

Music-
Knowledge
organisers

Music

2021-2022



Cycle 1

Listening programme	Renaissance/ Baroque
Year B	Cycle 1
EYFS	Performing- joining in Singing and the singing voice
Key Stage 1	The singing voice- performing/ pitch Musicianship-Pulse and tempo
Lower Key Stage 2	Composition-Graphic scores/Notation Musicianship-Timbre/Pulse & Tempo
Upper Key Stage 2	Performance-creating accompaniments Musicianship-chords/ pitched notation

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pitch	How high or low a sound is
Mood in music	Music can help us to get in touch with or express a feeling. People choose which music to listen to depending on how they are feeling. It can also help us understand an emotion or feeling

Singing tips:

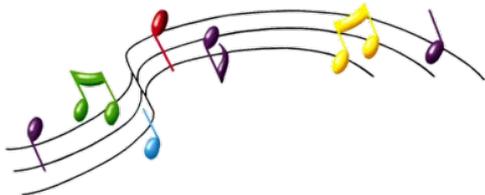
Warming up before singing helps protect our voices.
 Standing up straight helps us to project our voices.
 Shouting could hurt our voices.



- To sing and chant short phrases together and on our own
- To make changes in our voices to express different moods /feelings
- To coordinate actions to go with a song
- To sing a variety of songs
- To create new lyrics to rhymes & songs
- To control our voice making high and low sounds
- To find our singing voice
- To pitch match as a class in a call and response song

Welcome song

Hello everybody and how are you?
 How are you?
 How are you?
 Hello everybody and how are you?
 How are you today?



How are you feeling?



How can we make changes to our singing to show this?



Joining in and performing are not just great skills to have- they are fun too!

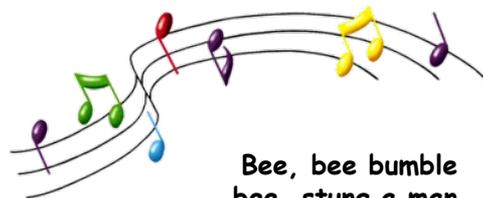


How to perform in front of others.
 How to listen carefully.
 How to match a pitch using our voice.
 What the difference is between pulse and rhythm.
 How to follow a pulse.
 How to imitate a rhythm.
 How to appreciate and discuss music from the Renaissance period.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pitch	The pitch of a note means how high or low a note is.
Pulse	The heartbeat of the music, it is also referred to as steady beat it sits underneath the sounds in a piece of music
Tempo	The timing or speed of the music.
Rhythm	It is made up of sounds and silences put together to form patterns of sound which are repeated to create rhythm.
Renaissance period	European music written from about the year 1400 to 1600. A lot of Renaissance composers wrote music which was smoother and more gentle.

Singing tips:

Warming up before singing helps protect our voices.
 Standing up straight helps us to project our voices.
 Shouting could hurt our voices.



Bee, Bee, Bumble Bee



Bee, bee bumble
 bee, stung a man
 upon his knee, stung
 a pig upon his snout,
 I declare that you
 are out.

Follow the pulse by
 tapping on the bees.

Welcome song

Hello everybody and how are you?
 How are you? How are you?
 Hello everybody and how are you?
 How are you today?

Finding our singing voice

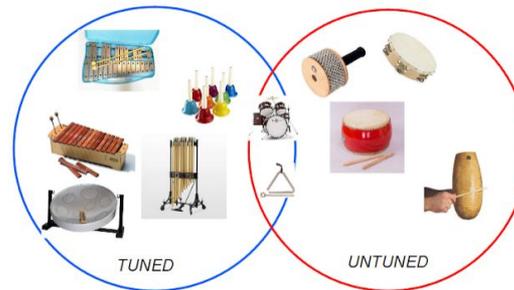
Have you brought your talking voice?
 Yes I have, Yes I have
 Have you brought your whispering voice?
 Yes I have, Yes I have

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Composition	Creating / forming a piece of music
Timbre	All instruments, including voices, have a particular sound quality which is referred to as timbre, eg squeaky
Notation	Western notation using a staff (5 notes).
Pulse	Steady beat throughout a piece of music.
Tempo	Speed of a piece of music.

