

THE HISTORY OF ROCK AND ROLL- PARENT KEY

Course Description:

In this half year elective course, students study rock and roll music beginning with its roots. Students listen to a variety of musical examples from the earliest popular music forms through the progression of contemporary rock and roll. They research the music, the people responsible for creating it, and the political and social motivation for the birth and evolution of rock and roll music. While one source is listed, students are expected to find credible, reliable, authentic, current sources with authority. They can use online sources and/or their local libraries. This may count as a Performing Arts Class or as a free choice elective class. It is intended for grades 9-12 (high school level).

For each slide, students need to:

- *Find valid sources*
- *Cite the sources for Show Notes*
- *Take notes*
- *Find or create graphics for the slide*
- *Write the necessary text for the slide*
- *Add audio clips as needed for the slide*
- *Write that part of the script*

Students should pace themselves (or you can create a calendar of due dates). To remain on track, the student should complete two slides per week. As the homeschool teacher, you should feel free to modify the curriculum to fit the needs of your learner and to meet any state requirements you may have.

You will make a slideshow as your culminating project. Each slide is worth 10 points and your final project is worth 100 points. Keep track of your sources; you will need a Show Notes slide with MLA format.

All answers for the key come from:

Peneny, D. (2019). *Rock and Roll Timeline*. [online] History-of-rock.com. Available at:

https://www.history-of-rock.com/rock_and_roll_timeline.htm

Please use this key as a guide and know that answers will vary based on what your student chooses to research within the parameter of each requirement/expectation.

slide 1

- **Make a cover/introduction slide** with your title (something like “The History of Rock and Roll”), a graphic, and your name.
- How did people start listening to recorded music? **Make a slide about Edison** with an audio clip of “Mary Had a Little Lamb” on phonograph.

1877

Thomas Edison invents the phonograph for playing back stored sounds. The first recording he makes is "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

What is a jukebox? When was it invented and by what company? **Make a slide about jukeboxes.**

1915

The Chicago Automatic Machine and Tool Company invents the jukebox that plays records (as opposed to the cylinder recordings type of player that had been around since 1889).

slide 3

When was the first jazz record issued? What song(s) were included? **Make a slide about the first jazz record. Include an audio clip in your slide.**

1917

In 1917, the first jazz record was issued in the U.S. when Nick LaRocca's Original Dixieland Jazz Band released "The Dixieland Jazz Band One-Step."

slide 4

What is a 78 rpm record? When was it introduced? **Make a slide about the 78 rpm record.**

1929

The 78 rpm record is introduced.

slide 5

What is an electric guitar, when was it invented, and by whom? **Make a slide about the electric guitar.**

1931

Adolph Rickenbacker invents the electric guitar

slide 6

Research the 1930's. **Make a slide about the 1930's. How did the music reflect the political and social events of the time period?**

1936

1. *Billboard* puts out its first record sales chart in 1936.
2. Bluesman Robert Johnson records his first record

1938

1. [Pete Johnson](#) and [Joe Turner](#) cut their first boogie records in Kansas City
2. Boom of boogie woogie in Chicago
3. Telefunken helps develop magnetic tape for use with tape recorders.
4. John Hammond's 'Spirituals to Swing' concert in NYC
5. Saxophonist [Louis Jordan](#) leaves Chick Webb's sax section to form his Tympany Five. This might well mark the beginnings of what we know as Rock and Roll

1939

Leo Mintz founds a record store in Cleveland, the "Record Rendezvous", specializing in black music

slide 7-13

Research the 1940's. **Make 7 slides about the 1940's (min= one slide per slide). How did the music reflect the political and social events of the time period?**

1942

1. Los Angeles bluesman T-Bone Walker incorporates jazz chords into the blues guitar with "I Got A Break Baby"
2. Savoy is founded in Newark (NJ) to promote black music

1943

[King Records](#) is founded in Cincinnati by Syd Nathan to record hillbilly. In 1946 adds race music.

