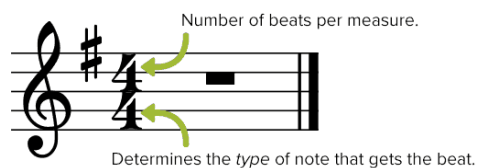
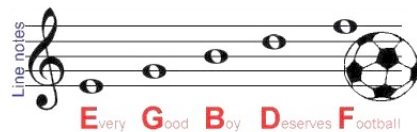


Key terminology and definitions:

- 1) **Pitch:** How high or low a sound is.
- 2) **Duration:** How long something is.
- 3) **Timbre:** The different sounds of the different instruments.
- 4) **Texture:** How many instruments are played at once.
- 5) **Meter:** How many beats are in a bar.
- 6) **Dynamics:** How loud or quiet a sound/ piece is.
- 7) **Form:** The way the piece is written.
- 8) **Emotion:** A feeling created.

Keyboard skills/ Music Theory:

NOTE NAME	NOTE SYMBOL	NOTE LENGTH
Semibreve		4 beats
Minim		2 beats
Crotchet		1 beat
Quaver		½ beat
Semiquaver		¼ beat



Building Bricks, The Orchestra- Knowledge organiser

The string family and the conductor:

Instruments: Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Harp

Info: The String family is the group of instruments that have strings that are used to create a sound. They use a bow that is pulled across the strings to make a sound.

The Conductor is the person who stands in front of the orchestra and uses a baton to tell the musicians when to play and how to play.



The Brass family:

Instruments: Trumpet, Trombone, French Horn, Tuba.

Info: The Brass family is made out of Brass (a type of Metal) and to be able to play the instruments one needs to blow through the mouthpiece and then the valves are pressed down for different pitches and the sounds comes out the bell.



The Percussion family:

Instruments: Drum Kit, Bass Drum, Glockenspiel, Xylophone, Triangle, Tambourine, Timpani, Cymbals...

Info: The percussion family is made out of instruments that you typically hit. They are made out of wood, Metal and animal skins.



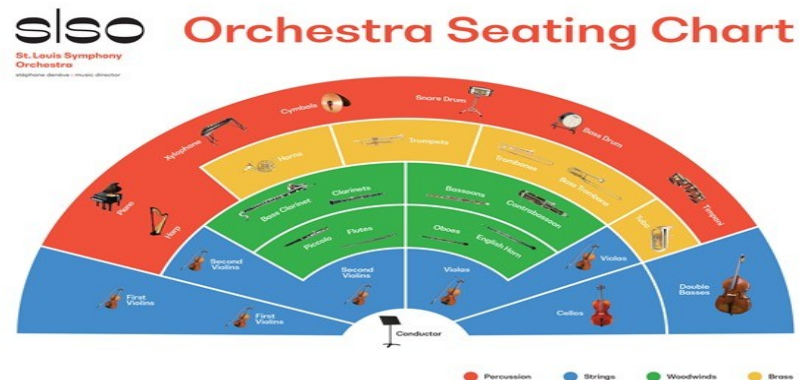
The Woodwind family:

Instruments: Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Cor Angles, Clarinet, Bassoon.

Info: The woodwind family is typically made out of wood or were once made out of wood. Like the brass family this is a family that needs air to make a sound. Some instruments use a single Reed (Clarinet) and some use a double reed (Oboe). Air is punched through the Reed and the mouthpiece; the musician pushes the keys down and the sound comes out the bell.



The Seating of the Orchestra:



Key terminology

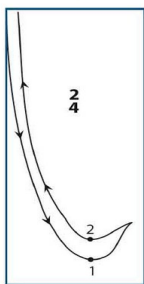
- **Composer:** Someone who creates music by writing it down.
- **Conductor:** Someone who guides the orchestra.
- **Metre:** a measurement of time in music.

Music Theory

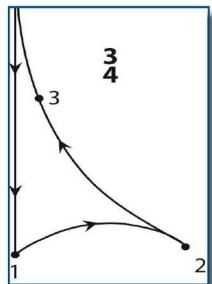
Notes	Name	Rest	Name
	Semibreve/whole note		Semibreve/whole note rest
	Minim/half note		Minim/half note rest
	Crotchet/quarter note		Crotchet/quarter note rest
	Quaver/eighth note		Quaver/eighth note rest
	Semiquaver/sixteenth note		Semiquaver/sixteenth note rest

Conducting patterns

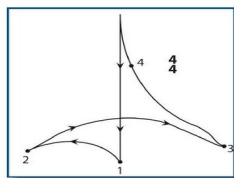
Conducting Patterns:



1. Strong 2. Weak



1. Strong 2. Weak 3. Weak



1. Strong 2. Weak 3. Medium 4. Weak

Greatest Classical Composers and Time keeping

-Knowledge Organiser-

Musical Timeline

Prehistoric and Ancient Music:

Often imitated natural sounds and would be used to send signals and for religious and ceremonial rituals. Instruments would be hand-crafted using natural materials. As civilizations developed into the **Ancient Era**, instruments became more elaborate.