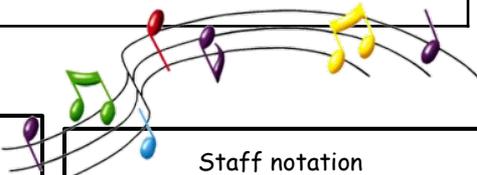
Structure

VERSE	CHORUS	VERSE	CHORUS	BRIDGE	CHORUS
A	B	A	B	C	B

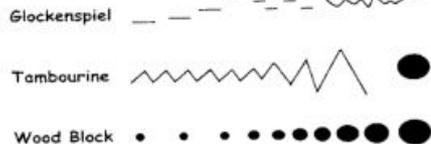
Percussion instruments



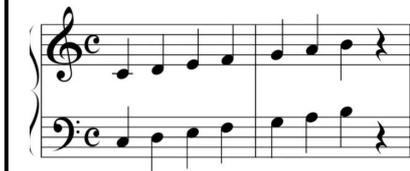
- To compose music that has a recognisable structure; Beginning, Middle and End or verse/chorus
- To work in a group to compose and improve a group performance
- To perform a 2-part piece using pulse and rhythm
- Use tuned percussion with increasing confidence
- To maintain a rhythmic or melodic ostinato simultaneously with a different ostinato and/or steady beat



Graphic notation



Staff notation



Musical notation:

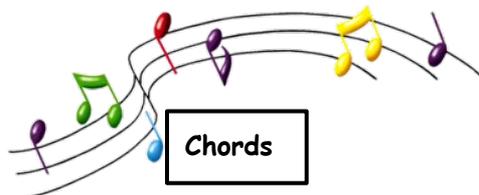
- Staff Notation- the staff or stave is a set of five horizontal lines and four spaces- each represent a different musical pitch.
- Graphic notation- the representation of music through the use of visual symbols.

What we will learn

Compose music that reflects given intentions, e.g. descriptive music, a rap, a melody with an ostinato accompaniment
 Arrange a song for class performance with an appropriate pitched and unpitched accompaniment
 Use a range of symbols (conventional or graphic) to record compositions.
 Compose group piece of 4+ parts
 Recognise chords / harmony - concord and discord

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Ostinato	A short pattern of notes which is repeated many times. The word "ostinato" is related to the word obstinate.
Chords	<p>Three or more different notes or pitches sounding simultaneously. For example, if you play any three or more keys on a piano at the same time you have just played a chord.</p> <p>Harmony-combination of notes with specific intervals—a chord—creates harmony. For example, in a C chord- C, E, and G, played together.</p> <p>Concord- a chord where all the notes seem to 'agree' with each other. It feels at rest and complete in itself.</p> <p>Discord- a discord is a chord where some notes seem to 'disagree' or clash giving an unsettled feel.</p>
Pitched notation	Written pitch uses circular symbols called note heads, placed on a group of five parallel lines called a staff. The higher up the staff the note head is placed, the higher the pitch being notated.

Ostinato



Chords

C major

C minor

D major

D minor

Pitched Notation

Examples of pitched notation on a treble clef staff. The first example shows a sequence of notes on the lines: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A. Below the staff are two smaller examples: 'Notes on the lines' showing E, G, B, D, F and 'Notes in the spaces' showing F, A, C, E.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Baroque period 1600–1750	The Baroque period saw many new musical styles with the introduction of the concerto, the sonata and the opera. It was grand and dramatic. Composers include: Johann Sebastian Bach, Antonio Vivaldi and George Frideric Handel
Renaissance Period 1400-1600	The Renaissance period saw the growth of polyphonic music (music with two or more lines of melody sung at the same time) new instruments, and new ideas about harmony, rhythm, and music notation Composers include: William Byrd, Josquin Des Prez and Thomas Tallis
Sonata	A type of musical composition, usually for a solo instrument or a small instrumental ensemble, it usually has two to four movements, or sections
Concerto	It is a large-scale composition for an orchestra with a soloist or a group of soloists.
Harpsichord	Created in Italy in around 1500, the harpsichord was an important keyboard instrument in Europe from the 15th through the 18th centuries.
Lute	A lute is a plucked string instrument with a neck and a deep round back enclosing a hollow cavity, usually with a sound hole or opening in the body.

