

Junior Federation Knowledge Map for Music



		Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
UNIT 1	TOPIC	<b>Composing inspired by Stravinsky's <i>Firebird</i>.</b>	<b>Composing and singing linked to Egyptians &amp; inspired by Glass' <i>The Funeral of Amenhotep III</i>. Playing the ukulele.</b>	<b>Singing and playing accompaniments linked to Ancient Greece.</b>	<b>Singing and playing jazz and swing linked to WW2.</b>
	KEY KNOWLEDGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stravinsky, Russian, composed <i>The Firebird</i></li> <li>• the style of the music is classical</li> <li>• the meaning of tempo, dynamics, melody, crescendo and coda</li> <li>• the names of metallophones, glockenspiels and xylophones and some orchestral instruments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Philip Glass, American, composed the opera <i>The Funeral of Amenhotep III</i></li> <li>• four main sounds (timbre) made by a djembe drum</li> <li>• the meaning of crescendo and coda</li> <li>• the basic structure of the beginning of the opera (one sound starting and others added one at a time)</li> <li>• how to hold a ukulele correctly and perform with good posture</li> <li>• names of the four strings</li> <li>• fingering for C, Am, F, chords</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• notes in the C and F major chord</li> <li>• what a musical sequence is</li> <li>• some features of jazz music</li> <li>• some features of R and B music</li> <li>• what Louis Armstrong and Ella Fitzgerald were famous for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognise jazz swing music and its features</li> <li>• say why Big Bands became popular in America in 30's &amp; 40's</li> <li>• the instruments in a Big Band</li> <li>• how to sing jazz songs with expression</li> <li>• what scat singing is</li> <li>• names of and facts about jazz musicians eg Louis Armstrong, Woody Herman, Glenn Miller, Burt Bacharach</li> <li>• how George Gershwin used jazz music</li> </ul>
	KEY VOCAB	Ivor Stravinsky, Russian, ballet, orchestra, tempo, dynamics, glockenspiels, metallophones, xylophones, melody, crescendo, diminuendo, finale, coda	lyrics, pitch, introduction, verse, chorus, coda, structure, accompaniment, drone, chord, melody, ostinato, rhythm, notation, opera, riff, base, tone, vocals, dynamics, improvise, crescendo  neck, body, head, soundhole, bridge, strings, fretboard, tuning peg, thumb brush strum, open strings, free stroke, shuffle strum,	rock, pop, accompaniment, drone, chord, arpeggio, melody, ostinato, melancholic, minor key, sequence, turns, riffs, ad lib, rap, R & B (rhythm and blues) octave, coda, syncopated rhythms, rhythm section: piano, drums, bass, improvisation, scat, rests, posture, articulation, crotchet, quaver, rest, minim, triplets	jazz, Louis Armstrong, Glenn Miller, Burt Bacharach, George Gershwin, swing, big band, syncopated rhythm, dynamics, improvisation, melody, solo, scat, head, tempo, texture, form, structure, style, middle eight, walking bass line,
	IMPACT QUESTIONS	Tell me two facts about <i>The Firebird</i> ? Where in a piece of music would you hear a coda? What is the name of this instrument? Show me how to safely carry this instrument.	Tell me two facts about Philip Glass', opera <i>The Funeral of Amenhotep III</i> Where on the drum is the bass sound made? What is another word for a riff? Tell me about the structure of your funeral procession music.	What is a musical chord? What is a musical sequence? What does R and B stand for? In which style of music would you hear scat singing? Who was Louis Armstrong?	Give three features of jazz swing music. Name three instruments in a Big Band. Tell me something about a jazz composer you know. Why was George Gershwin a musical trailblazer?

		Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
UNIT 2	TOPIC	<b>Playing the recorder, singing and notation.</b>	<b>Singing songs for Christmas musical, notation, playing the ukulele.</b>	<b>Singing songs for Christmas musical and notation.</b>	<b>Composing inspired by Copland's <i>Fanfare for the Common Man</i> linked to WW2.</b>
	KEY KNOWLEDGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• good sitting and playing posture</li> <li>• that the left hand is above, right hand below</li> <li>• recognise B, A and G on the stave</li> <li>• names of quavers, crotchets, minims and rests</li> <li>• how to write simple 4 beat rhythms using quavers, crotchets and rests</li> <li>• that an ostinato is a musical repeating pattern</li> <li>• how to use a 4 x 3 grid to compose using crotchets, quavers, semi quavers, crotchet rests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• good singing posture</li> <li>• expressive performance faces</li> <li>• the effect of sensible breathing in a song</li> <li>• the effect of clear diction</li> <li>• why it is important to watch the conductor</li> <li>• how to hold a ukulele correctly and perform with good posture</li> <li>• names of the four strings</li> <li>• fingering for C, Am, F, chords</li> <li>• how to use a 4 x 3 grid to compose using crotchets, quavers, semi quavers, crotchet rests, changing the texture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• good singing posture</li> <li>• how to communicate the meaning of a song</li> <li>• when to breathe in a song</li> <li>• the effect of good of diction and articulation</li> <li>• the effect of a range of dynamics from pp to f</li> <li>• understanding what makes a good performance</li> <li>• how to use a 8 x 4 grid to compose using crotchets, quavers, semi quavers, quaver and crotchet rests, triplets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• simple triads C F G major</li> <li>• treble clef</li> <li>• some notes of the 8 note scale</li> <li>• what a sharp and flat does to a note</li> <li>• what a graphic score is</li> </ul>
	KEY VOCAB	rhythmic patterns, melody, tonguing, listening position, playing position, left, right, beats, minim, dotted minim, crotchet, quaver, rest, stave, bar, bar line, treble clef, notation, introduction, tempo, duet, note head, stem, time signature, note head/stem, ostinato, time signature, 4/4, 3/4 time	unison, harmony, verse, chorus, step, jump, leap, diction, conductor, lyrics, structure, texture, chords, neck, body, head, soundhole, bridge, strings, fretboard, tuning peg, thumb brush strum, open strings, free stroke, shuffle strum,	unison, harmony, verse, chorus, dotted crotchet, triplets, step, jump, leap, octave, diction, articulation, crescendo, lyrics, structure	triad, chord, treble clef, scale, sharp, flat, graphic score, polyphonic texture,
	IMPACT QUESTIONS	Show me good sitting and playing posture. What pitch is this note? What is the note value name of this note? Can you use this 4 x 3 grid to write this rhythm?	Describe how different facial expressions can bring songs to life. When is usually a good place to breathe in a song? What is a harmony in a song? What are two things a conductor helps with?	What three things can you do with your body to communicate the meaning of a song? How do changes in dynamics bring a song to life? What three tips would you give for a great singing performance?	Why did Copland compose his <i>Fanfare for the Common Man</i> ? What is the pitch of these notes? What is the purpose of a musical fanfare? What notes are in the C major triad? How does Copland use changes in texture for effect in his fanfare?

		Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
	TOPIC	<b>Playing the recorder, singing and notation.</b>	<b>Playing glockenspiels, singing, (Charanga unit) and ukulele.</b>	<b>Singing songs from West Africa and playing the djembe.</b>	<b>Singing disco/pop songs and playing glockenspiels and own instruments. (Charanga unit)</b>
