**Bake You a Pie Styles Glossary**

**A Capella:** music that people sing without instruments; it can have voice parts (including soprano, alto, tenor, baritone, and bass) and instrument sounds made by the singers’ voices; includes Barbershop, Sweet Adelines, and unique ensembles such as those in the Pitch Perfect movies

**Bluegrass:** a form of American roots music that has some characteristics of Irish, Scottish, and English folk music; it is usually performed using acoustic musical instruments such as the banjo, mandolin, guitar, double bass, and dobro

**Blues:** a form of music started, in the United States during the early 1900s, by former African slaves from spirituals, praise songs, and chants; the first blues songs were called Delta blues and came from the area near the mouth of the Mississippi River

**Cajun:** music, originally from Louisiana played by the Cajuns, and based on ballads of the French-speaking Acadians of Canada; often mentioned along with Creole-based Zydeco music which is also of Acadiana origin; has infectious beat and a lot of forward drive with focus on the accordion; may have voices, a fiddle, and a metal triangle that provides rhythmic accents

**Classical Symphony:** music performed by an orchestra (also known as a symphony, symphony orchestra, or philharmonic orchestra); it typically takes the form of a large work consisting of 3 to 4 sections called movements; it was first composed in the Classical Period but continued to be used as a form of music well into the Romantic and Modern Periods

**Country (& Western):** a form of music that has been enjoyed by people all over the United States for decades; often expresses the lifestyle of American rural and small-town communities; performed by traditional folk instruments and some newly adapted ones like the Hawaiian steel guitar

**Disco:** a style of music most popular from the mid-1970s to the early 1980s; had a strong beat meant for dancing, typically at nightclubs; an up-tempo form of music that included characteristics of soul, funk, and Latin music; an example is “Stayin’ Alive” by the Bee Gees

**Gospel:** a style of music often written to express personal or group religious belief; it is used to praise, worship, and thank God; very emotional form of religious music that is sung by solos, quartets, and choruses to an accompaniment performed by piano, Hammond (electronic) organ, tambourines, and clapping

**Jazz:** a type of vocal and instrumental music, invented in the United States, that combines African-American music with European music; first became popular in the 1910s and its different styles are still heard and performed today; common jazz instruments include saxophone, clarinet, trumpet, piano, double bass, and drums

**Lullaby:** a song which is sung to help a baby or small child go to sleep; usually has a gentle, rocking rhythm with a simple accompaniment and is performed more softly

**Military March:** a piece of music with strong beats, usually in groups of 2 or 4 (1-2-1-2 or left-right-left-right); originally written so that soldiers could march to them; were sometimes composed by classical composers to give the mood of a march but were not intended to be marched to; when used for marching, are often performed by brass, woodwind, and percussion instruments; an important example is “The Stars and Stripes Forever” by John Philip Sousa

**Opera:** music used to tell a story; it is like a play in which the words are sung instead of spoken; typically performed by costumed singers who sing and act out the story on a stage and an orchestra in the orchestra pit, in front of the stage but lower down; singers’ voices are highly trained so that their voices project the sound out into a large audience area

**Rock ‘n’ Roll:** a form of rock music that developed from rhythm and blues music in the 1950s and 1960s; combines characteristics of country music, folk music, gospel music, work songs, blues, and jazz; notable performers include Elvis Presley and Ritchie Valens

**Techno:** a form of electronic dance music that became popular in Detroit, Michigan during the mid-1980s; has a repetitive beat performed by synthesizer, sequencer, drum machine, electronic keyboard, sampler, and computer; performed at a tempo varying between 120 and 150 beats per minute; often attributed to Juan Atkins