

History

and word search

National Standard #9: Understanding Music in relation to history and culture.



Lionel Hampton circa 1930

Lionel Hampton

is one of the most extraordinary musicians of the 20th century and his artistic achievements symbolize the impact that jazz music has had on our culture in the 21st century. He was born April 20, 1908 in Louisville, Kentucky. His father, Charles Hampton, a promising pianist and singer, was reported missing and later declared killed in World War I. Lionel and his mother, Gertrude, first moved to Birmingham, Alabama, to be with her family, then settled in Chicago. He attended the Holy Rosary Academy, near Kenosha, Wisconsin, where a Dominican sister give him his first drum lessons.



Lionel has always stressed the importance of music education

In 1930, Hampton was called in to a recording session with Armstrong, and during a break Hampton walked over to a vibraphone and started to play. He ended up playing the vibes on one song. The song became a hit; Hampton had introduced a new voice to jazz and he became "King of the Vibes."

Front row: Count Basie, Lionel Hampton, Artie Shaw, Les Paul.
Back row: Illinois Jacquet, Tommy Dorsey, Ziggy Elman, Buddy Rich on drums, bassist unknown.



Benny Goodman Quartet rehearsal.

Later, while attending St. Monica's School in Chicago, Lionel got a job selling papers in order to join the Chicago Defender's Newsboys Band. At first, he helped carry the bass drum, and later played the snare drum.

While in high school, Les Hite gave Lionel a job in a teenage band. Later, the 15-year-old Lionel, who had just graduated from high school, promised his grandmother he would continue to say his daily prayers and left for Los Angeles to join Reb Spikes's Sharps and Flats. He also played with Paul Howard's Quality Serenaders and a new band organized by Hite, which backed Louis Armstrong at the Cotton Club.

When Benny Goodman heard him play, Goodman immediately asked Hampton to record with him, Gene Krupa on drums and Teddy Wilson on piano. The Benny Goodman Quartet recorded the jazz classics "Dinah," "Moonglow," "My Last Affair," and "Exactly Like You." Hampton's addition to the groups also marked the breaking of the color barrier; the Benny Goodman Quartet was the first racially integrated group of jazz musicians.



Gladys and Lionel

Hampton and his wife, Gladys, were married Nov. 11, 1936. Gladys served as his personal manager, and developed a reputation as a brilliant businesswoman. She was responsible for raising the money for Lionel to start his own band. As a bandleader, he established the Lionel Hampton Orchestra that became known around the world for its tremendous energy, dazzling showmanship and first-class jazz musicianship. "Sunny Side of the Street," "Central Avenue Breakdown," his signature tune, "Flying Home," and "Hamp's Boogie-Woogie" all became top-of-the-chart best-sellers upon release and the name Lionel Hampton became world famous overnight, and the Lionel Hampton Orchestra had a phenomenal array of sidemen.

The band also initiated the first phase of Hampton's career as an educator by graduating such talents as Dexter Gordon, Clark Terry, Quincy Jones, and singers Joe Williams, Betty Carter and Aretha Franklin.

The Lionel Hampton Orchestra became known around the world for its tremendous energy, dazzling showmanship and first class jazz musicianship.



"Lionel Hampton and his Orchestra" truck.



As a composer and arranger, Hampton wrote more than 200 works, including the jazz standards Flying Home, Evil Gal Blues, and Midnight Sun. He also composed the major symphonic work, "King David Suite."

Hand written scores from the Lionel Hampton Collection in the University of Idaho International Jazz Collections.



Lionel Hampton with former President George Bush and President George W. Bush.

As a statesman, he was asked by President Eisenhower to serve as a goodwill ambassador for the United States, and his band made many tours to Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East, generating a huge international following. President George Bush appointed him to the Board of the Kennedy Center, and President Clinton awarded him the National Medal of the Arts.

As a businessman, he established two record labels, his own publishing company, and he founded the Lionel Hampton Development Corporation to build low-income housing in inner cities.

In his continuing role as an educator, he began working with University of Idaho in the early 1980s to establish his dream for the future of music education. In 1985, the University named its jazz festival for him, and in 1987 the University's music school was named the Lionel Hampton School of Music.

Lionel Hampton passed away Saturday, August 31, 2002.



The Lionel Hampton School of Music is the only music school named for a jazz musician.

Word Search

Y C N H K Q I P O D E L I R D H R S E H Q F S J T
 G R R C C Y X P B U I I U L A U A B P T E Y A F P
 S Y X T V Z U L B O M O A B I M Q H Z Y H Z K I A
 B H J W F E Y S J D C N R D M O V R J X Z Y X Z C
 L G A K U Y I U F G X E R U F L C D L F A U K A H
 C S E R D I L E C O E L A Q E R G F E N Q X E H I
 T V Y U P X C V X M M H N E U Z P S R R C E R Y B
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 S V L T A W A H E F L M E F G I Y R R W Q M V R S
 H H Y L C L G N P A I P R H V U D C V U O T L E Q
 I J X R Z N G E D J U T N A G Q D I M X K F Y W O
 P M E S I O G I E F K O L U Q S P U B K A L S O C
 G A L Y V Q Q G T H L N E T O N E U L B T C S H U
 A U L I O D L O J M G A M H W V A N F B M R I N K
 I F N I O H R O P W H P T N A M D O O G Y N N E B
 N J D I J R A B O Y Z W D S R P B V I U B H N S V
 T X T S V U H D V I B R A P H O N E L C B T F I S
 I Q A Y F E U L I A A M H B O C X E N Y U M H E S
 Y F G P E C R W Y W X B D A J Y Z H K C D W N Y V
 X H L G N G I S N X O M P A B P V N K U I A B A H
 T M A N J T C E I F E C D F U P I Y J W K L C A D
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 Z Q N H Y K Q E Z R Y Z R L M G O R T W J Z M Q E
 M C E T Q J O K P W U S A B J S Y O I X I Q M J G

- _____ was one of the 20th century's most extraordinary musicians.
- Lionel was born in the state of _____ in 1908.
- After graduating from high school, Lionel joined Reb Spike's _____.
- While recording with Louis Armstrong, Lionel walked over to a _____ and started to play.
- The _____ Quartet was the first racially integrated group of jazz musicians.
- Hampton and his wife, _____, were married November 11, 1936.
- Hamp's signature tune, _____ became a top-of-the-chart best-seller.
- As a composer and _____, Hampton wrote more than 200 works.
- Lionel Hampton was asked by President _____ to serve as a goodwill ambassador for the United States.
- In 1985, the University of Idaho named it's _____ after Lionel Hampton.

ARRANGER	BENNYGOODMAN	EISENHOWER	MUSICEDUCATION
FLYINGHOME	GLADYS	HOUSING	JAZZFESTIVAL
JAZZMUSICIAN	KENTUCKY	LIONELHAMPTON	SHARPSANDFLATS
VIBRAPHONE	AUGUST		