

# DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORY OF MUSIC EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

## Chapter 1 : American Educational History Timeline

*Music Education in the s - Trace the history of music education in the U.S. from simply church choirs to more formal institutions. History of Music Education Resources - Browse through an in-depth listing of journals, dissertations, museums and much more related to American music education of the past.*

The music of the United States can be characterized by the use of syncopation and asymmetrical rhythms, long, irregular melodies, which are said to "reflect the wide open geography of the American landscape" and the "sense of personal freedom characteristic of American life". Throughout the later part of American history, and into modern times, the relationship between American and European music has been a discussed topic among scholars of American music. Some have urged for the adoption of more purely European techniques and styles, which are sometimes perceived as more refined or elegant, while others have pushed for a sense of musical nationalism that celebrates distinctively American styles. Modern classical music scholar John Warthen Struble has contrasted American and European, concluding that the music of the United States is inherently distinct because the United States has not had centuries of musical evolution as a nation. Instead, the music of the United States is that of dozens or hundreds of indigenous and immigrant groups, all of which developed largely in regional isolation until the American Civil War, when people from across the country were brought together in army units, trading musical styles and practices. Struble deemed the ballads of the Civil War "the first American folk music with discernible features that can be considered unique to America: Amateur musical ensembles of this era can be seen as the birth of American popular music. Music author David Ewen describes these early amateur bands as combining "the depth and drama of the classics with undemanding technique, eschewing complexity in favor of direct expression. If it was vocal music, the words would be in English, despite the snobs who declared English an unsingable language. The entrance of the Grammy Museum at L. Live Music intertwines with aspects of American social and cultural identity, including through social class, race and ethnicity, geography, religion, language, gender, and sexuality. The relationship between music and race is perhaps the most potent determiner of musical meaning in the United States. The development of an African American musical identity, out of disparate sources from Africa and Europe, has been a constant theme in the music history of the United States. Little documentation exists of colonial-era African American music, when styles, songs, and instruments from across West Africa commingled with European styles and instruments in the melting pot of slavery. By the mid-century, a distinctly African American folk tradition was well-known and widespread, and African American musical techniques, instruments, and images became a part of mainstream American music through spirituals, minstrel shows, and slave songs. In contrast, country music derives from both African and European, as well as Native American and Hawaiian, traditions and yet has long been perceived as a form of white music. Musical divisions based on class are not absolute, however, and are sometimes as much perceived as actual; [8] popular American country music, for example, is a commercial genre designed to "appeal to a working-class identity, whether or not its listeners are actually working class". Women were also a major part of early popular music performance, though recorded traditions quickly become more dominated by men. Most male-dominated genres of popular music include female performers as well, often in a niche appealing primarily to women; these include gangsta rap and heavy metal. Though aspects of American music can be traced back to specific origins, claiming any particular original culture for a musical element is inherently problematic, due to the constant evolution of American music through transplanting and hybridizing techniques, instruments and genres. Elements of foreign music arrived in the United States both through the formal sponsorship of educational and outreach events by individuals and groups, and through informal processes, as in the incidental transplantation of West African music through slavery, and Irish music through immigration. The most distinctly American musics are a result of cross-cultural hybridization through close contact. Slavery, for example, mixed persons from numerous tribes in tight living quarters, resulting in a

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shared musical tradition that was enriched through further hybridizing with elements of indigenous, Latin, and European music. The process of transplanting music between cultures is not without criticism. The issue of cultural appropriation has also been a major part of racial relations in the United States. The use of African American musical techniques, images, and conceits in popular music largely by and for white Americans has been widespread since at least the mid-19th century songs of Stephen Foster and the rise of minstrel shows. The American music industry has actively attempted to popularize white performers of African American music because they are more palatable to mainstream and middle-class Americans. This process has been related to the rise of stars as varied as Benny Goodman, Eminem, and Elvis Presley, as well as popular styles like blue-eyed soul and rockabilly. American folk music

Elvis Presley was an American singer and actor. Regarded as one of the most significant cultural icons of the 20th century, he is often referred to as "the King of Rock and Roll", or simply, "the King". The Native American tribes each play their own varieties of folk music, most of it spiritual in nature. African American music includes blues and gospel, descendants of West African music brought to the Americas by slaves and mixed with Western European music. During the colonial era, English, French and Spanish styles and instruments were brought to the Americas. By the early 20th century, the United States had become a major center for folk music from around the world, including polka, Ukrainian and Polish fiddling, Ashkenazi, klezmer, and several kinds of Latin music. The Native Americans played the first folk music in what is now the United States, using a wide variety of styles and techniques. Some commonalities are near universal among Native American traditional music, however, especially the lack of harmony and polyphony, and the use of vocables and descending melodic figures. Traditional instrumentations use the flute and many kinds of percussion instruments, like drums, rattles, and shakers. Modern Native American music may be best known for pow wows, pan-tribal gatherings at which traditionally styled dances and music are performed.

