

DAY ONE - Remembering Aretha Franklin



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sSrTucYd5IE> (4:32)

Standards

Anchor Standard 6: I can analyze music.

Anchor Standard 7: I can evaluate music.

Anchor Standard 8: I can relate musical ideas to personal experiences, culture, and history.

Anchor Standard #9: I can relate music to the other arts disciplines, other content areas and career path choices.

Indicate if these sentences are R (right), W (wrong) or N.M. (not mentioned).

	R	W	N.M.
1. Aretha Franklin could sing very different styles.			
2. In the sixties, she was a teenager.			
3. Her songs related to people's daily lives.			
4. She wrote the song "Think" herself.			
5. She inspired other singers, like Whitney Houston or Chaka Khan.			
6. Her songs were all hits, throughout her career.			
7. Her parents didn't want her to sing R and B, only gospel.			
8. The Civil Rights Movement adopted one of her songs as a mantra.			
9. Aretha Franklin never met Martin Luther King.			
10. She sang at the inauguration of President Obama.			

11. What was the difference between Otis Redding and Aretha Franklin singing "Respect"?

12. What is the definition of "soul music"?

13. What is the common point between gospel and soul music, technically?

DAY TWO

Standards

Anchor Standard 6: I can analyze music.

Anchor Standard 7: I can evaluate music.

Anchor Standard #9: I can relate music to the other arts disciplines, other content areas and career path choices.

Read the article below then answer the questions afterwards.

Queen of Soul' Aretha Franklin Dies in Detroit at 76

By The Associated Press, Aug. 16, 2018

NEW YORK — Aretha Franklin, the undisputed "Queen of Soul" who sang with matchless style on such classics as "Think," "I Say a Little Prayer" and her signature song, "Respect," and stood as a cultural icon around the globe, has died from pancreatic cancer. She was 76.

Publicist Gwendolyn Quinn told The Associated Press through a family statement that Franklin died Thursday at 9:50 a.m. at her home in Detroit.

A professional singer and pianist by her late teens, a superstar by her mid-20s, Franklin had long ago settled any arguments over who was the greatest popular vocalist of her time. Her gifts, natural and acquired, were a multi-octave mezzo-soprano, gospel passion and training worthy of a preacher's daughter, taste sophisticated and eccentric, and the courage to channel private pain into liberating song.

She recorded hundreds of tracks and had dozens of hits over the span of a half century, including 20 that reached No. 1 on the R&B charts. But her reputation was defined by an extraordinary run of top 10 smashes in the late 1960s, from the morning-after bliss of "(You Make Me Feel Like) A Natural Woman," to the wised-up "Chain of Fools" to her unstoppable call for "Respect."

The music industry couldn't honor her enough. Franklin won 18 Grammy awards. In 1987, she became the first woman inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

Fellow singers bowed to her eminence and political and civic leaders treated her as a peer. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was a longtime friend, and she sang at the dedication of King's memorial, in 2011. She performed at the inaugurations of Presidents Bill Clinton and Jimmy Carter, and at the funeral for civil rights pioneer Rosa Parks. Clinton gave Franklin the National Medal of Arts. President George W. Bush awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, in 2005.

Franklin's best-known appearance with a president was in January 2009, when she sang "My Country 'tis of Thee" at Barack Obama's inauguration. She wore a gray felt hat with a huge, Swarovski rhinestone-bordered bow that became an Internet sensation and even had its own website.

Franklin endured the exhausting grind of celebrity and personal troubles dating back to childhood. She was married from 1961 to 1969 to her manager, Ted White, and their battles are widely believed to have inspired her performances on several songs, including "(Sweet Sweet Baby) Since You've Been Gone," "Think" and her heartbreaking ballad of despair, "Ain't No Way." The mother of two sons by age 16 (she later had two more), she was often in turmoil as she struggled with her weight, family problems and financial predicaments. Her best known producer, Jerry Wexler, nicknamed her "Our Lady of Mysterious Sorrows."

Despite growing up in Detroit, and having Smokey Robinson as a childhood friend, Franklin never recorded for Motown Records; stints with Columbia and Arista were sandwiched around her prime years with Atlantic Records. But it was at Detroit's New Bethel Baptist Church, where her father was pastor, that Franklin learned the gospel fundamentals that would make her a soul institution.

Aretha Louise Franklin was born March 25, 1942, in Memphis, Tennessee. The Rev. C.L. Franklin soon moved his family to Buffalo, New York, then to Detroit. C.L. Franklin was among the most prominent Baptist ministers of his time. Music was the family business and performers from Sam Cooke to Lou Rawls were guests at the Franklin house. In the living room, young Aretha awed Robinson and other friends with her playing on the grand piano.

Franklin was in her early teens when she began touring with her father, and she released a gospel album in 1956 through J-V-B Records. Four years later, she signed with Columbia Records producer John Hammond, who called Franklin the most exciting singer he had heard since a vocalist he promoted decades earlier, Billie Holiday. Franklin knew Motown founder Berry Gordy Jr. and considered joining his label, but decided it was just a local company at the time.

