

Curriculum Overview: Music

	Class Masses	Class Masses	Christmas Plays Class Masses	Christmas Plays Class Masses	Christmas Plays Class Masses	Christmas Plays Class Masses	Christmas Plays Class Masses	Christmas Plays Class Masses
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The Musical Elements								
When listening to pieces of music, make sure that you are familiar with each of the elements and the meanings of the main keywords associated with them.								
	D = Dynamics	R = Rhythm	T = Texture	S = Structure	M = Melody	I = Instrumentation	T = Tonality	H = Harmony
<p>You can remember the elements using the Dr T Smith acronym:</p> <p>D = Dynamics R = Rhythm T. = Texture S = Structure M = Melody I = Instrumentation T = Tonality H = Harmony</p>	<p>The term dynamics refers to the volume of a piece of music. Dynamics are used to create interest and expression. Italian terms are used in order to state how loud or quiet it is:</p> <p>Fortissimo (ff) - very loud Forte (f) – loud Mezzo forte (mf) – moderately loud Mezzo piano (mp) -moderately soft Piano (p) – soft Pianissimo (pp) – very softly</p>	<p>Rhythm refers to the combination of note lengths. It is linked to tempo, which refers to the speed of a piece of music.</p> <p>On beat – a rhythm that is played on the strong beats of a bar that make sense to clap on.</p> <p>Offbeat – a rhythm that is played on the weak beats of a bar, or off of the beat. (syncopation)</p>	<p>Texture refers to how many layers of music there is in a piece. A range of different terms are used depending on what each part is doing.</p>	<p>The structure of a piece of music refers to the order of different sections within it. Letters are used in most structures to represent each section. Effective music often strikes a balance between repetition and contrast where the audience needs to recognise something about the piece, without repeating it too much so that it becomes tedious.</p>	<p>Melody refers to the arrangement of single notes in order to create a pleasing sound. A more common term for melody is tune.</p>	<p>Instrumentation refers to the instruments or voices that are heard in a piece of music. Instruments can be classified into one of five orchestral families, depending on how they produce their sound. Music technology is becoming increasingly popular in music made today and makes use of a lot of electric sounds such as synthesizers.</p>	<p>Tonality as we know it today was not established until the Baroque period. When identifying the tonality of a piece of music, it usually falls into one of two categories: major or minor. The major scale is often used by composers to create a pleasant and happy feel to the music. The minor scale is often used by composers to give the music an angry or sad feel.</p>	<p>Harmony relates to the combination of two or more pitches at the same time, creating a chord. There are lots of different types of chords: chords that contain three notes are known as triads, made up of a note and another two (a 3rd and a 5th) above it</p>

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History of Music (Year 3 to 6)

	Renaissance 1400-1600	Baroque 1600-1750	Classical 1750-1820	Romantic 1820-1910	20th Century	Global Music
						
3	<p><u>Byrd: Ave Verum Corpus</u></p> 	<p><u>Handel: Messiah- Hallelujah Chorus (55:15 seconds)</u></p> 	<p><u>Mozart: Eine Kleine Nachtmusik -Allegro</u></p> 	<p><u>Grieg: Peer Gynt - Morning</u></p> 	<p><u>Paul Simon: Boy in the Bubble</u></p> 	<p><u>African Music: Rokia Traore Soweto Gospel Choir</u></p> 
	What is A Capella Music and can you demonstrate this?	Where would I hear Sacred Music?	What is an Alberti Bass?	What makes a piece of music a suite?	How did Paul Simon make music political?	What celebrations would call for this music?
4	<p><u>Monteverdi : Cruda Amarilli</u></p> 	<p><u>Pachelbel: Canon in D</u></p> 	<p><u>Haydn: Creation- The Heaven are Telling</u></p> 	<p><u>Tchaikovsky: The Nutcracker -Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy</u></p>  <p>Piano Version</p>	<p><u>The Beatles: Within you and without you</u></p> 	<p><u>Gamelan: Kotekan Ngaben Wisnu Wara</u></p> 
	Where would I hear secular music?	Can you sing a canon?	What does Oratorio mean?	Dynamics and tempo: which means faster and slower, louder and quieter?	What genre of music does this pop song fall into, what genre does it sample from?	What instruments are like western instruments and what are they?

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5	<p><u>DuFay: Ave Maris Stella</u></p> 	<p><u>Vivaldi: Four Seasons -Spring Allegro</u></p> 	<p><u>Saint-George: Overture; 'L'amant anonyme' 1. Allegro</u></p> 	<p><u>Elgar: Nimrod</u></p> 	<p><u>Bob Marley: Three Little Birds Redemption Song (Classical Arrangement)</u></p> 	<p>Folk Music: <u>Beduin Tribe (Arabian)</u> <u>Apache (Native American)</u> <u>Australian Outback (Australian)</u></p> 
	<p>What was sacred music used for?</p>	<p>What instruments do you associate with the Baroque era?</p>	<p>What is secular music used for?</p>	<p>What does Variation on a theme means?</p>	<p>Where did reggae music come from?</p>	<p>How does folk music tell a story?</p>
6	<p><u>Palestrina: Exsultate Deo</u></p> 	<p><u>Bach: Suite no. 3-Air</u></p> 	<p><u>Beethoven: Moonlight Sonata</u></p> 	<p><u>Coleridge-Taylor: Hiawatha Overture</u></p> 	<p><u>Miles Davis: All Blues</u></p> 	<p>Chinese Music: <u>Rain in Jiang Nan</u> <u>Fisherman's song at dusk</u> <u>Chunjiang Huayueye</u></p> 
	<p>What is the difference between the renaissance music stave and a modern music stave?</p>	<p>What is the difference between a suite and a Grosso?</p>	<p>How can I identify a sonata?</p>	<p>How has the orchestra changed from the Baroque era to the romantic era?</p>	<p>Where have I heard a blues form before?</p>	<p>What is a pentatonic scale?</p>