

scheme of work second term maths ss2 Ebook

Scheme of Work Second Term Maths SS2

A well-structured scheme of work is essential for effective teaching and learning in SS2 (Senior Secondary 2) Mathematics. The second term's scheme of work provides a comprehensive plan that guides teachers and students through the critical topics, ensuring coverage of the curriculum within the academic session. This article offers a detailed outline of the second term scheme of work for SS2 Mathematics, emphasizing key concepts, teaching strategies, and assessment methods to optimize learning outcomes.

Understanding the Importance of a Scheme of Work

A scheme of work serves as a roadmap for educators, detailing the topics to be covered, the teaching methods to employ, and the assessment strategies to implement. It ensures that the syllabus is thoroughly covered, provides a timeline for each topic, and helps in monitoring progress. For students, a clear scheme of work clarifies what is expected, allowing for better preparation and revision.

Overview of SS2 Mathematics Second Term Curriculum

The second term in SS2 Mathematics typically emphasizes algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, building on the foundation laid in the first term. The curriculum is designed to develop students' problem-solving skills, analytical thinking, and understanding of mathematical concepts.

Key topics generally covered include:

- Quadratic Equations and Expressions
- Simultaneous Equations
- Coordinate Geometry
- Geometry (Angles, Circles, and Theorems)
- Trigonometry (Ratios, Identities, and Applications)
- Mensuration (Surface Area and Volume)
- Statistics and Probability

This structured approach ensures a balanced coverage of core areas, preparing students for

internal and external examinations.

Detailed Scheme of Work for Second Term SS2 Mathematics

Week 1-2: Quadratic Equations and Expressions

- Definition and standard form of quadratic equations
- Factorization and solving quadratic equations
- Completing the square method
- Quadratic expressions and their factorization
- Applications in real-world problems

Week 3-4: Simultaneous Equations

- Solving simultaneous equations using substitution and elimination methods
- Word problems involving simultaneous equations
- Applications in real-life contexts such as mixture problems and speed-distance-time problems

Week 5-6: Coordinate Geometry

- Cartesian coordinate system
- Distance formula
- Midpoint formula
- Gradient of a line
- Equation of a straight line
- Graph plotting and interpretation

Week 7-8: Geometry ? Angles and Circles

- Types of angles (alternate, corresponding, vertically opposite)
- Properties of angles in a triangle
- Theorems related to angles in circles (angles at the center and circumference)
- Arc, chord, and tangent properties
- Application of circle theorems

Week 9-10: Trigonometry

- Introduction to trigonometric ratios (sine, cosine, tangent)
- Solving right-angled triangles
- Trigonometric identities
- Applications such as height and distance problems

Week 11-12: Mensuration

- Surface area of cubes, cuboids, cylinders, cones, and spheres
- Volume calculations for similar solids
- Application problems involving real-world measurements

Week 13-14: Statistics and Probability

- Collection and presentation of data (tables, graphs, charts)
- Measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode)
- Basic probability concepts and calculations
- Experiments and outcomes

Teaching Strategies for Effective Delivery

Implementing diverse teaching methods enhances understanding and retention. Recommended strategies include:

- Lecture and Demonstration: Use visual aids and real objects to explain concepts.
- Group Work: Encourage collaborative problem-solving to foster critical thinking.
- Practical Sessions: Incorporate activities such as graph plotting and measurements.
- Use of Technology: Integrate calculators, graphing software, and online resources.
- Assessment and Feedback: Regular quizzes and assignments to monitor progress.

Assessment and Evaluation

Assessment should be continuous and varied:

- Formative Assessments: Weekly exercises, classwork, and quizzes
- Summative Assessments: End-of-term tests and examinations
- Practical Assessments: Projects and real-life problem-solving tasks
- Feedback: Provide constructive feedback to guide improvement

Resources to Support the Scheme of Work

Effective teaching requires appropriate resources:

- Textbooks aligned with the curriculum
- Past examination questions for practice
- Mathematical sets (compasses, rulers, protractors)
- Visual aids (charts, diagrams)
- Digital tools and software

Conclusion

The scheme of work for second term SS2 Mathematics is a vital component of curriculum planning. It ensures that teachers cover all essential topics systematically, employ effective teaching strategies, and prepare students adequately for examinations. With careful adherence to this scheme, educators can foster a conducive learning environment that promotes mathematical understanding, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills among SS2 students.