Franklin recorded several albums for Columbia Records over the next six years. She had a handful of minor hits, including "Rock-A-Bye Your Baby With a Dixie Melody" and "Runnin' Out of Fools," but never quite caught on as the label tried to fit into her a variety of styles, from jazz and show songs to such pop numbers as "Mockingbird." Franklin jumped to Atlantic Records when her contract ran out, in 1966.

"But the years at Columbia also taught her several important things," critic Russell Gersten later wrote. "She worked hard at controlling and modulating her phrasing, giving her a discipline that most other soul singers lacked. She also developed a versatility with mainstream music that gave her later albums a breadth that was lacking on Motown LPs from the same period.

"Most important, she learned what she didn't like: to do what she was told to do."

At Atlantic, Wexler teamed her with veteran R&B musicians from FAME Studios in Muscle Shoals, and the result was a tougher, soulful sound, with call-and-response vocals and Franklin's gospel-style piano, which anchored "I Say a Little Prayer," "Natural Woman" and others.

Of Franklin's dozens of hits, none was linked more firmly to her than the funky, horn-led march "Respect" and its spelled out demand for "R-E-S-P-E-C-T."

Writing in Rolling Stone magazine in 2004, Wexler said: "It was an appeal for dignity combined with a blatant lubricity. There are songs that are a call to action. There are love songs. There are sex songs. But it's hard to think of another song where all those elements are combined."

Franklin had decided she wanted to "embellish" the R&B song written by Otis Redding, whose version had been a modest hit in 1965. "When she walked into the studio, it was already worked out in her head," the producer wrote. "Otis came up to my office right before 'Respect' was released, and I played him the tape. He said, 'She done took my song.' He said it benignly and ruefully. He knew the identity of the song was slipping away from him to her."

In a 2004 interview with the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times, Franklin was asked whether she sensed in the '60s that she was helping change popular music. "Somewhat, certainly with 'Respect,' that was a battle cry for freedom and many people of many ethnicities took pride in that word," she answered. "It was meaningful to all of us."

DAY THREE

Points: _____/32

Anchor Standard 6: I can analyze music.

Anchor Standard 7: I can evaluate music.

Anchor Standard 8: I can relate musical ideas to personal experiences, culture, and history.

Anchor Standard #9: I can relate music to the other arts disciplines, other content areas and career path choices.

Reading Comprehension

**** Each question is ONE point unless otherwise stated.**

[1] Robyn Rihanna Fenty (born February 20, 1988), better known by her stage name Rihannais a Barbadian singer, actress, and fashion designer. Born in Saint Michael, Barbados, her career began upon meeting record producer Evan Rogers in late 2003 through mutual friends; she recorded demo tapes with his guidance. Her tape was sent to several record labels, and she subsequently signed a contract with Def Jam Recordings after auditioning for its then-president, hip-hop producer and rapper Jay-Z. Both her debut album, *Music of the Sun* (2005) and its follow-up *A Girl Like Me* (2006) peaked in the top ten on the US Billboard 200; the former featured the commercially successful song "Pon de Replay" while the latter produced her first Billboard Hot 100 number-one single, "SOS".

[2] She rose to international prominence and became a household name with the release of her third studio album, *Good Girl Gone Bad* (2007), and its chart-topping lead single "Umbrella." The album and its 2008 Reloaded rerelease were nominated for nine Grammy Awards, winning Best Rap/Sung Collaboration for "Umbrella". Following a highly publicized altercation with then-boyfriend, entertainer Chris Brown, she released her fourth studio album, *Rated R*, in November 2009. It was followed by three Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) platinum certified albums: *Loud* (2010), *Talk That Talk* (2011), and her first Billboard 200 number-one album *Unapologetic* (2012). The same year, she appeared in her first theatrical feature film, *Battleship*.

[3] Rihanna has sold over 150 million records worldwide, making her one of the best-selling artists of all time. Many of her songs rank among the world's best-selling singles of all time, such as "Umbrella", "Take a Bow", "Disturbia", "Only Girl (In the World)", "S&M", "We Found Love", "Diamonds" and "Stay". In addition to her solo work, Rihanna has collaborated with other artists and was featured on the worldwide hits "Live Your Life" (with T.I.), "Run This Town" (with Jay-Z and Kanye West), "Love the Way You Lie" and "The Monster" (both with Eminem). She has achieved thirteen number-one singles on the Billboard Hot 100 chart, becoming the youngest and fastest solo artist to accomplish the record. Billboard named her the Digital Songs Artist of the 2000s decade and the top Hot 100 artist of the 2010s decade.

[4] Rihanna is known for frequently reinventing her style and image, most notably since *Good Girl Gone Bad*. Her work has earned her numerous awards and accolades, including seven Grammy Awards, eight American Music Awards, 22 Billboard Music Awards, and two BRIT Awards. In 2012, *Forbes* ranked her the fourth most powerful celebrity of the year, with earnings of \$53 million between May 2011 and May 2012. The same year, *TIME* named Rihanna one of the 100 Most Influential People in the World. At the American Music Awards of 2013, she received the first ever Icon Award. On June 2, 2014, Rihanna received the Fashion Icon lifetime achievement award from the Council of Fashion Designers of America (CFDA).

