

<u>Date</u>	<u>Developments in Jazz</u>	<u>Historical Events</u>
1930	Trumpeter Louis Armstrong records <i>Body and Soul</i> . In a recording session with Armstrong, percussionist Lionel Hampton plays his first vibraphone solo and decides to make that his main instrument. Bandleader Paul Whiteman and his orchestra star in the movie <i>The King of Jazz</i> . Bandleader Cab Calloway becomes a regular at the Cotton Club.	The planet Pluto is discovered. The jet engine is invented.
1931	Cornetist Bix Beiderbecke dies of pneumonia at age 38. Cornetist Buddy Bolden dies. Pianist Lil Hardin separates from her husband Louis Armstrong and forms an all-female band. RCA demonstrates the first 33 1/3 rpm long-playing disc.	The Empire State building is opened in New York. Spain becomes a Republic. Japan invades Manchuria. There is massive worldwide unemployment.
1932	Duke Ellington records <i>It Don't Mean a Thing (If it Ain't Got That Swing)</i> , the first jazz composition to use swing in the title.	John Cockcroft splits the atom in Cambridge, UK. Japan forms a Manchurian Republic and later attacks Shanghai. Radio City Music Hall opens in New York. Aviator Charles Lindbergh's son is kidnapped.
1933	With the rise of the Nazi party in Germany, Berlin radio station Funkstunde bans jazz broadcasts. Pianist Art Tatum records his first piano solo, <i>Tiger Rag</i> , which is thought by many to be a duet. Duke Ellington and his orchestra begin their first tour of Europe. Singer Bessie Smith makes her last recordings. Singer Billie Holiday makes her first recording.	Adolph Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany, followed by the creation of the Dachau concentration camp, political arrests, and the appropriation of Jewish finances by the government. President Franklin Roosevelt initiates economic recovery in the US. Mahatma Ghandi is imprisoned. Prohibition ends in the US. The first photographs of the Loch Ness monster are published in Britain's Daily Mail. Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes president.
1934	Fletcher Henderson's band folds due to financial difficulties and Henderson sells some of his arrangements to clarinetist Benny Goodman, who performs with his band at Billy Rose's Music Hall in New York. The journal <i>Down Beat</i> : the Contemporary Music Magazine is launched in Chicago. The Quintette du Hot Club de France, featuring guitarist Django Reinhardt and violinist Stephane Grappelli, gives its first public performance at the Ecole Normale de Musique in Paris. Jimmie Lunceford's band replaces Cab Calloway's at the Cotton Club in Harlem. Clarinetist Jimmy Dorsey and trombonist Tommy Dorsey form the Dorsey Brothers Orchestra. Duke Ellington and Billie Holiday appear in the film <i>Symphony in Black</i> .	Outlaws Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow are shot dead. Italian troops invade Albania. The Nazi coup fails in Austria. Adolf Hitler begins his dictatorship in Germany. Blues singer Leadbelly is released from prison in Louisiana after writing a song to the governor asking for a pardon. The first cheeseburger is served in Louisville, Kentucky.
1935	Pianist and bandleader Bennie Moten dies. Pianist Count Basie forms the Barons of Rhythm with members of Moten's band. Vocalist Ella Fitzgerald makes her first recordings. Clarinetist Benny Goodman records Fletcher Henderson's arrangement of Jelly Roll Morton's <i>King Porter Stomp</i> . Goodman begins recording with a racially integrated trio that includes pianist Teddy Wilson and drummer Gene Krupa. Billie Holiday makes several recordings with pianist Teddy Wilson, including <i>What a Little Moonlight Can Do</i> . George Gershwin's three-act opera <i>Porgy and Bess</i> opens at the Alvin Theater in New York.	Italy invades Ethiopia. The first paperback books are published. The electric guitar is invented.

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1938	Benny Goodman's band hosts a sold out concert at Carnegie Hall which features a jazz history element and a jam session with members of Duke Ellington's and Count Basie's bands. After the Goodman concert, Count Basie's band and Chick Webb's band have an informal competition at the Savoy Ballroom. Cornetist King Oliver dies after years in poverty working as a pool-room janitor. Goodman's band records <i>Bach Goes to Town: Prelude and Fugue in Swing</i> , which combines elements of classical music and swing.	Germany annexes Austria and Sudetenland. Shopping carts are introduced for the first time in Oklahoma. Actor Orson Welles broadcasts <i>War of the Worlds</i> , a radio science-fiction drama about a Martian invasion, and causes a nationwide panic.
1939	A new band led by trombonist Glenn Miller gains notoriety through regular radio broadcasts. Billie Holiday records <i>Strange Fruit</i> , with controversial lyrics regarding lynchings which causes it to be banned from several radio stations. Chick Webb dies and Ella Fitzgerald takes over his band. Glenn Miller records the hugely successful <i>In The Mood</i> . Benny Goodman hires guitarist Charlie Christian. Lester Young records <i>Lester Leaps In</i> with Count Basie. Coleman Hawkins records <i>Body and Soul</i> , setting a new standard for improvisational sophistication on the saxophone. Artie Shaw retires. Singer Ma Rainey dies. Blue Note records is founded.	World War II breaks out in Europe. Germany occupies Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, and Lithuania and invades Poland. Military conscription is introduced in Britain. Hitler and Mussolini agree to a "Pact of Steel." The Spanish Civil War ends.
1940	Composer and bandleader Duke Ellington hires saxophonist Ben Webster and records <i>Ko-Ko</i> , <i>Concerto for Cootie</i> , and <i>Cottontail</i> . Trumpeter Cootie Williams leaves Ellington's band and is replaced by trumpeter and violinist Ray Nance. Vibraphonist Lionel Hampton's big band records <i>Flying Home</i> . Nat King Cole's trio records the timely piece, <i>Gone with the Draft</i> . Minton's Playhouse in New York becomes a hot spot for jazz, where musicians such as pianist Thelonious Monk, trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie, and drummer Kenny Clarke are featured. The American Society of Composer, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) issues a broadcast ban of ASCAP works, resulting in the growth of rival organization Broadcast Music Incorporated (BMI).	The Soviet Union attacks Finland. Germany invades Norway and Denmark. Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of Britain. Holland and Belgium fall to Germany. Italy declares war on Britain and France. Germany occupies Paris. African Americans and Puerto Ricans begin moving to northern cities.

Date

Developments in Jazz

Historical Events

1941 Duke Ellington's band records composer Billy Strayhorn's *Take the 'A' Train*, which becomes the band's signature tune. Trumpeter Roy Eldridge joins drummer Gene Krupa's orchestra as featured soloist. Clarinetist Sidney Bechet plays five different instruments on *The Sheik of Araby* and *Blues of Bechet*, using some of the earliest overdubbing techniques. Saxophonist Charlie Parker makes his first recordings with Jay McShann and begins participating in the famous Minton's Playhouse jam sessions where bebop is created. ASCAP's broadcasting boycott ends. Jelly Roll Morton dies.

Germany invades Yugoslavia, Russia and send troops to North Africa. The British army goes to Libya and Ethiopia. Japan bombs Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The US and Britain declare war on Japan. The US declares war on Germany and Italy.