

# Autumn Term 1 – Y4 - Listening and Appraising

## Western Classical Tradition and Film



### What do I already know?

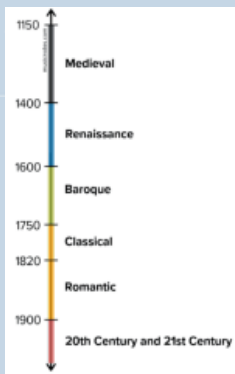
- I can recognise different instruments and identify which instrument family they belong to (Y3).
- I can already discuss a variety of pieces from different composers: Mozart (Y1), Handel (Y3) and describe how the music makes me feel and the context where it might be played.

### What will I learn?

- I will be able to discuss the purpose of the song fitting in to the context within history and linking to the composer.
- I will begin to give specific references to the musical dimension dynamics of a piece of music.

### Vocabulary

Classical Period	Music ranging from 1750- 1820.
Minor Key	Where notes are played on a scale from note A to note A. It is often referred to meaning sad.
Crescendo	Music getting gradually louder.
Decrescendo	Music getting gradually softer.



### Composition and Improvisation:

Compose music to create a specific mood.



### Ludwig Van Beethoven Classical Period

Beethoven is a famous German and pianist who lived between 1770-1827. The composer Ludwig van Beethoven created some of the most influential music in history. He transformed many traditional forms of Western classical music. For example, he set new standards for the symphony, creating longer pieces that expressed important ideas and deep feelings rather than just serving as entertainment. His works include nine symphonies, one opera, and many pieces for small groups and for piano and other solo instruments.

In the late 1790s, Beethoven began to lose his hearing, but continued to compose and perform even after 1819 when he lost all his hearing.

### Symphony No. 5 – Beethoven

This was the fifth of his nine symphonics and written between 1804-1808. During this, he was slowly becoming deaf. This was one of the reasons why this music was in a minor key, to represent how depressed he was at the time.

The opening of the Fifth Symphony sounds very bold and heroic (short-short-short-long). The whole symphony sounds like a struggle which starts from those four notes. People have often said that those four notes represent fate knocking at the door.



Pulse	Pitch	Tempo	Dynamics	Texture	Timbre	Rhythm	Structure

# Autumn Term 2 – Y4 - Listening and Appraising

## Musical Traditions



Listen & Appraise

What do I already know?

- I understand how sounds and melodies are layered into different parts.
- I understand of the origins of different styles of music and its historical significance.

What will I learn?

- Create short pentatonic phrases using a limited range of pitches. Sing and play these compositions.
- Explain how musical dimensions (tempo, pitch rhythm) make the song significant.

### Vocabulary

<b>Allegro</b>	Playing quickly.
<b>Adagio</b>	Playing slowly.
Pentatonic Scale	A scale with 5 notes e.g. C, D, E, G, A
Percussion family	The instrument family that has <b>untuned</b> (snare drums) and <b>tuned</b> (glockenspiel).
Griot	Lead singer in calypso music who is the storyteller of the music.

### Composition/Improvisation opportunities:

Create a short pentatonic (5 notes) phrase using note values (i.e. crotchet, minims)

C	E E G G	A G E



### Tropical Bird Trinidad Steel Band Style - Calypso

Calypso is a style of Caribbean music that originated in Trinidad and Tobago during the early to the mid-19th century and spread to the rest of the Caribbean Antilles and Venezuela by the mid-20th century.

It is very similar to West African kaiso music and is an upbeat genre based on call-and-response singing. A central figure in these styles is a griot, a lead singer who functions as a storyteller. Today's **griots** frequently sing in English, documenting the travails of daily life and protesting for justice.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LOCATION MAP



### Tuned Instrument

Steel Drums



### Untuned Instruments

Congo Drums



Bongo Drums



Claves

Pulse	Pitch	Tempo	Dynamics	Texture	Timbre	Rhythm	Structure