1. According to the passage, what is Rihanna's musical career changing point?(2 points)

2. Find words that are the synonyms of the following in the whole passage. (3 points)

(a) recreating _____

(b) common _____

(c) achieve _____

3. Name **three** Rihanna's singles that are the world's best-selling songs of all time.(3 points)

4. If we talk about the “lead single” of an album, it usually means the _____ single to release from an album.

5. The best title of this article is _____

- A Rihanna’s achievements
- B The best singer in the world – Rihanna
- C Rihanna’s career in entertainment industry
- D The R&B Princess

DAY FOUR

Anchor Standard #9: I can relate music to the other arts disciplines, other content areas and career path choices

Reading Comprehension (CONTINUED)

6. Below is the timeline of Rihanna’s musical career, fill in the blanks. (7 points)

Year	Album	Notable single(s)
2005	<i>Music of the Sun</i>	
2006		“SOS”
2007-2008		
2009		“Rude Boy”
2010	<i>Loud</i>	“Only Girl (In the World)” “S&M”
2011		“We Found Love”
2012		“Diamonds”

7. List **one** Rihanna’s breaking record.

8. What is the main idea of paragraph 4? (2 points)

9. In paragraph 4, what does ‘the same year’ refer to?

10. Based on the passage, give **one** Rihanna’s personality and give **one** reason to support your answer. (3 points)

11. Besides Rihanna as an artist, what are her other occupation? (2 points)

12. What is the meaning of ‘prominence’?

*13. Describe the Rihanna’s experience of domestic violence. (2 points)

14. Decide the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG).

(2 points)

(a)	Rihanna is the best artist in 2010s.	
(b)	Rihanna is the first person to receive the CFDA Fashion Icon lifetime achievement award.	

*15. Fill in each blank with **ONE** suitable word. Make sure the words are **grammatically correct**.

(4

points)

Rihanna is a famous singer around the world. Best known is for her u_____ changing of style and taking risk. She has sold over 150 million records worldwide and made her become one of the most best-selling artists of all time. She has made many a_____ and r_____. On the other hand, she made herself as a fashion s_____.

DAY FIVE

Anchor Standard 8: I can relate musical ideas to personal experiences, culture, and history.

Anchor Standard #9: I can relate music to the other arts disciplines, other content areas and career path choices.

My Favorite Instrument Pre Writing Worksheet

1. List three instruments which you enjoy:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
2. Which of those three instruments do you like the most? _____
3. Is it a string instrument, wind instrument, or other instrument?

4. List 3 people who play this instrument
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
5. Who is your favorite musician?

6. Do you have a favorite music group? If Yes, who and why?

7. Can you give an example of a song which features this instrument?
 - a. Title: _____
 - b. Artist: _____
8. When was the first time you heard this instrument?

9. Would you learn how to play this instrument if you knew a teacher?

10. Do people play this instrument in the country which you came from?

11. Why is this your favorite instrument?

12. What is your least favorite instrument?

DAY FOUR

Anchor Standard 8: I can relate musical ideas to personal experiences, culture, and history.

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The History of Jazz

Directions: Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Did you know that jazz music has been around since the late 1800s? It began in African American communities in the South. Since then, jazz has taken the world by storm.

After the abolishment of slavery, many freed slaves tried to find work. With strict segregation laws in the South, former slaves had trouble finding jobs. Most laws did not apply to working in entertainment, though. African Americans got jobs performing music in vaudeville and variety shows. In these shows, an upbeat music called ragtime was popular.

The specific birthplace of jazz is New Orleans, Louisiana. It is in this city that ragtime music transformed into jazz music. People from all over the world came by boat every day to the port city of New Orleans. They brought musical traditions from their home countries to New Orleans. The nightclubs and entertainment venues blended the different styles of music. Spanish music, blues, gospel music, and African music were mixed. It then became the lively style known as jazz.

The sounds of jazz spread like wild re in the 1920s. The United States was changing. Women gained the right to vote. Prohibition came to an end. Wild jazz music became the perfect background music to the turbulent times. Young people of all backgrounds began to take an interest in jazz. This period of time became known as “The Jazz Age”.

Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington are two famous African American musicians. These talented songwriters and performers added excitement to the genre. The Jazz Age included some famous women jazz artists, too. Ella Fitzgerald and Billie Holiday are two beloved performers. These musicians brought their unique talents to the genre. Their influences continue to impact the music world today.

Jazz grew and changed through the years. Many new forms of music were created. Jazz’s influence reaches almost every form of popular music today.

1. How is jazz related to other types of music?

2. When did jazz become popular?

3. What is significant about “The Jazz Age”?

4. Why did musical styles from other countries influence jazz?

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