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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

Yr 10 GCSE Music/AoS 1 Western Classical Music



| **Lesson/Learning Sequence**  | **Intended Knowledge:***Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary**  | **Prior Knowledge:***In order to know this students, need to already know that…* | **Assessment**  |
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| **Lesson: 1-1-1 The Baroque Style and Baroque Structures**  | **Students will know that….**The Baroque Period took place between 1600 and 1750.Key composers were Bach, Handel, Vivaldi and Purcell.Baroque music is quite easy to recognise if the following signals are recognised when listeningMelodies are created from short memorable musical ideas called motifsHarmonies are simpleThe range of chords used is small and usually based around Chord I and VThe melody is packed with lots of Ornaments which are used to make the sound interesting The music often involves Counterpoint – where two or more different lines of melody are played at the same time. The texture of Counterpoint melodies are often described as being contrapuntal or polyphonic.Dynamics change suddenly, either loud or soft, There are no gradual changes in dynamicsThese types of dynamic changes are called terraced or stepped dynamicsBaroque music is tonal – meaning it is either Major or Minor in its tonality String instruments were dominant in the Baroque orchestra, including Violins, Violas, Cellos, and Double BassesKeyboard instruments such as the Harpsichord and the Organ (pipe) were very important to performers and composersSome early brass instruments were sometimes used Music was often performed by a small number of musicians known as a chamber orchestra A Concerto Grosso was a popular form of Orchestral MusicThe concerto grosso was a small group of soloists that played contrasting parts and instruments to the rest of the orchestraThe rest of the orchestra in a concerto grosso was known as the ripino and that they usually consisted of string instruments as the accompaniment to the soloistsBaroque composers wrote solo concertos, where there is only one solo instrument that is written for to demonstrate the instruments capabilities – example – Vivaldi’s 4 Seasons is a violin concertoA Ritornello is a musical theme that is repeated at various points in a piece of music The introduction in a baroque piece of music is called the preludeThe prelude returned as a more formal elongated piece of music in the Romantic period **Students will know how….**To identify music from the baroque period due to the different musical features that they can pickout when listening to itTo identify whether music is major or minor in tonalityMusic with two or more different melodies is known as contrapuntal or polyphonicTo aurally identify the different string instruments included in the Baroque Orchestra To aurally identify the Harpsichord and the Organ and be able to describe some of the mechanics in how they produce soundsA composer wrote for Concerto grosso’s and solo concertosBinary form can be expanded upon from a simple AB to AABBHow Composers used key changes and contrasting dynamics, rhythms and tonalities to create the B sections in Binary and Ternary formed compositions | See Vocab List Below | **Students will already know that………**Binary form is a piece of music that has two sections labelled A and B Ternary form is a piece of music that has three sections with A section followed by B section which is the followed by the A section repeatingDynamics describes the loudness or softness of a piece of musicTonality is the term used to describe major and minor keys or happy sounding and sad sounding music**Students will already know how to……….**Describe dynamics as loud or soft or Forte and Piano and the gradually getting louder terms are crescendo and diminuendoDescribe tonality as major or minor depending on the sound they are hearingCreate contrasting sections in music through previous units on Form and Structure | Questions based on intended Knowledge |
| **Lesson: 1-1-2 Baroque Structures and Melody Patterns** | **Students will know that….**In variation form the theme is usually a memorable melodyThe theme is played first, followed by a short pause then the first variation is played, then another pause before the next variation and so onEach variation is its own piece of musicThere can be as many or as few variations as possibleIn each variation the main theme should be recognisable but each one needs to be different from each other. Composers can add notes, remove notes, change the metre, add a counter melody, change the tempo or the type of accompaniment to create variations on a main theme. Ground Bass is a continuous set of variations with no pausesThe main accompaniment in ground bass is an ostinato in the bass part, which is referred to as the basso ostinato with more complex melodic and harmonic parts being added over the top throughout the pieceThere are two types of ground bass used in baroque dance called the chaconne and passacaglia, which are slow in tempo and have a stately feel to themSequencing is repetition of the melodic phrase at different pitches Imitation is repeating the phrase with slight changes**Students will know how….