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## Chapter 2 : History of education in the United States | K12 Academics

*In most public schools across the country, music education is an important part of the educational experience. The history of music education in the United States began before the American Revolution and progressed to the prevalence of music education today.*

The presentation of the Declaration of Independence. After the French and Indian War, the colonists began to think that they were not getting their "rights as freeborn Englishman". This was mainly caused by new taxes the British made the colonies pay to pay for the war. In , colonists in Boston known as the Sons of Liberty got in a fight with British soldiers. This became known as the Boston Massacre. This was known as the Boston Tea Party It argued that the colonies should be free of English rule. This said that they were free and independent states , and were not part of England any more. The Revolutionary War started in at Lexington and Concord. In , an American victory at Yorktown helped by the French led Britain to decide to stop fighting and give up the colonies. It gave almost all the power to the states and very little to the central government. Many of the people who helped write the Constitution, such as Washington, James Madison , Alexander Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris , were among the major thinkers in America at the time. The constitution created a stronger national government that had three branches: In other states, many people did not like the Constitution because it gave more power to the central government and had no bill of rights. However, this was not true at first, when only white males who owned property could vote. He defined how a person should act as President and retired after two terms. This was the first American election that was between two political parties. One of the most important things he did as President was to make the Louisiana Purchase from France , which made the United States twice as big. This was called the War of By , over three million African-Americans were slaves in the South. Most worked picking cotton on large plantations. Most white people in the South owned no slaves at all. All of these rebellions failed. The South wanted stronger state governments, but the North wanted a stronger central government. Due to the American System, bigger cities and more factories were built. By , thousands of miles of railroads and telegraph lines had been built in the United States, mostly in the Northeast and Midwest. Many factories were built in Northern cities such as Lowell, Massachusetts. Many factory workers were women, and some were children or people from Ireland or Germany. Thousands of people gathered at large religious meetings called revivals. The other was abolitionism , which tried to end slavery. People such as Harriet Beecher Stowe and William Lloyd Garrison wrote books and newspapers saying that slavery should stop. By , slavery was very rare in the North, but continued in the South. This meant that most married women were expected to stay in the home and raise children. Women who were not married had only a few jobs open to them, such as working in clothing factories and serving as maids. In , many of these women met and agreed to fight for more rights for women, including voting. He was the first president elected from the Democratic Party. He changed the government in many ways. Since many of his supporters were poor people who had not voted before, he rewarded them with government jobs, which is called "spoils" or "patronage". He saw it as a symbol of Whigs and of powerful American businessmen. They called it the "Tariff of Abominations". Calhoun , was from the South. He wrote that the South should stop the tariff and perhaps leave the Union secession. These words would be used again during the Civil War. The first people who moved west were people who caught and sold animal skins such as John Colter and Jim Bridger. During this period, Native Americans lost much of their land. They had lost military battles to the Americans at Tippecanoe and in the Seminole War. In , Texas , which was a nation after it left Mexico , joined the United States. During the war, the U. Many people in the North did not like this war, because they thought it was just good for Southern slave states.

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## Chapter 3 : Music education in the United States - Wikipedia

*This is regarded as the first time music education was introduced to public schools in the United States. In the Boston School Committee approved the inclusion of music in the curriculum and Lowell Mason became the first recognized supervisor of elementary music.*

The main areas are theory and practical knowledge. Additional units also include the history of music, analysis of composition and the study of various genres. Music has been taught to students in the United States for a long time. While some students opt to study it in public school, others attend more prestigious and specialized music schools or colleges. Learn more about the history of U. Its main aim was to help students develop skills in reading music and singing in religious celebrations. During the following years, similar schools were opened in other colonies as well. Several authors published textbooks for students with advice on proper singing practices as well as songs suitable for church usage. The Academy promoted not only singing instruction but also the study of music and related theory. One of the founders, Lowell Mason, wrote and published a text titled, *Manual of Instruction*, which was largely influenced by the Swiss-based Pestalozzian System of Education. Several teachers outside of the Academy also adopted this text for use in their own classrooms. Mason was then allowed to formally teach music to students at the Hawes School, marking the start of musical education in American public schools. The venture was so successful that the local school committee pushed for music to be included as part of the syllabus. In the years that followed, music education became part of the school curriculum for all ages of students. Many advances occurred in the field of musical education during this time. The rise of music taught in high schools also encouraged students to come together to create marching bands and school orchestras or other musical groups. Perhaps one of the most valuable progressions was made when a teacher, Frances Elliott Clark, won the approval to use phonographs and music libraries in schools. Many universities and colleges also started to offer endowments, grants and scholarships to promising music students. Several symposiums were organized through the decades to discuss the methodology and effectiveness of how music was taught. During this symposium, a declaration was drafted to detail priorities in music education for the next four decades. Music educators from around the world were present to chime in on the value of music and how it is taught to students. Music Education in the 21st Century

