

Parent and Kid Corner

MATCH EACH ARTIST WITH THE SONG heard at the concert.

CIRCLE the names of some popular 1950s and '60s rock-and-roll artists whose music you will hear at the concert.

Which songs do the adults in your family remember?

What were their favorite songs as teenagers?

ARTISTS & RECORDINGS MATCH-UP

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Elvis Presley | Kansas City |
| Bill Haley and the Comets | Why Do Fools Fall in Love |
| Frankie Lymon and the Teenagers | Lollipop |
| Wilbert Harrison | Hound Dog |
| Patsy Cline | That'll Be the Day |
| Chordettes | Loco-Motion |
| Little Eva | Rock Around the Clock |
| Leslie Gore | Twist and Shout |
| Beatles | It's My Party |
| Buddy Holly and the Crickets | Got a Lot of Rhythm in My Soul |

CIRCLE THE ROCK AND ROLL STARS

Elvis Presley	O H Y E R I L R L R Y S E E C
Bill Haley	M L L L S S C H I V E I Y S D
Comets	H H Y L D S E E T T L B P P T
Frankie Lymon	S S C R I C K E T S S I R E A
Teenagers	L T E R O G Y E L S E L T C N
Wilbert Harrison	H B E L L N D A E R R L Y L E
Patsy Cline	L U N M T R H I E B P H K N C
Chordettes	G D I M O A E L V E S A C K R
LittleEva	C D L H E C E L A E I L I S L
Lesley Gore	P Y C E E C L B S K V E E R K
Beatles	C H Y F R A N K I E L Y M O N
Buddy Holly	N O S I R R A H T R E B L I W
Crickets	D L T E E N A G E R S E R I C
	H L A M E E E B S E S E S H I
	R Y P E A E I Y R A L E M L O



ANSWER KEY for The Instruments bonus question and Artists & Recordings Match-Up

The Instruments bonus answer is the piano.
 Artists & Recordings Match-Up: Rock Around the Clock (Bill Haley and the Comets); Why Do Fools Fall in Love (Frankie Lymon and the Teenagers); Kansas City (Wilbert Harrison); Got a Lot of Rhythm in My Soul (Patsy Cline); Hound Dog (Elvis Presley); That'll Be the Day (Buddy Holly and the Crickets); Lollipop (Chordettes); Loco-Motion (Little Eva); It's My Party (Leslie Gore); Twist and Shout (The Beatles).

Teacher Guides and Activity Pages are available for downloading at www.KupferbergCenter.org/revelations

REVELATIONS is made possible thanks to generous support from the Milton and Sally Avery Arts Foundation, Harkness Foundation for Dance, The Kupferberg Foundation, and the Max and Selma Kupferberg Family Foundation. This program is supported, in part, by public funds from the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs, in partnership with the City Council. Public funds are also provided by Queens Borough President Helen M. Marshall, Councilmember Jim Gennaro, and New York State Senator Toby Ann Stavisky.



REVELATIONS: Arts Education for Young People is presented by Kupferberg Center Performances, Queens College, CUNY.

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Visit us at www.KupferbergCenter.org/revelations



STUDENT GUIDE

Rave On!
The Roots of Rock and Roll



ABOUT THE PERFORMANCE

The term “Rave On” is the title of a Buddy Holly song. “Rave” is a term still used today to describe music and dance parties.

Rock and Roll is a term used to describe music that was popular among young people your age way back in the 1950s and '60s. You might think of it as “oldies” music—but the fact is, rock and roll inspired the sounds and rhythms of the music

you and your friends listen to and dance to today. At Colden Auditorium, the musical group, Squeaky Clean, will play some rock-and-roll hits. They will also use images, animated graphics, sound effects, and video clips to trace the roots of rock and roll and help us understand how this music was part of the history of that era. If you love rock—wait until you hear rock and roll!

