

Keywords:

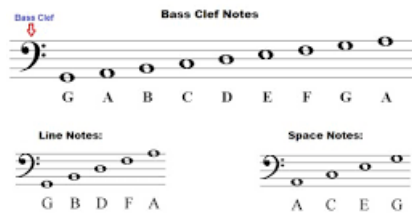
- **Walking Bass:** A technique used in Blues music that resembles a walking pace.
- **Call and Response:** A Question-and-Answer characteristic coming from Africa.
- **12-bar Blues:** Blues compositional form.
- **Composition:** Creating music that is recorded or written down.

Composition with music technology:

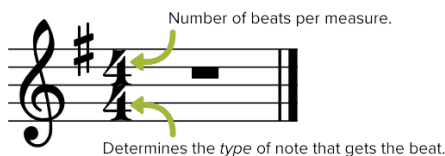
Music Technology is a tool that allows one to either record live performances of music or it allows on to use software programs that allow one to great audio tracks or sheet music. This all allows older forms of music to be saved from change.

- **MIDI:** 'interconnecting electronic musical instruments and computers'
- **Synthesis:** 'the technique of generating sound, using electronic hardware or software, from scratch,
- **Mixing:** 'the process of taking recorded tracks and blending them together.'
- **Effects:** 'to alter its sound quality in some way, or the devices used to do so.'

Theory:



Time Signature:

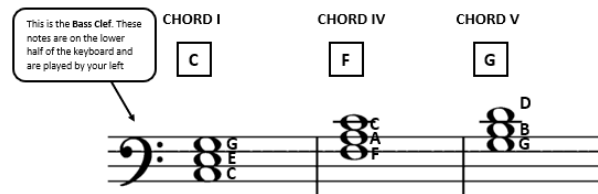


Blues Music and Music Technology



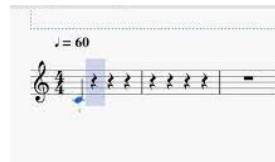
Blues Chord Structure:

In Blues music they use something called the 12-bar blues structure. The 12-bar Blues structure is a chord progression that uses chord I, IV and V and then repeats till it has played for 12 bars.



Music Technology:

The use of technical devices to create a form of media (with video and sound) or music. Over time technology has become better and this has allowed for many new advances. For example, mimicking sounds, software to compose or create tracks etc. 'Music production is a specialist subject and just because you're a good musician doesn't automatically make you a good producer or engineer; it takes many years of hard work and dedication to become a seasoned professional.'



Blues Music:

Black slaves were kidnapped from the West African coast and brought to America. The slaves were treated very badly and were made to live and work in very poor conditions. They had no legal protection.

When slaves arrived in the country they were sold off at auctions.

Although there should be racial equality throughout the USA, the Deep South is still notorious for its ingrained racial hatred.

The Music

Work songs: invented to help overcome the boredom of monotonous jobs that the slaves had to do. They had a regular beat which fitted the pace of the work being done.

Spiritual songs: Western hymns and African rhythms became mixed as a result of this which became known as gospel music.

The Blues: originated as folk music and were often about the miserable life of the slaves and former slaves. It was a way of expressing.

Originally it was performed by a **singer** with a **guitar** and sometimes a **piano**. Later harmonica, Bass guitar and saxophone was used.

Blues music included certain features such as:

- Call and response.
- Swung and syncopated rhythms.
- Blues scale: some of the notes glided to give an expressive effect. Usually, the third and seventh note of the scale was sung flat and sometimes the fifth.
- Repetitive lyrics.

Keywords:

1. Leitmotif: Recurring theme or idea linked to a specific character, thing or place in a movie.
2. Silent films: A film with no sound.
3. Talkies: The first form of film with sound.
4. Cinematographe: The first camera to pick up movement.
5. Expressionist movement: A time where people started to express distort or emphasise elements the better express feelings.
6. Emotions: A feeling that shows how you are feeling/ reacting to certain situations.
7. Ukulele: A 4 stringed instrument.

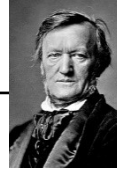
Theory:

The important steps of composition:

1. Choose genre of the piece
2. What is the composition supposed to be saying? (Story line)
3. Setting up the composition page:
 - a. Clef
 - b. Time signature
 - c. Bar lines
4. Figure out the rhythm
5. Figure out the pitches
6. Make sure that each bar adds up to the number in the time signature.



Movie Music and Practical skills- Knowledge Organiser



Leitmotif

A **leitmotif** is a recurring theme or motif throughout a musical or film, associated with a particular character or situation.

Richard Wagner (1813-1888), developed the concept of using leitmotif to announce heroes and situations.

Some of the most recognisable film leitmotifs are:

- The shark in *Jaws*, which is a repeated two-note a semitone apart.
- Darth Vader's menacing march-like theme in *Star Wars*.
- *James Bond's* instantly recognisable theme.