By aligning lesson plans with the scheme of work, schools can achieve consistent academic performance and prepare students for future academic pursuits or careers that require strong mathematical foundations. Proper implementation and periodic review of the scheme also allow for adjustments based on students' needs and emerging educational trends.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- Scheme of work SS2 Maths second term
- SS2 Mathematics curriculum
- SS2 Maths topics
- Second term SS2 Maths plan
- Senior Secondary 2 Maths scheme
- Teaching strategies for SS2 Maths
- SS2 Maths assessment methods
- Yearly Maths scheme SS2

Scheme of Work Second Term Maths SS2: A Comprehensive Guide for Teachers and Students

Understanding the scheme of work second term maths SS2 is essential for both educators and students aiming to achieve academic excellence in Senior Secondary Two (SS2) mathematics. This structured plan serves as a roadmap, outlining the topics, objectives, and expected outcomes for the

term. It ensures that teachers can deliver the curriculum systematically and students can prepare effectively for examinations. In this article, we will explore a detailed breakdown of the second term scheme of work, providing insights into key topics, teaching strategies, and resources to facilitate effective learning.

Why the Scheme of Work is Critical for SS2 Mathematics

The scheme of work acts as a syllabus blueprint, guiding the teaching process and helping to:

- Organize content: Ensuring all topics are covered within the academic term.
- Set clear objectives: Defining what students should learn and achieve.
- Manage time efficiently: Allocating appropriate periods for each topic.
- Prepare students for exams: Familiarizing them with the scope and format of assessment.
- Monitor progress: Tracking understanding and mastery of concepts.

For SS2 students, mastering the second term topics in mathematics is crucial as it builds foundational skills necessary for advanced studies and prepares them for external examinations such as WAEC or NECO.

The Structure of the Second Term Scheme of Work for SS2 Mathematics

The second term typically covers core areas that deepen students' understanding of algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and statistics. The scheme is designed to be comprehensive, with each topic broken down into subtopics, objectives, teaching methods, and assessment points.

Core Components:

- Number and Algebra
- Geometry and Mensuration
- Trigonometry
- Statistics and Probability
- Mathematical Reasoning and Word Problems

Detailed Breakdown of the Topics

- Number and Algebra

Objectives:

- Understand quadratic equations and functions.
- Solve simultaneous equations.
- Explore sequences and series.

Topics include:

- Quadratic equations: solutions, graphs, and applications.
- Simultaneous linear equations: methods of solving (substitution, elimination).
- Arithmetic and geometric progressions: terms, sums, and applications.
- Laws of indices and surds.

Teaching Tips:

- Use real-life problems to illustrate quadratic equations.
- Incorporate algebraic manipulatives to visualize concepts.
- Provide practice exercises focusing on problem-solving.

Assessment Focus:

- Solving quadratic equations by factorization, completing the square, and quadratic formula.
- Application of progression formulas in word problems.

- Geometry and Mensuration

Objectives:

- Understand properties of circles, triangles, and other polygons.
- Calculate areas, surface areas, and volumes of 3D shapes.

Topics include:

- Properties and theorems related to circles: angles, chords, tangents.
- Congruence and similarity of triangles.
- Pythagoras' theorem and its applications.
- Surface area and volume of cylinders, cones, spheres, and prisms.

Teaching Tips:

- Use diagrams and geometric constructions to enhance understanding.
- Organize practical exercises involving measurement and drawing.
- Incorporate computer-aided design (CAD) tools where possible.

Assessment Focus:

- Applying theorems to solve geometric problems.
- Calculations involving mensuration formulas.

- Trigonometry

Objectives:

- Understand the basic ratios: sine, cosine, and tangent.
- Solve problems involving right-angled triangles.
- Explore the sine and cosine rules.

Topics include:

- Ratios of sides in right-angled triangles.
- Applications of trigonometric ratios.
- Sine and cosine rules in non-right-angled triangles.
- Graphs of trigonometric functions.

Teaching Tips:

- Use physical models and diagrams for clarity.
- Integrate technology for graph plotting.
- Encourage rote learning of fundamental ratios for quick recall.

Assessment Focus:

- Solving triangles using the laws.
- Applying trigonometry to real-world problems like navigation and engineering.

