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When Israel Was In Egyp's Land

Spiritual, USA
S: Robert Fricker

Verses Em H7 Em Am Em H7 1.Em H7

1. When Is - rael was in E-gypt's land, _____ let my peo-ple go! _____ op-
pressed so hard they could not stand, _____

Chorus 2.Em H7 Em Am Em H7 Em H7

go! _____ Go down, _____ Moses, _____ way down in E-gypt's land _____
go! _____ Go down, _____ Moses, _____ way down in E-gypt's land _____

Em Am Em H7 Em 1.-3. Em Fine

tell ol' _____ Pha-raoh _____ to let my peo-ple go. _____ go. _____
tell ol' _____ Pha-raoh to let my peo-ple go. _____ go. _____

2. Thus spoke the Lord, bold Moses said:
Let my people go;
if not I'll smite your firstborn dead,
let my people go.

3. Oh let us all from bondage flee,
let my people go;
and let us all in Christ be free,
let my people go.

Autumn Leaves

Slow

Am7 D7 G^{maj7} C^{maj7} F^{#m7b5} H7

The fall-ing leaves ___ drift by my win-dow, the au-tumn leaves ___ of red and

Em Am7 D7 G^{maj7} C^{maj7} F^{#m7b5} H7

gold; I see your lips, ___ the sum-mer kiss - es the sun-burned hands ___ I used to

Em F^{#m7b5} H7 Em Am7 D7

hold. Since you went a - way the days grow long, ___ and soon I'll hear ___ old win-ter's

G^{maj7} C^{maj7} F^{#m7b5} H7 Em F^{#m7b5} H7 Em

song, but I miss you most of all, my dar-ling, when au - tumn leaves start to fall.

Black Orpheus (Manha de Carnaval)

Am Hm7 \flat 5 E7 Am Hm7 \flat 5 E7 Am

I'll sing to the

The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time. It features a vocal line on a treble clef staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clefs). The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note bass line and a treble line with chords and eighth-note patterns. The lyrics 'I'll sing to the' are written below the vocal staff.

Hm7 \flat 5 E7 Am Hm7 \flat 5 E7 Am Dm7 G7

sun in the sky I'll sing till the sun ris-es

The second system continues the musical score. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern. The lyrics 'sun in the sky I'll sing till the sun ris-es' are written below the vocal staff.

Cmaj7 C \sharp ° A7 Dm7 G7 Cmaj7 Fmaj7

high. Car-ne-val time is here ma-gi-cal time of year and as the

The third system continues the musical score. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern. The lyrics 'high. Car-ne-val time is here ma-gi-cal time of year and as the' are written below the vocal staff.

Hm7 \flat 5 E7 Am Hm7 \flat 5 E7 Am

time draws near dreams left my heart. I'll sing while I

The fourth system concludes the musical score. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern. The lyrics 'time draws near dreams left my heart. I'll sing while I' are written below the vocal staff.

Hm7^b5 E7 Am Hm7^b5 E7 Em7^b5 A7 Dm

play the gui tar. I'll cling to this dream from a - far.

Dm/C Hm7^b5 E7 Am Am/G Fmaj7

Will true love come my way on this car-ne-val day or will

Hm7^b5 E7 3 | 1. Am E7 | 2. Am

love stay in my heart. heart.

Am⁷



D⁷



Gmaj⁷



Cmaj⁷



Jada * Klingeltontext

A

gling glang Ja - da gling glang Ja - da das Handy rüeft du muesch jetz cho Ja - da Ja - da Jing Jing Jing

D H7 E7 A D Fine

Ja - da Ja - da Ja - da Ja - da Jing Jing Jing

B

That's a fun-ny lit-tle bit of mel - o - dy. It's so soothing and ap-peal-ing to me. It goes

s'Telefon es schället scho di ganzi Zyt Nimms ab das machti fit DC. al Fine drum los

D E#° Em7 A D E#° Em7 A

Klavier

A

B

DC., dann A'

A' (Schluss)

Cotton Needs A Picking

Chorus

G Am7 D

Cot-ton needs a-pick-ing, so bad! Cot-ton needs a-pick-ing, so bad!

G Am7 D G Fine

Cot-ton needs a-pick-ing, so bad! Gon-na pick all o - ver this field.

Verses

G

1. We plant-ed this cot-ton in A - pril on the full of the moon. We've
 2. Boy, stop goos in that cot - ton and take bet-ter care. Make
 3. Hur-ry up, hur-ry up, chil - dren. We ought to have been gone. This

Hm7 Em Am7 D G

had a hot dry sum - mer, that's why it o-pened so soon.
 haste, you la - zy ras - cal, and bring that row from there.
 weath - er looks so clou - dy, I think it's go-ing to storm.

D.C. al Fine

Klatschen / Schnippen

Worksong

Der Worksong ist eine Vorform des Blues. Eine Arbeit, die zum Rhythmus eines Gesangs ausgeführt wird, wirkt leichter, weniger eintönig und hart. Überliefert sind Worksongs zu verschiedensten, meist beaufsichtigten Arbeiten: Baumwollpflücken, Hacken des Feldes, Verlegen von Eisenbahnschienen, Rudern auf dem Mississippi, Arbeit in Bergwerken ...

Mit dem charakteristischen Wechsel von Vorsänger und Chor (call and response) wurden sonst unausgesprochene Gefühle, Wünsche und Hoffnungen zum Ausdruck gebracht, die oft auch als Auflehnung gegen das schwere Los verstanden sein wollten.

Nobody Knows

Spiritual, USA

Chorus

F Gm(7) F F G7 C7

No-bo - dy knows de trou-ble I've seen, no-bo - dy knows but Je - sus. _____

F Gm A7 D7 Gm(9) C7 |1.- 4.F → Verses| F Fine

No-bo - dy knows de trou-ble I've seen, Glo - ry Hal - le - lu - jah! lu - jah!

