



## **History and Future of Jazz Music**

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**Abstract:** This article provides detailed information about the emergence, formation and development of the Jazz music genre. There are also opinions about the current era and future of Jazz music.

**Keywords:** Music, Jazz, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Rock, Merriam, musical genre, saxophone, trumpet-cornet.

Music is a multipurpose art form, ranging from entertainment, aesthetic value, and symbolism to communication. Since ancient times, it has been formed by different genres of music, musical instruments and musicians. For example, music genres such as classical, rock, soul, and jazz have experienced significant growth and development over time.

Consequently, several individuals contributed to the development of the art of music. On the other hand, the emergence and development of various musical instruments such as the guitar, saxophone, and drums is the key to the creation of diverse music. For example, America is the home of jazz, which not only represents a diverse culture, but also the personality and lifestyle of Americans. Famous jazz musicians like Louis Armstrong were among the exponents of jazz music that led to the development of jazz.

Due to its popularity and development, jazz expanded into all areas of music - from dance styles. The emergence of sound recording studios and cultural festivals led to the development and wide spread of jazz music in Europe.

Due to the integration of different countries, America has a diverse culture that is the basis for the growth of jazz in the world. Jazz was originally popular in bars, but the dynamism of cultures and languages has made its way into clubs, schools, university halls, concerts or holiday celebrations. Likewise, jazz music is evolving to match the changing culture. Each generation gradually contributes to its growth. According to Merriam, jazz music led to the stability and integration of social cultures.

Due to the influence of jazz, racial discrimination decreased because both blacks and whites could form the same group, which provided unity. States like New Orleans, Louisiana are the main cities where jazz originated because people usually came together in the two cities to present different genres of music.

For example, classical music from Europe and blues from South America or America led to the emergence of jazz as a music genre. Unfortunately, the word jazz has yet to find its roots or identity. So, jazz is a collection of different genres of music from America, Europe, Africa and Asia.

Various people have led to the development and growth of jazz music. Louis Armstrong is known as the father of jazz music in modern music. Born in 1911, Louis was not only artistic, but also talented, a fact that made him stand out from his rivals.

He gradually changed his musical instrument from the cornet to the trumpet, which is now the main instrument of jazz music. He was perfect and sophisticated, drawing large crowds on his musical tours in New York, Chicago, and Illinois, among other cities in the United States.

Due to his talent, he was a 20th century trumpeter, band leader and composer. Although he has passed away, his legacy lives on as all jazz musicians look to his skills to achieve the best results. As the godfather of jazz music, famous jazz musicians such as Duke Ellington and Dizzy Gillespie now look to him as a source of inspiration.

Others, such as Ella Fitzgerald, credit her as the source of their creativity, especially when writing, recording or singing jazz music. Therefore, the growth of jazz music is not complete without the attention of the famous jazz musician Louis Armstrong.

The main instrument that should accompany musicians in playing jazz music is the trumpet or saxophone. Historic jazz performers include Clifford Brown, John Faddis, Harry James, and Wallace Rooney—the list is endless. Nevertheless, the advent of instruments such as the saxophone and recording techniques such as the phonograph and tape recorder contributed to the growth of jazz music.

In addition, the invention of entertainment facilities such as radio stations increased the popularity of music around the world. To promote their music, jazz musicians formed a group that performed during cultural festivals or dance halls. On the other hand, the advent of other instruments such as drums led to the differentiation of jazz music.

Therefore, each musician adapts his instruments, tactics and culture to his audience. Thus, the music industry classifies jazz music as classical jazz, rock jazz, or Latin jazz. Rock-jazz combines rock stars and jazz musicians, while Latin jazz originates from Latin America. Therefore, as jazz music continues to spread, so do subgenres.

The development of jazz, the formation of orchestras and groups contributed greatly to the development of jazz music. Bands opened doors for musicians to try new performance techniques and improvise.

Bebop is one of the ancient styles that arose thanks to the intellectual level of Dizzy Gillespie and Charlie Parker; the two were talented trumpeters and saxophonists respectively. The development of big bands that led to the evolution of bebop stabilized jazz music.

In 1950, jazz music became "rock and roll music", but in the 20th century, each country or artist adopted its own individual style. America currently has the most jazz vocals in the world because it is the origin of the music.

Before jazz music became popular, music artists and fans, especially American ones, faced many difficulties. Many clubs were closed due to racial discrimination, the emergence of rock music and restrictions on alcoholism and smoking. For example, after gaining great popularity in the 1940s, the evolution of rock music in the 1960s shifted people's attention from jazz to rock. Unfortunately, most of the nightclubs, radio stations, and tape recorders focused on rock music.

Some bars and nightclubs have destabilized the music by denying jazz musicians the opportunity to perform. When jazz music began to gain attention, the United States government banned smoking and drinking in clubs. Jazz musicians were unable to perform because law enforcement was intent on arresting anyone found in clubs or restricted areas.

Prohibition led to the slow growth of jazz music as people could not gather freely to attend music concerts in bars. In addition, musicians had to perform in underground clubs with a hidden identity. Unfortunately, racial discrimination was prevalent in the 20th century.

Blacks could not cooperate with whites, thus hindering the development of music. Due to the inability to cooperate, the talents of different races were neglected. In the 1950s, the popularity of jazz music gradually eliminated the racial problem that saw the formation of interracial groups.

The collaboration between Ben Goodman and Teddy Wilson was the first interaction between black and white. After some time, many international groups or groups appeared and people had the opportunity to learn different skills from each other, which led to the development of jazz music. Jazz

music in the modern world common in schools, universities, discos and all other social places. Schools that teach jazz dance and vocals are everywhere, and people specialize in jazz music in various capacities, such as teachers or musicians, which allows them to earn money.

Jazz and new generations, new generations and jazz: two worlds that often seem far apart, but meet more often than we think.

After all, jazz is a genre of its own: drawing life from the legacy of its past great masters, of course, but also constantly reinventing itself and offering a veritable manifesto about what the word means in the modern age. to do "change". Jazz, like a sponge, absorbs everything around it: history, landscapes, human evolution and social needs. Within this constant change, he must make no excuses, but must always look to the future.

All of this is well known to Ponderosa's old friend, Maestro Enrico Intra, and it is not only because of his artistic personality that jazz looks like it does today. The maestro's keen musical sensibility led him to develop a deep sense of duty to new generations of jazz musicians over the years. Intra Civica runs the Civici Corsi di Jazz in Milan at the Claudio Abbado School of Music, an example of Italian excellence.

A break in jazz combines education and production. It's an important piece for young musicians who will soon be performing on "real" stages, a clear break from the old-fashioned idea that jazz is music played by old people and aimed at older audiences. Jazz can be experimental and avant-garde, reflecting important issues, symbolizing rebirth and courage, never forgetting its fundamental ties to the past, but always keeping the future in mind.

In conclusion, music is a theme that has helped people lives in harmony in the world. The development of musical instruments such as the guitar and saxophone led to the development of music genres such as jazz. Historically, jazz originated in America, specifically in New Orleans, Louisiana in the 1930s.

Cultural diversity due to slavery is a major factor in the evolution of jazz. Louis Armstrong is the main founder of jazz; he played the trumpet and rose to the level of popularity together with jazz music. Today's jazz musicians consider him the inspiration and teacher of jazz music.

Thanks to the formation of groups and the cooperation of various talented people, jazz music rose to an international level. Although growth has been slowed by barriers such as racial segregation, jazz music has permeated all social spaces of the modern world. Music promotes unity because it enhances the interaction of people around the world.

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