**To add notes to a main theme to create a variationTo remove notes from a main theme to create a variationTo change the metre of a main theme to create a variationTo add a counter melody to a main theme to create a variationTo change the tempo of a main theme to create a variationTo sequence a melodic phraseTo create imitation using a melodic phrase | See Vocab List Below | **Students will already know that………**Variation is a term used in music where a melody or piece of music changes during the compositional processThe addition of notes to a main theme is referred to as augmentationThe removal of notes from a main theme is called diminutionMetre refers to the time signature or amount of beats in each barTempo refers to the speed of music Ostinato is the term used for a repeated musical pattern Melodic inversion is turning the tune upside downRetrograde is playing the tune backwards**Students will already know how to……….**To create a melodic inversion from a given phraseTo make a given melodic phrase retrogradeCreate an ostinato from a given set of notes | Questions based on intended KnowledgeRetrieval Based on prior knowledge |
| **Lesson: 1-1-3 Ornaments in Baroque Music** | **Students will know that….**Ornaments are short extra notes that liven up the main melodyBaroque composers used them a lot in their music A trill is two notes that quickly go back and forth over each otherA trill starts on the note above the written one on the staveIf the note above the written note is not part of the key of the music there will be a flat or sharp symbol written next to the trill symbol on the notationIn classical music a trill is different, in that it starts on the written note and then goes to the note above and repeatsAn appoggiatura is an extra note in a chordThe appoggiatura starts on a note that clashes with the chord and then moves to a note that belongs in the chord – the term for this is a resolutionThe starting note of the appoggiatura and the note it resolves to are either a tone or semi-tone apart An acciaccatura is where an extra note is played for a minimal amount of time before another noteAcciaccatura means crushing inA mordent is similar to a trill but it ends on the written note on the stave, which is played for a little longer than a trill noteThe two most common mordents are the upper mordant, which the note after the written one goes up in pitch and the lower mordent which the note after the written one goes down in pitchTurns are where a note is written but the performer plays the note above first, then the written note, followed by the note below and then ends back on the written noteAn inverted turn is where the note below the written note is played first, then the written note, then the note above the written note and then the written note**Students will know how….**To recognise the notation for trill, appoggiatura, acciaccatura, upper mordent, lower mordent, turn and inverted turnStudents will be able to perform trill, appoggiatura, accuaccatura, upper mordent, lower mordent, turn and inverted turn on the keyboard, piano and/or other instrument  | See Vocab List Below | **Prior Knowledge****Students will already know that………**A tone is the distance between two notes where there is a note in the middleA semi-tone is the distance between two notes where there is no note in the middleThe term for the distance between two notes is called an intervalThe term ornament is used to explain the decoration of a melody**Students will already know how to………**.Read basic notes on the treble clef and bass clef staves | Questions based on intended KnowledgeRetrieval Based on prior knowledge |
| **Lesson: 1-1-4 Choral Music**  | **Students will know that….**Choral music is music that is written specifically for choirsChoral music has been around for over 600 yearsThe earliest choral music dates back to the 14th century during the medieval periodMost choral music in the Renaissance and Baroque periods was classed as Sacred Music and was ung a cappellaMasses were sung in Catholic churches and were part of the church serviceA requiem was a mass for the deadOratorios are bible stories set to music , they are sacred pieces of music that are made up from choir sections and solo sectionsSecular choral music is mostly found in choruses in operasThe chorus in operas will often emphasize the important sections of the storyBaroque choirs were originally all male and often only had one singer per partThe four voices in a baroque choir were treble (boy soprano), countertenor or alto (high pitched voice also known as falsetto), tenor (high male voice) and bass (low male voice).Choirs and choral music grew in popularity, so much so by the Victorian era, choirs were huge, often totalling 100 members The popularity amongst composers to write music for chamber choirs and orchestras came as a reaction against the massive choirs in the Victorian era**Students will know how….