Lute

The lute is plucked or strummed with one hand while the other hand presses down the strings on the neck's fingerboard. It was popular in the 16th and 17th centuries



Harpsichord

The metal strings are sounded by plucking with a small piece of material called a **plectrum** which is attached to the key mechanism.



- Music in the Baroque period was very organised, elaborate and dramatic.
- The harpsichord was commonly used.
- Harmonies featured in Baroque music.
- New styles such as the concerto and sonata were introduced.
- Baroque music was often a melody with a bass line at the bottom. This could be, for example, a singer and a cello.
- Music and dancing were a popular form of entertainment and big part of Renaissance daily life.
- The first violin was invented during the Renaissance.
- The lute was a popular instrument in this era.



Cycle 2

Listening programme	Classical/ Romantic
Year B	Cycle 2
EYFS	Musicianship-Pulse and tempo Singing-Different voice types Instruments and dynamics
Key Stage 1	Musicianship-Rhythm and Duration Instruments-timbre and dynamics
Lower Key Stage 2	Musicianship-Texture Instruments Singing- phrases/ chant/sing in 2 parts
Upper Key Stage 2	Composition-form and structure Musicianship-3 & 5 line staves

- To clap to a steady beat
- To move to a steady beat
- To control dynamics with body percussion and instruments

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Tempo	The speed of the music (fast or slow).
Pulse	The heartbeat of the music, also called the beat
Dynamics	How loud or quiet a piece of music is
Body percussion	To use different parts of your body to make the sound of the pulse

Tempo (Speed)

How fast or slow a piece of music is.



Dynamics (Volume)

How loud or quiet a piece of music is.



Pulse

Is the beat in a piece of music.



Body Percussion



instruments

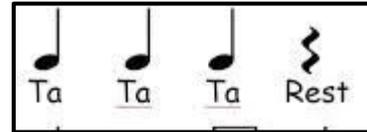
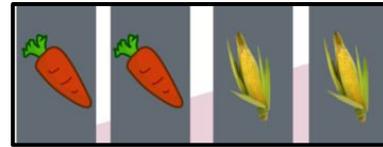
 Wooden Sand Cone	 Triangle	 Castanet
 Sleigh Bells	 Tambourine	 Hand Bells
 Chime Bar	 Wood Sounder	 Wood Block

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Rhythm	It is made up of sounds and silences put together to form patterns of sound which are repeated to create rhythm.
Duration	The length of time each note is played for.
Timbre	The quality of a musical note . It is what makes a musical note sound different from another one.
Dynamics	The loudness or softness of a sound - the volume.

Rhythm

Rhythm

The pattern of sounds (notes or words) in music.



Dynamics (Volume)

How loud or quiet a piece of music is.



To learn to keep a pulse, a steady beat.
To understand the first rhythm symbols Ta and Te-te.

To compose and perform with a partner a solo one bar rhythm with a range of untuned percussion.

To explore different instrumental sounds and how they can be played.
To improve recall of rhythm patterns on instruments.

Orchestra



Strings
Brass
Woodwind
Percussion



- To recognise different textures within music and how they are created
- To keep a steady beat on an instrument in a group piece then maintain two or more different ostinato patterns
- Use tuned percussion with increasing confidence
- How to play music in a metre of two or three time
- To play using symbols including graphic and / or simple traditional notation
- To chant or sing a round in two parts with increasing confidence

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Texture	How the different layers of sound interact with each other within a piece of music- thin-monophonic/ thick- polyphonic
Ostinato	A short pattern of notes which is repeated many times. The word "ostinato" is related to the word obstinate.
Canon	A piece in which we hear a melody, which is then repeated by other parts. A round is a type of canon, but in a round each voice, when it finishes, can start at the beginning again so that the piece can go "round and round".
Metre	The arrangement of beats in a repetitive pattern of strong and weak beats

