

The graphic features a vibrant red background with geometric shapes in dark blue and light yellow. It includes icons for a trumpet, a saxophone, musical notes, and piano keys. The text 'JAZZ PRESENTATION' is centered in white, with 'JAZZ' on the top line and 'PRESENTATION' on the bottom line. A teal horizontal bar is positioned below the text.

JAZZ PRESENTATION

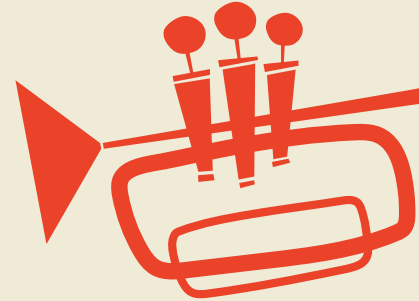
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INTRODUCTION TO JAZZ

- Jazz is a music genre originated in the African-American communities of New Orleans, United States. It is characterised by complex harmony, swinging rhythms and a heavy emphasis on improvisation.
- There are lots of types of Jazz such as:
- Early jazz: the earliest form of jazz came to be the in the late 1800s/very early 1900s
- Swing: swing also called “ Big Band” is characterised by a forward propulsion imparted for each note by the players. Other examples include Bebop, Hard bop, Post bop/ Non free, Cool, Free and Fusion.
- Infact, the word jazz comes from the slang word “jasm” which originally meant energy, vitality, spirit and pep.

LOUIS ARMSTRONG

Louis Armstrong was born in New Orleans Louisiana on August 4 1901. He grew up in the poor part of a city where conditions were so rough that it was called "The Battleground". As a child, life was hard and tough for Louis. His father wasn't around and his mother couldn't take care of him. He lived with his grandmother or his uncle most of the time.



CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

In 1922 Armstrong moved to Chicago to join Joe Oliver's Creole jazz band. It was the start of the "Roaring twenties" and Chicago was becoming the home of jazz. Armstrong began to make a name for himself as one of the best horn players around. He developed a unique style and played amazing solos that people loved to hear. A few years later, Armstrong moved to New York City where he played in the Fletcher Henderson Orchestra. It was during this time that he switched from playing the cornet to the trumpet. Eventually, Louis ended up moving back in Chicago. He started his own band and made many recordings. He was a famous musician and also became a singer and had a unique gravelly sounding voice that people died for.

INFLUENCER



Louis Armstrong music was so influential that many scholars, critics and fans call him the first great jazz soloist. Armstrong's influence extended far beyond jazz; the energetic, swinging rhythmic, momentum of his playing was a major influence on every genre of American popular music.



INTERESTING

AWARDS

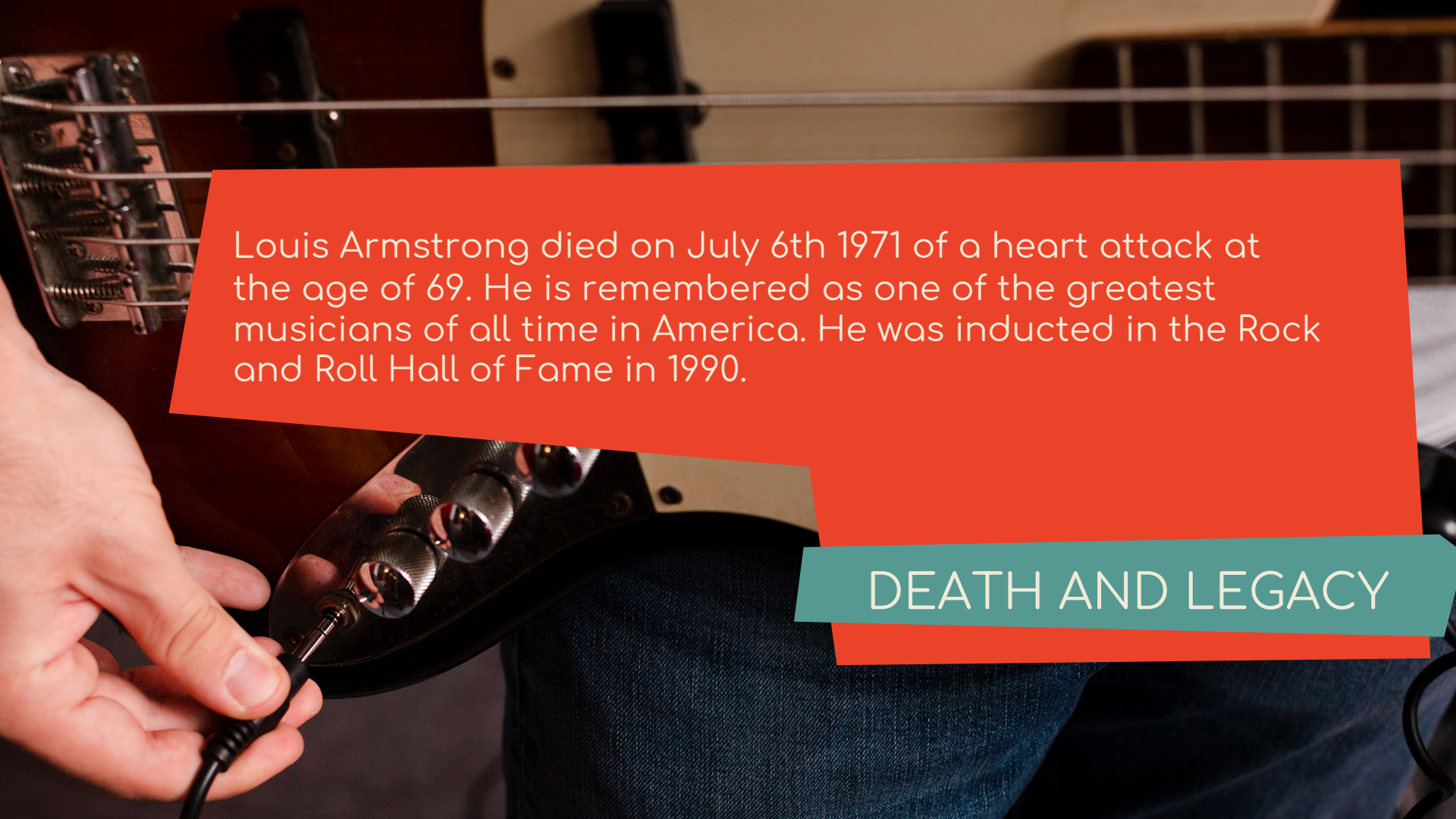
11 of his recordings have been into the Grammy Hall Of Fame.