1945

1. Les Paul invents "echo delay", "multi-tracking" and many other studio techniques
2. [Johnny Otis](#) assembles a combo for "Harlem Nocturne" that is basically a shrunk-down version of the big-bands of swing
3. Jules Bihari founds [Modern Records](#) in Los Angeles, specializing in black music

1946

1. Muddy Waters cuts the first records of Chicago's electric blues
2. Carl Hogan plays a powerful guitar riff on Louis Jordan's "Ain't That Just Like a Woman"
3. Lew Chudd founds [Imperial Records](#) in Los Angeles, specializing in black music
4. [Specialty Records](#) is founded by Art Rupe in Los Angeles to specialize in black popular music
5. Louis Jordan launches "jump blues" (rhythm and blues) with "Choo Choo Ch'Boogie "

1947

1. *Billboard* writer Jerry Wexler invents the term "rhythm and blues" for electric blues
2. [Roy Brown](#) writes and cuts "Good Rockin' Tonight" in Texas
3. [Chess Records](#) is founded in Chicago by two Polish-born Jews, Leonard and Phil Chessm to promote blues and later rhythm and blues
4. Ahmet Ertegun founds [Atlantic Records](#) in New York to promote black music at the border

between
jazz, rhythm and blues and pop

1948

1. Detroit R&B saxophonist Wild Bill Moore releases "We're Gonna Rock We're Gonna Roll"
2. John Lee Hooker records Boogie "Chillen" for Modern Records, a single, which topped the R&B charts in 1949.
3. Columbia introduces the 12-inch 33-1/3 RPM long-playing vinyl record
4. Homer Dudley invents the Vocoder (Voice Operated recorder)
5. Memphis' radio station WDIA hires Nat Williams, the first black disc jockey
6. The magazine *Billboard* introduces charts for "hillbilly" and "race" records

1949

1. [Fats Domino](#) cuts "The Fat Man," a new kind of boogie
2. Hank Williams' "Lovesick Blues" reaches the top of the country charts
3. Scatman Crothers cuts "I Want To Rock And Roll" (1949), with Wild Bill Moore on saxophone
4. RCA Victor introduces the 45 RPM vinyl record
5. Todd Storz of the KOWH radio station starts the Top 40 radio program
6. The *Billboard* chart for "race" records becomes the chart for "rhythm and blues" records
7. Aristocrat changes its name to Chess
8. Dewey Phillips (white) deejays race music show 'Red Hot and Blue' in Memphis (Delta blues, Chicago blues, boogie)

slides 14-22

Research the 1950's. **Make 9 slides about the 1950's** (min= one slide per slide). **How did the music reflect the political and social events of the time period?**

1951

1. The white Cleveland disc jockey [Alan Freed](#) decides to speculate on the success of Leo Mintz's store and starts a radio program, *Moondog Rock'n'Roll Party*, that broadcasts black music to an audience of white teenagers
2. The first rock and roll record, Ike Turner's Rocket 88, is released
3. The first juke-box that plays 45 RPM records is introduced
4. Howling Wolf and Joe Turner popularize the "shouters"
5. Gunter Lee Carr cuts the dance novelty "We're Gonna Rock "

1952

1. [Bill Haley](#) Saddlemen become the Comets
2. Bob Horn's *Bandstand TV program* airs from Philadelphia every slideday afternoon
3. The Cleveland disc jockey Alan Freed (aka Moondog) organizes the first rock and roll concert, the *Moondog Coronation Ball*
4. Les Paul invents the first solid-body electric guitar, named the 'Les Paul', for the Gibson Guitar Company
5. Sam Phillips founds [Sun Records](#) and declares "If I could find a white man who sings with the Negro feel, I'll make a million dollars"
6. [Charles Brown's](#) "Hard Times" is the first hit by Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller to enter the charts
7. [Little Richard's](#) first records released

1953

1. Bill Haley's "Crazy Man Crazy" is the first rock and roll song to enter the *Billboard* charts
2. The Orioles' "Crying in the Chapel" is the first black hit to top the white pop charts

3. Leo Fender invents the Stratocaster guitar
4. Sam Phillips records the first [Elvis Presley](#) record in his Sun studio of Memphis using two recorders to produce an effect of "slapback" audio delay
5. The black market constitutes 5.7% of the total American market for records
6. [Vee-Jay Records](#) is founded in Indiana, is owned by James and Vivian Bracken, specializing in black music
7. Elvis Presley makes his first (private) recordings

1954

1. Boom of Doo Wop
2. Bill Haley's "Rock Around the Clock" is the first rock song used in a movie soundtrack
3. The record companies switch from 78 RPMs to 45 RPMs
4. Japanese electronic company TTK (later Sony) introduces the world's first transistor radio
5. [Ray Charles](#) forms his band
6. In 1954, Big Joe Turner recorded the original version of the 1950s hit, Shake, Rattle and Roll.
7. [Johnny Cash](#) forms the Tennessee Two with Luther Perkins and Marshall Grant,