**To identify the different singers included in modern and baroque choirs and choral musicTo distinguish between music that is accompanied and unaccompaniedTo identify choral music that is from the Renaissance, baroque and Victorian eras based on the different singers, amount of singers and the musical features that are being used To perform simple harmonised vocal parts as a group | See Vocab List Below | **Students will know how….**To identify the different singers included in modern and baroque choirs and choral musicTo distinguish between music that is accompanied and unaccompaniedTo identify choral music that is from the Renaissance, baroque and Victorian eras based on the different singers, amount of singers and the musical features that are being used To perform simple harmonised vocal parts as a group**Prior Knowledge****Students will already know that………**Choir is the term for a group of singers, singing different parts The Baroque period was the main style of western music from 1600 – 1750The Renaissance period was the main style of western music from 1450 – 1600The Medieval period was the main style of western music from 400 - 1450That SATB refers to the different pitches of voices within a choirA cappella is the term used for music that is sung with no instrumental accompanimentSacred Music is music of the church which was written and performed for the purpose of worshipSecular Music is folk music or music of the people, performed and listened to for enjoyment and entertainmentThe Victorian era is not a musical eraModern choirs are now often mixed sexChamber is a term affixed to choirs and orchestras that are smallUnison means singing the same lines as each otherHarmony means singing different notes at the same time**Students will already know how to……….**Identify mixed sex and single sex choirs due to the types of voice usedIdentify music that is secular and sacredPerform single line vocal parts as individualsPerform in unison | Questions based on intended KnowledgeRetrieval Based on prior knowledge |
| **Lesson: 1-1-5 Operas and Oratorios** | **Students will know that….**Operas are and oratorios are large scale vocal work made up of solo and chorus sections Operas are secular music Oratorios are sacred musicThe themes in operas can be very serious and dramatic and others can be comedic Operas have five different styles or classificationsGrand Opera – serious, set entirely to music, known as sung-throughOpera Seria – Formal, serious opera, often mythological themesOpera Buffa – comedic opera with lighter, more everyday themesOpera Comique – similar to opera buffa but contains some spoken dialogueOperetta – shorter than proper opera, lighter themesIn Opera there are three types of song Aria – Solo vocal piece backed by the orchestra, used to show emotions of the main characters, usually containing memorable exciting tunes which are challenging for the performers in terms of vocal tone and agilityRecitative – song for a soloist that tells part of the story and moves it along (exposition), often the rhythm of the words is designed to mimic normal speechRecitatives have two further types within their classification:Recitativo secco is a recitative that is unaccompanied (a cappella) or back by simple chords (tirads)Recitativo stromentato also referred to as accompagnato, the same as a recitative but with orchestral accompaniment to heighten the dramatic tension of the wordsChorus – A section within an opera where the whole chorus (or choir) sing together, written for SATBOratorios are religious versions of operasOratorios were used by the church as a promotional tool once they realised that operas were popularOratorios are acted out with no scenery or costumesOratorios contain arias, recitatives and choruses exactly the same as operas**Students will know how….**To identify the different classifications of operasTo distinguish aurally the differences between operas and oratoriosThe parts in a SATB choir are arranged for operas and oratoriosThe themes of operas are divided into different classification dependant on the themes and story content | See Vocab List Below | **Students will already know that………**Operas are plays or stories set to music that have no dialogue and are (in most cases) entirely sungChorus refers to three or more singersSolo refers to one singer Duet refers to two singersA Cappella is music that is sung with no instrumental backingTriads are 3 note chordsSATB refers to Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass as voice classifications due to the pitches that are sung**Students will already know how to……….**Identify A Cappella music from listening examplesDistinguish musical theatre from operas and oratorios due to the inclusion of large amounts of spoken dialogue in pieces of musical theatreDistinguish simple chords (Root, Third, Fifth) from more complex chords 7th, sus4, sus2 from listening examples | Questions based on intended KnowledgeRetrieval Based on prior knowledge |