- Statistics and Probability

Objectives:

- Collect, organize, and interpret data.
- Calculate measures of central tendency.
- Understand basic probability concepts.

Topics include:

- Types of data: qualitative and quantitative.
- Measures: mean, median, mode, range.
- Representation of data: bar charts, histograms, pie charts.
- Basic probability: experimental and theoretical.

Teaching Tips:

- Conduct class surveys or experiments for data collection.
- Use statistical software or spreadsheets for analysis.
- Relate probability to everyday decision-making scenarios.

Assessment Focus:

- Interpreting data displays.
- Calculating probabilities based on sample spaces.

Implementation Strategies for Educators

- Structured Lesson Planning: Prepare weekly lesson plans aligned with the scheme.
- Use of Visual Aids and Models: Enhance understanding through diagrams, charts, and physical models.
- Incorporate Past Questions: Familiarize students with exam formats and question styles.

- Group Work and Discussions: Foster collaborative learning and peer teaching.
- Regular Assessments: Conduct quizzes and tests to evaluate progress.

Resources and Materials

- Textbooks and Workbooks: Ensure students have access to recommended curriculum texts.
- Mathematical Tools: Rulers, compasses, protractors, calculators.
- Digital Resources: Educational apps, online tutorials, graphing software.
- Sample Examination Questions: Practice papers for exam readiness.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Continuous Assessment: Regular homework, class tests, and assignments.
- Feedback Mechanisms: Provide constructive feedback to guide improvement.
- Remedial Sessions: Address areas where students show difficulties.
- Performance Tracking: Maintain records to identify students needing extra support.

Conclusion

The scheme of work second term maths SS2 is a vital document that underpins effective teaching and learning in mathematics for senior secondary students. By adhering to a well-structured plan, teachers can ensure comprehensive coverage of essential topics, while students benefit from organized lessons that build their mathematical skills progressively. Ultimately, a disciplined approach to following the scheme, combined with innovative teaching methods and diligent student effort, will lead to success in exams and a solid foundation in mathematics.

Whether you are a teacher preparing lesson plans or a student aiming for excellence, understanding and utilizing the scheme of work effectively is key to mastering second term mathematics in SS2.

Question What are the key components of a second term scheme of work for SS2 Mathematics? The key components include topics to be covered (such as algebra, geometry, statistics), teaching objectives, lesson timelines, teaching methods, assessment strategies, and resources needed for effective delivery during the second term. **Answer** How can teachers effectively align the scheme of work for SS2 second term math with the curriculum? Teachers should review the national curriculum guidelines, identify the core topics required for SS2 second term, ensure that lesson plans are sequentially structured, and incorporate assessment and revision activities that align with learning objectives. What are common topics included in the SS2 second term scheme of work for Mathematics? Common topics include Algebra (quadratic equations, inequalities), Geometry (coordinate geometry, circles), Trigonometry, Statistics (mean, median, mode), and

Mensuration, among others. How can teachers incorporate practical activities into the scheme of work for SS2 second term mathematics? Teachers can include activities like solving real-life problems, using geometric tools for constructions, conducting statistical surveys, and applying mathematical software to enhance understanding and engagement. What role does assessment play in the scheme of work for SS2 second term mathematics? Assessment helps monitor student progress, identify areas of difficulty, and evaluate the effectiveness of teaching strategies. The scheme should include formative assessments like quizzes and assignments, as well as summative assessments such as tests and exams. Where can teachers find sample schemes of work for SS2 second term mathematics? Sample schemes of work can be found in Nigerian educational curriculum guides, official Ministry of Education resources, educational publishers' manuals, and online platforms dedicated to secondary school teaching resources.

Related keywords: second term, mathematics, SS2, scheme of work, Nigerian curriculum, secondary school, lesson plan, topics, syllabus, teaching guide

new orleans jazz second line drumming

New Orleans jazz second line drumming is a vibrant and essential element of the city's rich musical heritage. Rooted in the lively traditions of Mardi Gras parades and street celebrations, second line drumming embodies the spirit of community, improvisation, and rhythmic innovation that defines New Orleans jazz. Whether you're a musician, a dance enthusiast, or an avid listener, understanding the intricacies of second line drumming offers a deeper appreciation for the cultural significance and musical complexity behind this iconic style.

