Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. My name is Demdenko Victoria, college of communication №54. I would like to present you my research called «Blues –the language of music »

 In the 17th century British colonialists began to bring slaves from Africa to the North American continent, the land of New World. An assimilation of Africans, they have a common language and they have become *African Americans* for now on. In their tiny huts were heard their first ‘blue’ songs in English.

 There was such a thing as spirituals among this religious environment. Spirituals were based on the blues. They sang them in churches.

 At the end of the 19th century in New Orleans first African Americans became free, they had an opportunity to play European instruments. They played funeral marches during funeral processions, and on the way back, has become a tradition to play cheerful music which formed the basics of jazz. The founders of the jazz considered King Oliver and his disciple Louis Armstrong. At that time the first singers as Bessie Smith, Billie Holiday appeared. They sang jazz with bluesmen.

 People who lived in New Orleans, knew where were the roots of this music, all pointed to the delta of Mississippi. Everyone knew the blues. Blues started to gain popularity, musicians such as Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, have come to recognize, they became stars. Although at the time Ku Klux Klan had a great influence, and all the bluesmen and jazzmen were black! It was an extraordinary phenomenon that some African Americans went famous, but some of the ‘white’ population accepted new music of "black" Americans.

 World War II had began, electric guitar had appeared, black soldiers began to play rhythm & blues. You might heard such big names as Muddy Waters, Howlin’ Wolf. But R&B became a big phenomenon in the United States.

 At the end of the 40th in the music industry there was such a person as Bill Haley, he started to play rock'n'roll, which is based on rhythm and blues and blues. His song ‘Rock Around the Clock’ was a revolutionary.

There is such a thing as blues square in which 12 cycles and has same chords. Rock&Roll consists of this blues square but it’s played two times faster.

 Then there were famous rock&roll musicians like Little Richard, Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry. Unique in his own way Little Richard’s voice had made a start to play rock&roll with ‘drive’, while Bill Haley’s music is more ‘accurate’. Their records had appeared in the United Kingdom, and the youth "went crazy". It had have a great influence on Beatle’s and many British band’s music. The British invented heavier music based on rhythm‘n’blues and rock 'n' roll - hard rock. Their work was continued by such famous bands like Pink Floyd and Led Zeppelin.

 So, thus we reached our century.

I’ve done a research in my college last week. When it comes to the results of the interview it was revealed that the blues itself is listened to less than 2% of students and 88% of students listen to different genres which are based on blues. (such as R&b, jazz, rock&roll). Other respondents don’t listen to music at all. Among young people, the most popular are contemporary artists rather than the founders of the genres of the blues. Sam Smith is recognized by 70 % of youngsters, Pink Floyd and Led Zeppelin- 50%, Elvis Presley, Little Richards -30%, Bill Haley and Muddy Waters – 10%, King Oliver Luis Armstrong – 15%.

The younger generation is not interested in the founders of the genre of the blues, they prefer modern singers.

In conclusion, we can say that the blues is the source of modern popular music. Importantly, that blues had an big influence not only at new genres of music but at people too. African American culture is based on the blues. Having lost all native, complete strangers have created something new, new language. Their culture is accepted and loved by now, our world is free from the frameworks and of the oppression of African Americans.

‘The Blues is a mighty long road. Or it could be river, one that twists and turns and flows into a sea of limitless musical potential’. –Billy Gibbons.

Thank you for your attention.