â€” An essay on music education examines how and why music education is likely to flourish within the coming decades. Music Education in the s

â€” Trace the history of music education in the U. History of Music Education Resources

â€” Browse through an in-depth listing of journals, dissertations, museums and much more related to American music education of the past. The Marching Band Movement

â€” Find out how the rise of organized school bands came about in the United States in the 20th century. Lowell Mason

â€” In his lifetime, Lowell Mason made many important contributions to music education apart from co-founding the Boston Academy of Music. Frances Elliott Clark

â€” Frances Elliott Clark was key in changing the way music was taught to students in classrooms, and became an important figure in music education. Cycles in American Music Education

â€” Over the past centuries, American music education has gone through a number of different movements and trends. Key Points of U. Music Education PDF

â€” Learn about the development of music education across the nation and through history with a compilation of points and notes. The History of Public School Music in the United States

â€” Read the complete text of a book that traces the progress of music education through each century.

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## Chapter 4 : James A. Keene (Author of A History Of Music Education In The United States)

*Kent State Online Master of Music in Music Education > articles > A Brief Look at The History of Teaching Music in the United States A Brief Look at The History of Teaching Music in the United States Music has long been considered an important academic subject studied by scholars and musicians alike.*

In fact, music was considered so educational that the Ancient Greeks used it to study and teach mathematics and philosophy. Americans have also expressed a similar interest and devotion to teaching and learning music, so much so that the U. Department of Education includes music as a core subject in the curriculum. To better understand the history and importance of music education, lets take a look at the history of teaching music in the United States. Singing classes were the primary form of music education for over a century until Boston opened up a new school in 1829 the Boston Academy of Music. With the Academy, music scholars sought to expand the current curriculum of singing techniques to include the study of music, as well as theoretical concepts. Although the main teaching styles of the 1800s remained performance instruction and studying theory from a textbook, there were a number of advancements within the study and application of music during this time. With this advancement came an extension of how music can be taught and studied. The school orchestra and marching band are a great example of how music education expanded during this period, as both programs were developed in efforts to incorporate more modern and more enjoyable aspects of music within the curriculum. Another valuable advancement during this period is the implementation of phonographs and music libraries in public schools. With the advancement of teaching and studying opportunities came a wide array of public and private grants for music schools, programs and students. Important Figures in the Development of Music Education Lowell Mason Considered by many to be the father of public music education, Lowell Mason was a successful Boston banker who enjoyed music as a hobby outside of work. Initially starting out by learning traditional hymns, Mason soon began writing and developing his own, the performance of which found much success within the Boston music scene of the time. Frances Elliot Clark Starting her teaching career in the town of Ottumwa, Iowa, Frances Elliot Clark was a strong proponent for the academic and emotional benefits of music education. In fact, Clark spent much of her teaching sessions not only educating her students on how to properly sing, but also spicing their intriguing with his stories and insights on performers, composers and artists. As if that was not enough, Hayden also started The School Music Monthly at the beginning of the 20th century to help expand the appreciation of music education. The Ingenues Although men receive a majority of credit for helping expand the appreciation of music education, the all-girl jazz band The Ingenues had an unmistakable influence as well. Throughout the 20s and 30s, the Ingenues achieved wide acclaim for their musicianship and inspired many women to become interested in music and music education. Current Teaching Methods With the advancement of technology, more music instructors have been leveraging technology to help improve and expand music teaching. Students may enjoy the change of pace. Learn More Are you passionate about music and education? You can study entirely online and graduate in as few as 23 months find out more today!

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## Chapter 5 : The History of Music Education in the US

*History of education in the United States* The history of education in the United States, or foundations of education, covers the trends in educational philosophy, policy, institutions, and formal and informal learning in America from the 17th century to today.

