

Bop Quiz

1. Where did many of the young players who were to create bop go for jam sessions?
 - a. Manny's Playhouse
 - b. Gil Evans' Apartment
 - c. Birdland
 - d. Minton's Playhouse
2. Who is the great alto saxophonist of the bop style?
 - a. Charlie Parker
 - b. Buster Smith
 - c. Lester Young
 - d. Coleman Hawkins
3. Who recorded "Body and Soul" in 1939 to reestablish his dominance of the tenor saxophone upon returning from a prolonged stay in Europe?
 - a. Bud Powell
 - b. Coleman Hawkins
 - c. Lester Young
 - d. Dizzy Gillespie
4. Who wrote many of the tunes that have become bop classics, such as "Straight No Chaser", "Blue Monk", "Criss-Cross", "Round Midnight", "Epistrophy" and many more?
 - a. Thelonius Sphere Monk
 - b. Robert Zimmermann
 - c. Some Guy
 - d. Hoagy Carmichael
 - e. Bob Monk
5. Who is the great trumpeter of the bop era and a key force in the music's inception and conception?
 - a. Charlie Parker
 - b. Kenny Clarke
 - c. John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie
 - d. Bud Powell
 - e. Miles Davis
6. In comparison to swing, bop is more traditional harmonically and easier to dance to. T or F
7. Bop had a huge commercial following which contributed to the demise of the swing era. T or F
8. Bop music in general requires high levels of musicianship. T or F
9. A good example of a contemporary bop musician would be Kenny G. T or F
10. Another good example of a contemporary bop musician would be Wynton Marsalis. T or F
11. Charlie Parker died in 1955 of complications due to his years of heroin addiction. The coroner judged his age to be _____. (He was 34 actually)
 - a. 37
 - b. 44
 - c. 45
 - d. 55
 - e. 73
12. Both Dizzy Gillespie and Thelonius Monk were born in North Carolina. T or F