Key Knowledge

The **blues** is a **musical style** created in response to the hardships endured by generations of African American people during the slave trade. It originated in the rural Mississippi Delta region at the beginning of the 20th century. **Blues** has contributed significantly to the development of jazz, rock music, and country and western music. **Country Blues** is a simple acoustic style of music, whilst **City Blues**, or **Rhythm 'n' Blues**, was a much livelier, rhythmic and electric style, developed in the newly developing cities of the USA, such as Chicago and New Orleans.

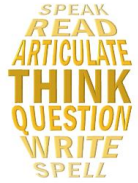
Further Listening & Links

BB King – The Thrill Has Gone - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4fk2prKnYnI

Bessie Smith – St. Louis Blues: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JpVCqXRlXx4

A Short History of The Blues: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vnaorRAxhmU

Y9 Music
The Blues



Images

Key Vocabulary

Instrumentation – *the instruments you can hear*
Work Songs – *songs, sung by slaves, as they worked.*
Spirituals – *songs with a religious theme or content*
A Capella – *singing without instrumental accompaniment*
Improvisation – *creating musical ideas that are not written down, making it up as you play.*
Call & Response – *a short vocal or instrumental melody, is answered by a similar melody, like a musical question and answer*
12-bar Blues – *a repeating pattern of chords used in Blues music*
Blues Scale – *a pattern of notes that is used in blues music*
Blues Notes – *the 3rd and 7th notes of a blues scale*

Key Knowledge

We can use a variety of **stimuli**, **elements** and **devices**, to help us **compose** our own music. We can use paintings, poems, images, words, stories or emotions as a stimulus, to help get us started. When we are composing music, we have to think about the intended outcome; what do we want the music to sound like? We have to carefully consider the **instruments** we want to use, the **elements of music** (tempo, dynamics, texture etc.), and how we can use **composing devices** to create different effects and moods in the music.

Further Listening & Links

How Music Works - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8HMQtusb9U0

Dynamics - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f96k2siTTpA

Tempo - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SyvHKzsOrFU

Y7 Music
Elements

Key Vocabulary

Tempo – *the speed of the music*
Dynamics – *the volume of the music*
Texture – *how many sounds you can hear*
Timbre – *the sound an instrument makes*
Pitch – *high or low notes*
Duration – *the length of the notes*
Structure – *the order in which the music is arranged*
Ostinato – *a repeating musical idea*
Pedal Note – *a continuous, or repeating note*
Chromatic – *mixing white and black notes together; mysterious*
Diatonic – *using just the notes of one scale; sounds pleasant*

Images

Word:	Symbol:	Affect on Volume:
forte	*f*	loud
piano	*p*	soft
mezzo piano	*mp*	slightly soft
mezzo forte	*mf*	slightly loud
sforzando	*sfz*	instantly loud
crescendo	<	gradually louder
diminuendo	>	gradually softer

Tempo term	Speed of the pulse
Presto	Extremely fast
Vivace	Quick, lively
Allegro	Fast, cheerful
Moderato	Moderate speed
Andante	Walking speed
Adagio	Slow, at ease
Lento	Slow
Largo	Very Slow

Key Knowledge

An orchestra is a large instrumental ensemble, typical of 'classical' music, which combines instruments from different families, including **strings**, **woodwind**, **brass** and **percussion** instruments. Other instruments such as the **piano**, **celesta**, **harp** and **electronic instruments** can sometimes be used in the orchestra, depending on the requirements of the composition being performed. Sometimes called a '**Symphony Orchestra**' or **Philharmonic Orchestra**, the ensemble can be made up of over 100 musicians.

Further Listening & Links

The Young Persons Guide To The Orchestra:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4vbvhU22uAM

The Planets Suite - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Isic2Z2e2xs

Y8 Music
The Orchestra

SPEAK READ ARTICULATE THINK QUESTION WRITE SPELL

Key Vocabulary

String Family – violin, viola, cello, double bass and harp.
Woodwind Family – Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Cor Anglais, Clarinet, Bassoon and Double Bassoon.
Brass Family – Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Bass Trombone and Tuba.
Percussion Family – Bass Drum, Timpani, Cymbals, Snare Drum, Xylophone, Glockenspiel, Tubular Bells, Triangle, Woodblocks, Cowbells, Maracas, tambourine, and many more.
Keyboard Family – piano, celesta, organ and harpsichord
Conductor – the person that directs the orchestra, keeping them 'in-time', and controlling the dynamics.