Verses

F Am Dm7 F7 B(9) Bm F G7 C7

1. Some - times I'm up, some - times I'm down, _____ Oh yes, Lord! Some -

2. Al - though you see me goin' long so. _____ I

F Am Dm7 F7 B(7) C7 F

times I'm al - most to de groun', _____ Oh yes, Lord!

have my tri - als here be - low. _____ DC.

Begleitstimmen

Chorus

Hm Hm Hm

1.-4. Fine Verses

Hm Glo - ry Hal - le - lu - jah! lu - jah! Uh

Oh yes, Lord! Uh Oh yes, Lord!

DC.

3 One day when I was walkin' 'long
the el'ment open'd an' love came down.

4 I never shall forget that day,
when Jesus wash'd my sins away.

Wade In The Water

Dm **Chorus**

Klavier oder andere Instrumente

Wade _____ in the wa - ter, _____ wade _____ in the

(Auf jedem Viertel: Schlag mit beiden Händen auf die Oberschenkel)

wa - ter, chil - dren, wade _____ in the wa - ter, _____ God's goin' to trou - ble the wa - ter. _____

A **Dm** **Fine**

Verses

(Solo) Dm **(Chorus)** **A** **Dm (Solo)**

1. See that band all dressed in white, _____ God's goin' to trou - ble the wa - ter. _____ The
2. See that band all dressed in red, _____ God's goin' to trou - ble the wa - ter. _____ It

(Chorus) **A** **Dm**

lead - er looks like the Is - rael - ite. _____ God's goin' to trou - ble the wa - ter. _____
looks like the band that Mo - ses led. _____ God's goin' to trou - ble the wa - ter. _____

DC. al Fine

Dieser Spiritual berichtet vorerst vom Durchzug der Israeliten durch das Rote Meer. Moses führte sie hinaus aus der Knechtschaft der Ägypter, und Gott hielt die Wasser für ihren Durchmarsch zurück. Die verfolgenden Ägypter aber kamen darin um. Das Lied (Thema «Wasser») wurde besonders bei Taufen gesungen. Später wurde es zum Erkennungslied der aus den Südstaaten fliehenden Sklaven. Auch sie mussten durchs Wasser (den Grenzfluss zu den sklavenfreien Nordstaaten) in die Freiheit geführt werden.

Backwater Blues

1. When it rains five days and the sky turns dark as night. _____ When it rains five days and the sky turns dark as night. _____ There is trouble tak-ing place in the low lands at night. _____

2. I woke up this mornin', can't even get out my door,
There's enough trouble to make a poor girl wonder where she wants to go.
3. Backwater blues done caused me to pack my things an' go,
'Cause my house fell down an' I can't live there no mo'.
4. They rowed a little boat about five miles 'cross the pond,
I packed all my things, throwed 'em in, an' they rowed me along.
5. When it thunders an' lightnin's an' the wind begins to blow,
There's thousands of people ain't got no place to go.
6. Mm, mm, I can't move no more,
'Cause there ain't no place for a poor old girl to go.

Es regnete schon fünf Tage, der Himmel war schwarz wie die Nacht. Ein Unheil brach herein. Als ich am Morgen erwachte, brachte ich die Tür nicht mehr auf. Wo sollte ich nur hingehen? Der Hochwasser-Blues sagte mir: «Pack ein und geh fort.» Mein Haus fiel ein, ich kann dort nicht mehr leben. Sie brachten ein Boot fünf Meilen weit heran. Ich warf alles hinein, sie ruderten mich fort. Wenn es blitzt und donnert, wissen Tausende nicht mehr, wo sie hin sollen. Ach, ich kann mich nicht mehr rühren, denn für eine arme Alte gibt's keinen Platz mehr.

Das 12-taktige Blues-Schema

4/4 C7 | C7 | C7 | C7 | F7 | F7 | C7 | C7 | G7 | F7 | C7 | C7 ||

Die "3-Finger-" Bluesbegleitung

Muster
(mit "Walking Bass")

Zum Improvisieren: die Töne der Blues-Pentatonik

"Walking-Bass"-Linie

Westend-Blues

Blues _____ from my head _to my shoes, _____ I'm blue to - day. I've got a

Klatschen

mean e-vil feel-ing _____ and I'm full of _____ gin _____ on my way_

_____ to the West-end _____ and that's where trou-ble will _____ be - gin. _____

Ped.

Gitarre / Capo 1. Bund

D D7 G D A D

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>2. My man, my man,
lowdown, mean how,
in town with my best friend
runnin' around,
soon the undertaker man
gonna knock upon his door.</p> | <p>3. Folks in Westend, folks in Westend,
gonna see some shooting
like they have never before.
I mean
my man and my best friend
never cheatin' Westend anymore.</p> | <p>4. Blues from my head to my shoes,
I'm blue today.
I still got the mean lowdown feeling
I'm gonna hear bad news,
I'm on my way to the Westend
to loose all those ugly Westend Blues.</p> |
|---|---|---|

Die sehr unterschiedlichen Silbenzahlen verlangen eine freie Behandlung der Melodie.
Da der Blues improvisiert wird, klingt jede «Strophe» etwas anders, je nach den anfallenden Silben.

Blues

Lied der schwarzen Sklaven, in dem sie ihre persönlichen Anliegen, Überdruß, Kummer und Sorgen singend zum Ausdruck brachten. «blue» will heißen «bedrückt, in schlechter Stimmung». Das einfache feststehende zwölftaktige Harmonieschema erlaubt eine der jeweiligen Lage angepasste Textimprovisation.