

Summer Term 1 – Y4 - Listening and Appraising Musical Traditions



What do I already know?

- I know the names of an increasingly large range of instruments and what family of instruments they are part of (Y1/2/3)
- I will be able to discuss different effects used in the piece and explain how they make me feel. (Y2/3)
- I can consider different periods of music and how music has changed overtime.
- I am beginning to make comparisons between different musical pieces and different periods of time

What will I learn?

- I will give my opinion on a piece of music using musical vocabulary with support to discuss what I like/dislike.
- I will be able to identify some traditional instruments as well as western instruments and make comparisons.
- I will be able to identify when sounds are combined and talk about the effect e.g. backing/solo, rounds, vocals etc.
- I will discuss the purpose of the song and context within history. Making links to its importance at the time. How does a song become timeless? Why were Bhujhangy given an award?

Vocabulary

Texture	The way different elements of music are layered together.
Timbre	The character or sound quality of a note. Different musical instruments have different timbres.
Rhythm	A pattern of long and short notes (like the pattern of words in a song).
dynamics	The loudness or softness at which musicians play a section or piece of music.
forte	Performed loudly.
piano	Not just the instrument! Used in written music to mean play quietly.
allegro	Performed quickly and happily.

Bhujhangy Group are the world's longest-running bhangra band. The group was founded in Smethwick, near Birmingham, England, in 1967 by brothers Dalbir Singh Khanpur and Balbir Singh Khanpur, who had come to the United Kingdom to in the mid 1950s and been joined by their families in 1964, initially working as labourers in the West Midlands' factories. They were named Bhujhangy – meaning "kids" – as they were still teenagers, and their first recording was "Teri Chithi Noon Parthan", a 7" EP recorded in 1967 and distributed manually in pub juke boxes before being officially recorded and distributed in late 1969.

Bhujhangy appeared on television in 1969 as part of the celebrations of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji Maharaj 500th birthday - and the same year approached Oriental Star Agencies with a view to making further recordings. The group had always been interested in western music as well as traditional Punjabi music, learning to play the guitar, banjo and accordion as well as the **dhol, tumbi and dholak**. Their music gradually incorporated wider influences including modern western rhythms and sounds from Hindi-speaking Bollywood culture. Their early 1970 single "**Bhabiye Akh Larr Gayee**" was the first recording to combine traditional Asian sounds with modern western musical instruments and influences, a momentous step in the development of bhangra.

Bhujhangy received an award from the House of Commons of the United Kingdom for Punjabi cultural and Bhangra music in 2009 and a Lifetime Achievement Award from Brit Asia TV Music Awards in 2011.

Balbir Bhujhangy Appears in the Guinness Book of World Records for being the pioneer of Bhangra music in the UK since 1967 and continues to perform in 2021 and has released over 50 albums to date.

Balbir was in the Guinness Book of World Records in 2019 for the continuously singing for over 50 years.

He started the band with his brother and a few friends that stayed together for 12 years until splitting in 1979. Many musicians joined and left but Balbir Singh continued his work for further 45 years as Bhujhangy and still owns the name 'Bhujhangy' and 'Bhujhangy Group' under copyright laws 2021.



dhol



dholak



tumbi

Bhangrā is a type of upbeat popular music associated with the Punjabi diaspora in Britain. The style has its origins in the folk music of Punjab as well as western pop music of the 70s and 80s.