

Music- Year 4-Summer 2-Reflect, Rewind and Replay

This Unit of Work consolidates the learning that has occurred during the year. All the learning is focused around revisiting songs and musical activities, a context for the History of Music and the beginnings of the Language of Music.

In this unit children will:

Listen and Appraise Classical music from famous composers including Handel, Beethoven and Wagner, as well as a range of music studied throughout the year.

Learn about the composers Zoe Dixon and Nico Muhly.

Continue to embed the foundations of the interrelated dimensions of music using voices and instruments.

Enjoy singing.

Play Glockenspiels within the songs.

Improvise- using their voices and

Prior 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., Dragon Song-Folk Music, Bring Us Together-Disco Music, Western Classical Music.

Year 4: ABBA 70's/80's music, analysing performance, music from Sweden, the structure of songs, Glockenspiel Stage 2, Stop-Grime, Classical, Bhangra, Tango, Latin Fusion, The Beatles-Blackbird-Influences of Civil Rights Movement on music.

Key Vocabulary

Classical Music: Classical period refers to an era that started around 1750 and includes composers like Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. 'Classical music' is music that's distinct from Pop, Jazz, or Folk music.

Composition: Creating and developing musical ideas and 'xing' these.

Improvise: To make up a tune and play it on the spot; there is an assumption that it can never be recreated.

Notation: Way to visually represent music.

Renaissance period: The first fully-acknowledged era in Classical music, beginning circa 1400. There was all sorts of music before that, much of it laying the foundations for the composers who were to come. This all sits under the umbrella of what we refer to today as the Early period.

Baroque period: refers to an era that started around 1600 and ended around 1750, and included composers like Bach, Vivaldi and Handel, who pioneered new styles like the concerto and the sonata.

Symphony: a piece of music that has a standard, strict three-movement format with a quick opening, a slow middle movement and a quick one to finish.

String quartet: two violins, a viola and a cello.

Romantic period: started around 1830 and ended around 1900, as compositions became increasingly expressive and inventive. Expansive symphonies, virtuosic piano music, dramatic operas, and passionate songs took inspiration from art and literature. Famous Romantic composers include Tchaikovsky, Brahms, Mahler and Verdi.

Contemporary Classical Music: the period that started in the mid-1960s.

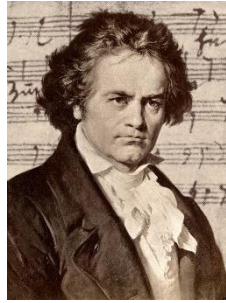
Key Questions

What is Classical Music?

What is Medieval Music?

Which is your favourite Classical composer?

What is your favourite Classical piece of music and why?



Key Knowledge

To know that Classical Music spans the course of hundreds of years, including all Western music from Medieval Church music, to Stravinsky, to the current day.

Medieval music means music from the Middle Ages. The time we call the Middle Ages is a long period from about 400 AD to 1400 AD. We do not know a great deal about music of this time because it was such a long time ago and music was not often written down therefore we don't know who the composer was.

To know the names of some famous Classical composers including, Handel, Beethoven, Mozart and Wagner as well as more modern day Classical Music composers and say why they like their compositions more than another using musical language to explain.