TOP SONGS

He had 19 top ten songs including a number 1 hit "Hello Dolly!"

FAMILY

He was married 4 times but didn't have any children.



Louis Armstrong died on July 6th 1971 of a heart attack at the age of 69. He is remembered as one of the greatest musicians of all time in America. He was inducted in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1990.

DEATH AND LEGACY



ELLA FITZGERALD

EARLY YEARS

Born on April 15, 1917, in Newport News Virginia. She was the daughter of Williams Fitzgerald and Temperance. After two and half years Ella was born, Temperance and her new partner named Joseph Da Silva moved to Yonker New York for a better life.

Her half sister, Frances Da Silva was born in 1923. By 1925 Ella and her family moved to nearby School Street. She began her education at the age of 6 and was an outstanding student. In 1932 when Fitzgerald was 15, her mother died from injuries sustained in a car accident. Her stepfather took care of her until she moved to Harlem to live with her aunt.

DIFFICULT TIMES



Ella's biographer Stuart Nicholson describes of ill treatment by her stepfather. Ella began skipping school and her grades suffered. She worked as a lookout and with a mafia affiliated numbers runner. She never talked publicly about this time in her life. When the authorities caught up with her, she was placed in the Colored Orphan Asylum in Riverdale.



CAREER

As a child, Ella wanted to become a dancer, but it all changed when she participated in a Amateur contest in 1934 at the Apollo Theatre and sang in a style influenced by Connee Boswell, a jazz vocalist, and won first prize. The following year, Ella joined The Chick Webb Orchestra; Webb became the teenage Fitzgerald's guardian when her mother died. She made her first recording "Love and kisses" in 1935 and her hit "A tisket, a tisket" followed in 1938. After Webb's death in 1939, she led his band until it broke up in 1942. Ella then soloed in cabarets and theaters and toured internationally with pop and jazz stars Benny Goodman, Louis Armstrong, The Mills Brothers...



FACTS

Ella was the first African American woman to win a Grammy

AWARDS

Ella lost both of her legs due to diabetes

HEALTH
ISSUES

One of her famous songs came from a nursery rhyme

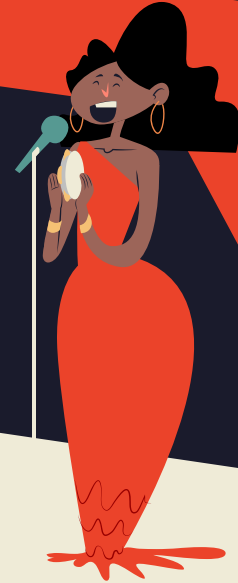
SONG

DEATH

Ella Fitzgerald died in her house from a stroke on June 15 1996, at the age of 79. A few hours after her death, the Playboy Jazz Festival was launched at the Hollywood Bowl. In tribute the marquee read "Ella we will miss you"



COMPARISON



SIMILARITIES

- Ella and Louis were both African American and had lived a tough childhood. Some similarities they both have in common are
- They both have received many Grammy awards,
- They are the two legends of all time who influenced many pop singers that we have today such as Adele and Lady Gaga.
- Louis Armstrong's trumpet skills:



DIFFERENCES

Louis Armstrong's style of music is described as: Lots of improvisation and the powerful swing he brought to everything he sang loosen up to the more formal style he is also known for master jazz trumpeter because he is amazing at playing instruments especially the trumpet and the cornet.

Ella on the other hand has is known for her vocal and improvisation skill she is also one of the most respected scat and improvisational jazz singing that uses syllables and sound instead of words.



COLLABORATIONS

The collaboration between Ella Fitzgerald and Louis Armstrong have attracted much attention over these years. The artists were both widely known icons not just areas of big band jazz and swing music but across the 20th century popular music in general. The two African American musicians produced three official releases together in “Ella and Louis” (1956), “Ella and Louis again” (1957) and “Porgy and Bess “ (1959)