Early Music:

The Western Music timeline begins around 500AD with the **Medieval** and **Renaissance eras**. It was during these times that Western music notation was first established and developed.

As the Early Period progressed, music evolved from being **sacred** (for the Church) and into the **secular** (non-religious) world.

The Baroque Era (c.1600-1750)

Opera began during this time. Melodies were often decorative. Performers would often make up decorations to music as they played that were not written in the music. These were called *ornaments*.

The Classical Era (c.1750-c.1820)

Woodwind and brass instruments were often used in pairs in the orchestra. Concertos (pieces for solo instrument + orchestra) and symphonies (a longer piece made up of 4 "movements") were composed. Melodies were often simple and balanced.

The Romantic Era (c.1820-1900)

Many of our modern instruments developed during this time. They added keys, improved tuning, and even changed materials such as the flute from wood to metal.

Music became more experimental, and textures became much richer (many more layers of sound).

Composers

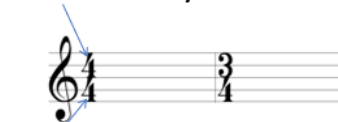
- **Johann Sebastian Bach:** A Baroque composer.
- **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart:** A Classical composer.
- **Ludwig Van Beethoven:** A Romantic composer.
- **Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky:** A Romantic composer.

Time Keeping



Bar line

How many beats?



Type of note?

Metre:

2 = DUPL, 3 = TRIPLE, 4 = QUADRUPLE



= Grouped in 2



= Grouped in 3



= Grouped in 4

These groups are the **METRE** of the music – the way beats are divided into groups.

Key words:

- **Ostinato:** A pattern that repeats.
- **Call and Response:** African music characteristic. A question and an answer.
- **Musical alphabet:** A B C D E F G.
- **Pentatonic scale:** a five-note scale often used in Chinese music.

Gamelan Music

The instruments of a Gamelan orchestra (Indonesia)

This music is a traditional form and has been passed down from generation to generation. Originally this music was played by the people living in the Java and Bali islands. This type of music is a name for the type of orchestra that is found in Indonesia. Most of the instruments come from the island called Java. This music spread from the Java Island to the other surroundings. Their instruments were made out of wood, skin, and the materials they could find at the time. Now their instruments are more sophisticated. Most of the instruments found need to be hit. Even the conductor plays an instrument that is hit. This orchestra has many different instruments and also have percussive instruments, wind instruments etc. Some of these instruments are specifically used to depict a specific emotion.

The difference between Javanese and Balinese Gamelan music?

Gamelan music has different genres in it: Javanese and Balinese Gamelan music. Javanese Gamelan music is made for royal places and traditional situations. It is generally played with lower pitches and at a slower temp. When the music is played you can hear repeating patterns, the melody of this music is found in the voice or a melodic instrument. The Balinese Gamelan music has more movement in the music. There are changing dynamics and pitch. Balinese Gamelan music does not have a strong feeling of repeating patterns. The melody in this music is carried between all the instruments and can be constantly changing. In Balinese Gamelan music one can hear a shimmer, this is typically made by two instruments that are not in tune with each other.



World Music- Knowledge Organiser

Samba Batucada

Samba music is a type of music found in South America. It is often fast paced and includes dancing.

Samba Batucada is a style of Samba that can be often hear in carnivals in Brazil. It is percussive and there is a presence of African influences: Call and response (a musical characteristic where there is a phrase, and it is responded with either the same phrase/ pattern or a different one.) This music often has many dancers that take part in the performance.

Samba Batucada is typically performed in a group and is often played at a quick tempo with repetitive patterns. There is a strong melodic emphasis and is sung in Portuguese.

Chinese Music

Where are China and Indonesia (Java and Bali)?

China and Indonesia are on opposite sides of the hemisphere. China is a country found in East Asia in the Northern Hemisphere. The traditional music of China is often filled with historical facts telling stories of their pasts.

Indonesia is made up of many different islands in the Southern Hemisphere. Indonesia is found in the Southeast of Asia and the music is called Gamelan music.

The instruments of the Chinese Orchestra

The Chinese instrument found are over 8000 years old. Because of the lack of technology and tools instruments were made out of objects found around them, for example a hollow bird bone, clay, stone, wood and animal skin. As time went on the people of China were able to produce metal and materials and then used these to create their instruments. The Chinese orchestras also have wind, plucked/stringed, and percussion instruments (bowed string instruments are called - Huqin, plucked string instruments are called- Tanbo, woodwind instruments are called- Chui Guan Yue and percussion instruments are called- Da Ji)



Treble

Theory

Name	Symbol	Number of beats	Beamed Grouping
Semibreve		4	
Minim		2	
Crotchet		1	
Quaver		$\frac{1}{2}$	
Semiquaver		$\frac{1}{4}$	



NAME THE NOTE

