

# Jazz Instrument Matching Activity

## Celebrating African American Music Month Grades K-6 Educational Activity

### Instructions







**Objective:** Match each jazz instrument with its correct description by writing the letter next to the number.

#### How to Play:

1. Read each instrument name carefully
2. Read all the descriptions on the right
3. Draw a line or write the letter of the matching description next to each instrument
4. Check your answers with the answer key at the bottom

### Grade Level K-2 Beginning Jazz Explorers

Draw lines between Instruments & Description: Parents help read aloud

Piano 		A. A very large stringed instrument played standing up. It provides the low, walking bass lines in jazz music.
Trumpet 		B. A large keyboard instrument with black and white keys. Jazz musicians play beautiful chords and melodies on this.
Drums 		C. A golden brass instrument with many keys. This instrument has a warm, smooth sound that's perfect for jazz.
Guitar 		D. A stringed instrument played with fingers or a pick. Jazz musicians play smooth, flowing melodies on this.
Saxophone 		E. A brass instrument with three valves. Players like Louis Armstrong made this instrument famous in jazz.
Double Bass 		F. A set of percussion instruments and cymbals that keep the beat. Musicians create exciting rhythms that make people want to dance.

*This Month*

## Grade Level 3-4: Jazz Apprentices

### Instruments to Match:

1. Piano 🎹 2. Trumpet 🎺 3. Drums 🥁 4. Guitar 🎸 5. Saxophone 🎷  
6. Double Bass 🎸 7. Trombone 🎺 8. Clarinet 🎷

### Descriptions:

A. A keyboard instrument central to jazz. Famous players like Duke Ellington composed amazing jazz pieces on this.

B. A brass instrument that became iconic through players like Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis in jazz history.

C. The rhythm section that drives jazz music forward. Musicians use brushes and sticks to create swing rhythms on this set.

D. Both acoustic and electric versions are used in jazz (creating chords and single-note melodies).

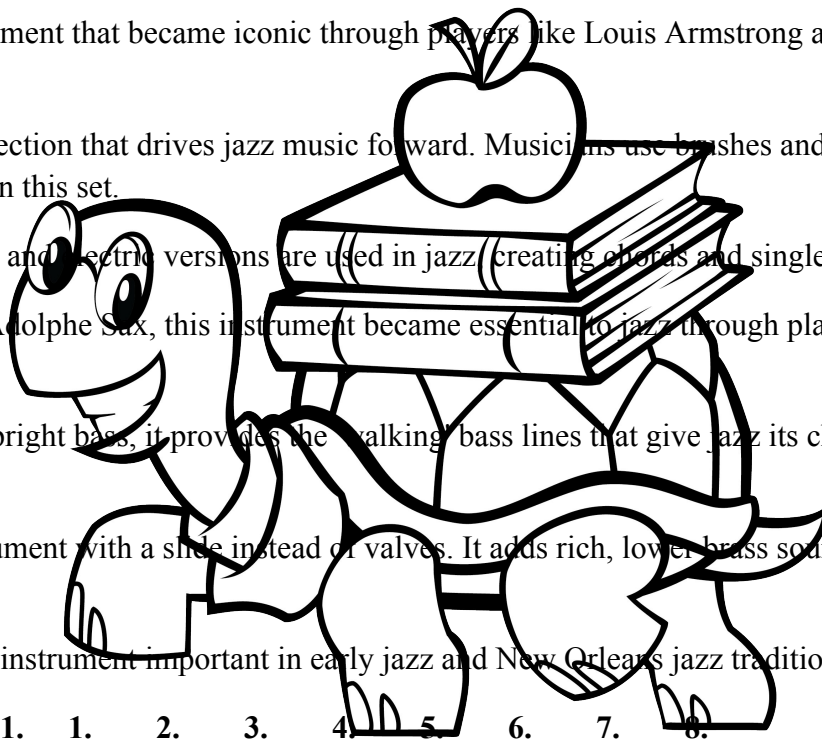
E. Invented by Adolphe Sax, this instrument became essential to jazz through players like Charlie Parker.

