

Sticky knowledge

Pulse is a steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat.

Rhythm is the pattern of **long and short sounds** as you move through the song.

Melody is the **tune**. It's the part of the music that you often find yourself singing along with.

Pitch is how **high or low** a note sounds.

Tempo is the **speed** of the music.

Compose is to make up your own music.

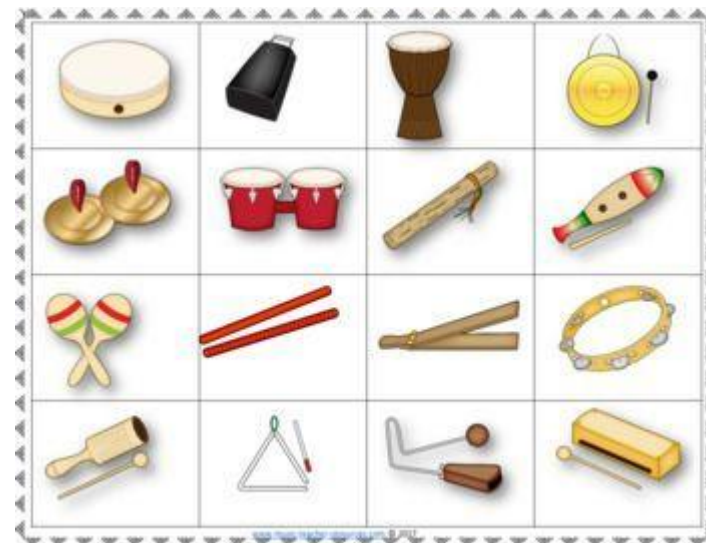
RHYTHM

*Rhythm is a pattern of short and long sounds
Once you start there are no bounds
Clap this rhythm with your hands
Clap another if you can.*

PULSE

*'Pulse is a steady beat,
Feel it moving at your feet.
Always steady, keeping time,
Tap your feet and say this rhyme'*

Can you name these percussion instruments? How would you describe the sound they make?



Key questions:

What is pulse?
What is rhythm?
What is pitch?
What is tempo?

Can use these words to describe a piece of music?
What are the features of hip music?

Sticky knowledge

Previously taught key words: pulse, rhythm, melody, pitch, tempo, compose

Dynamics are how **loud** or **quiet** the music is played.

Pianissimo means 'very quiet'.

Forte means 'loud'.

Crescendo means 'getting gradually louder'.

Structure is the order that different parts of the song are played in.

Chorus is a repeated section in a song which gives the main message.

Verse is a section in a song which has the same tune but different words.

Lyrics are the words of a song.

Key questions:

What are the different words used to describe the dynamics?

What is structure? What are the different elements of structure?

What are the features of rock music?

What are the features of Reggae music?

How are they the same / different?

Music Year 2

Can you name these instruments? How would you describe the sound they make?



Sticky knowledge

Previously taught key words: pulse, rhythm, melody, pitch, tempo, compose, dynamics, pianissimo, forte, crescendo, structure, chorus, verse, lyrics, timbre, duration, texture, notation.

Timbre is the quality and character of a sound.

Duration is an amount of time or how long or short a note, phrase, section, or composition lasts

Texture is the layers of sound in music

Notation is a way to visually represent music.

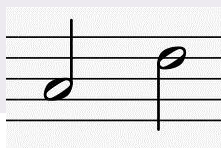
Crochet

Quarter note = 1 beat



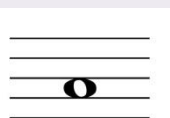
Minim

Half note = 2 beats



Semibreve

Whole note = 4 beats



Music Year 3

What are the style indicators of Reggae music?



What are the style indicators of R&B music?