1955

1. [Chuck Berry](#) cuts his first rock and roll records, the first ones to have the guitar as the main instrument, and invents the descending pentatonic double-stops (the essence of rock guitar)
2. Bo Diddley invents the "hambone" rhythm
3. The Chordettes and the [Chantels](#) are the first girl-groups
4. Ray Charles creates "soul" music with "I Got A Woman," a secular adaptation of an old gospel
5. [Ace Records](#) is formed by Johnny Vincent in New Orleans, specializing in black music
6. *The Blackboard Jungle* is released featuring Bill Haley and His Comets "(We're Gonna) Rock Around the Clock"
7. RCA signs Elvis Presley
8. The [Everly Brothers](#) make their first studio recordings
9. Alan Freed's Rock 'n' Roll Ball" draws huge, half-white audience
10. [Carl Perkins](#) records "Blue Suede Shoes"
11. Sales of 45 rpm records finally outsold 78s.

1956

1. Colonel Tom Parker signed on as Elvis Presley's manager
2. Heartbreak Hotel starts Presley-mania
3. Presley's first film, *Love Me Tender*
4. The rock 'n' roll music of white rockers is called "[rockabilly](#)" (rock + hillbilly)
5. Screamin Jay Hawkins' "I Put A Spell On You" introduces voodoo into rock'n'roll
6. [Wanda Jackson](#) is the "Queen of Rockabilly"
7. The popularity of rock and roll causes the record industry to boom and allows independent labels to flourish
8. In impromptu recording session occurs at Sun Studios with the million dollar quartet consisting of Jerry Lee Lewis, Carl Perkins, Elvis Presley and Johnny Cash
9. Elektra pioneers the "compilation" record, containing songs by different musicians
10. [Buddy Holly](#) had his first official recording session in 1956. It was held in Nashville at producer Owen Bradley's, Barn Studio.
11. Brenda Lee signs a recording contract at the age of 11, after five years of singing professionally
12. [Gene Vincent](#) made his first appearance on national TV by performing on *The Perry Como Show*
13. [American Bandstand](#) first aired on nationwide TV

1957

1. Chuck Berry releases "School Day" and "Rock and Roll Music"
2. Golden Age of the [teen-idols](#)
3. Link Wray's Rumble invents the "fuzz-tone" guitar sound
4. Buddy Holly recorded, That'll Be the Day, at a Norman Petty's New Mexico studio.
5. *Billboard* begins the *Hot 100* singles chart
6. Buddy Holly and [Sam Cooke](#) made their first appearances on the same *The Ed Sullivan*

Show

1958

1. Elvis is drafted into the Army
2. Carl Perkins left Sun Records in 1958, becoming the first big rockabilly artist on the Columbia label.
3. Golden age of instrumental rock
4. [Eddie Cochran](#) overdubs all instruments and vocals on "Summertime Blues" and "C'mon Everybody "
5. Lowman Pauling invents guitar distortion and feedback on the Five Royales' "The Slummer"
6. RCA introduces the first stereo long-playing records
7. [Don Kirshner](#) opens offices at the Brill Building
8. David Seville's "The Witch Doctor" and the Tokens' "Tonite I Fell In Love" are the first novelty hits
9. Bobby Freeman's "Do You Wanna Dance" begins the "dance craze"
10. [Stax Records](#) is founded in Memphis to promote black music
11. Little Richard quit rock and roll in 1958 to attend Bible college.
12. [Dion and The Belmonts](#) and [Laurie Records](#) both had their first hit when the band's, "I Wonder Why," made the *Top 40*
13. [Jerry Lee Lewis](#) had 34 of his 37 concert dates in the U.K. cancelled in 1958 when it was discovered that his new bride with him was also his 13 year old cousin.
14. Buddy Holly makes his final studio recordings " It Doesn't Matter Any More," "Moondreams," " Raining In My Heart" and "True Love Ways"
15. The [Dick Clark Show](#) TV Show began

1959

1. Rick Hall founds the *FAME* studios in Muscle Shoals, Alabama
2. [The Drifters](#): "There Goes My Baby" introduces Latin rhythm to pop music
3. [Berry Gordy](#) founds Tamla-Motown in Detroit to release pop-oriented soul records
4. 600 million records are sold in the USA
5. Buddy Holly dies at 22 in a plane crash
6. Since 1955, the US market share of the four "majors" has dropped from 78% to 44%, while the market share of independent record companies increased from 22% to 56%
7. Since 1955, the US market has increased from 213 million dollars to 603 million, and the market share of rock and roll has increased from 15.7% to 42.7%

slide 23-27

Make 5 slides about the 1960's. How did the music reflect the political and social events of the time period?