F. Also called upright bass, it provides the "walking" bass lines that give jazz its characteristic feel.

G. A brass instrument with a slide instead of valves. It adds rich, lower brass sounds to jazz ensembles.

H. A woodwind instrument important in early jazz and New Orleans jazz traditions.

Your Answers: 1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_



## Grade Level 5-6: Jazz Master

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### Instruments to Match:

1. Piano 🎹 2. Trumpet 🎺 3. Drums 🥁 4. Guitar 🎸 5. Saxophone 🎷 6. Double Bass 🎸 7. Trombone 🎺 8. Clarinet 🎷 9. Vibraphone 🎵 10. Harmonica 🎵

### Descriptions:

A. The foundation of jazz harmony. Masters like Art Tatum and Thelonious Monk revolutionized playing this instrument.

**B.** From Louis Armstrong's scat singing to Miles Davis's cool jazz, this brass instrument shaped jazz history.

**C.** This percussion evolved from military instruments to complex polyrhythmic patterns using an entire kit.

**D.** This stringed instrument ranges from big band rhythm playing to bebop single lines and modern jazz fusion.

**E.** This instrument family (soprano, alto, tenor, baritone) became central to jazz expression and improvisation.

**F.** This acoustic stringed instrument provides both rhythmic pulse and harmonic foundation in jazz ensembles.

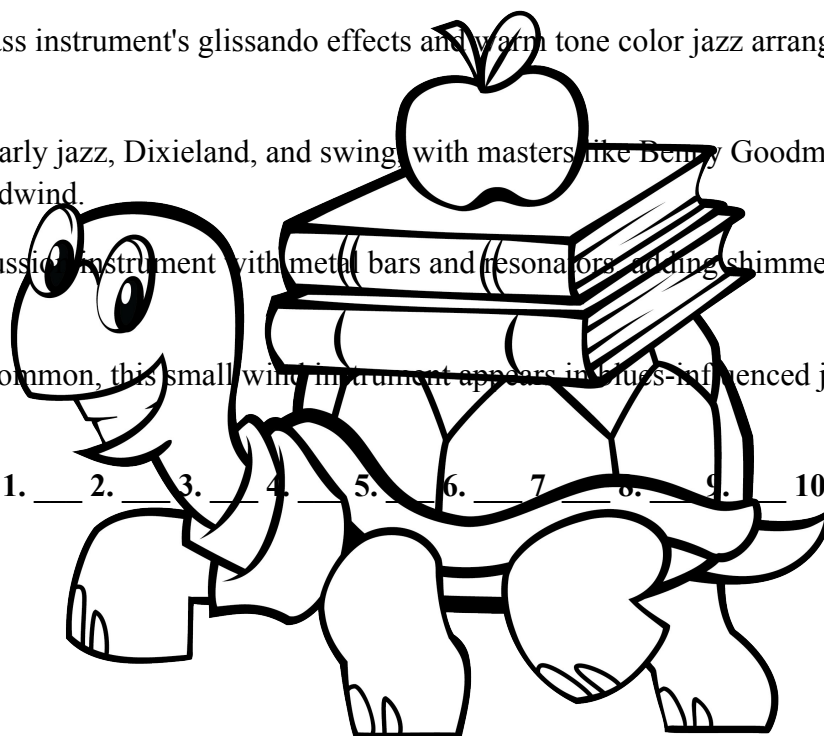
**G.** This slide brass instrument's glissando effects and warm tone color jazz arrangements perfectly.