The Percussion Family

Some of the most common percussion instruments in the orchestra include these

tuned percussion instruments:

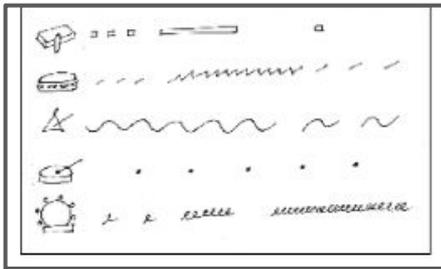
- Timpani
- Tubular Bells
- Vibraphone
- Piano

Untuned percussion instruments include:

- Triangle
- Cymbals
- Tambourine
- Gong
- Snare Drum
- Bass Drum

Percussion instruments include any instrument that makes a sound when it is hit, shaken, or scraped.

A graphic score



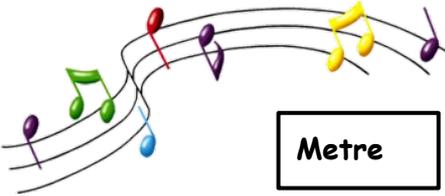
A Round

*Pease pudding hot,
pease pudding cold,
Pease pudding in the pot,
nine days old.
Some like it hot,
some like it cold,
Some like it in the pot,
nine days old.*

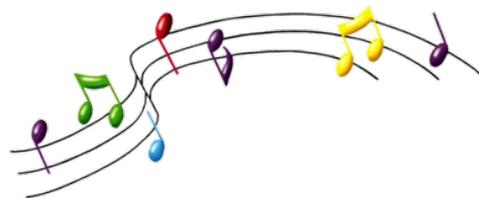


Metre

Musical notation for a 4/4 metre, showing a sequence of notes with "Strong" and "Weak" labels above them, and a 1-2-3-4-1 beat pattern below.



- To identify different musical forms-Binary, Ternary and Rondo
- To identify rhythmic & melodic structure in music.
- To use a range of symbols (conventional or graphic) to record compositions.
- To record composition using a 3 or 5 line staff



Key Vocabulary

Definition

Binary

A musical piece with two sections, both of which are usually repeated

Ternary

This form has three distinct sections. The three sections are written in shorthand as ABA. The music in the A sections is the same, or very nearly the same.

Rondo

A rondo is a piece of music which has one main theme, which is heard several times, and other musical ideas in between each time.

Stave

The five horizontal lines on which we can write music. Musical notes can be placed either on a line or in a space.

STRUCTURE

Structure (or form) is the overall plan of a piece of music.

BINARY FORM

Binary consists of two different sections.

A

B

TERNARY FORM

Ternary form consists of three sections where the first and third sections are the same.

A

B

A

RONDO FORM

Rondo form has a main theme (A) which keeps returning after contrasting sections (B,C,D, etc.).

A

B

A

C

A

...

Symbol notation/ Graphic notation

○	=	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
p	=	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
p p p p	=	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
p p p p p p	=	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4

5 line stave

3 line stave

Lakeside Primary Academy

Music Listening programme-Classical/ Romantic

What we will learn

- How romantic and classical music have different characteristics
- Where these periods fitted into history
- About different composers of these periods in music
- How an orchestra is made up
- How to listen to and discuss examples of music.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Classical period 1750-1820	Classical music is simpler than the music of the Baroque period.. There is often a tune with a simple accompaniment. The form of the piece was very important. Composers started their work with a tune and this tune would be developed in different ways. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert were the most famous living composers.
Romantic period 1830-1900	The Romantic music period of the 19th century saw compositions by composers such as Tchaikovsky, Chopin and Schumann. Composers wanted to create music that was individual, emotional and dramatic.
Orchestra	A group of instrumentalists, combining string, woodwind, brass, and percussion sections who play and perform music to an audience.

