

**1. Key blues terms**

1	<b>Slavery</b>	Where people are forced to work for no financial benefit, often in terrible conditions.
2	<b>Slaves</b>	People who worked people without pay, these people invented the blues.
3	<b>Slave trade</b>	The buying and selling of slaves from Africa to other parts of the world.
4	<b>12 bar blues</b>	A chord pattern that lasts for 12 bars and is repeated over and over again to create a piece of blues music.
5	<b>Blues scale</b>	A set of notes that is used in the blues to give it its characteristic sound. In C, this is C, Eb, F, G and Bb.
6	<b>Flattened note</b>	A note in a scale that has been flattened (made lower) compared to normal. In blues the 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> degrees a flattened.

**2. Blues music composition and performance terms**

1	<b>Primary chords</b>	The three most important chords that a key is constructed with. They are built from the 1 <sup>st</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> note of the scale. In C major, this would be C, F and G.
2	<b>C major chord</b>	A happy sounding chord using the notes C, E and G
3	<b>F major chord</b>	A happy sounding chord using the notes F, A and C
4	<b>G major chord</b>	A happy sounding chord using the notes G, B and D.
5	<b>Seventh chord</b>	A chord that has the seventh note of that scale added, for example a C7 chord would have C, E, G and Bb in it, where Bb is the 7 <sup>th</sup> .

**3. Key Vocab - Musical elements**

1	<b>Melody</b>	The main tune, played on instruments or sung.
2	<b>Chords</b>	Two or more notes played at once.
3	<b>Triad</b>	A chord with 3 notes in.
4	<b>Bass line</b>	The lowest part in music, provides the harmonic structure of the music.
5	<b>Improvisation</b>	Making music up on the spot.
6	<b>Chord sequence</b>	A pattern of chords used in music.
7	<b>Syncopation</b>	A rhythmic effect where the music lands on the off beat.
8	<b>Swing</b>	A rhythmic device to give the music a relaxed feel by making a group of two quavers have one long quaver, followed by a short one.
9	<b>Dynamics</b>	The volume of the music
10	<b>Texture</b>	How the instruments are combined, for example monophonic, homophonic, melody and accompaniment.
11	<b>Instrumentation/Timbre</b>	The instruments used to create the music, and how they are played.
12	<b>Tempo</b>	The speed of the music.
13	<b>Major Key</b>	A group of notes that generally sound happy when used together.
14	<b>Minor key</b>	A group of notes that generally sound sad when used together.

**Other musical styles linked to this: Lots of these techniques are used in both TV and radio adverts, and also in film music.**