A Hypertext Timeline Last updated September 18, See the lesson plan designed for use with this timeline. This page was scanned for broken links and updated on August 21, However, it is virtually impossible to keep them all current. If you find a broken link, please let me know. You can reach me at [esass@csbsju.edu](mailto:esass@csbsju.edu). Many of the Pilgrims are Puritans who had fled religious persecution in England. Their religious views come to dominate education in the New England colonies. Latin Grammar Schools are designed for sons of certain social classes who are destined for leadership positions in church, state, or the courts. However, education in the Southern colonies is more typically provided at home by parents or tutors. It is "the second oldest secondary school in the United States. He teaches all the courses himself! It requires that parents ensure their children know the principles of religion and the capital laws of the commonwealth. It becomes the most widely-used schoolbook in New England. About 50 miles to the north, in Salem, the infamous Salem Witch Trials take place. Two years later, the General Assembly of South Carolina passes the first public library law. Typical of those in the middle colonies, schools in Pennsylvania are established not only by the Mennonites, but by the Quakers and other religious groups as well. A Catholic school for girls sponsored by Sisters of the Order of Saint Ursula, it is "the oldest continuously operating school for girls and the oldest Catholic school in the United States. This viewpoint greatly influences American education throughout the 19th Century and beyond. Emphasizing secularism, science, and human reason, these ideas clash with the religious dogma of the day, but greatly influence the thinking of prominent colonists, including Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. The academy ultimately becomes the University of Pennsylvania. It gives most French territory in North America to England. Six years later, they found a school for girls, which later becomes Salem College, a liberal arts college for women with a current enrollment of approximately 1,000. They become very widely used throughout the United States. In fact, the spelling volume, later renamed the American Spelling Book and often called the Blue-Backed Speller, has never been out of print! Later that year, the constitution is endorsed by the Confederation Congress the body that governed from until the ratification of the U. Constitution and sent to state legislatures for ratification. The document does not include the words education or school. It provides a plan for western expansion and bans slavery in new states. Specifically recognizing the importance of education, Act 3 of the document begins, "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. Constitution is ratified by the required number of states. No mention is made of education in any of the amendments. However, the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution states that powers not delegated to the federal government "are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people. Though the Treaty of Ghent, signed on December 24, 1814, supposedly ends the war, the final battle actually takes place January 8, 1815, with U. It is the first permanent school for the deaf in the U. She goes on to found more schools and become a prolific writer. Their secular tone sets them apart from the Puritan texts of the day. The McGuffey Readers, as they came to be known, are among the most influential textbooks of the 19th Century. A visionary educator and proponent of public or "free" schools, Mann works tirelessly for increased funding of public schools and better training for teachers. As Editor of the Common School Journal, his belief in the importance of free, universal public education gains a national audience. He resigns his position as Secretary in 1838 to take the Congressional seat vacated by the death of John Quincy Adams and later becomes the first president of Antioch College. Now called Cheyney University, it is the oldest institution of higher learning for African Americans. City of Boston, the Massachusetts Supreme Court rules that the Boston Public Schools can deny enrolment of African American children to segregated, "whites-only" schools. The case is later cited as a precedent for the

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Plessy v. She later becomes a pioneer in the education of women in medicine. By , 16 states have compulsory-attendance laws, but most of those laws are sporadically enforced at best. All states have them by It is the first "free municipal library" in the U. A History of Lincoln University, it becomes the "first institution anywhere in the world to provide higher education in the arts and sciences for male youth of African descent. Civil War begins when South Carolina secedes from the union and along with 10 other states forms the Confederate States of American. The shooting begins when Fort Sumter is attacked on April It donates public lands to states, the sale of which will be used for the "endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life. Much of the south, including its educational institutions, is left in disarray. Many schools are closed. Even before the war, public education in the south was far behind that in the north. The physical devastation left by the war as well as the social upheaval and poverty that follow exacerbate this situation. If ratified by three-fourths of the states, it would give all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizenship and equal protection under the law. Known as the Sholes Glidden , it is first manufactured by E. They divide the south into military districts and require elections to be held with freed male slaves being allowed to vote. Constitution is ratified and becomes law. It guarantees privileges of citizenship including due process and equal protection under the law including the right to vote for freed male slaves. It becomes the basis for the rulings in Brown v. Board of Education and Pylor v. Doe as well as many other important court cases. It prohibits states from denying male citizens over 21 including freed slaves the right to vote. The economic depression that follows results in reduced revenues for education. Southern schools are hit particularly hard, making a bad situation even worse. Iowa Superintendent of Schools - The Civil Rights Act is passed, banning segregation in all public accommodations. The Supreme Court rules it unconstitutional in It is the first medical school in the south for African Americans. The DDC is still the worlds most widely-used library classification system. Hayes removes the last federal troops from the south. Many African Americans flee the south. It becomes the model for a total of 26 similar schools, all with the goal of assimilating Indian children into the mainstream culture. The schools leave a controversial legacy. Though some see them as a noble, albeit largely unsuccessful experiment, many view their legacy to be one of alienation and "cultural dislocation. It is the first settlement house in the U. Included among its many services are a kindergarten and a night school for adults. Hull House continues to this day to offer educational services to children and families. In , Addams becomes the second woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize. It provides for the "more complete endowment and support of the colleges" through the sale of public lands, Part of this funding leads to the creation of 16 historically black land-grant colleges. Supreme Court upholds the Louisiana law stating in the majority opinion that the intent of the 14th Amendment "had not been intended to abolish distinctions based on color. Ferguson makes "separate but equal" policies legal. It becomes a legal precedent used to justify many other segregation laws, including "separate but equal" education. It is the first public community college in the U. A youth program begun in Ohio "is considered the birth of 4-H. It merges with the Cookman Institute in and becomes a coeducational high school, which eventually evolves into Bethune-Cookman College , now Bethune-Cookman University. It describes his work with Theodore Simon in the development of a measurement instrument that would identify students with mental retardation. The Binet-Simon Scale, as it is called, is an effective means of measuring intelligence. It is charted by an act of Congress in , the same year the Foundation encouraged the adoption of a standard system for equating "seat time" the amount of time spent in a class to high school credits. Still in use today, this system came to be called the " Carnegie Unit. She is the first female superintendent of a large city school system. One year later she is elected president of the National Education Association. Indianola Junior High School opens that fall and becomes the first junior high school in the U. Two years later , Maria Montessori visits the U. The Psychology of Learning, is published. It describes his theory that human learning involves habit formation, or connections between stimuli or