| **Lesson: 1-1-6 – From Baroque to Classical** | **Students will know that….**Tastes in music moved towards a simpler soundThe classical period of music was from around 1750 to 1820Mozart, Hayden and Beethoven were key composers during this timeClassical music’s development from Baroque didn’t just happen overnight – composers and listeners tastes changed during the Baroque period and instruments became more versatileComposers towards the end of the Baroque period moved away from counterpoint and polyphonic textures and began composing music with homophonic texturesThe use of ornaments reduced in comparison to the frequency that they were used in the Baroque eraComposers started to use more subtle of gradual dynamics, with the inclusion of crescendos and diminuendos in their musicThe piano was invented during the classical period and was a contributing factor to the change in how dynamics were used Forms and structures developed further in the classical periodThe solo concerto became more popular than the concerto grossoThe overture began to be developed from how it was used in the baroque period and was the basis of the Classical SymphonyA new structure known as Sonata form began to be used alongside the forms used in the Baroque period such as binary form, ternary form and theme and variation formThe invention of the piano had a big impact on the performance and compositional styles of the Classical periodWith the invention of the piano varied dynamics became widely used, legato and staccato performance styles could be widely used and the entire range of all the instruments of the orchestra could be played by one instrumentThe real name of the piano is the Pianoforte Playing in a legato style means to play the notes smoothlyPlaying in a staccato style means to play the notes short and detached from each otherCPE Bach and JS Bach both composed for piano and were influential in its increasing popularityOther instruments such as the clarinet were developed and this lead to important changes to the classical orchestra**Students will know how….**The different eras of classical music do not change strictly within the dates outlined, they gradually changed due to the tastes of people and the development and invention of instruments over timeComposers made decisions about what they included in their works as tastes in their listeners changedGradual changes in dynamics were used as a more subtle way of conveying emotionsStructural or Forms were used in both baroque and classical periods but were also developed and changed into new forms that became popularThe advanced technical workings of the piano influenced composers to include varied dynamics, legato and staccato in their works | See Vocab List Below | **Students will already know that………**Classical Music came from Baroque, so it is similar in many ways but there are differences between the twoCounterpoint and polyphonic textures are where there are two (counterpoint) or more (polyphony) melodies with different rhythms taking place at the same timeHomophonic texture is where multiple instruments play lines with the same rhythm, often using different notesOrnaments are musical features such as turns, trills and mordents Terraced dynamics were used in the baroque period Crescendo means to gradually increase in volume Diminuendo means to gradually decrease in volume That the piano is a keyboard based percussion instrumentThe solo concerto is a piece of music written to showcase one instruments capabilities with a small / chamber orchestra accompanimentA Concerto Grosso was a popular form of Orchestral MusicThe concerto grosso was a small group of soloists that played contrasting parts and instruments to the rest of the orchestraThe overture was the beginning section of the operas in the Baroque period, which had three sections, 1st fast, 2nd slow and 3rd fastBinary form is a structure that has two sections A and B, Ternary form has three sections A, B and A and Theme and Variation form is a form that begins with a main melodic idea that is developed in various ways such as retrograde and inversion**Students will already know how to……….**Identify ornaments from audio examples, explain what ornaments are and the musical mechanics behind them and be able to perform simple ornaments either on keyboards or on their chosen instrumentIdentify Crescendos and Diminuendos on a musical scoreExplain verbally what Crescendos and Diminuendos are Be able to perform small examples or compositions which have included crescendos and diminuendosIdentify the different types of orchestral instruments due to the material they are made from / how they are played / how pitches are altered and categorise them by family, string, brass, woodwind percussion Identify the differences between the piano and the harpsichord as the lead keyboard instruments from the classical and baroque periods respectivelyCreate short examples of music in Binary and Ternary form | Questions based on intended KnowledgeRetrieval Based on prior knowledge |
