## I. Focused Listening. (24%)

I will ask one questions about each of the following eight songs. This question may involve basic form, musical characteristics, or general production:

- Elvis Presley, "Heartbreak Hotel," chart in presentation 10
- The Temptations, "My Girl," chart in presentation 16
- The Beach Boys, "California Girls," chart in presentation 18
- Bob Dylan, "Like A Rolling Stone," chart in presentation 19
- The Beatles, "Drive My Car, chart in presentation 22
- The Rolling Stones, "Satisfaction," chart in presentation 23
- Aretha Franklin, "Respect," chart in presentation 25
- Jimi Hendrix, "Purple Haze," chart in presentation 28
- II. Essays. Prepare the following six essay questions based on essays from your reader. Two will appear on the exam (40%):
- 1. List the four elements of gospel featured and appropriated in the popular music of the later 1940s and 1950s, and explain which elements contributed to popular music in the early 1960s (this could include Sam Cooke, Girl Groups, Motown, and the British Invasion).

[Dave Headlam, "Gospel to 1950s and 1960s vocal groups, and 1960s soul," in *The Cambridge Companion to Blues and Gospel Music*, ed. by Allan Moore (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), Music 9 reader, pp. 137–42.]

2. According to Paul Williams, what is the difference between Folk music and pop music? Do you agree with him, or do you think of those genres differently? List two artists we've covered—American or British—who might be considered "Folk Rock" and determine if they fit more comfortably—according to Williams—on the folk or pop side of the spectrum.

[Paul Williams, "Folk, Rock & Other Four-Letter Words," Crawdaddy!, 28 March 1966, Music 9 reader, pp. 277–78.]

3. Gerald Early claims that secular sources were much more important to Motown artists than the Gospel influences of other R&B artists like Ray Charles. What are four elements that, in his view, led to the success of Motown?

[Gerald Early, excerpt from One Nation Under a Groove (NY: Ecco Press, 1995), Music 9 reader, pp. 154–58.]

4. At the beginning of "Rock 'n' Revolution," Robert Christgau poses a riddle: "Q.: Why is rock like the revolution? A.: Because they're both groovy." Give two reasons he thinks that rock is revolutionary, and two reasons that he thinks it is "groovy."?

[Robert Christgau, "Rock 'n' Revolution," *The Village Voice (July 1967), Music 9 reader, pp. 354–57.*]

5. Explain briefly how the music made by Crosby, Stills Nash and Young, James Taylor and Simon & Garfunkel circa 1970 expressed the social movements and culture of that period of American history. Cite at least one song from each artist.

[David Browne, excerpts from *Fire and Rain: The Beatles, Simon & Garfunkel, James Taylor, CSNY, and the Lost Story of 1970* (Cambridge, MA: Da Capo, 2011), Music 9 reader, pp. 369–74.]

6. According to Barney Hoskyns, what was Glam all about? What existing concepts did it call into question, and what historical movements did it allude to?

[Barney Hoskyns, "strange changes," from *Glam! Bowie, Bolan and the Glitter Rock Revolution* (London: Faber & Faber, 1998), Music 9 reader, pp. 388–90.]

## III. Multiple Choice and

## **Matching** (36%) Topics:

- Surf beginnings
- Dave Headlam, "Appropriations of blues and gospel in popular music"
- Otis Redding
- House bands for Gold Star, STAX, and FAME
- Who was an Atlantic artist?
- Members of Rolling Stones, and lead singers /guitarists of British Invasion groups
- Beatles in America, and their LPs
- LA: Mama and the Papas. Phil Spector's musicians, Monkees, Doors
- Byrds and folk rock
- Bob Dylan's influences; going electric
- Rolling Stones LPs through 1969
- Blues to heavy metal: Cream, Led Zeppelin, Black Sabbath
- Major festival dates (Monterey, Woodstock)
- Lead figure of San Francisco bands: Jefferson Airplane, Grateful Dead, CCR, Family Stone
- James Brown stylistic markers
- Who were the three proto-punk bands we covered?
- Who were the important singer-songwriters, and major events associated with 1970?