1960

1. Elvis appears on the *Ed Sullivan Show* following his release from the Army.
2. Twist is the biggest dance-craze in the year of the dance-crazes
3. Larry Parnes, Britain's most famous impresario, arranges a show for the Silver Beatles in Liverpool
4. Sam Cooke signed with RCA Records in 1960, bringing his hits on Keen Records with him
5. [The Shirelles](#): "Will You Love Me Tomorrow" coins a form of romantic multi-part vocal harmonies
6. The British producer Joe Meek uses the recording studio like an instrument for "I Hear a New World "
7. Eddie Cochran dies at 22
8. Ray Charles has his first #1 hit "Georgia On My Mind "

1961

1. [Dick Dale](#) uses the term "surfing" to describe his instrumental rock and roll
2. Stax begins to produce soul records in Memphis

3. The Peppermint Lounge opens in New York
4. [Roy Orbison](#) has his first number #1 hit, "Running Scared"
5. [Phil Spector](#) and partner Lester Sill released the "Oh Yeah Maybe Baby" on their new label [Philles](#)

1962

1. The [Supremes](#) first recordings are released.
2. [James Brown](#) record his famous *Live At the Apollo* album

1963

1. [Surf music](#) rules the airwaves
2. Little [Stevie Wonder](#) recorded his first #1 hit, "Fingertips – Pt. 2,"

1965

1. Alan Freed, the man who gave rock 'n' roll its name, died in 1965 at the early age of 43

slide 28

Research and **create a slide about rock music from the 1970's. How did the music reflect the political and social events of the time period?**

slide 29

Research and **create a slide about rock music from the 1980's. How did the music reflect the political and social events of the time period?**

slide 30

Research and **create a slide about rock music from the 1990's. How did the music reflect the political and social events of the time period?**

slide 31

Research and **create a slide about modern day rock music. How did the music reflect the political and social events of the time period?**

slides 32-35

Practice your presentation. Add transitions. Polish your slides. Add your Show Notes slide. Meet with your teacher about your progress. Ask any questions you may have.

Final Assignment

Present your slide show to several people including your teacher.

Extra credit:

Write a one page reflection paper on what you learned, what you liked, what was confusing, and what you would do differently if you took this course again.

Teacher's suggested grading system for this course:

Assignment Topic	Points Earned	Possible Points
Cover slide and slide 1 (cover slide and Edison slide, jukebox)		20
Slide 2 (jukebox slide)		10
Slide 3 (jazz record slide)		10
Slide 4 (78 rpm record slide)		10
Slide 5 (electric guitar slide)		10
Slide 6 (1930's slide)		10
Slides 7-13 (7 slides about 1940's)		70
Slides 14-22 (9 slides about the 1950's)		90
Slides 23-27 (5 slides about the 1960's)		50
Slides 28 - slide about the 1970's		10
Slides 29- slide about the 1980's		10
Slides 30- slide about the 1990's		10
Slides 31- slide about modern day rock music		10
Slides 32- 35 Touch base with student regarding practicing, polishing, adding transitions, and creating a Show Notes page. If student is up-to-date each slide, give the student 10 points per slide.		40
<p>Presentation Day (Final Slide Show Grade)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 possible points broken down as follows: • Well-researched with accurate Show Notes - information is accurate and in student's own words (40 pp) • Well-organized (in chronological order) (10 pp) • Smooth transitions between slides (10 pp) • Creative (pictures, audio clips, etc.) (10 pp) • Avoids spelling and grammar errors (10 pp) • Presentation is professional and student articulates well. Volume is excellent and inflection works well to enhance the presentation. (10 pp) • Student considers the audience and genre (informs or entertains). (10pp) • Extra Credit Opportunity: GIVE THE STUDENT 10 points of extra credit if he/she completed a one page reflection paper. 	(could be up to 110)	100
Total		460 pp
<p>Divide student points earned by 460 to determine final grade.</p> <p>90-100 % = A</p> <p>80-89 % = B</p> <p>70-79 % = C</p>		

60-69% = D

Lower than 60%= student has two slides to fix the work or add the missing work in order to improve his/her overall grade (Regrade after 2 slides/after corrections are made.)