	KEY KNOWLEDGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>good sitting and playing posture</li> <li>that the left hand is above, right hand below</li> <li>recognise B, A and G, E, C on the stave</li> <li>the names of quavers, crotchets, minims, semi breves and rests</li> <li>how to write simple 3 and 4 beat rhythms using quavers, crotchets, minims and rests</li> <li>that an ostinato is a musical repeating pattern</li> <li>how to use a 4 x 3 grid to compose using crotchets, quavers, semi quavers, crotchet rests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognise some of C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C' on the stave</li> <li>note values of quavers, crotchets and minims</li> <li>number of beats in a bar in a waltz</li> <li>some features of disco music, mambo and folk music</li> <li>countries associated with Mambo and Reggae music</li> <li>how to hold a ukulele correctly and perform with good posture</li> <li>names of the four strings</li> <li>fingerings for C, Am, F, G/G7 chords</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>origins and purpose of djembe music</li> <li>four main sounds (timbre) made by a djembe drum</li> <li>good playing posture</li> <li>purpose of a drumming cue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>how to talk about music referring to the IRDM (Inter-Related Dimensions of Music) eg dynamics, tempo etc</li> <li>what a dot adds to a note value</li> <li>features of 70's disco music</li> <li>instruments in 70's disco music</li> <li>dynamic markings of mf and mp (mezzo forte and piano)</li> <li>what makes a good performance</li> <li>how to talk about the structure of a song</li> <li>good technique for singing ie posture, diction, breathing, phrasing, articulation</li> </ul>
	KEY VOCAB	rhythmic patterns, melody, tonguing, listening position, playing position, left, right, beats, semi breve, minim, dotted minim, crotchet, quaver, rest, stave, bar, bar line, treble clef, notation, introduction, tempo, duet, note head, stem, time signature, note head/stem, ostinato, time signature, 4/4, 3/4, 2/4 time, tied notes, repeat, partner song	unison, verse, chorus, bridge, step, jump, leap, diction, conductor, lyrics, structure, melody, crotchet, quaver, minim, rest, improvisation, notation, home note, dynamics, ostinato, riff, disco, folk, mambo, musical, reggae  chords, neck, body, head, soundhole, bridge, strings, fretboard, tuning peg, thumb brush strum, open strings, free stroke, shuffle strum,	djembe, dunun, call and response, bass, tone, slap, flam, West Africa, solo, improvisation, master drummer, cue, round, polyrhythms	disco, rock 'n' roll, minims, crotchets, quavers, rests, dotted notes, tied notes, mezzo piano, mezzo forte, staccato, legato, diction, articulation (eg smooth, detached), structure, verse, chorus, bridge, instrumental, diminuendo, crescendo, D major scale, minor, major
	IMPACT QUESTIONS	<p>What are the pitch names of these three notes?</p> <p>What are the note value names of these three notes?</p> <p>Can you use this 4 x 3 grid to write this rhythm?</p>	<p>What are the pitch names of these three notes?</p> <p>What are the note value names of these three notes?</p> <p>How many beats in a bar does a waltz have?</p> <p>What country is Reggae/Mambo music mostly associated with?</p> <p>What is the difference between a piano and a synthesizer?</p>	<p>What are the four main sounds played on a djembe drum?</p> <p>Where in Africa (give egs of countries) did djembe drumming start and can you think of two things it was originally used for?</p> <p>What three things make good djembe drum posture?</p>	<p>Name three features of 70's disco music.</p> <p>Give three good techniques for singing well.</p> <p>What is the pitch of this note on the stave?</p> <p>Write the dynamic markings for quite quiet.</p>

UNIT 3

		Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
UNIT 4	TOPIC	Singing songs for musical.	Composing inspired by Britten's <i>Storm Interlude</i> . Playing the ukulele.	Composing songs and raps using <i>Garageband</i> .	Composing inspired by Bernstein's <i>Mambo</i> , linked to <i>Romeo &amp; Juliet</i> & North America.
	KEY KNOWLEDGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>good singing posture</li> <li>expressive performance faces</li> <li>when to breathe in a song</li> <li>why good diction is important</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>how Benjamin Britten paints a musical picture of a storm</li> <li>the effects of different timbres</li> <li>what a musical rondo is</li> <li>what a coda is</li> <li>how to use a graphic score</li> <li>how to improve singing</li> <li>how to hold a ukulele correctly and perform with good posture</li> <li>names of the four strings</li> <li>fingerings for C, Am, F, chords</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the features of Hip Hop (American urban black culture featuring DJing, graffiti art, breakdancing, MCing and 'rap')</li> <li>the meaning of groove/lyrical hook/chord progression</li> <li>how to change tempo and key in <i>Garageband</i></li> <li>how to play a chord progression using Smart strings <i>Garageband</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some features of Latin American music</li> <li>three facts about Bernstein's <i>Mambo</i></li> <li>how to explain syncopated rhythms</li> <li>how to use <i>Garageband</i> to compose a Mambo</li> </ul>