Form

Binary form: AB: 2 parts



Ternary form: ABA Form: 3-part form



Rondo form: Multiple parts



Verse Chorus verse



A brief History of Film Music:

Film Music: From Silence to Sound

The history of film began in the **1890s**, when motion picture cameras were invented. Because of the limits of technology, films of the 1890s were under a minute long and until 1927 motion pictures were **produced without sound**.

The **Lumière brothers** invented the Cinématographe camera, and brought out the first "moving pictures" (or "movies") in **1895**. The very first films would show scenes of everyday normal occurrences – crowds, trains, people in lines. But, because this took place during the **Expressionist movement**.

Whilst film makers were able to capture moving pictures, they were not able to capture sound, hence the name "**Silent Films**". To overcome the awkwardness of a silent room, **musicians would be hired to play live music** in the cinema whilst the film was shown.

The instruments would vary from an upright piano to a full string quartet, and in some cases, even a small orchestra! Most of the time, the musician to **improvise** while watching the movie.

Film Music: Early "Talkies" (1920s)

Instead of slapstick comedies, **musicals** began to flood the scene at the end of the 1920s. Musicals, include a lot of singing, so this was a breakthrough in the development of film production. The musical *Singin' in the Rain* is a fun story based on the introduction of the "talkies" and what this meant for actors who, like Chaplin, were used to acting in silence

The Jazz Singer in **1927** was the first feature film to include recorded song and dialogue. This means that the first words ever spoken on film were the first words of this movie.

How music can play with your emotions:

Each musical element plays a role in how we feel when we watch a film. The tonality (major or minor) makes the music feel happy or sad. The tempo can make the music exiting or feel like it is dragging. These emotions that are created are what draws us closer to the movie, it makes the movie and events in the movie more relatable.

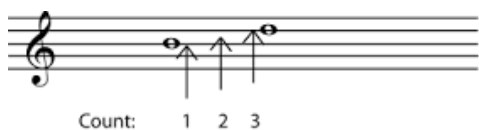


Key terminology and definitions:

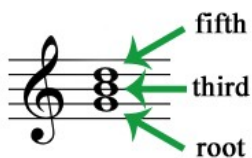
- 1) **Melody:** Ascending or descending
- 2) **Articulation:** How are the notes being played
- 3) **Dynamics:** How loud or quiet the music is
- 4) **Texture:** How many instruments are being played
- 5) **Structure:** How the music is written
- 6) **Harmony:** Major or Minor
- 7) **Instrumentation:** The instruments playing.
- 8) **Rhythm:** Long and short notes put together
- 9) **Time/ Tempo:** How long.

Music Theory:

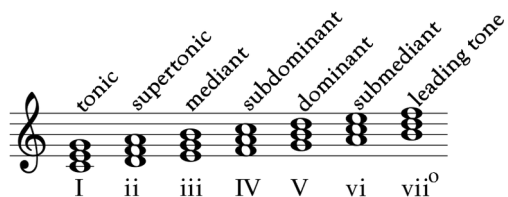
Intervals:



Chords:



Scale degrees:



Tones and Semitones:



Musical Elements, Special Occasions - Knowledge Organiser

What is MADTSHIRT?

Mad T-Shirt is an acronym used to summarise all the names of the musical elements (Melody, Articulation, Dynamics, Texture, Structure, Harmony, Instrumentation, Rhythm, and Time/Tempo).

The musical elements are important in any genre of music as when they are put together they create what you can hear. This is why they are used when analysing music (Breaking music up)

Fanfare

- A fanfare is a **short loud piece** of music (Brass instruments), to introduce the arrival of someone important or a special event.
- Fanfares have also been used for many years on military occasions.
- "Fanfare for the Common Man", written by the American Composer Aaron Copland.
- Eugene Goossens asked Copland to compose a fanfare for the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. Copland's fanfare was an immediate success when it was premiered.

Music for Funerals

- Queen Mary's funeral music was written by Henry Purcell.
- Commissioned to compose a piece with a fanfare in Westminster Abbey.
- Responsible for all the music connected with the Royal family.
- Piece is written in a minor key (sad sounding).
- Brass instruments used for the fanfare section to show Queen's importance.
- Personalised instructions in music to specify where the music needs to be played.
- Homophonic texture- Block chordal texture.
- 'Canzona' section has different textures with brass

How to practice:

Remember practice gets you as close to perfect as possible.

- First start with a warm up.
- Look at how many beats are in the bar.
- Look at the different fingerings to prepare yourself for hand movements.
- Look and read the notes of the piece first
- Work slowly and repeat certain bars/sections to make sure you are getting it right.
- Don't try and learn it all at once.

Be patient with yourself. We all work at our own speed



Form and structure in Music:

Form and Structure in Music

- With a good structure, the music takes the listener on a musical journey, with a beginning, middle and end.

Ternary Form (Sandwich form)



Three-part structure A-B-A.

B section is contrasting.