



Blues Bingo!

READ:

The game bingo can be traced back to Italy in the 1530s! Over the years it has been adapted and changed by various cultures and groups. Talk to your family. Does anyone play Bingo, Loteria or a similar game? This special version of Chicago Blues Bingo features a mix of musicians, instruments and more! Learn interesting and amazing Blues facts as you play!

DO:

- **Cut** out the individual squares in any order to create your unique BINGO board. Glue them onto the Blues BINGO Card or make a 5 by 5 square on a piece of paper and write person's name, instrument etc in each square.
- **Use** the dotted lines to cut the BINGO Caller Fact sheet into strips.
- **Make** as many cards as you have players, be sure no two cards are the same.
- **Find** beans, pennies, small blocks or tokens to use as markers when squares are called. You'll need about 20- 25 per game board!
- **Play BINGO!** Have one person be the BINGO caller and pull out a strip, say what it is and read more about it to find out why that is important to Blues History. Don't forget to remind everyone to cover the "Free Space". Once you get five in a row; up and down, side to side, or diagonally, yell BLUES BINGO! Clear your sheet and play again.
- **Change** the game up a bit. Win by covering all the sixteen squares on the outside edges or the inner 9 squares, or for an even harder game just the four corners!

Approx. Time: 30—45 minutes

Materials:

- ⇒ Blues BINGO Card
- ⇒ Blues BINGO Squares
- ⇒ Blues BINGO Caller Fact Sheet
- ⇒ Scissors
- ⇒ Glue
- ⇒ Beans, pennies, small blocks or tokens to use as markers

SHARE:

- **Post** pictures of your winning BINGO card on social media with the hashtag #CHMatHomeFamilies.

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Chicago Blues BINGO Card

This card belongs to : _____



Chicago Blues BINGO Card

Cut these squares out to create your BINGO Card!

 <p>Muddy Waters</p>	 <p>Record</p>	 <p>Microphone</p>	 <p>Little Brother Montgomery</p>	 <p>St. Louis</p>
 <p>Big Joe Williams</p>	 <p>Bass</p>	 <p>Willie Dixon</p>	 <p>Guitar</p>	 <p>Amplifier</p>
 <p>Harmonica</p>	 <p>Koko Taylor</p>	 <p>Piano</p>	 <p>Chicago History Museum</p>	 <p>Kansas City</p>
 <p>Magic Sam</p>	 <p>Free Space</p>	 <p>Mississippi Delta</p>	 <p>Little Walter</p>	 <p>Camera</p>
 <p>Memphis</p>	 <p>Howlin' Wolf</p>	 <p>Drums</p>	 <p>Buddy Guy</p>	<p>AMPLIFIED chicago blues</p>



Chicago Blues BINGO Caller Facts

Cut rectangles out, mix them up, and the BINGO caller will draw one at a time during play.



Guitar —

The electric guitar was developed in the 1930s, but became popular during the 1950s and 1960s. This was a very important part of the Chicago Blues sound.



Amplifier—

An amplifier helps musician's instruments be heard better. Using amplifiers was an important part of the Chicago Blues sound.



Harmonica —

Also called a "harp", harmonicas became an important and recognizable part of Blues, country and many other kinds of music.



Koko Taylor —

Koko Taylor broke barriers in the Blues scene which earned her the title "Queen of the Blues."



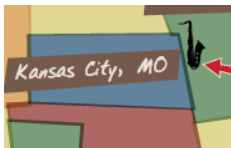
Piano —

The piano has its origins in the 1700s and became another key part of Blues music.



Chicago History Museum —

The Chicago History Museum is home to over 20 million artifacts including a large collection of Blues photography.



Kansas City, Missouri —

Kansas City Blues combined the country blues with the showy, brassy styles of jazz music.



Magic Sam —

Magic Sam was part of a younger generation of Chicago Blues musicians that created a smooth R&B style on the West Side of Chicago.

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Mississippi Delta —

African American farmers often shared their thoughts and feelings through song while working. Eventually, instruments like guitars, harmonicas, and drums were added which created the Blues.



Little Walter—

Little Walter was one of the most important harmonica players in the world. He amplified his harmonica which created a whole new sound within Chicago Blues.



Camera —

Raeburn Flerlage became a freelance photographer meaning people could hire him to take pictures for them to use to help promote their music. The Chicago history museum has a large collection of his photographs.



