

## KS1 Music Knowledge Organiser: Reflect, Rewind, Replay

**Key Enquiry Question:** To consolidate previous learning focused around providing a context for the History of Music and the beginnings of the Language of Music.

### National Curriculum Objectives:

- ★ use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes play tuned and untuned instruments musically
- ★ listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
- ★ experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.



### Key vocabulary

Word	Meaning
elements of music	The way sound is described.
pulse	The heartbeat or steady beat of a song/piece of music.
rhythm	The combination of long and short sounds to make patterns.
pitch	The range of high and low sounds.
tempo	An Italian word used to describe how fast/slow the music goes.
dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is.
timbre	The quality and character of the sound.

### Musical styles sticky knowledge:

**Hip hop** began in America in the 1970s. Hip Hop has now become one of the most popular genres of music in the world, often featuring rapping from many different languages and influences from many walks of life. Examples include Can't take my eyes off of you by Lauren Hill and Empire State of Mind by Alicia Keys & Jay-Z.

**Jazz music** began during the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the Black communities in New Orleans. Instruments used include trumpets, pianos, trombones and the four types of saxophone – soprano, alto, tenor and baritone. Improvisation is a very important part of jazz (playing what you feel in that moment). Examples include Fly Me To The Moon by Frank Sinatra and What a wonderful world by Louis Armstrong.

**Disco** was a very popular style of dance music beginning in the 1970's. Disco music is often up-tempo and includes elements of soul, funk and Latin music. Examples include Dancing Queen by Abba, Stayin' Alive by the Bee Gees and I will survive by Gloria Gaynor.

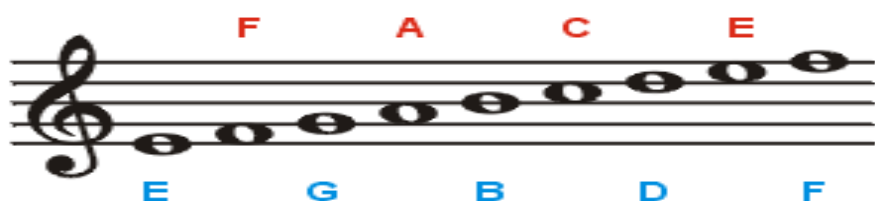
**Reggae** music began in Jamaica and became popular in the late 1960s. Reggae songs are often about love, religion and social issues. Examples include Three Little Birds by Bob Marley and I Can See Clearly Now by Johnny Nash.

**Pop** is short for 'popular' and refers to songs that appeal to wide audiences at their release, instead of a particular group. The sound of pop music can vary from decade to decade, having been influenced by many other genres throughout its history. Examples include Firework by Katy Perry and I Should Be So Lucky by Kylie Minogue.

**Rock 'n' roll** is a popular music style which came from America during the late 1940s and early 1950s. The classic rock and roll sound is created with one or two electric guitars, an electric bass guitar, a double bass and drums. Examples include Love Me Tender by Elvis Presley and Bat Out Of Hell by Meat Loaf.

**Classical** Music can be described as orchestral works, chamber music, solo instrumental works, electronic music, choral music, songs, operas, ballets, concertos and symphonies. Examples include Symphony No. 5 (1st movement) by Ludwig Van Beethoven and The Nutcracker – Waltz of the Flowers; Russian Dance by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky.

### Musical Notation Sticky Knowledge:



### Reflection Questions:

- ★ What are you most proud of about the music you have learnt this year?
- ★ What would you like to get better at in music lessons?
- ★ What did you like best about music this year? Why?
- ★ Was there anything you didn't enjoy about it?