**Rhodes/Juniors Research Assignment 2017**

**Objective**: research, write a paper, and present (your group will present your information to the class) on an individual musician or group from the 50’s, 60’s, 70’s, 80’s, or 90’s (there will be no overlapping in the class).

I have given you quite a list, so it shouldn’t be an issue.

Your group needs an **OUTLINE** of how you are going to tackle your artist/group before you begin so that you have some direction for your research. **This is due on at the end of class.** The outline doesn’t need to be crazy-detailed, but I want to see something based on the research your group has done during the class, and you need to include your thesis. Here are some **things you should address**:

Biographical information: a of background information about your artist/group (similar to text book)

Historical information: dates, time period, etc. - what was going on and how it impacted the musician/group

Famous music: titles, why is had such an impact, what makes it unique, etc.

**Research:** Use databases that the district pays for (these have been shown to you several times) and those weird things in the library called books.

You will include a **“Works Cited” page** and **Internal documentation/citations**,

giving credit where credit is due. If you steal, plagiarize, copy, or paraphrase

without acknowledging your source, **You will get A ZERO.**

*Additional information (library resources and how to access, how to use MLA, how to*

*incorporate information, etc) and examples are on Edmodo where they have been all year.*

You must have a minimum of three sources, and one must be a hard-copy book.

**1. RESEARCH: Each person will collect research from at least one source and place it in a word**

**document with an MLA heading and the citation for the source(s).**

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2. Paper: **two to three pages in length, double-spaced**, **12 pt. font** (print), with an i**ntroduction that**

**includes a thesis,** a **conclusion that adds to the paper** (summing things up), and MLA format.

You will submit a hard-copy to me and an electronic one to [**http://www.turnitin.com**](http://www.turnitin.com)**.**

3. Presentation: You/your group will share your information via some form of media.

Read over the following and select your artist/group. You will have to research on your own to select for the 90’s

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| **The 1950's** were a time of changes and the music of the decade both reflected the cultural changes that were happening while still holding on to the societal norms of the past. Following the detrimental effects of World War II, the United States was about to embark on a musical journey that would change the face of music for decades to come. Racial tensions were being strained with the beginning of the civil rights movement and music reflected many of those tensions. Rhythm & Blues (R&B) and Rock 'n' Roll popularized "black" music and many African-American musicians rose to prominence and enjoyed success, but while some were able to reap the benefits of their work, many others were forgotten or denied access to audiences through segregation. A lot of people believe that during the fifties many of the white artists stole music from African-Americans and capitalized on it for their own benefit in a way that the original artists could not. A perfect example of this happening is when Pat Boone was made to cover Little Richard's song "Tutti Frutti" and Boone's version topped higher on the charts, while considered by many to be the inferior version of the song. Others believe that the popularization of R&B and Rock 'n' Roll only helped to bridge the gap between blacks and whites and further the civil rights movement. While those genres paved the way for future music, traditional pop and country music clung to the past with old standards remaining popular and a multitude of covers topping the charts. Either way, this decade was a time of innovation that helped to influence everything that we listen to on the radio today. | | | |
| [**Rock 'n' Roll**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/50smusic.html#rocknroll) | [**Traditional Pop**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/50smusic.html#traditionalpop) | [**Country**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/50smusic.html#country) | [**Rhythm & Blues**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/50smusic.html#rhythmblues) |
| Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry, Jerry Lee Lewis, Little Richard, Chubby Checker, Billy Haley & the Comets, Buddy Holly, Carl Perkins, The Coasters, Bobby Darin, Ritchie Valens, Roy Orbison, Gene Vincent | Nat King Cole, Rosemary Clooney, Perry Como, Dean Martin, Tony Bennett, Peggy Lee, Ella Fitzgerald, Johnny Mathis, Andy Williams, Frank Sinatra, Frankie Laine, Patti Page, Teresa Brewer, Ames Brothers, Andrews Sisters, The Four Aces, Doris Day, Pat Boone | Johnny Cash, Gene Autry, Hank Williams, Conway Twitty, Patsy Cline, The Everly Brothers, June Carter Cash, Les Paul & Mary Ford | Little Richard, Frankie Lymon & the Teenagers, Sam Cooke, The Orioles, Ray Charles, Fats Domino, The Ravens, The Penguins, The Crows, The Platters, Billy Ward & his Dominoes, James Brown, Lloyd Price, Bobby Day |