The Origins of New Orleans Jazz Second Line Drumming

Historical Roots and Cultural Significance

Second line drumming originates from the early 20th-century African-American communities in New Orleans. It is closely associated with the tradition of brass band parades, funerals, and street celebrations, where community members would gather to honor loved ones and celebrate life through music and dance.

The term "second line" refers to the spectators and dancers who follow the main parade (the "first line") featuring the brass band. These followers, or second liners, participate actively by dancing, clapping, and sometimes playing percussion instruments, contributing to the overall festive atmosphere.

The tradition of second line drumming is deeply intertwined with African rhythmic patterns, spirituals, blues, and gospel, creating a distinct musical language that has persisted and evolved over generations.

Evolution and Influence

Over time, second line drumming has influenced countless jazz styles worldwide, from traditional New Orleans jazz to modern funk and brass band music. Its emphasis on improvisation, syncopation, and community participation has made it a dynamic and adaptable art form.

Core Elements of Second Line Drumming

Understanding the core elements of second line drumming is essential to appreciating its rhythm, style, and function within the cultural context.

Typical Instruments Used

The traditional percussion setup for second line drumming includes:

- **Snare Drum:** Provides sharp, crisp backbeats and is often played with a cross-stick technique for a "crack" sound.
- **Bass Drum (Kick):** Maintains the steady pulse and groove of the parade.
- **Hi-Hat or Cymbals:** Adds accents and dynamic variations.
- **Auxiliary Percussion:** Instruments like cowbells, wood blocks, claves, and tambourines enhance rhythmic complexity and color.

While traditional setups focus on these instruments, modern second line bands may incorporate additional percussion and even electronic elements.

Rhythmic Patterns and Techniques

Second line drumming is characterized by:

- **Syncopation:** Emphasis on off-beats creates a lively, swinging feel.
- **Polyrhythms:** Overlapping rhythmic patterns add richness and complexity.
- **Steady Groove:** A reliable pulse that keeps the parade moving forward.
- **Call-and-Response:** Interaction between drummers and other band members or dancers.

The drummers often improvise within these frameworks, responding to the energy of the crowd and

the music.

Techniques and Styles in Second Line Drumming

Playing Styles

Second line drumming incorporates various playing styles, including:

- **Traditional:** Rooted in African and Caribbean rhythmic patterns, emphasizing groove and community participation.
- **Street Style:** Focused on durability and adaptability for outdoor parades, often with simplified yet powerful rhythms.
- **Modern Variations:** Incorporate jazz improvisation and contemporary percussion techniques, blending old and new traditions.

Techniques for Drummers

Some essential techniques include:

- **Cross-Stick Snare:** Striking the rim of the snare drum with a drumstick held across the top, producing a sharp "click" sound.
- **Fingertip Dynamics:** Using fingertips to create subtle accents and variations.
- **Ghost Notes:** Soft, subtle hits that add texture without overpowering the main rhythm.
- **Syncopated Accents:** Emphasizing off-beats to enhance the "swing" feel.

Mastering these techniques allows drummers to contribute both rhythmically and expressively to the ensemble.

Second Line Drumming in Practice

Setting Up a Second Line Band

A typical second line band comprises:

- Brass instruments (trumpet, trombone, sousaphone)
- Rhythm section (drums, bass)
- Sometimes additional instruments (clarinet, piano)

The drummer often leads or complements the band, providing the rhythmic backbone that drives the parade.

Playing in Parades and Celebrations

Second line drumming is inherently participatory. Drummers must adapt to:

- The overall tempo and dynamics of the parade
- The energy of the crowd
- The specific style and mood of the event

Flexibility and improvisation are key skills for any second line drummer.

Engaging the Crowd

Part of the second line tradition involves engaging dancers and spectators. Drummers often:

- accentuate rhythms to encourage dancing
- respond to crowd energy with dynamic changes
- incorporate playful fills and accents

This interaction creates an infectious atmosphere that is central to the second line experience.

Learning and Mastering Second Line Drumming

Getting Started

For aspiring second line drummers:

- Study traditional recordings and live performances
- Practice common rhythms and patterns
- Develop a strong sense of timing and groove

Resources and Instruction

- Attend workshops or classes focused on New Orleans percussion
- Learn from experienced second line drummers

- Participate in local parades or street bands to gain practical experience

Practice Tips

- Start with simple patterns and gradually incorporate improvisation
- Focus on maintaining a steady tempo
- Listen actively to recordings to internalize the feel of second line rhythms
- Experiment with dynamics and accents to develop your personal style

The Cultural Impact of Second Line Drumming Today

Preservation and Innovation

Modern musicians continue to preserve the traditional elements of second line drumming while also innovating through fusion with other genres such as funk, hip-hop, and world music.

