

<u>Date</u>	<u>Developments in Jazz</u>	<u>Historical Events</u>
1619		The first Africans are sold into slavery in America.
1817	New Orleans city council establishes "Congo Square" as an official site for slave music and dance.	
1865		Slavery is abolished in the US by the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution.
1892	Pianist Tommy Turpin writes <i>Harlem Rag</i> , the first known ragtime composition.	
1895	Pianist Scott Joplin publishes his first two rags. Cornetist Buddy Bolden forms his band.	Cinema is born.
1896		Racial segregation is upheld by the Supreme Court. Radio technology is introduced.
1897	The first piano rags appear in print. Ragtime grows in popularity.	
1898		The US goes to war with Spain.
1899	Scott Joplin's <i>Maple Leaf Rag</i> is published and sells over 100,000 copies.	
1900	A cutting contest (a colloquial term for music competition) for ragtime pianists is held at New York's Tammany Hall. Louis Armstrong is born.	
1901	Charles Booth's performance of J. Bodewalt Lange's <i>Creole Blues</i> is recorded for the new Victor label. This is the first acoustic recording of ragtime to be made commercially available. The American Federation of Musicians (the musicians union) votes to suppress ragtime.	US President William McKinley is assassinated. Painter Pablo Picasso's first exhibit is held in Paris. Theodore Roosevelt becomes president.
1902	The John Philip Sousa Band records the ragtime piece, <i>Trombone Sneeze</i> , written by Arthur Pryor. Lincoln Park is opened in New Orleans, as a center for ragtime and early jazz performances. Scott Joplin publishes <i>The Entertainer: a Ragtime Two-Step</i> , which would become a popular hit nearly 70 years later. Pianist Jelly Roll Morton claims to have invented jazz in this year.	
1903	Pianist and composer Eubie Blake publishes his first piano rags.	The Wright brothers make their first successful flight.
1904	Cornetist Buddy Bolden begins to develop a reputation in New Orleans for playing music that fuses elements of blues and ragtime.	
1905	A black newspaper in Indianapolis releases a statement in reaction to racist songs popular during this period: "Composers should not set music to a set of words that are a direct insult to the colored race."	Scientist Albert Einstein presents his special theory of relativity. Pizza is introduced at Lombardi's in New York.
1906	Jelly Roll Morton composes King Porter Stomp.	
1907	Cornetist Buddy Bolden is committed to a mental institution without having ever recorded any music. Scott Joplin moves to New York.	The first wireless broadcast of classical music is produced in New York.
1908		Alcohol is banned in North Carolina and Georgia.
1909	The US Marine band records Joplin's Maple Leaf Rag.	Alcohol is banned in Tennessee. Robert Peary reaches the North Pole. William Howard Taft becomes president.

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1910	The Original Dixieland Jass Band performs in London. Will Marion Cook tours Europe with his Southern Syncopated Orchestra which includes clarinetist Sidney Bechet. After the tour Bechet stays in Europe. New Orleans trombonist Kid Ory moves to Los Angeles and forms a band, bringing jazz to new ears.	The NAACP is founded. Mark Twain dies. Marie Curie isolates radium.
1911	Pianist Scott Joplin publishes his opera <i>Treemoisha</i> . Irving Berlin records <i>Alexander's Ragtime Band</i> , which becomes a hit but is scorned by ragtime purists.	Raold Amundsen reaches the South Pole. Civil War occurs in Mexico.
1912		The Titanic sinks.
1913	The word "jazz" first appears in print. James Reese Europe records ragtime arrangements in New York with the first black ensemble to be recorded.	60-floor Woolworth Building is completed, making it the largest building in the world. Woodrow Wilson becomes president.
1914	Pianist W.C. Handy writes St. Louis Blues.	World War I begins in Europe. The Panama Canal opens to commercial traffic.
1915	Trumpeter King Oliver forms a band in New Orleans with clarinetist Sidney Bechet.	Albert Einstein presents his general theory of relativity.
1916		Revolution occurs in Russia.
1917	Scott Joplin dies. The classic era of ragtime ends. The Original Dixieland Jass Band (an all white group) makes the first jazz recording, <i>Livery Stable Blues</i> , and also becomes the first jazz group to appear on film in the movie, <i>The Good for Nothing</i> . The US Navy closes New Orleans's Storyville red-light district. Jazz musicians begin to leave the city for the North.	The US enters World War I.
1918	Trumpeter King Oliver leaves New Orleans for Chicago. Tenor saxophonist Coleman Hawkins tours with blues singer Mamie Smith and begins to develop a unique style of playing.	World War I ends. A flu epidemic kills an estimated 20 million people worldwide. Singer, actor, and civil rights activist Paul Robeson graduates first in his class from Rutgers University.
1919	The Original Dixieland Jass Band performs in London. Will Marion Cook tours Europe with his Southern Syncopated Orchestra which includes clarinetist Sidney Bechet. After the tour Bechet stays in Europe. New Orleans trombonist Kid Ory moves to Los Angeles and forms a band, bringing jazz to new ears.	Race riots break out in Chicago. The first airplane crosses the Atlantic Ocean, piloted by John Alcock & Arthur Whitten Brown. Mexican rebel leader Emilio Zapata is ambushed and murdered by government forces. Physicist Ernest Rutherford discovers a way to split the atom.
1920	Blues singer Mamie Smith records <i>Crazy Blues</i> , making it the first blues recording by a black singer. Pianist and composer Duke Ellington forms a dance band in Washington DC with drummer Sonny Greer. Charlie Parker is born.	Prohibition is instated in the US. The 19th Amendment is passed in the US, guaranteeing woman the right to vote.
1921	The town of Zion, Illinois bans jazz performances, labeling them "sinful." Pianist James P. Johnson records <i>The Harlem Strut</i> and <i>Carolina Shout</i> , the earliest stride piano recordings, in New York.	A crisis occurs surrounding German war reparations. Adolf Hitler is elected leader of the Nazi Party. Russia is refused entry to the League of Nations. The first Miss America contest is held. Warren G. Hardin becomes president.

