

Music- Year 6-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 including work from the 5 different Classical periods.
- Learn about the composers Jon Boden, Jean-Baptiste Lully, Mozart, Schubert, Hindemith and Nitin Sawhney and the work they produced.
- Continue to embed the foundations of the interrelated dimensions of music using voices and instruments.
- Sing and perform songs.
- Play glockenspiels within songs.
- Improvise using voices and instruments.
- Compose short piece of music.

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. **Year 5:** How Rock music developed from the Beatles onwards. Analysing performance, History of music - Jazz in its historical context, Pop Ballads -A Historical context for ballads, Hip Hop-composing own Rap, The history of Motown and its importance in the development of Popular music. Civil rights, **The history of Western Classical Music**. **Year 6:** Pop/Motown, Jazz, Latin, Blues-History of music - Jazz in its historical context of Gospel music and Bhangra, Celebrating the role of women in the music industry, The Music of Carole King-Her importance as a female composer in the world of popular music.

Key Vocabulary

- **Classical Music:** music that spans the course of hundreds of years, to the current day. It is music that has been composed by musicians who are trained in notating their compositions so that other musicians can play them.
- **Early Music:** covers everything from around the 14th century up to approximately the mid-17th century, before instruments such as the piano had been invented and long before what we know as the symphony orchestra. It was generally performed by small groups of 'gentlemen' musicians using instruments such as recorders, lutes, viols and a range of now obsolete wind instruments.
- **Medieval Music:** (Part of Early Music) - characterised by Gregorian chant, mostly religious.
- **Baroque Period:** Approx 1600 – 1750 known for its intricate ornamentation. Baroque composers include JS Bach, Handel and Vivaldi. Written within very strict rules – like following the instructions. Pieces tended to be fairly short, five minutes or so, and often performed in groups of contrasting movements called "Suites" which later evolved into what we now call the symphony.
- **Classical Period:** Approx 1750 – 1800 known for balance and structure. Classical music was more relaxed, simple and clean, often a lovely melody with an accompaniment underneath. Haydn and Mozart were the two leading Classical composers, though Beethoven appeared right at the end of the period. Classical composers tended to be in the employment of local aristocracy and much of their music was written to order for court performance.
- **Romantic Period:** Approx 1820 – 1900 includes many of the big name composers that we often mistakenly call 'Classical': Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Tchaikovsky, Grieg, Chopin, Rachmaninoff and Brahms to name but a few. Technological advancements allowed the development of new instruments which gave a better pitch range to write for. The orchestra doubled in size. The music became freer, more emotional, longer, faster, louder and more complex with lots of contrasting instrumental parts playing simultaneously.
- **20th Century:** Composers include Benjamin Britten, Edward Elgar, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Aaron Copland, Dmitri Shostakovich, John Williams and dozens of others. This runs in parallel with the development of Popular music.
- **Movement:** musical piece that can be performed on its own but is part of a larger composition. Movements can follow their own form, key, and mood, and often contain a complete resolution or ending.
- **Symphony:** an extended work for orchestra typically consisting of 3 to 4 movements that flourished during the Classical and Romantic periods of western classical music.
- **Composer:** The person that writes the music.
- **Overture:** a piece of music that is an introduction to a longer piece, such as an opera or a ballet.

Key Questions

- Which period of Classical music do you prefer and why?
- Who is your favourite Classical composer and why?
- Which is your favourite piece of Classical music and why?
- Who is Jon Boden and what does he do for a living?

Key Knowledge

- To know the 5 distinct periods of Classical music and describe the key indicators of each.
- To know a broad range of Classical composers, know the period in which they composed and the distinct style of their music.
- To know the names of several key Classical pieces of music and describe their likes and dislikes using musical terminology.
- To know that Jon Boden is a composer and lead singer of a band called Bellowhead.