Memphis, Tennessee —

Musicians from the Mississippi Delta began arriving in Memphis in the 1910s. They brought with them an early blues sound. Today Beale Street in Memphis is a famous place to go hear Blues music.



Howlin' Wolf —

Howlin' Wolf's real name was Chester Arthur Burnett. He was well known for being tough and showy on stage, but in life he was very caring and dependable.



Drums —

Drums gave the back beat to the Blues and were an important, though often overlooked part of music.



Buddy Guy —

Buddy Guy was a famous guitar player who influenced other guitarists like Jimi Hendrix and Eric Clapton. He still tours and performs Blue music around the country.

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Chicago Blues —

Chicago Blues became a distinct sound due to the amplified, down home style of musicians like Muddy Waters, Little Walter, Willie Dixon, Koko Taylor and more!

Chicago Blues BINGO Caller Facts

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Muddy Waters —

Muddy Waters became one of the most famous Blues musicians in Chicago.



Records —

Vinyl records were invented in the 1950s and were used to share music before cassette tapes & CDs.



Microphones —

Companies like Shure or Vector made popular microphones that many Chicago Blues musicians used.



Little Brother Montgomery —

Little Brother Montgomery was a famous Chicago piano playing Blues musician.



St. Louis —

St. Louis Blues music was a combination of Delta Blues with Ragtime music.



Big Joe Williams —

Big Joe Williams's unique guitar made him one of the most recognizable artists in the Blues. His guitar had 9 strings instead of the usual 6 or 12 strings.



Bass —

The bass, whether an upright one like the picture or a guitar style, kept the rhythm along with the drum.

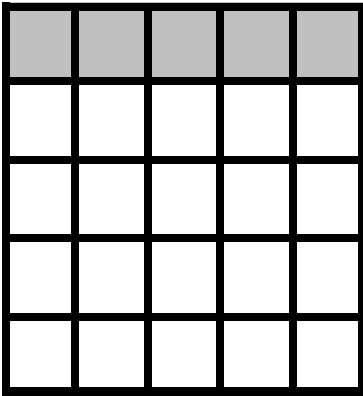


Willie Dixon —

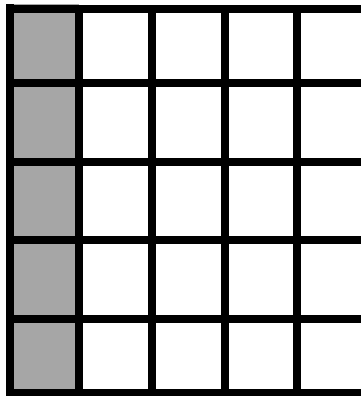
Willie Dixon was a famous Blues bass player and music producer. He continued to use the upright bass style even when the guitar style was coming more popular.

Chicago Blues Ways to Win

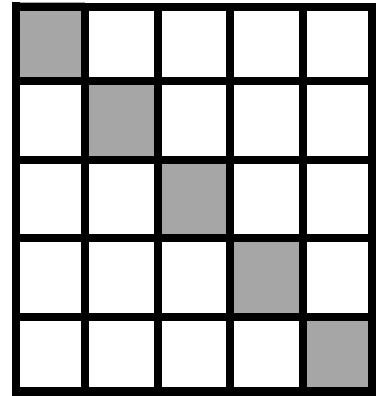
Across (in any row)



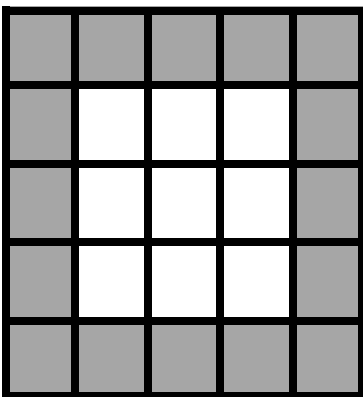
Up and Down (in any row)



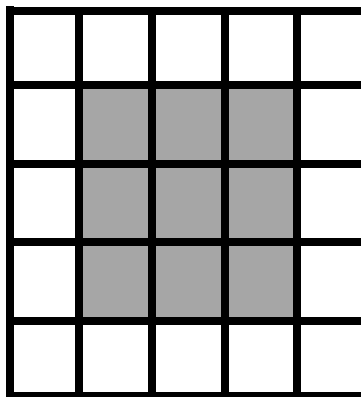
Diagonally (or other way)



Outside Square



Center Square



Four Corners