	KEY VOCAB	unison, verse, chorus, step, jump, leap, diction, lyrics	pulse, rhythm, diction, tuning, tone, orchestrate, dynamics, tempo, timbre, rhythms, next door notes, chorus, phrase, Benjamin Britten, quaver, crotchet, minim, brass, wind, structure, rondo, crescendo, diminuendo, coda, graphic score, neck, body, head, soundhole, bridge, strings, fretboard, tuning peg, thumb brush strum, open strings, free stroke, shuffle strum,	<i>Garageband</i> , app, tracks, samples, mix, loops, melody, harmony, vocal, audio recorder, track view, texture, dynamics, split, volume, duplicate, fade out, metronome, rap, hip hop, groove, improvise, lyrical hook, chord progression, bass line, smart strings	<i>Mambo</i> , Leonard Bernstein, musical, <i>West Side Story</i> , syncopated rhythms, off beat, Latin American music, timbre, texture, loops, timbre, metronome, beat, bars, dynamics, tracks,
	IMPACT QUESTIONS	<p>Show me a good singing posture.</p> <p>Why is your facial expression important when singing a song?</p> <p>When is usually a good place to breathe in a song?</p> <p>What does it mean to sing in unison?</p>	<p>Tell me two facts about Benjamin Britten.</p> <p>Name two orchestral instruments Britten uses to create his <i>Storm</i> music.</p> <p>What is a musical rondo?</p> <p>What two things could you do with your body to improve singing performance?</p>	<p>Give me two features of <i>Hip Hop</i> music.</p> <p>What is a <i>groove/lyrical hook/chord progression</i>?</p> <p>Show me how to change key and tempo in <i>Garageband</i>.</p>	<p>Give me three facts about Bernstein's <i>Mambo</i>.</p> <p>Give me three features of Latin American music.</p> <p>In music with four beats in a bar, syncopated rhythms stress which beats?</p>

		Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
UNIT 5	TOPIC	<b>Singing songs from West Africa and playing djembe.</b>	<b>Singing and composing linked to Viking sagas and inspired by Grieg's <i>In the hall of the mountain king</i></b>	<b>Singing rock songs and accompanying on glockenspiels. (<i>Charanga</i> unit <i>Livin' on a prayer</i>)</b>	<b>Composing using Garageband inspired by Prokofiev's <i>Concerto for turntable and orchestra</i></b>
	KEY KNOWLEDGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>origins and purpose of djembe music</li> <li>four main sounds (timbre) made by a djembe drum</li> <li>to make a triangle with your hands when playing</li> <li>good playing posture</li> <li>purpose of a drumming cue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some facts about Grieg's <i>In the hall of the mountain king</i></li> <li>the meaning of the musical words pizzicato and <i>accelerando</i></li> <li>how to use a graphic score to record their composition</li> <li>how to hold a ukulele correctly and perform with good posture</li> <li>names of the four strings</li> <li>fingering for C, Am, F, chords</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some facts about rock music: loud amplified, often distorted, guitar, bass, drums, keyboard, guitar riffs and solos, usually male vocals but not always, started as rock and roll in US in late 40's and 50's, developed into different styles in 60's and 70's in US and UK</li> <li>how to read and play rhythm notation to accompany song</li> <li>names of two British rock bands eg <i>Queen, Deep Purple</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a concerto is an orchestral piece with a solo instrumentalist</li> <li>a cadenza is a solo for the instrumentalist to show off</li> <li>some facts about Gabriel Prokofiev</li> <li>how to use the sampler to create ostinato</li> <li>how to import MP3 files into <i>Garageband</i></li> </ul>
	KEY VOCAB	djembe, start and stop signal, call and response, bass, tone, slap, flam, West Africa, solo, improvisation, master drummer, cue, round, dynamics, rhythm, break	beat, pulse, rhythm notation, quaver, dotted quavers, crotchet, rest, minim, semibreve, tie, pause, <i>ralentendo</i> , <i>ritardando</i> , pause, ostinato, diction, melody, tempo, pitch, timbre, dynamics, incidental music, soundtrack, piano, fortissimo, pizzicato, <i>accelerando</i> , <i>crescendo</i> , graphic score, neck, body, head, soundhole, bridge, strings, fretboard, tuning peg, thumb brush strum, open strings, free stroke, shuffle strum,	rock music, bridge, solo, structure, vocal line, backing vocals, hook, backbeat, texture, dynamics, tempo, Bon Jovi, lyrics, heavy metal, guitar riffs, amplified, distorted, quaver, crotchet, minim, semibreve, notation, stave	Garageband, app, tracks, samples, mix, loops, audio recorder, track view, texture, dynamics, split, volume, duplicate, fade out, metronome, improvise, ostinati, turntable, concerto, timbre, solo, DJ, pizzicato, cadenza, ternary form, Gabriel Prokofiev, Mr Switch