**The 1960's** were a time of upheaval in society, fashion, attitudes and especially music. Before 1963, the music of the sixties still reflected the sound, style and beliefs of the previous decade and many of the hit records were by artists who had found mainstream success in the 1950s, like Elvis Presley, Ray Charles, Dion, and The Everly Brothers. In 1963 and the years to follow, a number of social influences changed what popular music was and gave birth to the diversity that we experience with music today. The assassination of President Kennedy, the escalation of the war in Vietnam and the forward-progress of the Civil Rights Movement all greatly impacted the mood of American culture and the music began to reflect that change. The "British Invasion" also began around 1963 with the arrival of The Beatles on the music scene and the type of rabid fandom that followed them would change the way people would view and interact with music and musicians forever. In this section we will cover the history of the "British Invasion", Motown and R&B, Folk and Protest music, and the large amount of variation that emerged in Rock music throughout the sixties.

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| [**British Invasion**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/60smusic.html#britinvasion) | [**Motown/R&B**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/60smusic.html#motown) | [**Surf Rock and Psychedelic Rock**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/60smusic.html#surfpsychgarage) | [**Roots Rock and Hard Rock**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/60smusic.html#bluesrootshard) | [**Folk Rock and Protest Music**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/60smusic.html#folkprotest) | [**Acappella**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/60smusic.html#acappella) |
| The Beatles, The Who, The Rolling Stones, Cream, The Yardbirds, Donovan, Manfred Mann, The Kinks, Herman's Hermits, Tom Jones, Dusty Springfield, The Animals | The Marvelettes, The Supremes, Marvin Gaye, The Four Tops, The Drifters, The Temptations, The Miracles, Stevie Wonder, Gladys Knight & the Pips, The Spinners, Aretha Franklin | The Beach Boys, The Ventures, The Champs, The Doors, The Grateful Dead, The Jimi Hendrix Experience, Jefferson Airplane, Jan and Dean, The Kingsmen, The Trashmen | Janis Joplin, Creedence Clearwater Revival, Steppenwolf, Roy Orbison, Procol Harum, The Rolling Stones, The Who, The Animals, The Band, The Troggs | Bob Dylan, Simon & Garfunkel, The Mamas & the Papas, Buffalo Springfield, Crosby, Stills & Nash, The Lovin' Spoonful, The Byrds, The Turtles, Gordon Lightfoot, Peter, Paul and Mary | The Persuasions & The Heartaches & The Concepts & The Five Jades & The Notations & The Chessmen & The Five Sharks & The Royal Counts & The Zircons & The Five Fashions & The Del Capris & The Shells |

**The 1970s** created a perfect musical bridge from the rebelliousness of the 1960s and the happy songs that are characteristic of the 1980s. Following the counterculture of the 60s, the and the 70s created a trend of relaxing music as well as dance music. People may have grown tired of the fighting that happened the previous decade and many of them sought a refuge in dance clubs and other places to enjoy a good time. Out of this idea emerged the Disco movement. Of course, there were still the bands and artists that continued to speak of the ills of society, typically characterized by the punk music in the latter part of the decade. Although the rebellious idea had died down shortly following Woodstock in 1969, there were still many people that disagreed with the establishment and the way the country was being run. Most people, though, were just looking for another way to vent their frustrations, which helped to give rise to the fun that disco music provided. The 1970's was not a unique decade in terms of creating innovations in musical styles and genres, but it was unique in that it was a musical bridge connecting the hippie lifestyle of the 1960s with the characteristic yuppie lifestyle that was about to occur in the [**1980s**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/1980s.html).

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| [**Disco/Club**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/70smusic.html#disco) | [**Progressive Rock**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/70smusic.html#progressive) | [**Punk Rock/New Wave**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/70smusic.html#punkrock) | [**Funk & Soul**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/70smusic.html#funk) |
| The Bee Gees, Gloria Gaynor, ABBA, K.C. and the Sunshine Band, Yvonne Elliman, Thelma Houston, The Village People, Donna Summer, Chic, The Jacksons, Diana Ross | Kansas, Pink Floyd, Rush, Electric Light Orchestra, Yes, Genesis, Emerson, Lake & Palmer, Supertramp, Queen, Grand Funk Railroad | New York Dolls, Patti Smith, The Ramones, Blondie, Sex Pistols, The Clash, Buzzcocks, Generation X, The Misfits, The Cars, Talking Heads, David Bowie | Sly and the Family Stone, Parliament-Funkadelic, Rufus & Chaka Khan, Kool & the Gang, The Isley Brothers, The Commodores, The Jackson 5, The Ohio Players, Earth, Wind & Fire, Chic, James Brown |

**Music in the 1980s** was all about image and with the advent and popularity of MTV, the images that accompanied artists became more important than ever. When it came to music during the decade, nothing was understated, not the sound, not the fashion, not even the [**charity**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/80smusic.html#charity). The 1980s reflected the beginning of a period of great income disparity and a focus on affluence was reflected in the music. There were also several new genres that popped up including, Hip Hop, New Wave and Hair Metal, all of which have influenced music today.