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situations as Thorndike preferred to call them and responses Connectionism. He believes that such connections are strengthened by repetition "Law of Exercise" and achieving satisfying consequences "Law of Effect". These ideas, which contradict traditional faculty psychology and mental discipline, come to dominate American educational psychology for much of the Twentieth Century and greatly influence American educational practice.

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## Chapter 6 : What is Jazz? | National Museum of American History

*In addition to the History of Music Education in the United States, he is the author of Music and Education in Vermont, , and Giants of Music Education to be published by Glenbridge Publishing Ltd. in*

Early interest in music education was primarily connected to church music. This religious interest in music would lead to the creation of schools to create more skillful choirs and more harmonious church services. Many of the first schools of higher learning, as well as musical schools, began in New England. By the 19th century, however, these impulses toward musical higher education were flourishing throughout the country. The Bay Psalm Book , the second book to be printed in the United States, is a collection of psalms, an indication of early interest in religious music. The first singing school in the United States is opened, intended to improve the quality of choral music for church services. Jean-Jacques Rousseau publishes Emile: On Education , influencing current philosophies on educational methods. Lowell Mason introduces music education classes to the Boston grammar schools. Eleanor Smith establishes the Hull-House Music School in Chicago, offering music classes to individuals of all immigrant backgrounds. Oberlin College establishes the Conservatory of Music program , the first of its kind in the United States. Graduates can receive a Bachelor of Music Education degree. Eventually, the organization becomes the National Association for Music Education , the largest arts education association in the world. Frances Elliott Clark works with the Victor record company to introduce the phonograph into music classrooms. The academy is intended to provide education on par with European schools of higher education in music. It is eventually renamed the Juilliard School of Music. The Great Depression causes public schools to reduce music and arts programs. Following the Soviet launch of Sputnik in , efforts to introduce more challenging science programs result in the National Defense Education Act. The resulting report influences music education at schools around the country. Manhattanville College establishes the first graduate degree program in music education. The Tanglewood Symposium draws together 34 major music educators to analyze the role and state of musical education in the United States. The Education Act for Handicapped Students triggers growth in music therapy education and reforms music programs to address students of all abilities. The Tanglewood II Symposium reviews changes in music education since the original symposium 40 years prior.

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## Chapter 7 : History of Music Education in the United States | jeanlee

*The National Association for Music Education, or NAfME, is an "organization of American music educators dedicated to advancing and preserving music education and as part of the core curriculum of schools in the United States."*

History of music education in the United States 18th century After the preaching of Reverend Thomas Symmes, the first singing school was created in in Boston, Massachusetts for the purposes of improving singing and music reading in the church. These singing schools gradually spread throughout the colonies. Between to , more than tune books would be published by such authors as Samuel Holyoke, Francis Hopkinson, William Billings, and Oliver Holden. Mason published his Manuel of Instruction in which were based upon the music education works of Pestalozzian System of Education founded by Swiss educator Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi. This handbook gradually became used by many singing school teachers. This is regarded as the first time music education was introduced to public schools in the United States. In the Boston School Committee approved the inclusion of music in the curriculum and Lowell Mason became the first recognized supervisor of elementary music. In later years Luther Whiting Mason became the Supervisor of Music in Boston and spread music education into all levels of public education grammar, primary, and high school. During the middle of the 19th century, Boston became the model to which many other cities across the United States included and shaped their public school music education programs. Music methodology for teachers as a course was first introduced in the Normal School. The concept of classroom teachers in a school that taught music under the direction of a music supervisor was the standard model for public school music education during this century. Music education in the United States Early 20th century In the United States, teaching colleges with four year degree programs developed from the Normal Schools and included music. Oberlin Conservatory first offered the Bachelor of Music Education degree. McCarthy, and American music educator introduced details for studying music for credit in Chelsea High School. Notable events in the history of music education in the early 20th century also include: Rise of the school band and orchestra movement leading to performance oriented school music programs. Growth in music methods publications. Frances Elliot Clark develops and promotes phonograph record libraries for school use. Carl Seashore and his Measures of Musical Talent music aptitude test starts testing people in music. Middle 20th century to 21st century The following table illustrates some notable developments from this period: Leads to the Comprehensive Musicianship movement. Juilliard Project leads to the compilation and publication of musical works from major historical eras for elementary and secondary schools. Specific emphasis on youth music, special education music, urban music, and electronic music. Published and recommended for music educators to follow. Emphasized the importance of cultural context in music education and the cultural implications of rapidly changing demographics in the United States. The MENC standards were adopted by some states, while other states have produced their own standards or largely eschewed the standards movement. Charting the Future Reflected on the 40 years of change in music education since the first Tanglewood Symposium of , developing a declaration regarding priorities for the next forty years. Music course offerings and even entire degree programs in online music education developed in the first decade of the 21st century at various institutions, and the fields of world music pedagogy and popular music pedagogy have also seen notable expansion.