Global Influence

The infectious rhythms of second line drumming have transcended New Orleans, inspiring street bands and percussion groups worldwide. Festivals and cultural events celebrate this heritage, keeping the tradition alive for new generations.

Community and Identity

Second line drumming remains a vital expression of New Orleans' identity, fostering community bonds and cultural pride. It acts as a unifying force during celebrations, funerals, and civic events.

Conclusion

New Orleans jazz second line drumming is more than just a musical style; it is a cultural phenomenon that embodies the spirit of community, celebration, and improvisation. Its rhythmic complexity, historical roots, and participatory nature make it a unique art form that continues to thrive and evolve. Whether performed in grand parades or small street gatherings, second line drumming invites everyone to join in the rhythm of life that defines New Orleans. Aspiring drummers and enthusiasts alike can explore this vibrant tradition through dedicated practice, cultural engagement, and an appreciation of its deep historical significance. Embracing second line drumming means becoming part of a living legacy that continues to inspire and energize audiences around the world.

New Orleans jazz second line drumming is a vibrant and essential aspect of the city's rich musical

heritage. Rooted in the lively traditions of brass band parades and community celebrations, second line drumming provides the rhythmic backbone that fuels the infectious energy of New Orleans' iconic jazz culture. Whether you're a budding percussionist, a jazz enthusiast, or simply curious about the unique rhythms that define this genre, understanding the nuances of second line drumming offers a window into the soul of New Orleans music.

The Origins of Second Line Drumming

Historical Context

The term "second line" originates from the traditional brass band parades that have been a staple of New Orleans culture since the late 19th century. The "first line" refers to the main parade led by the band, while the "second line" encompasses the spectators, dancers, and community members who follow along, often dancing and celebrating to the band's rhythms.

Cultural Significance

Second line drumming is more than just a musical style; it's a communal expression of joy, resilience, and cultural identity. It evolved from spirituals, funerals, and social clubs, blending African rhythmic traditions with European musical influences. The drummers' role is both musical and participatory, inviting the community to dance, celebrate, and connect.

Core Elements of Second Line Drumming

Understanding the fundamentals of second line drumming involves exploring its characteristic instruments, rhythms, and the interplay between percussion and movement.

Key Instruments

- Snare Drum (Marching Snare): The dominant instrument, providing sharp, crisp backbeats and syncopated accents.
- Bass Drum: Anchors the rhythm with steady beats, often emphasizing the "one" and "three" counts.
- Hi-Hat or Cymbals: Used occasionally for accents, adding texture and dynamics.
- Cowbells and Auxiliary Percussion: Sometimes included for additional flavor and rhythmic complexity.

Rhythmic Characteristics

- Syncopation: Off-beat accents are a hallmark, creating a lively, swinging feel.
- Polyrythm: Layered rhythms interlock, with the snare pattern often complementing the bass drum.
- Groove and Feel: The overall groove is infectious, encouraging dancing and participation.

Typical Second Line Drum Patterns

While improvisation is common, certain patterns have become staples in second line drumming.

Basic Snare Line Patterns

- Push and Pull: Alternating between accented beats and ghost notes to create a "push" feel.
- Ruffs and Flams: Used to add emphasis and variation.
- Syncopated Ruffs: Play around the main beat, emphasizing off-beats.

Bass Drum Patterns

- Steady Quarter Notes: Emphasizing the downbeat to drive the rhythm.
- Foot Taps: Often played with a marching foot pedal, matching the snare rhythms.

Combining Snare and Bass

A typical pattern might involve the bass drum hitting on beats 1 and 3, while the snare accents the upbeats and off-beats, creating a bouncing, danceable groove.

Techniques for Playing Second Line Drumming

Mastering second line drumming requires a combination of technical skill, improvisational ability, and a deep sense of groove.