| **Lesson: 1-1-7 The Classical Orchestra** | **Students will know that….**Orchestras increased in size during the classical period as new instruments were developedThe layout or setup for the orchestra became more standardised and represents (closely) how it is still laid out todayDuring the early classical period, like in the baroque period classical composers work for royalty and aristocrats and were paid to write music for official events, church services and entertainment purposesLater in the classical period, society changed. Middle Class people had more money and wanted entertainment, public concert halls were built, where people could go and listen to music for enjoyment Famous Classical composers like Haydn and Mozart worked for patrons, but they also put on concerts in new concert halls By the 1800s, composers could earn lots of money from ticket sales at public concert halls. This gave them more freedom, meaning that they could write music that was suited to the tastes of the concert goers rather than their patrons.Orchestras grew in the classical periodAt the beginning of the classical period, composers wrote for smallish orchestras – mainly strings with horns, flutes and oboes. There would only be two horns and one or possibly two woodwind.As the era continued the woodwind section grew – clarinets were developed during and began to be included in the orchestraMozart was the first composer to write a symphony for clarinetBrass instruments were developed so that they could play more notes in a greater variety of keysThe percussion section grew - timpani became a standard fixture and some orchestras began to use bass drums, snare drums, triangles and cymbalsThe harpsichord was present in early classical works but as the piano and the woodwind sections developed the need for the harmonic filling out that the harpsichord provided was no longer needed so it was no longer employed by classical composersClassical orchestras were string dominantThe string section was the most important section within the classical orchestra resulting in the sound of the classical era being very string dominatedDouble Bass, Cellos and Violas typically had the harmonic content applied to them, they would play the root 3rd and 5th notes of the chords whilst the violins would typically play the melody, sometime chords were extended to include 7ths and suspensions, these notes would typically be played by the 2nd violins with the 1st violins handling the melodyThe wind section as it was developing and began to be included more and more in the classical orchestra also began to fill in the harmonic elements of the works, typically doubling the 2nd violin partsAs the era moved on and developed wind instruments became more independent and began to have solo sections, concertos were written for wind instruments, often with two featuring instruments**Students will know how….**Brass instruments were adapted through the addition of valves to enable them to play more notes in more keysWind instruments were developed, increasing the texture of the orchestra, giving the composers more options when writing both harmonic and melodic partsComposers made an income and how this changed throughout the eraComposers were writing for different types of audiences dependant on the venue or where the money was coming from Identify concertos for different instrumentsBasic string parts were written with the accompaniment being provided by the double bass, cello and viola and the melody being provided by the violin |  | **Students will already know that………**The strings are at the front of the orchestra as they often provide the harmonic or chordal accompaniment and due to their volume being quite quiet in comparison to the brass and percussion instruments need to be placed in this position to be heard , followed by the wind instruments which are central to the conductor behind the strings due to their numbers, volume and frequency of solo sections, the brass are then placed behind the woodwind due to their volume, finally the percussion section sit at the back of a modern orchestra due to their volume.Chords are two or more notes played at the same timeChords with three notes are known as triadsTriads are made up from the root 3rd and 5th notes and these notes can be added to create extended chords such as 7thsHarmony is the term used to describe the chordal accompaniment of a piece of musicMelody is used to describe the main tune**Students will already know how to……….**Identify where each family of instruments is positioned in a modern orchestra To identify where the 3rd and 5th notes of chords are on a keyboard once given the root noteExplain what harmony isExplain what melody isIdentify Baroque music due to the instrumentation included Explain what a concerto is and how it was used in the baroque period | Questions based on intended KnowledgeRetrieval Based on prior knowledge |
| **Lesson: 1-1-8 The Classical Style** | **Students will know that….**Classical melodies have a clear and simple structure Classical music sounds clearer and simpler than music from other periods, due to the fact that melodies are structured in simple two or four bar phrasesOften these phrases are set out as questions and answers with clearly distinctive sections that represent the twoExamples of this are found in Haydn’s Clock Symphony and in the opening of Mozart’s Piano Sonata 16 in C Major, these are four and two bars in length respectivelyClassical textures are mainly the main melody and chordal accompaniment (melody and accompaniment)The accompanying chords can be played either as block chords (all at the notes of the chords at the same time) or as broken chords (each note of the chord is played and let ring out) giving different textures Some classical music has elements of counterpoint and polyphony**Students will know how….