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## Chapter 8 : National Association for Music Education (NAfME)

*Aside from the Music Education Degree, a string of other notable events that would firmly plant music in the educational system of the United States also happened in this century. The development of a Music Educators' Conference was established.*

Please refer to the last timeline date for the bibliography. Quintilian became one of the most influential Roman educators. Would the term "Educator Superhero" be taking it too far? Some children, after learning to read and write, attended a *grammaticus* school to study Latin, literature, history, math, music, and dialectics. These Latin grammar schools were very similar to the 20th century secondary schools. He believed that the quality of a society had such a direct correlation to the quality of that society's education system, that it was a must for a society to make education a top priority. Aristotle, unlike Socrates and Plato, took a very scientific and practical approach to education. People who like to get hands on with the world instead of just thinking up things in their big brains have a lot to thank Aristotle for. During this period, political and religious oppression toward the common people stunted their ability to innovate and grow intellectually as the Greeks and Romans once had. The lack of growth, in many ways, actually caused human knowledge to regress in Europe. If people in the middle ages are looked down on in history books as being uneducated, then why do we Americans love studying about, reading about and watching movies that take place during the dark ages? Plato suggested that society should contain three classes of people: Plato believed that each person in a society should be well educated in their specific, chosen role, allowing the society as a whole to benefit. This time period is known as the Age of Pericles, when many of the Greek city-states created their own versions of formal education. The Greek city-state Sparta used education to gear children towards becoming effective military support. The aims of Spartan education centered on developing such ideals as courage, patriotism, obedience, cunningness, and physical strength. Athens, another Greek city-state, developed an education program that was even more influential to our U. Between the ages of 8 and 16, many Athenian boys attended a series of public schools that taught grammar, reading, writing, music, history, math, and many other subjects that are still being taught in the United States. The method of teaching that Socrates came up with, the creatively named, "Socratic Method," involves the teacher asking a series of questions which leads the student to a certain conclusion. This method is extremely effective in not only allowing a student to memorize knowledge, but also being able to apply the knowledge and formulate that knowledge into a refined answer. Long story short, Charlemagne did select Alcuin as the chief educational adviser. Alcuin became the most famous educator of his day. It is reported that Charlemagne himself often sat in the Palace School with the children, trying to further his own "meager education. One large problem with this method other than the obvious problem of only hearing the Bible read briefly once a week is that, as much power as the church had, many priests were corrupt as they became priest just for the power that it gave them think televangelist crooks today siphoning money from the poor. Aquinas wrote the "Summa Theologic," which became the doctrinal authority of the Roman Catholic Church and formalized "Scholasticism," the logical and philosophical study of the beliefs of the church. Rooted in the ideas of Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas helped lead the creation of new learning institutions such as the medieval universities. The Renaissance started in Italy when people reacquired the spirit of free inquiry that had prevailed in Ancient Greek. The Renaissance slowly spread through Europe, resulting in a general revival of classical learning called "humanism. In that year, Martin Luther published his ninety-five theses, which stated his disagreements with the Roman Catholic Church. One of these disagreements held great implications for the importance of formal education. Much like an over protective parent, the Roman Catholic Church was essentially afraid to let commoners think on their own "lest they get hurt. Let the impending student debts begin! Just one small step towards man being fully educatedâ€ one giant leap towards Compulsory Education! It became the most successful educational textbook published in 18th century America and it became the foundation of most schooling before the s. On the paper usually contained the

