

7 SECTIONS - RHYTHM CHANGES.

linear

① B^b maj ————— ② D^{mi} E⁷ C^{mi} F⁷

1 — melodic. 2 — articulated chords. 3 — altered lines

③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ C^{mi} F⁷

5 — altered line.

a) B^b maj⁷ B^b7
b) *F^{mi}7 B^b7
— mixo or "altercal"

a) E^b maj⁷ X (not great)

b) E^b maj⁷ / E^b mi⁷ /

c) E^b maj⁷ / E^b mi⁷ A^b7

d) E^b maj⁷ / E^o7 /

e) E^b maj⁷ / E^o7 A⁷

f) E^b maj⁷ / E^b mi⁶ /

g) E^b maj⁷ / E^b mi⁶ (A⁷) /

h) E^b maj⁷ / F⁷ /

i) E^b maj⁷ / C^{mi}7 F⁷

IV → I progressions

* B^b maj⁷ for 2nd A

Property of
EARL MACDONALD

BILLY TAYLOR

JAZZ IMPROVISATION

"Rhythm" Changes



Harmonic alteration and substitution have traditionally provided the basis for many types of melodic invention. Jazz pianists have always been in the forefront with this approach, but many instrumentalists who are not basically pianists (Dizzy Gillespie and Miles Davis, to name only two) have used the piano as a point of reference in working out some of their innovative harmonic progressions.

To demonstrate what I mean when I speak of harmonic alteration and substitution, I have set out below thirteen variations of the first eight bars of "Rhythm" changes (so called because the basic harmonic structure is that of George Gershwin's "I Got Rhythm"). You will find that you can play

the first four bars of any variation with the last four bars of any other. I've written all the progressions in the key of Bb, but in working with them you should transpose them to other keys as well. There are many other possible variations on this basic pattern, but those given below should help you to devise your own.

This basic progression has been used, complete or in part, in many jazz tunes, among them "52nd Street Theme," "Oleo," "Anthropology," "Flying Home," "Moose the Mooch," "Lemon Drop," "Good Bait," "Les Leaps In," "Cottontail," "Tuxedo Junction," "Tune for Tex," "Bit of Bedlam," "Early Bird," "Ow," "Love You Madly," and "No Parking."

13 variations of the first eight bars of "Rhythm" changes in Bb major:

- Bb6 Gm7 Cm7 F7 Bb6 Gm7 Cm7 F7 Bb6 Bb7 Eb Edim7 Bb6/F F7 Bb6
- Bb6 Bdim7 Cm7 C#dim7 Dm7 G7 Cm7 Edim7 Fm7 Bb9 Eb C#dim7 Dm7 G7 Cm7 F7 Bb6
- Bb6 Db9 C9 B9 Bb6 Db9 C9 B9 Bb6 Bb7/Ab Eb/G Edim7 Bb6/F F7 Bb6
- Bb6 G7b5 C7b5 F7b5 Bb6 G7b5 C7b5 F7b5 Bb6 Eb9 Ebmaj7 Cm7b5 Bb6/F F9 Bb6
- Bb6 G7b9 C7b9 F7b9 Bb6 G7b9 C7b9 F7b9 Fm7 Bb13 Ebm7 Ab13 Dm7 G7 Cm7 F7 Bb6
- Dm7 G7b9 Cm7 F7b9 Dm7 Db7 Cm9 F13 Fm7 E9 Ebmaj9 Ab13 G9 Gb9 F9 B9 Bb6
- D7#9 G7#9 C7#9 F7#9 D7#9 G7#9 C7#9 F7#9 Bb13 Eb7#9 Ab13 Db7#9 Gb13 B7#9 Bb7#9
- Bb7#9 Db7b9 Gb7b9 B13 Bb7#9 Db7b9 Gb7b9 B13 Bb13 A13 D7#9 G13 C7#9 F13 Bb7#9
- Bb6/9 G13b9 C7#9 F13b9 Bb6/9 G13b9 C7#9 F13b9 Bb9 A13 Ab9 Db7#9 Gb9 F13b9 Bb6/9
- Bb6 Ab9 Cb9 F9 Bb6 Ab9 Gb9 F9 E9 A13 D9 G13 C9 F13 Bb6
- Bb6 Gb13 E13 F13 Bb6 Gb13 E13 F13 Fm7 E9 Ebmaj9 Db9 C9 B9 Bbmaj9
- Bb6 E9 Ebmaj9 Ab9 Dm9 G7#5b9 Cm9 B9 Bbsus4 E7#9 Ebm7 Ab7 Dbmaj7 B7b5 Bb6
- Bb7 A7 D7 G7 C7 Gb7 F7 B7 Bb7 Ab7 G7 Db7 C7b5 Gb9 F13 B7b5 Bb9 Gb7 F7 Bb7 Eb7 A7 Ab7 D7 Db7 G7b5 Gb7b5 E7b5 Eb9 Db9 B9 Bb9

Jazz Theory-Rhythm Changes:

(1) [a] section:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I					IV		

(a) Turnarounds: 2 measures

Trnd / / / Trnd / / / ()Trnd / / /

Examples:

C	A7	Dm	G7
C	Am	D7	G7
C	Eb7	Ab7	Db7
C	Bb7	Ab7	G7

Turnarounds: 4 measures

C	C#o7	Dm	D#o7	Em7	A7	Dm7	G7
				Em	Eb7	D7	Db7
				Bb7	A7	Ab7	G7
				Em7	Ebo7	Dm7	G7

Cycles: 4 Measures

Ab7	Db7	Gb7	B7	E7	A7	D7	G7
D7	G7	C7	F7	Bb7	Eb7	Ab7	Db7
C	Eb7	Ab	B7	E	G7	C	Ab7(Giant Steps)

(b) Measures 5-6:

C	C7	F	Bb7
Gm7	C7	F	F#o7(C/G)
Gm7	Gb7	F	

(2) [b] section:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Cycle of 5ths:</u>							

E7		A7		D7		G7	
Bm7	E7	Em7	A7	Am7	D7	Dm7	G7
Bb7		Eb7		Ab7		Db7	
Fm7	Bb7	Bbm7	Eb7	Ebm7	Ab7	Abm7	Db7
Bm7	E7	Fm7	Bb7	Em7	A7	Bbm7	Eb7
				Am7	D7	Ebm7	Ab7
						Dm7	G7
						Abm7	Db7

Cycles: Eternal Triangle

C#m7	F#7	Cm7	F7	Bm7	E7	Bbm7	Eb7	Am7	D7	Abm7	Db7
------	-----	-----	----	-----	----	------	-----	-----	----	------	-----

(3) Assignment:

- (1) Write chord changes for rhythm changes in the key of F using 2-measure turnarounds in the A-section and cycle of 5ths in the B-section.
- (2) Write chord changes for rhythm changes in the key of Bb using 4-measure turnarounds and/or cycles in the A-section (measures 1-4) and the Eternal Triangle changes for the B-section.
- (3) Write a melody for one of the above rhythm changes chord progressions.

RHYTHM CHANGES

OPENING STATEMENTS (Melodic) M 1+2.

Handwritten musical notation on five staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and bar lines. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation is written in a fluid, handwritten style.

Property of
EARL MACDONALD

RHYTHM CHANGES

OPENING STATEMENTS (melodic) M. 1+2.

A handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, rests, and triplets) and chord symbols (BbΔ, G7, Cm7, F7) written above the notes. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

Property of
EARL MACDONALD

RHYTHM CHANGES

Property of
EARL MACDONALD

M. 3+4

SECOND TURN-A-ROUND — linear.

Handwritten musical score for "SECOND TURN-A-ROUND" in G major. The score consists of 12 staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The chords used are Dm7, G7, Cm7, and F7. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The score is written in a linear fashion, with the melody and harmony progressing through the piece. The final staff ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Chords: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 1: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 2: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 3: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 4: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 5: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 6: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 7: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 8: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 9: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 10: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 11: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

Staff 12: Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7

RHYTHM CHANGES

Second "Turn Around" (M. 3+4) "Linear"

Dmi7 G7 Cmi7 F7 Hank Mobley

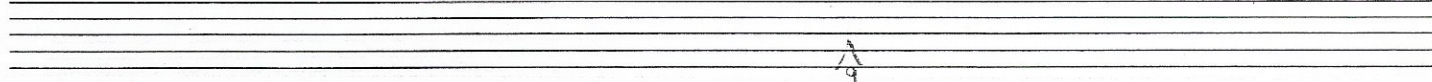
Dmi7 G7 Cmi7 F7 Hank Mobley

(3)

Property of
EARL MACDONALD

(measure 6)

(measure 6)



3

(Rhythm changes)

(Measure 6)

Property of
EARL MACDONALD

(Measure # 6)

Handwritten musical notation on two staves. The first staff begins with a circled '5' and a circled 'IV'. The notes are: E^b (quarter), D^b (quarter), C^b (quarter), B^b (quarter), A^b (quarter), G^b (quarter), F^b (quarter), E^b (quarter). The second staff begins with a circled 'IV' and a circled 'm'. The notes are: E^b (quarter), D^b (quarter), C^b (quarter), B^b (quarter), A^b (quarter), G^b (quarter), F^b (quarter), E^b (quarter).

Property of
EARL MACDONALD

Handwritten musical score for guitar, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Key annotations include:

- System 1:** A circled 'A' at the beginning.
- System 2:** A circled 'A' at the beginning.
- System 3:** A circled 'A' at the beginning. Includes the handwritten note "more dim." and a bracketed section with "3" and "2" above it.
- System 4:** A circled 'B' at the beginning.
- System 5:** A circled 'A' at the beginning. Includes the handwritten note "8ba" above a bracketed section.
- System 6:** A circled 'A' at the beginning. Includes the handwritten note "8ba" above a bracketed section and a circled "13" above a bracketed section.

E^b, F - chords' after.

Bud Powell
 Solo

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is divided into sections marked with circled letters: 'A' on the second staff and 'b' on the fourth staff. Chord symbols are written above the notes, including A^7 , $E^b m^7$, $D m^7$, G^7 , $A^b m^7$, $D^b 7$, $G m^7$, C^7 , $C^{\sharp} m^7$, $E^{\sharp} 7$, $C m^7$, $E m^7$, $F^{\sharp} 7$, and B^7 . The notation is written in a fluid, handwritten style.