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1924	Duke Ellington makes his first recordings as leader of the Washingtonians. George Gershwin debuts <i>Rhapsody in Blue</i> along with Paul Whiteman's band. Cornetist Bix Beiderbecke and his band, the Wolverines, make their first recordings.	Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, leader of the Communist Revolution, dies. Stalin becomes dictator of Russia. The Fascist Party wins the Italian elections.
1925	Blues singer Bessie Smith and trumpeter Louis Armstrong record the classic version of W.C. Handy's <i>St. Louis Blues</i> for Columbia Records. Louis Armstrong makes his first recordings with his group, the Hot Five. James P. Johnson records <i>Charleston</i> , which becomes a huge hit and gives rise to a dance of the same name. Electrical recordings are introduced. The Original Dixieland Jass Band disbands. Pianist Fats Waller gives lessons to pianist Count Basie.	Italian leader Benito Mussolini commences his dictatorship. The first electrical recording of classical music is made in the US. The Ku Klux Klan marches in Washington DC. Tennessee teacher John Thomas Scopes is convicted for teaching Darwin's theories of evolution to high school students. American labor leader A. Philip Randolph organizes the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to help bring American blacks into the mainstream of the American labor movement. Frisbee is played for the first time by a group of students using empty Frisbie Baking Company pie plates.
1926	Trumpeter Louis Armstrong has a huge hit and pioneers scat singing with his first recorded original composition, <i>Heebie Jeebies</i> , featuring his Hot Five. Pianist Jelly Roll Morton's group the Red Hot Peppers records in Chicago. Bandleader Fletcher Henderson's group records with saxophonist Coleman Hawkins.	The first television is introduced. Painter Claude Monet dies. The Harlem Globetrotters basketball team is organized by Abe Saperstein in Chicago.
1927	Louis Armstrong makes his first recordings with his Hot Seven, which was the Hot Five plus drums and tuba. Jean Goldkette's Orchestra is dissolved. Cornetist Bix Beiderbecke joins Paul Whiteman's band. Pianist and bandleader Duke Ellington begins his residency at the Cotton Club in Harlem, increasing the band from six to eleven members.	The US and Britain use military force in China. Charles Lindbergh makes the first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Columbia Broadcast System (CBS) is inaugurated. The first "talkie" film is released, <i>The Jazz Singer</i> , starring Al Jolson.
1928	Clarinetist Benny Goodman makes his first recordings.	Japanese troops enter China.
1929	Pianist Fats Waller participates in a mixed-race recording session in which he is forced to play behind a screen to separate him from the white musicians. The film <i>St. Louis Blues</i> about the life of pianist W.C. Handy is released, featuring blues singer Bessie Smith, Handy as musical director, and pianist James P. Johnson's band.	Yugoslavia is formed under King Alexander. The Wall Street stock market crashes. The St. Valentine's Day Massacre occurs in Chicago. The first Academy Awards are held in Hollywood. Herbert Hoover becomes president.