

# Spring Term 1 – Y4 - Listening and Appraising Western Classical Tradition and Film



## 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 predict where I may hear a piece of music (Y2/3)

## What will I learn?

- I will develop my understanding of music periods and styles that fit within them.
- I will identify and discussed how sounds are combined and the effect that this has on a piece of music.
- I will discuss the significance of a piece of music and its context within time.

## Vocabulary

Plainchant	Plainchant is a style of medieval vocal music. Plainchant sets the words of the Roman Catholic prayer to music. It is sung in Latin. There is a single line of melody with voices singing in unison. The rhythm and tempo are decided by the words being sung. It is performed a cappella and would have been performed by male priests only.
Medieval	A period starting from 500AD after the Romans until approximately 1450AD. <b>This was the start of Early music.</b>
Melody	Melody is a series of different tones, or sounds, in a piece of music. The notes are played or sung one after another to make up a song. The tones in a melody may be low or high.
Harmony	Harmonies can turn a good song into a great song. Playing or singing more than one pitched note at the same time creates a harmony. Many harmonies are made up of <b>chords</b> .
Chords	A chord is when two or three pitched notes are played at the same time.
Major/Minor Chords	Major creates a happier mood. Minors creates a sad mood.
Unison	Everyone plays or sings the same music at the same time.
Solo	An Italian word to describe playing, singing or performing of one person or on our own.

Hildegard of Bingen (1098-1179) was a German writer, composer and mystic. She was an abbess who is well known for her books and her songs. She also wrote about medical and scientific things and wrote letters to many important politicians.



Hildegard was born into a wealthy family. Her parents sent her to a monastery because she was the tenth child of the family. She became a nun at the age of 15. By the time she was 38 she had the title of "mother superior". She founded a monastery on the Rupertsberg in the Rhine valley near Bingen. After she died, several popes suggested she should be made a saint, but this never happened. She does have a feast day on September 17, which is celebrated in some parts of Germany.

Known as the "Sybil of the Rhine", Hildegard had many visions, many of which she wrote down. They were mostly about God and his relationship with humans and creation. Her music does not use **plainchant** like the music of many other medieval composers at the time. It mostly has small patterns of melody that are repeated many times in slightly different ways. Her music was also different because the chants she wrote were written for female voices, in a higher range than earlier chants. This made them easier for women's voices.

**O Eucharis** is a piece of **early music**. The first fully acknowledged era in classical music was the Renaissance period, beginning in around 1400. There was, however, all sorts of music before that, much of it laying the foundations for the composers who were to come – and this all sits under the umbrella of what we refer to today as the **Early period**.

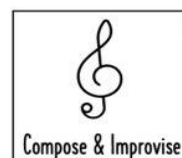
Pretty much everything composed during this period was for the human voice: partly because of the influence of the church, and because a great many musical instruments had yet to be invented.



Instruments that WERE put to good use during the Early period included the recorder and the trumpet. An instrument called the **shawm** was also rather popular; it is like an oboe today.

Printing during this period hugely helped the spread of musical instruments. For the first time, people were able to use those pictures to make their own versions.

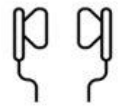
## Connecting Concept



Compose music using tuned instruments and use chords to create a specific mood (happy/sad).

# Spring Term 2 – Y4 - Listening and Appraising

## Popular Music



Listen & Appraise

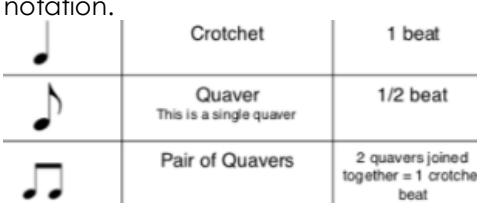
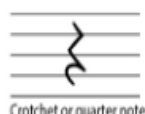
### What do I already know?

- 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.

### What will I learn?

- I will develop my understanding of music periods and styles that fit within them.
- I will recognise style indicators for rock and indie rock music including the instruments used.
- I will give my opinion on a piece of music using musical vocabulary with support to discuss what I like/dislike.
- I will compare the piece to other similar pieces of the same genre.
- I will be able to compose using known note values (including rests) to create a sequence of beat phrases.

### Vocabulary

<b>Duration (rhythm)</b>	Duration is the length of time each note is played for. This is shown through notation.  <p>Crotchet Rest (1 beat):  </p>
<b>Timbre</b>	The character or quality of a musical sound or voice as distinct from its pitch and intensity.
<b>Indie rock</b>	Indie rock is a genre of rock music that originated in the United States and United Kingdom in the 1970s.
<b>Harmony</b>	Harmonies can turn a good song into a great song. Playing or singing more than one pitched note at the same time creates a harmony. Many harmonies are made up of <b>chords</b> .
<b>Hook</b>	Refers to the part of the song intended to "hook" the listener: a catchy combination of melody, lyrics and rhythm that stays in the listener's head - something that songwriters from the dawn of time have wanted to achieve.

Oasis are a best-selling rock and roll Britpop band, originally from Manchester, England. The group rapidly shot to worldwide stardom in the early 1990s with a mixture of traditional British rock/pop.

The band came from an earlier group, the Rain, and its first members were Liam Gallagher (lead vocals, tambourine), Paul Arthurs (guitar), Paul McGuigan (bass guitar), and Tony McCarroll (drums). Noel Gallagher (lead guitar, vocals) later joined as a fifth member.

While the band were active, they had many different members, though the Gallagher brothers stayed as a part of the band up until their break-up in 2009, which was minutes before they were about to play a concert.

With their mass-appeal melodies, 'indie' fashions, mop-top haircuts and arrogant swagger, Oasis very quickly established themselves as one of the most recognizable and iconic bands of the 1990s, especially due to the band's infamous behaviour on and off stage. The troubles and hype usually centred around the band's nucleus: warring brothers vocalist Liam and main songwriter Noel Gallagher.



Wonderwall is a single by the rock band Oasis. It was written by Noel Gallagher. Wonderwall comes from (What's the Story) Morning Glory?, Oasis's second album. It was the only song that reached the top 10 in America on the Hot 100 for Oasis. It also reached number 1 in four countries and reached the top 10 in 10 countries.

Noel Gallagher says the song was written about a girl he met at a concert when he was touring with Oasis. It is said that "Wonderwall" was written for Gallagher's then-girlfriend, Meg Mathews. Gallagher now says the song was not about her, but he did say "The meaning of that song was taken away from me by the media who jumped on it. How do you tell your Mrs it's not about her once she's read it is? It's a song about an imaginary friend who's gonna come and save you from yourself."

Instruments used in Wonderwall include the tambourine and electric guitars, bass guitar, piano, a mellotron and drums. The Mellotron is a musical instrument, which appeared in the 1960s. It was the world's second sampled keyboard after the Chamberlin. Mellotrons contained tape strips made from the sounds of other musical instruments. Instead of sounding exactly like the original instruments, the Mellotron had a unique sound.

### Connecting Concept



Arrange individual notation cards of known note values (minim, crotchet, rests and paired quavers) to create sequences of 2-, 3- or 4-beat phrases in bars.