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| [**Pop**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/80smusic.html#pop) | [**Hip Hop/Rap**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/80smusic.html#hiphop) | [**New Wave**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/80smusic.html#newwave) | [**Hair Metal**](http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/80smusic.html#hairmetal) |  |
| Madonna, Cyndi Lauper, Prince, Michael Jackson, Janet Jackson, Whitney Houston, Lionel Richie, Cher, Hall & Oates, David Bowie, Bruce Springsteen, Don Henley, John Mellencamp, George Michael, Tiffany, New Kids on the Block, Debbie Gibson, Wham! | Run DMC, Beastie Boys, Grandmaster Flash, Africa Bambaata, LL Cool J, Kurtis Blow, Salt-n-Pepa, Boogie Down Productions, Public Enemy, Biz Markie, Eric B. & Rakim, Ice-T, NWA, Jungle Brothers, Gang Starr | Culture Club, Duran Duran, Devo, A Flock of Seagulls, Blondie, Talking Heads, The Cars, The Pretenders, Elvis Costello, The B-52s, The Go-Gos, The Beat, Soft Cell, Depeche Mode, The Police, The Clash, Billy Idol, The Cure, Spandeau Ballet, The Bangles | Van Halen, Poison, Twisted Sister, Motley Crue, Warrant, Cinderella, Europe, Guns n' Roses, Skid Row, Metallica, Anthrax, Ratt, Pantera, Bon Jovi, Whitesnake, Quiet Riot, Iron Maiden, Ozzy Osbourne, Def Leppard, Aerosmith |  |
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**MTV**

Arguably the most important event to influence music during the 1980s was the creation of the cable network MTV (Music Television). MTV was the first network to exclusively showcase music videos, making its debut on August 1st, 1981. The first music video to be played on the channel was, appropriately, the Buggles' "Video Killed the Radio Star," as music would forever change and the focus would shift from music and lyrics to fashion and theatrics, at least in the world of pop music. The original concept of the network was to play music videos twenty-four hours a day, every day. And, while this has obviously changed since then, the innovative concept created a whole new breed of pop star.

[**Popular music**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_music)**in the 1990s** saw the continuation of [teen pop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teen_pop) and [dance-pop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dance-pop) trends which had emerged in the 1970s and 1980s. Furthermore, [hip hop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hip_hop_music) grew and continued to be highly successful in the decade, with the continuation of the genre's [golden age](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_age_of_hip_hop). Aside from [rap](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapping), [reggae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reggae), [contemporary R&B](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contemporary_R%26B) and [urban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_contemporary) music in general remained extremely popular throughout the decade; urban music in the late-1980s and 1990s often blended with styles such as [soul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soul_music), [funk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Funk) and [jazz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jazz_music), resulting in [fusion genres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fusion_genre) such as [new jack swing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_jack_swing), [neo-soul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neo-soul), [hip hop soul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hip_hop_soul) and

[g-funk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G-funk) which were popular.

Similarly to the 1980s, rock music was also very popular in the 1990s, yet, unlike the [new wave](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_wave_music) and [glam metal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glam_metal)-dominated scene of the time, [grunge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grunge_music),[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1990s_in_music#cite_note-1) [Britpop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Britpop), [industrial rock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_rock) and other [alternative rock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alternative_rock) music emerged and took over as the most popular of the decade, as well as [punk rock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punk_rock), [ska punk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ska_punk) and [nu metal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nu_metal), amongst others, which attained a high level of success at different points throughout the years. [Electronic music](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_music), which had risen in popularity in the 1980s, grew highly popular in the 1990s; [house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_music) and [techno](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Techno_music) from the 1980s rose to international success in this decade, as well as new [electronic dance music](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_dance_music) genres such as [trance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trance_music), [happy hardcore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Happy_hardcore), [drum and bass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drum_and_bass), [intelligent dance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligent_dance_music) and [trip hop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trip_hop). In Europe, [Eurodance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurodance), [Bubblegum dance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bubblegum_dance) and [Europop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europop) music were highly successful,[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1990s_in_music#cite_note-2)while also finding some international success. The decade also featured the rise of [contemporary country music](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Country_music) as a major genre, which had started in the 1980s.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1990s_in_music#cite_note-3)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1990s_in_music>

<http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/50smusic.html>