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## **Jazz and the Transatlantic Slave Trade: The Importance of the Transatlantic Slave Trade on the Creation of Jazz & American Music**

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## Jazz and the Transatlantic Slave Trade: The Importance of the Transatlantic Slave Trade on the Creation of Jazz & American Music.

"All about Jazz, Uniquely American Music (Posted 2013-07-26 21:15:41): Welcome to the Story of Jazz, a Special Brand of American Music." 2013. *The Washington Post*, n/a. <http://du.idm.oclc.org/login?Url=?url=https://search-proquest-com.du.idm.oclc.org/docview/1413009721?accountid=14608>.

This is an article that discuss the origin of Jazz; which was created in American. And, that jazz was created by black Americans. I will use this article to help explain where and who the music comes from.

Baraka, Amiri. 2009. *Digging: The Afro-American Soul of American Classical Music* /Amiri Baraka. Berkeley: Berkeley: University of California Press.

Mr. Baraka is one of mostly well-known poet & historians in the black American community. And, essential authorities on black music. This book will help me define the musical accomplishments of black people in America from the beginning of American history to present day.

Blake, Eubie, Edward Boatner, H. T. (H Burleigh, Charley Case, Carroll Clark, Florence Cole-Talbert, Opal Cooper, et al. 2005. *Lost Sounds Blacks and the Birth of the Recording Industry, 1891-1922*. Anonymous St. Joseph, IL.: Archeophone Records.

This is some of the earliest recorded music by black Americans. Some examples of black chorus and jubilee singers of the late 1800's.

Briggs, Gabriel A. 2015. *The New Negro in the Old South* Rutgers University Press

The book deals with the migration of slaves in American which will aid in routing where and how black people lived in America.

Ellington, Duke. 1990. *The Complete Louis Armstrong & Duke Ellington Sessions Louis Armstrong & Duke Ellington*. Anonymous Hollywood, Calif.: Roulette Jazz.

This recording is a great representation of jazz from two of the universally accepted creators and innovators of jazz music. Here together performing some of the music that later became known as standard songs in jazz.

Folkmasters (Musical group). 1952. *Get on Board Negro Folksongs by the Folkmaster Sic], Accompanying Themselves*. Anonymous New York: Folkways Records.

A collection of early blues and spiritual music. Examples of some of the earliest styles of popular American music created in from black America.

Grant, C. D. 1985. *Afro-American Music: One Form of Ethnic Identification / C. D. Grant* Place of publication not identified: Distributed by ERIC Clearinghouse.

This is a paper close to the same topic that I am writing about. Music and influence created by the first Africans to enter America. Also, showing a thread of similarities from today's music going back to the music of the slaves and Africa too.

Larue, Michel. 1960. *American Negro Songs from Slavery Times*. Anonymous n.p.: Folkways Records.

A collection of early blues and spiritual music. Examples of some of the earliest styles of popular American music created in from black America.

Maultsby, Portia K. 2014. "The Translated African Cultural and Musical Past." In *African American Music: An Introduction*, edited by Mellonee V. Burnim and Portia K. Maultsby, 3-22. London: Routledge.

This book talks about African music from the beginning of America. And, it's development and impact on music in America.

Moore, Celeste Day. 2013. "Jazz." In *The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture: Volume 24: Race*, 224-226. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.

This chapter called “Jazz” in the New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture describes what jazz is and gives a bit of history to its origins historically, socially & politically.

Pina, Andrew. 2017. *The Story of African American Music* New York, NY: Greenhaven Publishing LLC.

I will use this book will aid in identifying traits of African American music from today and track its roots going back through the different genres of American music.

Reinders, Robert C. 1961. "The Churches and the Negro in New Orleans, 1850-1860." *Phylon* (1960-) 22 (3): 241-248. doi:10.2307/274198.

I will use this book to address music in the black churches of New Orleans. This place being significant because it is the place mostly recognized as the birthplace of jazz. But, it's a music heavily rooted in spiritual music of black Americans.

Wall, Ruth. 1957. *African-American Negro Music* ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

Another dissertation with basis close to the topic of my topic. Research on the music of early African American people during the earliest time in America. With an emphasis on the creation of music developed from a historic and social standpoint.

Ya Salaam, Kalamu. 1995. "It Didn'T Jes Grew: The Social and Aesthetic Significance of African American Music." *African American Review* 29 (2): 351. doi:10.2307/3042315.

This review deals with the how black music developed from the sociological circumstances caused by slavery in American. And, how it created the music of black American, and more importantly of American itself.