

## Key Knowledge

- Sing from memory with accurate pitch and in tune.
- Maintain a simple part within a group.
- Show control of voice and pronounce words in a song clearly.
- Perform with control and awareness of others.
- Sing in solo and in groups, using voice and with increasing accuracy, control and expression.
- Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.



## Vocabulary

Words	Meaning
<b>Canon</b>	When you sing the same song starting at different points.
<b>Melody</b>	Melody is the tune in the music.
<b>Pitch</b>	How high or low the notes or sounds are.
<b>Pulse</b>	The steady timing of a piece of music.
<b>Rhythm</b>	A pattern of notes or sounds.
<b>Tempo</b>	How fast or slow a piece of music is.
<b>Unison</b>	When you all sing at the same time.

## Musical Instruments

### Claves



Claves are a wooden percussion instrument that are struck together. One clave is held in the palm of a hand and the other is held in the opposite hand.



One way to hold claves

## Musical Notation



TA



Te - Te



'sh' - Rest

## Characteristics of Classical music

- Most music of the classical period has a clear **melody**. Music from the classical period often sounds much simpler than baroque music. There is often a tune with simple accompaniment using broken chords called an "Alberti bass".
- Music from the classical period features many volume changes. It could be loud one second and quiet the next.
- Composers started their work with a tune and this would be developed in different ways: put in different keys, changed from a fast to a slow tune, or changed from minor to major and vice versa.
- Question and answer phrases were common in classical compositions.

## Key facts

- The classical period is between the baroque and romantic periods. This means that music from the classical period is music composed between 1750 – 1820.
- More pieces were written for string quartets which were made up of two violins, a viola and a cello.
- The piano was introduced during the classical period and replaced the harpsichord in many compositions.

# Classical Music



## Glossary

<b>Sonata</b>	The most important solo pieces of the Classical period were sonatas, written for any solo instrument but most notably composed for the piano. They consist of two to four movements.
<b>Concerto</b>	A piece of music where a solo instrument features and is supported by an orchestra
<b>Oratorio</b>	A large composition written for orchestra, choir and soloists. The text is usually based on scripture
<b>Symphony</b>	A piece written in 4 movements and always written for an orchestra of between 30 and 100 members

## Classical composers

### Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756 – 1791) was considered one of the greatest musicians of the classical period. He was not only a great composer but also a conductor, pianist, organist and violinist.

Famous pieces include:

- The Magic Flute
- Requiem Mass in D minor
- Sonata for piano in A major
- Eine kleine nachtmusik

### Ludwig van Beethoven



Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) was a German composer and pianist, who was one of the most important figures in the history of Western music.

Famous pieces include:

- Symphony No. 9
- Symphony No. 5
- Piano Concerto No. 4

### Franz Joseph Haydn



Franz Joseph Haydn (1732–1809) was an Austrian composer and one of the most prominent composers of the Classical period. He wrote 107 symphonies, 83 string quartets, 45 piano trios, 62 piano sonatas, 14 masses and 26 operas, amongst others.

Famous pieces include:

- Surprise symphony
- The Creation
- Trumpet Concerto
- Cello Concerto No. 2 in D major



## Key Knowledge

- To play and perform solo and in groups, using voice and playing instruments.
- To perform with increasing accuracy, control and expression.
- To understand and explore duration and texture.
- To use and understand musical notation
- To listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing accuracy.
- To improvise and compose music.



## Musical Notation



TA



Te - Te



'sh' - Rest

## Vocabulary

Words	Meaning
<b>Beat/Pulse</b>	The steady timing of a piece of music.
<b>Chants</b>	Words spoken in a rhythm.
<b>Compose</b>	To make up or write a piece of music
<b>Duration</b>	The length of time a note is held or played for.
<b>Note</b>	A symbol for a musical sound.
<b>Ostinato</b>	Repeated musical patterns.
<b>Rest</b>	A musical silence.
<b>Rhythm</b>	A pattern of long and short notes.
<b>Round</b>	A song started at different times by different people.
<b>Texture</b>	How layers of sound interact.

## Musical Instruments

*Un-tuned Percussion Instruments*



## Musical Knowledge

### Learning Links

**Builds on:**  
Y3 Recorders

**What I am learning now:** Y4 Keyboards

**Leads to:**  
Y5 Recorders

- Know where the notes **middle c, d, e, f** and **g** are on a musical staff.
- Recognise a **crotchet**, **minim** and **semi-breve** and say how many beats they represent.
- Play notes on a keyboard with care so they are clear.
- Perform with control and an awareness of others.

## Musical Instruments

### Piano Keyboard



## Vocabulary

### Stave



There are two staves in a piece of music, known as the Grand Stave, with one above the other. Each stave has 5 lines.

### Notes

When playing music, musicians need to know how long to play each note for. So, composers tell us by using different note symbols.

Name	Value	Note	Rest
Quaver	$\frac{1}{2}$ beat		
Crochet	1 beat		
Minim	2 beats		
Dotted minim	3 beats		
Semibreve	4 beats		

## Musical Notation

### Treble Clef



The musical notes on a stave are A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. The top stave has a **treble clef**, indicating all notes are above middle C (right hand of the piano/keyboard).

**Where the notes are positioned on the stave shows the pitch of the music.**

## How to play



When we play the notes on the keyboard we are going to use one finger for each note.

**C - 1 D - 2 E - 3 F - 4 G - 5**