THE TEEN REVOLUTION



The word “teenager” was coined in the 1950s—the period we call the baby boomer generation. After two world wars and a depression, life in America was easier, and there were more

choices for young people. Instead of joining the work force, the army, or getting married right after high school, teens were now encouraged to go to college. With more freedom, a rich social life, and money to spare, they began choosing their own styles of dress, their own types of dance, and their own music. Music hits began being written and performed by teenagers, for teenagers of America. The teenager revolution had begun.



Teens making music in Brill building and at Motown records.

Recording companies sprang up in Memphis, Detroit, New York, and Los Angeles. Hopeful teens who had written songs would hang around the recording studios, hoping to get a break. Some of them would succeed.

THE PULSE OF THE NATION

Prior to the 1950s, racial segregation affected all areas of American life. Racial barriers began to fall in the '50s thanks to landmark decisions by the Supreme

Court, but music also played a role. White teens embraced the jumped up, electrified R&B popular among young African Americans, and in general, young people didn't much care about the race of the singer. The '50s began a historic era of social change that led to anti-war protests, civil rights marches, and women's liberation during the 1960s. The pop music of that decade reflected the spirit of change that was “blowing in the wind.”

THE ROOTS

The roots of rock and roll began in the southern states, where the slave trade was concentrated and commerce with overseas markets grew. Over time, traditional African drumming and singing became blues and gospel music. Traditional European folk tunes brought by settlers and traders eventually became country music. These genres of music contributed to the sounds and rhythms of American rock and roll.

THE BEAT

The first transformation of the music was its beat. The beat became quicker and often syncopated. The blues became “jump blues;” gospel became rhythm & blues (R&B); country became rockabilly. Together, their elements made up rock and roll. This was music to dance to, with all the energy and enthusiasm a teenager can bring.



THE LYRICS

Rock-and-roll lyrics were inspired by the feelings of teenagers. For example, the song, “It's My Party” by Leslie Gore tells the story of the singer's boyfriend finding another girl on the night of her own birthday party. She sings:

*It's my party, and I'll cry if I want to
Cry if I want to, cry if I want to
You would cry too if it happened to you.*



Leslie Gore

What songs do you listen to that tell a story?

THE INSTRUMENTS

Match the instruments of the 1950s from their acoustic beginnings to their electric counterparts below.

ACOUSTIC



ELECTRONIC



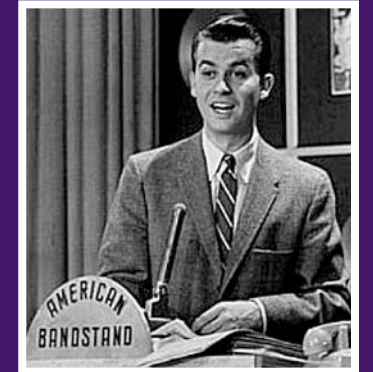
BONUS QUESTION

Which **acoustic** instrument had the double job of playing notes and keeping the beat?

The answer is in the Answer Key box on the back page.














THE DANCE

“American Bandstand” was a popular television show created and emceed by Dick Clark. It showcased all the new teenage dance crazes, and teenagers reviewed the new recordings of the week. A popular critique was “It has a good beat. You can dance to it.”



Technology Timeline Over the decades, advances in technology made it easier for people to play and hear music. From the earliest recordings of a single voice, sound engineers can now record on multitracks with layered sounds. From large, unwieldy phonographs, we now use tiny MP3 players to listen to recordings. What do you envision as the next big invention in recording or listening to music?

Check out this timeline to see how technology has changed over the years.

1890s	1900s	1920s	1940s	1950s	1960s	1980s	1990s
Cylinder phonograph player	Gramophone player	Carbon microphone	Vinyl record	Reel-to-reel tapes	Electronic microphone	Compact Disc (CD)	MP3 players
							
		Orthophonic record player	Home record player		Cassette tapes	Portable CD player	
							
					Portable record player		
							

For more information, visit these two websites:

www.recording-history.org

Click on “technology.”

www.historyofpa.co.uk

Click on “history of public address,” then on the picture of a microphone.