	IMPACT QUESTIONS	<p>Where in the world did djembe drumming start?</p> <p>What shape should you make with your hands when playing?</p> <p>How should you sit on your chair?</p> <p>Where on the drum would you make a bass/tone sound?</p> <p>What does improvisation mean?</p>	<p>Tell me two facts about the music <i>In the hall of the mountain king</i>.</p> <p>What do the violins playing pizzicato represent in the music?</p> <p>What does the musical word <i>accelerando</i> mean?</p>	<p>Give me two features of rock music.</p> <p>Name two British rock bands of the 60's and 70's.</p> <p>What are the note values and names of these notes?</p>	<p>What is a musical <i>concerto/cadenza</i>?</p> <p>Tell me two facts about Gabriel Prokofiev.</p> <p>What does <i>ternary form</i> mean in music?</p>

	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>Composing using <i>Garageband</i>.</b>	<b>Composing using <i>Garageband</i>.</b>	<b>Singing songs about rivers and composing inspired by Smetna's <i>Vlatava</i>.</b>	<b>Songs for Leavers' musical, notation.</b>
<b>KEY KNOWLEDGE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• how to open <i>Garageband</i>, access the loops and insert them into a mix</li> <li>• how to add and duplicate sections</li> <li>• how to adjust volume of tracks, add a fade out and save mixes</li> <li>• how to upload mixes to <i>Seesaw</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• how to open <i>Garageband</i>, access the loops and insert them into a mix</li> <li>• how to use the drum machine to create rhythms, record and insert into mix</li> <li>• how to build up texture to create excitement</li> <li>• how to add a calmer section and split loops</li> <li>• how to use Autoplay in Smart strings</li> <li>• how to hold a ukulele correctly and perform with good posture</li> <li>• names of the four strings</li> <li>• fingering for C, Am, F, chords</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facts about Smetna's <i>Vlatava</i></li> <li>• the effect of changing textures in the music</li> <li>• the meanings of <i>legato</i>, <i>lento</i>, <i>allegro</i> and <i>leitmotif</i></li> <li>• how to structure a composition and record it on a graphic score</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the effect of a range of dynamics from pp to f</li> <li>• the effect of a range of tempi and a pause</li> <li>• understanding what makes a good performance</li> <li>• how to use a 8 x 4 grid to compose using crotchets, quavers, semi quavers, quaver and crotchet rests, triplets, dotted notes</li> </ul>
<b>KEY VOCAB</b>	Garageband, app, tracks, bar, samples, mix, loops, melody, harmony, vocal, fade out, upload, volume, section, add, duplicate, texture, metromone	Garageband, app, tracks, samples, mix, loops, melody, harmony, vocal, audio recorder, track view, synths, acoustic, electronic, texture, dynamics, split, volume, duplicate, fade out, metronome neck, body, head, soundhole, bridge, strings, fretboard, tuning peg, thumb brush strum, open strings, free stroke, shuffle strum,	legato, melody, crescendo, steps, texture, chords, leitmotif, dynamics, rallentando, ritardando, accelerando, lento, allegro, graphic score	unison, harmony, verse, chorus, dotted crotchet, step, jump, leap, octave, diction, articulation, crescendo, diminuendo, phrasing, intonation, legato, staccato, sequence, lyrics, structure
<b>IMPACT QUESTIONS</b>	What is a musical sample/loop? How do you adjust the volume of individual tracks on <i>Garageband</i> ? Show me how to add a new section to a mix. Show me how to duplicate a section in a mix.	How do you use the drum machine to record your own rhythms? What effect does building up the texture of your mix have? Show me how to split a loop and delete a few bars for effect.	Tell me two facts about Smetna's <i>Vlatava</i> . What does the musical term <i>legato</i> / <i>lento</i> / <i>allegro</i> / <i>leitmotif</i> mean? Why do you think Mercedes used Smetna's music in their advert?	What four things can you do with your body to communicate the meaning of a song? How do changes in tempi bring a song to life? What four tips would you give for a great singing performance?