Key questions:

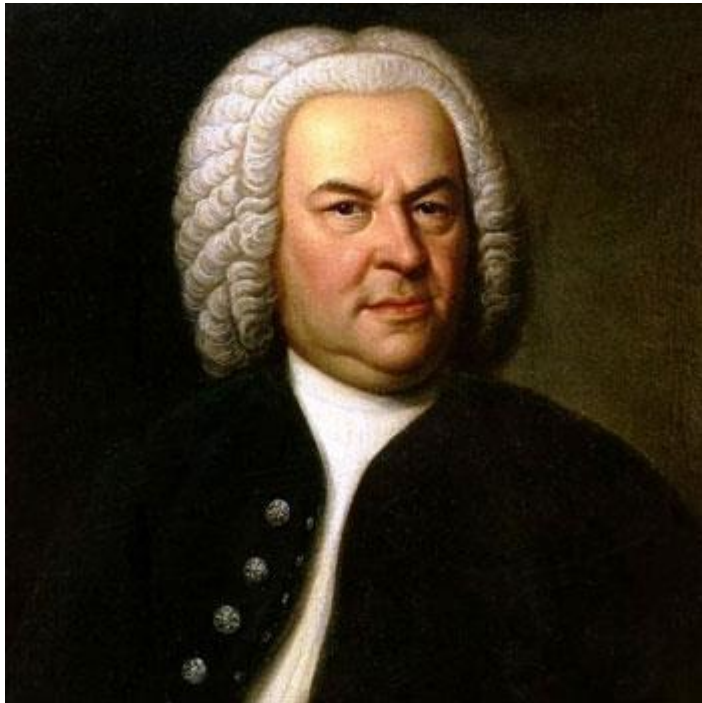
What is duration and notation and how are they linked?

What are the different note names and how long do they last?

Can you explain some similarities and differences between Reggae and R&B music?

Johann Sebastian Bach

March 21, 1685 - July 28, 1750



Baroque Period

The period called **Baroque** in music history extends roughly from 1600 to 1750. Baroque music is tuneful and very organized and melodies tend to be highly decorated and elaborate. Conflict and contrast between sections in a piece and between instruments are common, and the music can be quite dramatic.

Sticky knowledge

Previously taught key words: pulse, rhythm, melody, pitch, tempo, compose, dynamics, pianissimo, forte, crescendo, structure, chorus, verse, lyrics, timbre, duration, texture, notation.

Phrase is a musical sentence.

Ostinato is a short repeated **pattern**.

Drone is when a **note** or **sound** is continuously sounded throughout a **phrase**.

Round is a musical composition where three or more voices sing exactly the same but start at different times.

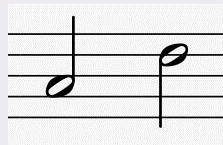
Crochet

Quarter note = 1 beat



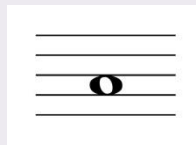
Minim

Half note = 2 beats



Semibreve

Whole note = 4 beats



Key questions:

What is an ostinato?
What is a drone?
What is a round?

How would you describe the music of Beethoven, Mozart and Elgar?
How is the same / different?



Music Year 4

What are the style indicators of Gospel music?



What are the style indicators of Pop music?



Ludwig van Beethoven

December 16, 1770 - March 26, 1827



Classical Period

The term **Classical** is often used to describe music that is not rock, pop, jazz or another style. However, there is also a Classical era in music history that includes compositions written from about 1750 to 1825. Music from this period is orderly, balanced and clear. Its form is very important as is its harmony and tonality—that is, the musical key in which a piece was written.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

January 27, 1756 - December 05, 1791



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Edward Elgar

June 02, 1857 - February 23, 1934

Late Romantic Period

Romantic music came into its own at the beginning of the 19th century. Music from this era sounds almost boundless and free from any limitations of form. Much of this music is programmatic—that is, it is meant to describe something, perhaps a scene in nature or a particular feeling.



Sticky knowledge

Previously taught key words: pulse, rhythm, melody, pitch, tempo, compose, dynamics, pianissimo, forte, crescendo, structure, chorus, verse, lyrics, timbre, duration, texture, notation, phrase, ostinato, drone, round.

