MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Course Syllabus

1. TITLE OF COURSE AND COURSE NUMBER:

Rock Music: Diversity and Justice MUSI 2130/MUSI 5170 3 credits

- 2. DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE: **720-3128**
- 3. SEMESTER: Winter three weeks 2012 2013
- 4. FACULTY OFFICE: Dr. Stephen Marcone, 164 Shea, 720-2314 marcones@wpunj.edu
- 5. REQUIRED TEXTS: Garofalo, R. Rockin' Out 5th ed. Prentice Hall 2011

6. COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Students will be able to:

- 4a. Distinguish issues of diversity (recognition of difference) from those of equality as elements of a fair, just, and healthy society.
- 4b. Identify historical and/or contemporary dynamics of group inclusion/exclusion as they relate to inequality and discrimination across diverse cultures and regions.
- 4c. Employ concepts such as justice, oppression, tolerance, inequality, and difference.
- 4d. Identify systems of oppression at local, national, regional and global levels.
- 4e. Identify problem-solving strategies in the area of diversity & justice

7. STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Students will be able to:

Communicate effectively through speaking and writing skills.

Demonstrate critical and analytical skills in addressing social, philosophical and historical issues.

Demonstrate an appreciation for aesthetics and creative activity.

Demonstrate an awareness of global connections and interdependencies

8. TOPICAL OUTLINE OF THE COURSE CONTENT:

Rock and Society

Rock as Art

Roots: Social Injustice and racial equality was evident in the lack of respect for the performers.

Southern Music and Rockabilly: There was a lack of acceptance of the raucous performance qualities of the music

Elvis: The broad acceptance of Elvis was because of his bi-racial appeal

Brill Building Music Writing: Music written by white composers for assimilated "black" performers.

Motown: The assembly line performances practices oppressed the "black" performer's style.

Dylan: His lyrics were anthems for the protest movements of the 60s

Beatles & British Invasion: The music allowed for foreign cultures to be accepted by American music fans.

Memphis: The style allowed for the performance style of "black" performers to celebrate the Black Pride Movement.

San Francisco Sound & Monterey Pop: The "Existentialists" were examples of the

diverse human behavior within the Counterculture Movement

Woodstock: An example of racial and cultural equality

Fusion

Metal: Subgenres: gender-bending, glam

Reggae: An example of diverse culture through the religious and economic strife of the

Rastafarians

Punk: An example of a subculture and diversity within the majority culture

New Wave: Women's acceptance as musicians

Rap: The basis of Rap lyrics is an example of social dissent

Hardcore: Another example of social dissent

New Age Electronic Teen Pop

Hip Hop: The genre is an example of a subculture expressing social dissent

New Country: In the lyrics there are many examples of protest against Bush and the Iraq war and support of the American troops

Reggaeton: A stylistic example of foreign culture oppressed by their own country and

American

9. <u>GUIDELINES/ SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING METHODS AND STUDENT</u> <u>LEARNING</u> ACTIVITIES:

Communicate effectively through speaking and writing skills.

Demonstrate critical and analytical skills in addressing social, philosophical and historical issues.

Demonstrate an appreciation for aesthetics and creative activity.

Demonstrate an awareness of global connections and interdependencies

The course is an online course with listening to recordings, viewing YouTube, and optional viewing videos/movies outside class.

Class discussions and debates via discussion board and virtual classroom

10. COURSE EXPECTATIONS: (Assignments posted on "Assignment" page)

Week December 26 - January 1

Intro, Rock & Society, Rock as Art Roots, R&B, Crossing Cultures, C. Berry; Gospel, Doo Wop, (read through pg. 119) Rockabilly; Elvis, Teen Idols, Brill Building, Surf's Up, Spector, Motown, Folk Rock, Beatles, British, (read through pg. 196)

Week of January 1 - January 7

British, J.B. Memphis, S.F., Monterey Pop, Joplin, Hendrix, Sly, Doors, Woodstock, **MIDTERM January 4** (read through: pg. 211); Fusion, 70's, Classical, Zappa, TSOP, Wonder, Singer Songwriters, Bruce, The Band, Eagles, Heavy Metal; (read through Pg. 271) (Graduate Book Report Due on January 7)

Week of January 8 - January 14

Art Rock, Disco, Reggae, SKA, Punk, NY Scene, New Wave, Techno, Black Music, MTV, Gender Switches, Dance, House, Michael, Mainstream, 80's Metal; Rap, Hip Hop, Seattle Censorship, Alternative, Country, Mainstream, Christian, Hardcore, Electronic Dance, Rage Rock, World Music, Teen Pop; Latino. New R&B, Rap, Legislation, New Patriotism, Idols, Hip Hop; Reggaeton; Future, (finish reading Garofalo)

FINAL on January 14

11. GRADING AND ASSESSMENT:

MUSI 2130	Midterm Final Class Participation	35% 45% 20%
Mus 517:	Midterm Final	25% 35%
	Book Report	20%
	Class Participation	20%

Graduate Book Report (MUSI 5170 only): Choose a book from the list below. Write a short synopsis of book (synopsis should be no more than 2 pages of the full report). Discuss three examples of legally unjust behavior or prejudicial behavior against people of diverse backgrounds that are included in the work. Cite page numbers and any bibliographic references used.

Altschuler, G. (2003). All shook Up. New York: Oxford University Press Change, J. (2005). Can't Stop Won't Stop. New York: St. Martin's Press Cohen, R. (2004). The Record Men. New York: W.W. Norton Ellis, I. (2008). Rebels with Attitudes. Berkley, CA: Soft Skull Press Gillette, C. (1996). The Sound of the City. Cambridge, MA: Da Copo Press George, N. (2005). Hiphop America. New York: Penguin Hebdige, D. (1979). Subculture. London: Routledge Henry, F. (1998). Break All Rules. Stoughton, WI: Books on Demand.com Jones, L. (Amiri Baraka) (1963). Blues People. New York: William Morrow, 1963 Marcus, G. (1997). Mystery Train. New York: Penquin