Romantic Period



Frédéric Chopin
1810-1849



Richard Wagner
1813-1883



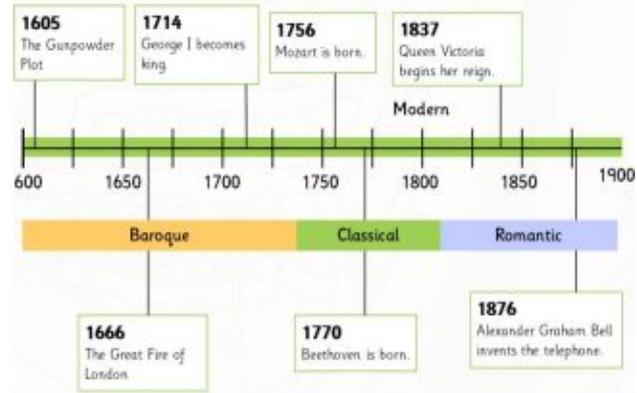
Classical Period



Ludwig van Beethoven
1770-1827



Leopold Mozart
1719-1787



Cycle 3

Listening programme	20th Century/ 21st Century
Year B	Cycle 3
EYFS	Musicianship-Exploring texture/ timbre/sound Instruments Performing-Ensembles
Key Stage 1	Musicianship-texture and timbre- exploring sound Composition
Lower Key Stage 2	Listening & Appraising- Identify common characteristics Musicianship-using musical vocabulary Performance-listen to and appraise group compositions
Upper Key Stage 2	Listening and appraising-Folk music/ Aural tradition Musicianship-Metre phrase Composition/performance-3 /4 part rhythmic composition to perform from a score

Key Vocabulary

Texture Few or many layers of sounds, thin or thick

Timbre Different sounds made by the voice, hands, objects and instruments

Mood How a piece of music sounds and how it makes you feel.

An **ensemble** is performing music in a group with others.



- How to put sounds from different musical instruments together to create a piece of music.
- How to handle instruments carefully.
- To explore and identify the different types of sound musical instruments can make.
- Listen with increased attention to sounds and respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings.
- How to perform with others in a group

How is a piece of music making you feel?



Music is about putting sounds together.



Music can be made using our voices and instruments.

Percussion Instruments
Different ways of creating sounds:
Tap, scrape, shake, bang.



Wooden Sand Cone



Triangle



Castanet



Sleigh Bells



Tambourine



Hand Bells



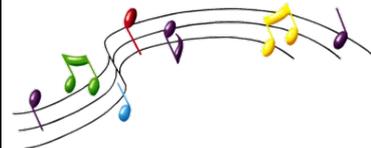
Chime Bar



Wood Sounder



Wood Block



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Texture	Layers of music-The overall sound of a piece of music, changed by different instruments playing.
Timbre	Different sounds made by the voice and hands.
Composition	Making up your own music.

Performing means working together to share your music in front of an audience.

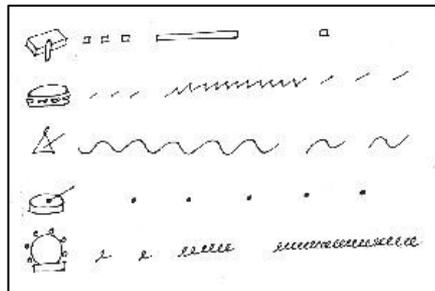


- To put sounds together to create a piece that has a beginning, a middle and an end.
- To listen to, identify and group instruments according to sound eg. how they are played (tap, scrape, shake)
- How to perform in front of an audience, stagecraft.

Scrape, bang, shake, rattle, jingle



Composing a piece of music using pictures and symbols



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tambourine	Yellow oval						Yellow oval	Yellow oval
Woodblock		Blue square					Blue square	Blue square
Drum			Red starburst				Red starburst	Red starburst
Triangle				Green triangle			Green triangle	Green triangle

Lakeside Primary Academy

Music-Year 3/4

Listening & Appraising-Identify common characteristics of music using musical vocabulary. Listen to and appraise group compositions