**H.** Essential in early jazz, Dixieland, and swing with masters like Benny Goodman leading the way on this woodwind.

**I.** A mallet percussion instrument with metal bars and resonators, adding shimmer to jazz sounds.

**J.** Though less common, this small wind instrument appears in blues-influenced jazz, especially in Chicago.

**Your Answers:** 1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_

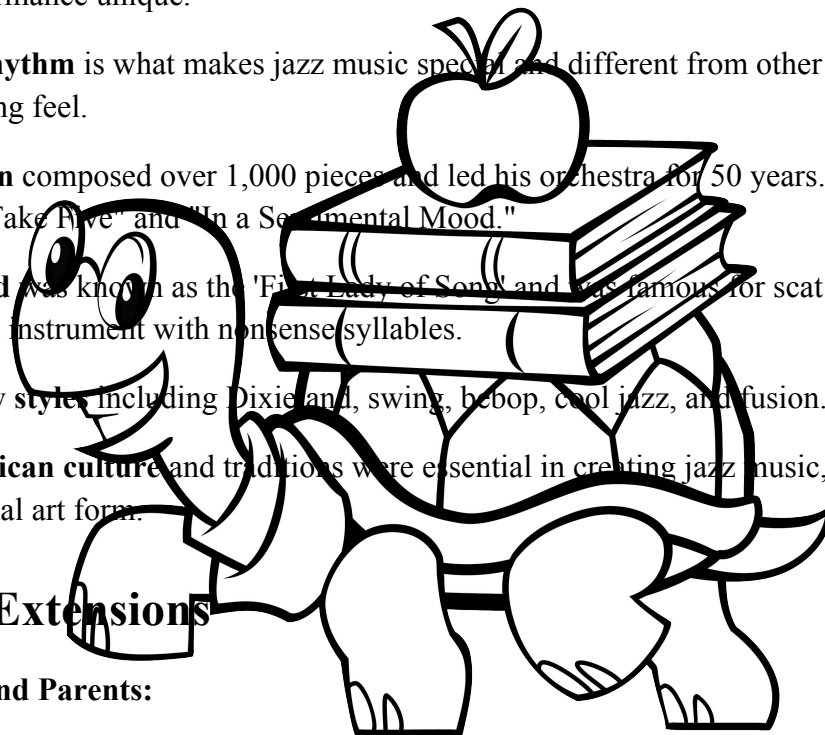


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## Jazz History Corner: Did You Know?

### Amazing Jazz Facts:

- **Jazz was born in New Orleans** around 1900, created by African American musicians who blended African rhythms with European melodies.
- **Louis Armstrong** was one of the most influential jazz musicians of all time. He was known for his trumpet playing and his gravelly singing voice.
- **Jazz music features improvisation**, where musicians create music on the spot! This makes every jazz performance unique.
- **The 'swing' rhythm** is what makes jazz music special and different from other styles. It has a bouncing, dancing feel.
- **Duke Ellington** composed over 1,000 pieces and led his orchestra for 50 years. His famous songs include "Take Five" and "In a Sentimental Mood."
- **Ella Fitzgerald** was known as the 'First Lady of Song' and was famous for scat singing - using her voice like an instrument with nonsense syllables.
- **Jazz has many styles** including Dixieland, swing, bebop, cool jazz, and fusion.
- **African American culture** and traditions were essential in creating jazz music, making it America's original art form.



## Learning Extensions

### For Teachers and Parents:

#### Language Arts Connection:

- Have students write a short story about attending a jazz concert
- Create vocabulary cards with jazz terms
- Research and write about famous jazz musicians

#### Math Connection:

- Count beats in different jazz rhythms
- Create patterns using instrument names
- Graph favorite instruments from class survey

#### Art Connection:

- Draw or paint jazz instruments
- Create a collage representing jazz music
- Design posters for a pretend jazz concert

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### Social Studies Connection:

- Research the Harlem Renaissance
- Learn about New Orleans as the birthplace of jazz
- Study the Great Migration and how it spread jazz music

## Answer Keys

### Grades K-2 Answers:

1. B (Piano - keyboard with black and white keys)
2. E (Trumpet - brass with three valves, Louis Armstrong)
3. F (Drums - percussion that keeps the beat)
4. D (Guitar - stringed, played with fingers/pick)
5. C (Saxophone - golden brass with many keys)
6. A (Double Bass - large stringed, played standing)

### Grades 3-4 Answers:

1. A (Piano - Duke Ellington composed on this)
2. B (Trumpet - Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis)
3. C (Drums - rhythm section with brushes and sticks)
4. D (Guitar - acoustic and electric versions)
5. E (Saxophone - invented by Adolphe Sax, Charlie Parker)
6. F (Double Bass - upright bass, walking bass lines)
7. G (Trombone - brass with slide, not valves)
8. H (Clarinet - woodwind in early jazz and New Orleans)

### Grades 5-6 Answers:

1. A (Piano - Art Tatum and Thelonious Monk)
2. B (Trumpet - Louis Armstrong to Miles Davis)
3. C (Drums - evolved from ragtime to polka rhythm)
4. D (Guitar - big band to bebop to fusion)
5. E (Saxophone - family of soprano, alto, tenor, baritone)
6. F (Double Bass - acoustic, rhythmic pulse and harmony)
7. G (Trombone - slide brass, glissando effects)
8. H (Clarinet - Benny Goodman, Dixieland and swing)
9. I (Vibraphone - mallet percussion with metal bars)
10. J (Harmonica - small wind, blues-influenced Chicago jazz)



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