**To play block chords and broken chords as an accompaniment pattern | See Vocab List Below | **Students will already know that………**Classical composers wrote music for various different purposes and types of audienceClassical composers utilised forms and structures from the baroque period and others that were developed during the classical eraClassical composers utilised new instruments to give them a wider range of textures or sonorities to work with The classical period was string dominant in terms of instrumentation for the majority of the time it took place The classical period took place between 1720 and 1850Famous classical composers included Bach, Hyden and MozartDiatonic means notes and chords from within the scale or keyTextures are: monophonic – one instrument playing, Homophonic – Multiple instruments playing the same rhythms but different notes, Polyphonic – multiple instruments playing different melodies with different rhythms, melody and accompaniment – one instrument or voice playing the melody with a number of instruments playing the accompaniment. Counterpoint is the interweaving of two or more melodies Tonality of music is either Major, Minor or Atonal**Students will already know how to……….**Create simple melodiesPlay triads within the diatonic chord scale | Questions based on intended KnowledgeRetrieval Based on prior knowledge |
| **Lesson: 1-1-9 Classical Structures** | **Students will know that….**Concertos, Sonatas and symphonies were very popular in the Classical PeriodConcertos are played by a soloist and OrchestraA Concerto is a piece for a soloist and orchestra, the soloist has most of the melody and can really demonstrate their ability on their chosen instrumentThe Orchestra plays some of the melody also and is not always playing the accompaniment A concerto has three movements – quick, slow, quickThere is often a section within a concerto called a cadenza where the orchestra stops playing and the soloist improvises a section to further demonstrate their abilities as an instrumentalistThe most popular concertos during the classical era were written for violin and pianoAs new instruments were developed, composers created concertos for them, including the clarinet and the keyed trumpetSome famous examples of classical concertos include Haydn’s Trumpet Concerto in Eb major and Mozart’s Horn Concerto No.4 in Eb majorA symphony is a massive orchestral works, which can last for over an hour and uses a full orchestra Symphonies have four movements, all of which contrast each otherOne movement from the symphony will be in Sonata Form – this is usually the first movement but can also be the lastExamples of Classical Symphonies include Haydn’s Surprise Symphony and Beethoven’s Eroica SymphonyAn overture is a one-movement piece for orchestraOvertures are written as introductions to larger works like operas and balletsOvertures use ideas, moods and musical themes from the main work to prepare the audience.Classical orchestral suites are another offshoot of ballets and operas**Students will know how….**Concertos are structuredWhat the purpose of a concerto was during the classical periodWhat a Cadenza is and what it’s purpose wasThat new instruments were being developed and included in orchestral works during the classical period, demonstrating that this was the popular music of the time and the development of new technologies had an impact on how music was written and performedSymphonies were structuredOvertures were used as introductions to larger pieces of work | See Vocab List Below | **Students will already know that………**Accompaniment is the music behind the melodyThe melody is the main tune that you can hearAn instrumentalist is the player of the instrumentOrchestral music was written for wealthy people and was the popular music of the timeHaydn, Mozart and Beethoven were classical era composersThe orchestra was increasing in size during the classical periodDifferent music was performed in different venues and this was dependant on the audience that were paying**Students will already know how to………**.Identify the instruments of the classical orchestra from audio sourcesOutline and explain the reasoning behind the layout of the classical orchestraIdentify different contrasting movements in classical and baroque pieces due to their tempo, metre and tonalityIdentify musical conventions used in classical concertos, symphonies and suites such as question and answer phrases, block chords and broken chordsDistinguish between classical and baroque era music dependant on the structures, instruments and durations of sections within structures | Questions based on intended KnowledgeRetrieval Based on prior knowledge |