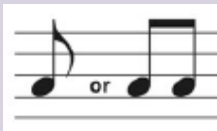
Diction: to sing the words of your song clearly

Accompaniment: musical part (vocal or instrumental) that supports or provides background for other musical parts

Improvise: To make, compose, or perform with no preparation

Quaver

Eighth note = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat



Crochet

Quarter note = 1 beat



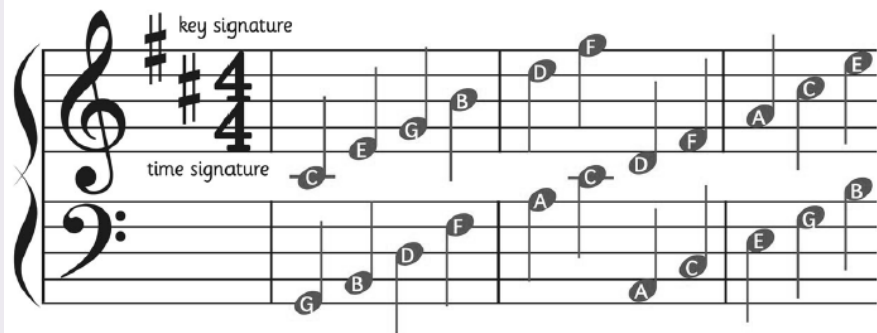
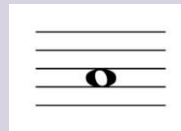
Minim

Half note = 2 beats



Semibreve

Whole note = 4 beats



4 top: how many notes in each bar
4 bottom: units of time you are counting in

Music Year 5

What are the style indicators of Rock Music?



What are the style indicators of Jazz music?



What are the style indicators of Hip Hop music?



Key

questions:

What does it mean to improvise?

Can you

perform with clear diction?

<https://chara.nga.com/search?search%5Bterm%5D=bach>

BACH

- Baroque music
- Tuneful and organised
- Decorated and elaborate melodies
- Movements within music contain conflict, contrast and drama
- Sudden changes in tempo
- Most music written for church
- Organ, harpsichord, clavicord, strings
- Several melodies played at once
- Sequence – short melodic idea repeated several times at different pitches.

Both
composers

STRAVINSKY

- Composed for ballets
- Music based on stories
- He wrote Russian-sounding music, music that looked back to previous centuries, modern music, opera, and religious music
- Strings, woodwind, brass

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Igor Stravinsky

1882-1971

Early 20th Century

Russian born French and then American composer, conductor and pianist is one of the most outstanding and influential 20th century composers. He was and still is admired worldwide for the novelty of his works which, however, also caused a great deal of controversy in his time. Stravinsky's greatest works include The Firebird, Petrushka, The Rite of Spring, A Soldier's Tale, The Song of the Nightingale, Mavra, Oedipus Rex, the Symphony in C and the Symphony in Three Movements.



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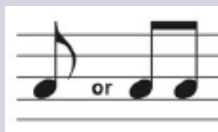
Chord: more than one note played at the same time.

Solo: to play / sing / perform on your own.

Harmony: different notes sung or played at the same time to produce chords

Quaver

Eighth note = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat



Crochet

Quarter note = 1 beat



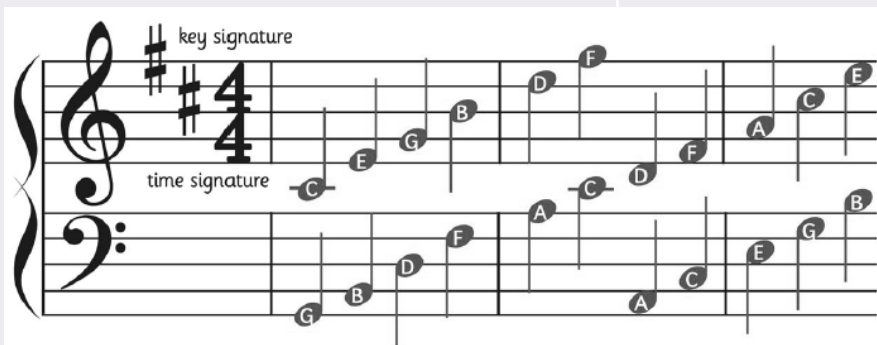
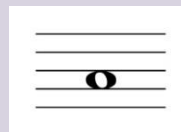
Minim

Half note = 2 beats



Semibreve

Whole note = 4 beats



4 top: how many notes in each bar
4 bottom: units of time you are counting in

Music Year 6

What are the style indicators of Pop music?



What are the style indicators of Jazz music?



Key

questions:

How are Jazz and Pop music similar / different?

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