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alphabet and a religious verse which the children would copy to help them learn how to write. If the children failed to memorize their verses, the Hornbook doubled as a paddle. He also saw the need for more and better trained skilled workers and so he proposed a new kind of secondary school in Pennsylvania. This proposal brought about the establishment, in Philadelphia in 1791, of the first truly American educational institution - the American Academy. The academy ultimately became the University of Pennsylvania. They became very widely used throughout the United States. In fact, the spelling volume, later renamed the American Spelling Book and often called the Blue-Backed Speller, has never been out of print! I doubt that book series like "Twilight" will have the same lasting implications. Still very popular today, the chalkboard is one of the best inventions in education or educational technology for that matter. Compulsory school attendance on this model gradually spread to other countries, reaching the American State of Massachusetts in 1852, and spreading to other states until, in 1854, Mississippi was the last state to enact a compulsory attendance law. It was the first major tax-supported free library in the U.S. Known as the Sholes Glidden, it was first manufactured by E. T. Swift. Predictive text was a feature added much much later. The device projected images printed on glass plates and showed them in darkened rooms to students. This device made passing notes in class -er, I mean, writing essays, considerably easier. This shift in writing tools was a great move for children, but a horrible one for all of the cute forest animals living in the trees. It was charted by an act of Congress in 1909, the same year the Foundation encouraged the adoption of a standard system for equation "seat time" to high school credits. The system was called the "Carnegie Unit". She was the first female superintendent of a large city school system. One year later, she was elected president of the National Education Association. An "Introduction to the Philosophy of Education" was published. I, the army had no means of screening the intellectual ability of its recruits. The committee, which included Louis Terman, had the task of developing a group intelligence test. He and his team of psychologists designed the Army Alpha and Beta tests. Though these tests had little impact on the war, they laid the groundwork for future standardized tests. This was one of the first uses of audio for education. This laid the foundation for many teaching technologies that are used today. It was formerly developed, published, and scored by the Educational Testing Service which still administers the exam. This pen was widely known as the rocket in the U.S. These tests are still widely used in US schools today to help identify students needing special education and to help discover which students should just stay on the family farm. This single invention marks one of the greatest inventions of all time. Before the advent of the pocket calculator, the slide ruler was the most commonly used calculation tool in science and engineering. The use of slide rules continued to grow through the 1950s and 1960s even as digital computing devices were being gradually introduced; however, around the electronic scientific calculator made it largely obsolete.

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## Chapter 9 : History of music education in the United States | K12 Academics

*The scholarly study of music in the United States includes work relating music to social class, racial, ethnic and religious identity, gender and sexuality, as well as studies of music history, musicology, and other topics.*

**Bibliography Historical Background** To appreciate the diversity of ideas and experiences that have shaped our history, we need to be sensitive to the complexities and varieties of cultural documentation, to the enormous possibilities these documents afford us to get at the interior of American lives, to get at peoples long excluded from the American experience, many of them losers in their own time, outlaws, rebels who - individually or collectively - tried to flesh out and give meaning to abstract notions of liberty, equality and freedom. The term "American roots music" may not be a familiar one, and requires some explanation. At the beginning of the 20th Century, the term "folk music" was used by scholars to describe music made by whites of European ancestry, often in the relatively isolated rural South. As the century progressed, the definition of folk music expanded to include the song styles - particularly the blues - of Southern blacks as well. In general, folk music was viewed as a window into the cultural life of these groups. Increasingly, music made by other groups of Americans such as Native Americans, Mexican-Americans, and Cajuns came under the umbrella of "folk music. The melodies and words were passed down from parent to child, though songs - and their meanings - often changed to reflect changing times. In the s, awareness of folk songs and musicians grew, and popular musicians began to draw on folk music as an artistic source as never before. Music writers, scholars and fans began to look for new ways to describe the diverse array of musical styles still being sung and played in communities across America, though most often not heard on radios. The term "roots music" is now used to refer to this broad range of musical genres, which include blues, gospel, traditional country, zydeco, tejano, and native American pow-wow. What can roots music teach us about cultural identity in the U. Songs are an important cultural form through which people assert and preserve their own histories in the face of changing social conditions. Spirituals sung by African-American slaves; protest songs sung by s youth; Texas-Mexicans singing the corrido; and "union songs" sung by labor organizers all suggest how music has been both an intrinsic response to historical and cultural conflict and an expressive vehicle that encouraged collective action. As ethnomusicologist Manuel Pena notes, "the corrido functioned as a powerful symbolic response by the Texas-Mexicans to their oppression under the new system installed by the Anglos throughout the Southwest. Roots music has long been a vehicle for offering the disenfranchised a voice. American roots music draws on the lived experience of ordinary men and women, who were and often still are defined and limited by cultural constructions of race, class and gender. Just as music reflects how Americans have struggled against oppressive social and economic conditions, music is also a means of celebrating and giving dignity to identity. Music performance was often a place whites and blacks could come together and transcend the social limits imposed by segregation. However, particularly in the South, racial segregation continued to keep musicians and audiences apart according to an entrenched racial logic. With the advent of radio, a broad range of Americans were exposed to a diversity of musical styles, as there was no way to "segregate" the airwaves. Responses to racism and racial segregation were reflected in American roots music. All night "sings" were events that drew members of a community together to hear Spiritual music in the South; black male members of Gospel quartets formed bonds of reciprocity that continued throughout their life cycles. As Bernice Johnson Reagon notes, "the quartet provided one more community-based structure where people could gather and create out of their own experience. As historian Bill Malone has pointed out, "Country music has been subject to no greater influence than Southern religious life, evolving in a society where religion was pervasive. Songs such as "Amazing Grace" and "Farther Along" were common to both groups. Particularly in the first half of the 20th century, poor rural whites were "objectified" by scholars and collectors as embodying a pure, authentic American culture linked to "Anglo," northern European sources. Due, in part, to the efforts of John Lomax, blacks - particularly rural Bluesmen - came to be viewed as folk "heroes" and white folk scholars