| **Lesson: 1-1-10 Classical Structures Pt 2** | **Students will know that….**Symphonies, Sonatas and Concertos have a standard structureThe four movements of the symphony each have their own internal structure; first movement – sonata form, second movement ternary or variation form, third movement minuet or scherzo, fourth movement rondo, variation or sonata form.Concertos have three movements, these movements are the same as the first, second and fourth movements of the symphonySonata form has three main sections; exposition, development and recapitulationExposition has a number of contrasting themes within it and ends in a different yet related key to which it started in, relative major/minor, tonic major/minor, dominant major/minorDevelopment keeps the piece/section of the music interesting. It uses sections of the exposition but expands upon them further by changing key, possibly a number of times.Recapitulation brings both the Exposition and development themes together in one final section, ornaments might be added.The composer might add bridges to link the three sections together **Students will know how….**Each movement has its own structure and how to identify each section and describe the structures within each sectionExposition, development and recapitulation from sonata form change within sonata form and how to identify these different sections within sonata form | See Vocab List Below | **Students will already know that………**Ternary form has three sections A, B, AVariation form is where a melody is used and then changed in different ways such as inversion an retrogradeRondo form is a musical structure that has different contrasting sections which always return to a repeating A section Key refers to the set of notes and chords that makes up a piece of music Tonic is the first note/ chord of the keyRelative is the sixth note / chord of the keyDominant is the fifth note / chord of the keyA bridge is a section of music which links different ideas together**Students will already know how to……….**Identify Major and Minor tonalitiesExplain what the tonic key, relative major and minor keys and dominant keys areIdentify standard forms such as binary, ternary and rondo form | Questions based on intended KnowledgeRetrieval Based on prior knowledge |
| **Lesson: 1-1-11 Orchestral Music of Haydn** | **Students will know that….**Franz Joseph Haydn was born in Austria in 1732 and died in 1809He composed over 100 symphonies and many other works, including a number of concertos, string quartets, piano trios, oratorios and operasFor most of his career he was employed as the Kapellmeister (musical director) for the noble Esterhazy family – he composed, conducted and performed music for Prince Esterhazy, who was his patron.Haydn worked for four different princes during his employment. Haydn wrote 12 Symphonies to be performed in LondonOver the course of his symphonies, Haydn helped develop the structure and form used in classical symphonies and beyond the era. Along with Mozart, Hayden helped introduce sonata form as a standard structure.Haydn’s symphonies display a sense of balance through his use of dynamics, phrasing, sequences and harmony. Haydn travelled to London twice in the early 1790s, during each visit he wrote six symphonies, numbers 93 – 104 - These symphonies are often referred to as the London Symphonies. These symphonies were all written for the expanded later classical orchestraSome of Haydn’s London Symphonies have names which describe a particular feature of the music. | See Vocab List Below | **Prior Knowledge****Students will already know that………**Symphonies have four movements and each movement has its own internal structureConcertos are works created for smaller groups of musicians, usually used to highlight an instrument or performers abilities / technical proficiency A quartet is a group of four musiciansA trio is a group of three musiciansOratorios are religious stories set to music, staged with no sets or costumes and sometimes included dialogueOperas were stories of varying topics set to music with no dialogue, staged on sets with costumesSonata form has three parts to it, exposition, development and recapitulation Composers throughout the classical period were employed by wealth people from the social elite to write, conduct and perform for them and that these people are often referred to as patrons.Dynamics refers to the loudness and quietness of music.Phrases are a term used to identify sections of music that are within a larger work but can be taken away from that larger work and still identifiable on their own.Sequences are melodic ideas within music that are repeated at different octaves within the same section.Harmony is a term that is used to describe the accompanying chords and / or additional melodic lines that perform the same rhythm but contain different notes in a homophonic textureThe orchestra expanded throughout the classical period and by the later part of the era resembled most of what we associate with a classical orchestra today.  | Questions based on intended KnowledgeRetrieval Based on prior knowledge |

**AQA GCSE Music – Elements Vocabulary**

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| **Rhythm and Metre** |
| **Word** | **Meaning**  |
| Rhythm | is the way different lengths of sound are combined to produce patterns. |
| Metre | is a regular pattern of beats indicated by a time signature. |
| Pulse | is the beat of the music. It’s what you tap your feet to! The rhythms can vary the pulse or beat will be steady (like your pulse – hopefully!) |
| Tempo | is the speed of the music, and in particular the speed the pulse of the music is beating. |