Developing a Strong Feel for the Rhythm

- Listening to Recordings: Immerse yourself in classic recordings by legends like Walter "Pope" Harris, Smokey Johnson, or the Rebirth Brass Band.
- Live Observation: Attend second line parades or performances to witness the rhythms firsthand.

Practice Tips

- Start Slow: Master the basic patterns before increasing tempo.
- Use a Metronome: Keep steady time and develop consistent groove.
- Imitate and Innovate: Learn from recordings but also experiment with your own variations.
- Coordinate with Others: Second line drumming is highly communal; practicing with a band or ensemble enhances timing and interaction.

Essential Drumming Techniques

- Ghost Notes: Soft strokes that add texture without overwhelming the rhythm.
- Accents: Emphasizing specific beats to create swing and drive.
- Dynamic Control: Varying volume levels to add excitement and emotion.

The Role of Improvisation and Personal Style

While traditional patterns form the foundation, improvisation is a vital aspect of second line drumming.

- Signature Licks: Drummers develop personal motifs or fills that become their signature.
- Interaction: Responding to dancers or other musicians keeps the rhythm lively and spontaneous.
- Adaptability: Adjusting patterns to suit different marching tempos or parade atmospheres.

Notable Second Line Drummers and Influences

- Walter "Pope" Harris: Known for his precise snare work and leadership in the Hot 8 Brass Band.
- Smokey Johnson: A pioneer with a funky, groove-oriented style.
- Rebirth Brass Band: Modern ensemble blending tradition with contemporary energy.

Listening to their recordings and performances provides invaluable insight into the evolving art of second line drumming.

Modern Trends and Innovations

While rooted in tradition, second line drumming continues to evolve:

- Incorporation of Funk and Hip-Hop Elements: Adding contemporary grooves and sounds.
- Use of Electronic Percussion: Blending traditional rhythms with electronic beats.

- Global Influence: Musicians worldwide adopt and adapt second line patterns, spreading its infectious rhythm globally.

Tips for Aspiring Second Line Drummers

- Learn the Tradition: Study classic recordings and attend live parades.
- Practice Consistently: Develop a solid sense of time and groove.
- Engage with the Community: Participate in local second line events to gain practical experience.
- Experiment and Personalize: Bring your own flair to traditional patterns.
- Respect the Culture: Embrace the history and social significance behind the rhythms.

Conclusion

New Orleans jazz second line drumming is a testament to the city's vibrant cultural spirit. Its infectious rhythms, improvisational nature, and community-driven energy make it a unique and vital musical form. Whether you're drumming behind a brass band, dancing in the streets, or listening from afar, understanding the core elements of second line drumming enriches your appreciation of New Orleans' musical heritage. Embrace the rhythm, learn from the masters, and keep the tradition alive through your own passion and participation.

QuestionAnswer What is the significance of drumming in New Orleans Jazz Second Line parades? Drumming in New Orleans Jazz Second Line parades is essential for setting the rhythm, encouraging community participation, and maintaining the lively, infectious energy that defines the tradition. The drummers lead the procession and inspire dancers and spectators alike. What are the key characteristics of Second Line drumming styles in New Orleans jazz? Second Line drumming features syncopated, polyrhythmic patterns with a focus on the snare drum, bass drum, and cymbals. The style emphasizes improvisation and groove, creating a lively, danceable rhythm that encourages movement and celebration. How has modern technology influenced Second Line drumming in New Orleans? Modern technology, such as electronic instruments, recording equipment, and social media, has helped preserve, teach, and popularize Second Line drumming worldwide. It also allows drummers to experiment with new sounds while maintaining traditional rhythms. Who are some notable drummers known for their Second Line jazz style in New Orleans? Notable drummers include Clyde Kerr Jr., Shannon Powell, and Herlin Riley, who have contributed significantly to the tradition through their skillful playing and preservation of the Second Line rhythm style. How can beginners learn and participate in Second Line drumming in New Orleans? Beginners can start by attending local Second Line parades, taking workshops with experienced drummers, and practicing traditional patterns. Many community groups and music schools in New Orleans offer classes focused on Second Line rhythms to help newcomers get involved.

Related keywords: New Orleans jazz, second line parade, brass band drumming, syncopated

rhythms, street parade percussion, second line beat, jazz funeral drumming, marching band percussion, groove patterns, traditional jazz drums

Read the full article online: [NEW ORLEANS JAZZ SECOND LINE DRUMMING](#)