



# Implied 12/8 Rhythms I & II

The African feel of these variations is achieved by applying both “rolling” or “broken” triplet subdivision rhythms inside the cymbal beat.

I.

II.



Afro-Cuban

## Mozambique: Gadd-Style

The mozambique was developed in Cuba in the 1960s and quickly inspired a different New York style of the same name. The bell pattern from this new version was later made popular by drummer Steve Gadd.



*Afro-Cuban*

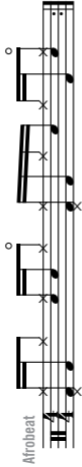
**MOZAMBIQUE: GADD-STYLE**




## Afrobeat/Highlife

Highlife and Afrobeat rhythms originated in 1920s Ghana and grew to greater popularity in Nigeria in the 1970s. Afrobeat was influenced by funk, jazz, and highlife, and has a structure based on the Cuban 3:2 clave.

Afrobeat



Highlife



The image displays two musical staves. The top staff, labeled 'Afrobeat', shows a 4/4 time signature with a 3:2 clave pattern. The bottom staff, labeled 'Highlife', shows a 4/4 time signature with a 3:2 clave pattern. Both staves feature a series of notes and rests, with 'x' marks indicating specific rhythmic elements or accents.



## ROCK

Rock music is a style—or more correctly, an enormous range of musical styles—that first began taking shape (as rock and roll) in the United States in the 1950s, born from the influence and blend of the blues and country genres. Quickly spreading around the globe, it has since evolved into countless subgenres, including rockabilly, progressive, disco, surf rock, punk, grunge, southern rock, alternative, metal, yacht rock, and many others.



Forged from a fusion of African rhythms and American and European band instruments played by slaves and their descendants, the drumset and jazz music were born together in America in the 1900s. Dance bands played the earliest and most popular styles of jazz. Over the decades, changes in the rhythms of the music—from ragtime to swing, bebop, Latin jazz, cool, avant-garde, and beyond—have been at the heart of its evolution.

**JAZZ**