What we will learn

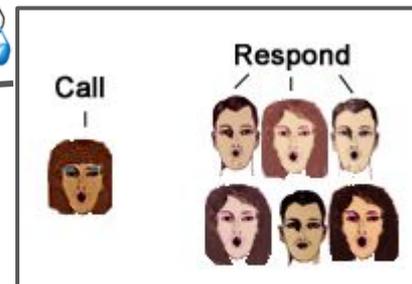
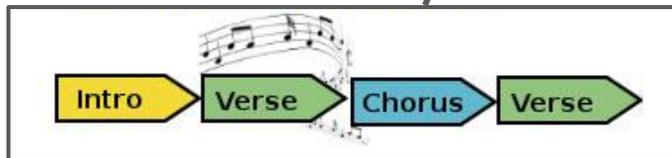
- To listen to music and identify musical dimensions:-
- a steady beat / no steady beat
- a rhythm pattern
- the speed of the music
- the volume
- the melody
- To describe a piece of music accurately using correct musical terms.
- To recognise some familiar instrumental sounds

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Timbre	The type of sound - whisper/hum/sing/talk (examples with the voice) or twinkly/hard/soft (examples with instruments)
Texture	Layers of sound (number of instruments or voices playing together)
Dynamics	Loud and quiet
Structure	The way the music is laid out -e.g. Verse, chorus, verse.



Key elements of music from around the world

Song structure



Music-Year 5/6

Listening and appraising-Folk music/ Aural tradition. -Metre and phrase -3 /4 part rhythmic composition to perform from a score

- To recognise characteristics of various styles of music eg. Blues, Rap, Gospel , Folk, African
- Use a range of symbols (conventional or graphic) to record compositions- a score.
- What a time signature is and how the beats are stressed.
- How to perform to an audience.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Metre

The arrangement of beats in a repetitive pattern of strong and weak beats

Phrase

A section of music that makes sense on its own

Aural tradition

Passing tunes on by ear, storytelling

Time signature 4/4 and 3/4

Count 3 (top number) quarter notes to each bar
123,123,123 (waltz)
Count 4 (top number) quarter notes to each bar 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4

An **ensemble** is a group of people performing a specific musical composition together and/or a group of musicians that regularly play musical instruments together.



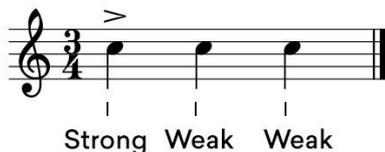
What is Folk Music?

- based on real things
- passed down
- changes
- or made up
- originally passed down orally from generation to generation
- use available/created instruments
- based on anything
- games
- usually created by ordinary people

Strong and weak beats in 4/4



Strong and Weak Beats in 3/4



Lakeside Primary Academy

Music Listening Programme-20th Century.21st Century

Key Vocabulary

Definition

20th Century
1901-2000

Not made up of one style but several different movements.
First century of recorded music. Wide experimentation with new musical styles and forms that challenged the rules of music of earlier periods.

21st Century
2000 onwards

Draws upon many different styles and cultures and open to a great many influences. Use of technology developing constantly.

Jazz began in the United States in the early 20th century. Jazz music was first based on the music of African slaves who were forced to work in the plantations of the southern United States. This included call and response songs, spirituals and chants.

Ella Fitzgerald (1917-1996) one of the great voices of jazz. she contributed to defining different styles, such as swing and bebop, and recorded over 100 albums.



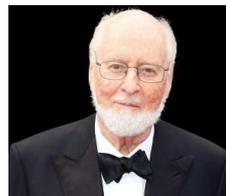
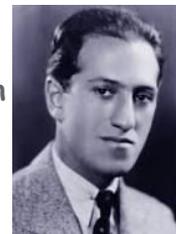
Composers of the 20th and 21st Centuries

Benjamin Britten
(1913-1976)
British



Igor Stravinsky-
(1882-1971)
Russian

George Gershwin
(1898-1937)
American



John Williams
(1932)
American

Andrew Lloyd Webber
(1948)
British



What we will learn

- Different movements of classical music:-
- Impressionism** (with a focus on mood and atmosphere)
- Modernism and Atonalism** (changing tradition and encouraging individualism)
- How war and upheaval changed music.
- About jazz and ethnic folk influences on music.
- How the use of technology has changed music.