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began in earnest to collect songs from African American communities as well as Anglo. For example, John Lomax was interested in the hypothetical conjunction between African American music and the origins of our national folk tradition, which he imagined was preserved among black convicts who had been isolated for many years from mainstream culture inside Southern prisons. Unequal power relationships, shaped by differences in race and class and often gender, have characterized the development of "folk" music from its roots in local communities to its spread to wide and diverse audiences. Middle-class and elite, most often white, urban musicians, scholars and fans have been drawn to music made by relatively disenfranchised African Americans, whites and Latinos. This relationship has brought rural and "ethnic" music and the musicians themselves to the city, where they reached wide audiences, but were not always fairly compensated or credited by the promoters who helped popularize their music. How is roots music related to historical events? During the 20th century, the United States experienced monumental changes wrought by developments such as Industrialization, integration and globalization. Major historical events had significant impact on both the nature and the popularity of roots music in America. For example, the social and economic changes brought about by WWII had an enormous effect on Blues and white Country music. Before the war, both had been largely regional, developing different styles in different areas, and reaching mainly local audiences. Huge shifts of population combined with economic changes driven by technology and mass media made this music popular with broader audiences. The move from a rural to an urban environment exposed music to new and diverse influences. Musical styles, instrumentation and lyrics were modified accordingly. Similar dynamics followed historical transformations such as the Great Depression, the Dustbowl, westward expansion, the student movements of the 60s and the globalization of America at the end of the century. The 20th century witnessed an unparalleled development of technology that would have profound implications for every American. Musical cross-fertilization was also hastened by the development of communication technology such as the wax cylinder recorder, the phonograph, juke boxes, the motion picture camera and the radio, which spread regionally based music to broad audiences across the country. Freedom has been a key theme in American roots music, both in terms of the ideas expressed by the music and the uses to which music is often put within social change movements. The history of American roots music is intricately woven with individual and collective struggles for social change and freedom from oppression, a dynamic powerfully illustrated by the history of the song "We Shall Overcome," which became an anthem in the Civil Rights movement. One such romantic character is Woody Guthrie, celebrated as a wandering hero who eschewed the constraints of an increasingly industrializing society. Bluesmen and women, such as Muddy Waters and Bessie Smith, who transformed their harsh experiences into powerful musical expression, also embody the spirit of freedom and the refusal of constraint. The continuing popularity of roots music throughout the course of the 20th and into the 21st centuries is testimony to its appeal and vitality as a set of musical genres that speak to - and of - the human condition, through very different historical periods. In this current era of globalization, roots music evolves by synthesizing elements from disparate sources. While the "roots" have been lifted from their geographic and cultural bases, roots music continues to give voice to an ever-increasing spectrum of Americans, who use music as a means of reflecting on and, in many cases still, promoting social change. How is American roots music similar to American literature? American vernacular music and literature have always drawn on each other as sources and reflect common historical and humanistic themes. Roots music echoes the concerns found in American literature. Historian Charles Wolfe writes, One of the key narrative lines running through all four programs of American Roots Music is the perception of roots music as a powerful and unacknowledged folk literature. It is, in fact, a body of expressive culture that reflects and dramatizes the same kind of themes found in formal American literature: We assume that roots music constitutes an important and neglected chapter in American culture, and that its themes and concerns often overlap with those of more formal culture. Instead of writing books and plays, the artists of roots music craft songs and ballads hymns and protest songs. Their art has generally been oral, passed on by word of mouth, or by custom and imitation. Developments in literature also shaped the way roots music was mediated and

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understood by a broad American audience. These movements helped create an interest in rural America and the musical forms associated with it. There are numerous points of thematic contact between American literature and vernacular music. For years, many of our most important writers have recognized links to our folk culture and have celebrated them.