What do I already know?

- I know the names of a range of instruments (Y1)
- I know that sounds can have high or low pitches and that the pulse is the heartbeat of the music (Y1)
- I am beginning to be able to explain how music makes me feel using some musical vocabulary.

What will I learn?

- I will continue to discuss the purpose of different songs. When would this song be listened to? Is it different to Hound Dog or the Bolero?

- I will explore more unusual/traditional instruments and compare them to instruments I have used.

- I will discuss the tempo and dynamics of a Gamelan piece and how this changes.

Vocabulary

ensemble	A group of people who perform together.
vocalists	The person who sings
Dynamics	Dynamics are how loud or quiet the music is played.
tempo	The speed of the music – fast or slow?
ceremonies	a formal act or series of acts done in a particular way to honour a special occasion

Gamelan is the traditional **ensemble** music of the Javanese, Sundanese, and Balinese peoples of Indonesia, made up mostly of percussion instruments.

The most common instruments used are metallophones played by mallets and a set of hand-played drums called kendhang/Kendang, which register the beat. Other instruments include xylophones, bamboo flutes, a bowed instrument called a rebab, and **vocalists** named sindhen (Female) or gerong (Male).

Metallophone   Kendhang drum

Although the popularity of gamelan has declined since the introduction of pop music, gamelan is still commonly played in many traditional **ceremonies** and other modern activities in Indonesia, both at formal and informal events. Gamelan is played to accompany religious rituals, ceremonies, dance, dance-drama, traditional theater, wayang puppets theatre, singing, concerts, festivals, exhibitions, and many more.

Gamelan gong kebyar is a style or genre of Balinese gamelan music of Indonesia. Kebyar means "to flare up or burst open", and refers to the explosive changes in **tempo** and **dynamics** characteristic of the style.