dances in the country.

- a) rhythm and blues
- b) Moravian
- c) old-time stringband
- d) blues

4) _____ was a famous old-time stringband musician from our
state.

- a) John Coltrane
- b) Tommy Jarrell
- c) Shirley Caesar
- d) Blind Boy Fuller

LESSON 1
What Do You Know? (continued)

5) 5) Bluesman _____ played on downtown streets in Durham and Winston-Salem.

- a) Blind Boy Fuller
- b) John Coltrane
- c) Tommy Jarrell
- d) George Washington

6) He played the blues in front of the _____ warehouses during auction time.

- a) blueberry
- b) furniture
- c) tobacco
- d) textile

7) _____ was a famous jazz musician from nearby High Point.

- a) Bill Clinton
- b) John Coltrane
- c) Thelonius Monk
- d) Count Bassie

8) A style of music that mixes jazz and blues with religious music is called _____.

- a) rhythm and blues
- b) folk
- c) country
- d) gospel

LESSON 1
What Do You Know? (continued)

9) A newer and faster style of old-time stringband music is called _____.

- a) country
- b) jazz
- c) punk
- d) bluegrass

10) A famous musician who plays bluegrass named _____ lived west of Winston-Salem.

- a) John Coltrane
- b) Allison Krauss
- c) Doc Watson
- d) Olive West

11) One of the most important rhythm and blues groups came from Winton-Salem; they were called the _____.

- a) Soul Stirrers
- b) “5” Royales
- c) The Beatles
- d) The Temptations

12) In the 1950s and 1960s, the “5” Royales had some of the top _____ hits in the United States.

- a) radio
- b) i pod
- c) TV
- d) internet

LESSON 1
“Sail Away Ladies”

(Students sing lyrics in italics.)

“As soon as I get my new house done,

Sail away ladies, sail away.

Give the old one to my son.

Sail away ladies, sail away.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Sail away ladies, sail away.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.,

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Sail away ladies, sail away.

Now hush little children, don’t you cry.

Sail away ladies, sail away.

You’ll be angels by and by.

Sail away ladies, sail away.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Sail away ladies, sail away.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Sail away ladies, sail away.

Now don’t you fret and don’t you frown.

Sail away ladies, sail away.

Dog on fleas is coming to town.

Sail away ladies, sail away.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Don’t you rock ‘em dy-dee-o.

Sail away ladies, sail away.

Chorus again

Sail away ladies, sail away”.

SAIL AWAY LADIES

INSTRUMENTAL INTRO

SONG

BREAK

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LESSON 1
“This Little Light of Mine”

(Students sing lyrics in italics.)

“I’m going to let it shine.
This little light of mine; I’m going to let it shine.
This little light of mine,
I’m going to let it shine.
Let it shine; let it shine; let it shine.

This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
Let it shine; let it shine; let it shine.

This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
Let it shine; let it shine; let it shine.

Everywhere I go (*speaking, not singing*)

Everywhere I go, I’m gonna let it shine.
Everywhere I go, I’m gonna let it shine.
Everywhere I go, I’m gonna let it shine.
Let it shine; let it shine; let it shine.

All in the morrow (*speaking, not singing*)

All in the morrow, I’m gonna let it shine.
All in the morrow, I’m gonna let it shine.
All in the morrow, I’m gonna let it shine.
Let it shine; let it shine; let it shine.

This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
Let it shine; let it shine; let it shine.

This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
This little light of mine, I’m gonna let it shine.
Let it shine; let it shine; let it shine”

CAROLINA MUSIC WAYS "OLD TIME RADIO SHOW"

THIS LITTLE LIGHT OF MINE

UNKNOWN

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff is a vamp starting with a chord of F, indicated by a bracket and the letter 'F' above it. The instruction 'VAMP UNTIL VOCAL ENTERS' is written above the staff. The second staff begins with a measure rest marked '3' and contains the lyrics 'THIS LITTLE LIGHT OF MINE I'M GONNA LET IT SHINE'. The third staff begins with a measure rest marked '7' and contains the same lyrics. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest marked '11' and contains the lyrics 'THIS LITTLE LIGHT OF MINE I'M GONNA LET IT SHINE LET IT SHINE LET IT SHINE LET IT SHINE FINE'. Chord symbols are placed above the notes: F above the first measure of the second staff; Bb above the first measure of the third staff; F above the last measure of the third staff; F above the first measure of the fourth staff; A7 above the second measure of the fourth staff; D-7 above the third measure of the fourth staff; G-7 above the first measure of the fifth staff; C7 above the second measure of the fifth staff; F above the third measure of the fifth staff; and C7 above the fourth measure of the fifth staff.

2. EVERY WHERE I GO

3. ALL IN THE MORROW

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LESSON 2
Listening Evaluation

Directions: Listen to each selection and select its music style.

1. Selection 1: _____

- a) Moravian
- b) old-time stringband
- c) jazz
- d) rhythm and blues

2. Selection 2: _____

- a) gospel
- b) jazz
- c) old-time stringband
- d) Rhythm & Blues

3. Selection 3: _____

- a) gospel
- b) blues
- c) old-time stringband
- d) rhythm & blues

4. Selection 4: _____

- a) jazz
- b) bluegrass
- c) old-time stringband
- d) Moravian

5. Selection 5: _____

- a) bluegrass
- b) Moravian
- c) gospel
- d) jazz

LESSON 2
Listening Evaluation (continued)

Selection 6: _____

- a) gospel
- b) Moravian
- c) old-time stringband
- d) bluegrass**

Selection 7: _____

- a) Moravian
- b) rhythm and blues**
- c) blues
- d) jazz

LESSON 2: Extra Review (optional)

1. Draw a line between the music style and the settings it was performed in the Winston-Salem area years ago:

jazz	square dance on a farm
blues	town of Salem
gospel	concert
Moravian	music club or dance hall downtown
bluegrass	tobacco auction houses downtown
rhythm & blues	church choir
old-time stringband	festival with prizes for competing musicians

2. Draw a line between the famous musician/group from this area and the music style they performed:

John Coltrane	bluegrass
Five Royales	old-time stringband
Tommy Jarrell	Moravian
Salem Band	gospel
Doc Watson	rhythm & blues
Blind Boy Fuller	jazz
Shirley Caesar	blues

3. Read the paragraph below. Then put the name of the music style (in bold) next to the correct date.

Settlers brought **Moravian brass** to North Carolina in the 1700s. By the 1830s, blacks and whites played what we now call **old-time music**. Many blacks switched to **blues** by the early 1900s. **Jazz** and **gospel** music became popular in the 1920s. Beginning in the 1940s, **bluegrass** made a splash in our state. In the 1950s, **rhythm and blues** was king.

1700s _____

1830s _____

1900s _____

1920s _____

1940s _____

1950s _____

LESSON 2

Cinquain Poems

A cinquain is a short poem that follows a set pattern. Here is the pattern followed by and example of a cinquain poem:

Pattern:

Line 1: A noun

Line 2: Two adjectives

Line 3: Three -ing words

Line 4: A phrase

Line 5: Another word for the noun

Example:

Spaghetti

Messy, spicy

Slurping, sliding, falling

Between my plate and mouth

Delicious

Poem by Cindy Barden