Name:

Date:

School:

Facilitator:

1.09 The Blues and W.C Handy

# Refer to the information that you learned in this lesson to complete the following questions in Part 1 and Part 2.

# Part 1: Blues

1. The blues developed after the Civil War by African-Americans who were newly freed      .
2. about African-Americans troubles and hardships was an important feature of blues music.
3. The       that are used to play the blues include the harmonica, guitar, saxophone, piano, trumpet, trombone, string (double) bass and drums.
4. A       is two or more notes played at the same time to create harmony.
5. Blues music usually sounds      .
6. The blues that developed after the Civil War were known as the       blues.
7. Early country blues were usually sung by       person accompanied by a harmonica and a guitar or banjo.
8. One really fine example of the country blues is a song by Elizabeth Cotton called “     .”
9. Even with the help of      , many early country blues musicians never gained the recognition they deserved.
10. The       blues brought the blues to the forefront of the American scene and a rich African-American musical tradition to the public’s attention.
11. The musical form of the blues (in letters) is      .
12. The       section of the blues form (first, second, or third) sounds different from the others.
13. The basic blues form contains       measures.
14. The blues influenced a variety of other genres and became the fundamental root of       and      .

# Part 2: W.C. Handy

1. W.C. Handy born in a small log cabin in      , Alabama, on November 16, 1873.
2. W.C Handy’s parents were former      .
3. W.C Handy’s father was a       in a local congregation.
4. Handy’s father did not want his son to be a      , but Handy secretly followed his dreams.
5. A       is a brass instrument similar to the trumpet but smaller in size and a more mellow tone quality. Handy saved his money to buy one of these.
6. In 1892, W.C Handy spent time in      , Alabama.
7. While living in Alabama he organized the       Quartet and taught music lessons.
8. W.C Handy traveled to the       in Chicago in 1893 to play the cornet.
9. After Handy left Chicago he even returned to Alabama in 1900 to serve as the       at Alabama A&M University.
10. In 1902, while traveling through      , W.C. Handy heard a style of music performed by local self-taught musicians that he described as "haunting.” This style of music was later called the blues.
11. W.C. Handy spent the remainder of his life composing and promoting the blues to a worldwide audience through his company,       Music Company.
12. W.C. Handy's first hit "     " was released in 1912.

1. In 1917, W.C. Handy moved his music business to      . His business is still owned and operated by members of his family.
2. W.C Handy continued to publish and promote new music until his death from       in 1958.
3. W.C. Handy is called the “      of the      .”
4. W.C Handy’s full name was      .