

Folk music

Folk music, in the most basic sense of the term, is music by and for the common people. The Tech Multimedia Music Dictionary defines it as "music of the common people that has been passed on by memorization or repetition rather than by writing, and has deep roots in its own culture. It is still being passed on in this way today.

Irish Folk Music

The folk music of Ireland (also known as Irish traditional music, Irish trad, Irish folk music, and other variants) is the generic term for music that has been created in various genres on the entire island of Ireland, North and South of the Border.

Irish traditional music has survived more strongly against the forces of cinema, radio and the mass media than the indigenous folk music of most European countries. This was partly due to the fact that the country was not a battleground in either of the two world wars. Another significant factor was that the economy was largely agricultural, where oral tradition usually thrives. From the end of the second world war until the late fifties folk music was held in low regard. Following the success of The Clancy Brothers in the USA in 1959, Irish folk music became fashionable again. The lush sentimental style of Delia Murphy was replaced by guitar-driven male groups such as The Dubliners. Irish showbands presented a mixture of pop music and folk dance tunes, though these died out during the seventies. The international success of The Chieftains and Enya has made Irish folk music a global brand.

Historically the old-time music of the USA grew out of the music of Ireland and Scotland, as a result of emigration. By the 1970s Irish traditional music was again influencing music in the USA and further afield to Australia and Europe. It has occasionally been fused with rock and roll, punk rock and other genres. The most successful artists include Thin Lizzy, The Corrs, The Chieftains, Enya, Clannad, Riverdance and Van Morrison. Many of these artists have elements of Irish folk music in their recordings.

instuments that are used in irish folk music:

- Fiddle
- Flute and whistle
- Uilleann pipes
- Harp
- Accordion and concertina
- Banjo
- Guitar
- Bouzouki
- Mandolin
- Bodhrán
- Harmonica

Jazz

Jazz is an original American musical art form which originated around the beginning of the 20th century in African American communities in the Southern United States from a confluence of African and European music traditions. The use of blue notes, call-and-response, improvisation, polyrhythms, syncopation, and the swung note of ragtime are characteristics traceable back to jazz's West African pedigree.^[1] Jazz has also incorporated music from 19th and 20th century American popular music based on European music traditions, from its early development until the present.^[2] The word *jazz*, often erroneously thought to originate in the New Orleans area, actually began as a West Coast slang term of uncertain derivation and was first used to refer to music in Chicago in about 1915; for the origin and history, see [Jazz \(word\)](#).

Jazz has, from its early 20th century inception, spawned a variety of subgenres, from New Orleans Dixieland dating from the early 1910s, big band-style swing from the 1930s and 1940s, bebop from the mid-1940s, a variety of Latin-jazz fusions such as Afro-Cuban and Brazilian jazz from the 1950s and 1960s, jazz-rock fusion from the 1970s and later developments such as acid jazz.

irish jig broken down.

a guitar with a violin in the back ground and a bell at the start.

Another violin is added a tune is played over the guitar

Flutes are played over the top. In the back ground a drum is being hit with a wire brush.

Violins play over the top until the end with a different tune.