

Music Year 3-Dragon Song

In this unit of work children will learn a song about kindness, respect, friendship, acceptance and happiness. The song tells a story about the dragon travelling around the world and allows children to explore music from each of these countries.

In this unit children will:

- Learn to sing and perform The Dragon Song.
- Play untuned and tuned instruments to provide an accompaniment and melody.
- Listen and appraise different folk songs from different countries and cultures including China, India, Turkey and Polynesia.
- Examine where different folk music sits on a historical timeline.
- Learn what the key indicators of folk music are.

Previous Learning

EYFS: Develops preferences for forms of expression, creates movement in response to music, makes up rhythms, captures experiences and responses with music, represents thoughts and feelings of music. Children sing songs, make music and experiment with ways of changing them.

Year 1: Rhythm, rap, Bossa Nova Latin- pulse, rhythm, pitch, pulse, types of music- Blues, Baroque, Latin, Bhangra, Folk and Funk, Latin and mixed styles, Western classical music, Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music, recognise instruments and basic style indicators. Encourage discussions using musical language. Perform, listen to, review and evaluate music across a range of historical periods, genres, styles and traditions, including the works of the great composers and musicians.

Year 2: Hands, Feet, Heart is a song written for children to celebrate and learn about South African Music, Ho Ho Ho - a Christmas song, In The Groove- Blues, Latin, Folk, Funk, Baroque, Bhangra, Round And Round, Latin Bossa Nova, Film music, Big Band Jazz, Mash-up, Latin fusion, Reflect, Rewind and Replay Western Classical Music

Year 3: Let Your Spirit Fly- R&B, Western Classical, Musicals, Motown, Soul, Glockenspiel Stage 1- Learning basic instrumental skills by playing tunes in varying styles, Three Little Birds-Reggae.

Key Questions

- Where does folk music come from?
- What are the style indicators of folk music?
- What instruments are used in folk music?
- Why do people sing/play folk songs?

Key Vocabulary

- **Folk music:** Folk music can originate from any country in any part of the world. Folk music uses old tunes or songs that have been passed down through generations over time: they are not written down but passed down orally. Often we do not know who the composer is. Irish Traditional or Folk music, like any other Folk music, is used and kept vibrant when groups of people move to live in other countries.
- **Bhajan:** A Hindu devotional song /a religious song. Brings together poetry and music to tell a story.
- **Harmonium:** A small portable Indian instrument with a keyboard and bellows.
- **Tabla:** South Asian percussion instrument consisting of a pair of drums where the player sits crossed legged to play it.
- **Zurna:** An instrument in the family of an oboe with a double reed often played traditionally to lead troops into battle in Turkey.
- **Aitutaki:** A place in the Cook Islands, located to New Zealand, Polynesia. They use exciting and energetic drumming in their traditional music.
- **Rebabah:** An Arabic bowed instrument.

Key Knowledge

- To know that folk music can come from any country in the world.
- It is traditional music that is sung or played, accompanied or unaccompanied.
- If vocal, it often tells us a story. That story can be about a real life situation or a historical event.
- People often sing songs to portray how they feel about what is going on around them; drinking songs, freedom songs, wedding songs, funeral songs – any type of celebration.
- Songs are sung in a local accent/language/dialect.
- Portable instruments are used: flutes, penny whistles, fiddles, pipes, mandolins, banjos, guitars, accordions and drums
- Folk music can be instrumental (without voices)