| Accelerando | to get faster. |
| Rallentando(Rall.)/Ritardando(Rit.) | Slowing down the tempo. |
| Rubato | flexible tempo |
| Simple time | each beat is divided into two equal parts. |
| Compound time | each beat is divided into 3 equal parts. |
| Triplet | is 3 notes (or rests), all the same length, squeezed into the time of two. |
| Syncopation | when the weak (off beats) beats of the bar are accented.  |
| Regular metre | a time signature where all the beats are the same length.  |
| Irregular metre | a time signature where the beats are grouped together unevenly (5 or 7 beats per bar). Will have a lopsided feel and may not sound western. |
| Free metre | Where the music has no definite pulse or metre. |
| Drum fill | short drum solo in between sections of a piece.  |

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|  **Harmony and Tonality** |
| **Tonality** |
| Tonality | the key of the music. The piece will be built mainly from a particular scale. The tonality can be: |
| Major | a happy uplifting sound (play C-C to get used to the sound) |
| Minor | a sad, more serious sound (play A-A, replacing the G with a G# to get used to the sound) |
| Tonal | will have a sense of key/tonal centre. |
| Atonal | music with no sense of fixed tonality/key. May sound rather ‘random’. |
| Pentatonic | a five note scale. Often used in Chinese, African and Celtic Folk melodies |
| Modal | came before scales. E.g. play D-D on the white notes-this is the Dorian mode. Often used in early music, folk and jazz. |
| Whole tone | a scale made up of only whole tones. (Sounds quite mysterious – remember The Sea Music project from Year 8.) C, D, E, F#, G#, A# |
| **Harmony** |
| Harmony | two or more notes of different pitch create harmony. |
| Chromatic | scale made up of semitones (smallest interval e.g. C-C#). |
| Diatonic | harmony uses only the notes that belong to the major or minor keys. |
| Consonance | music/harmonies that sound nice (consonant). |
| Dissonance | clashing music/harmonies (dissonant). |
| Discords | harsh, dissonant sounding combination of notes. |
| Close harmony | where the notes are close together within the separate parts e.g. Barber shop singing |
| Drone | long held note, usually in the bass. Often 2 notes held together. Used a lot in Indian music. |
| Modulation  | to change key/tonality. For example if the piece is in the key of C major you could modulate to the key of G major or A minor... It’s a good way of developing a piece of music. Stevie Wonder uses loads of modulation in his songs. Listen to ‘Golden Lady’ on you tube. |
| Tierce de Picardie | when a piece in a minor key finishes with a major chord |
| Cadences | a cadence is formed by the two chords that come at the end of a musical phrase:Perfect cadence V-I. Sounds final and complete.Plagal cadence IV-I. Also sounds complete, but not as strong. Used for the “Amen” at the end of hymns.Imperfect cadence I -V. Unfinished feel to the music.Interrupted cadence V-VI. Your ears expect it to go to the tonic as in a perfect cadence, but instead it goes to the VI chord – so it is the surprise cadence! |

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| **Texture and Melody** |
| **Melody** |
| Pitch | how high or low the note is. |
| Interval | the gap in pitch between two notes. |
| Scale | a group of notes played in ascending or descending order. |
| Arpeggio  | playing the notes of a chord one by one |
| Conjunct | melodies move mainly by step (next door notes like C-D) and sound smooth. |
| Disjunct | melodies use a lot of leaps (bigger intervals) rather than step movement. They will sound spiky and are much harder to sing! |
| Triadic | melodies that use the notes from a triad (3 note chord). E.g. a melody using C’s, E’s and G’s would be triadic as those are notes from the chord of C. |
| Scalic | melodies are melodies that follow the order of a particular scale. Similar to conjunct melodies except that a scalic melody can only move up or down to the next note of the scale, whereas a conjunct melody can have a few little jumps. |
| Pentatonic scale | a five note scale. Often used in Chinese, African & Celtic Folk melodies. |
| Whole tone scale | a scale made up of only whole tones. (Sounds quite mysterious – remember The Sea Music project from Year 8.) |
| Chromatic scale | scale made up of semitones (smallest interval e.g. C-C#). |
| Augmentation | doubling the note values/lengths of the original tune |
| Diminution | halving the note values/lengths of the original tune |
| Modes | came before scales. E.g. play D-D on the white notes-this is the Dorian mode. Often used in early music, folk and jazz. |
| Passing notes | are the notes in between the notes of the harmony. So if the accompanying chord was C, the notes not in the chord (D, F, A, B) would be the passing notes. You need passing notes to make a melody sound smooth otherwise it would just be a triadic melody. |
| Blue notes | the flattened notes in a Blues Scale. Often slide up or down to these notes. They make a piece sound ‘bluesy’! |
| Sequence | when a tune is repeated a step higher (ascending sequence) or a step lower (descending sequence). |
| Glissando/Portamento | a slide between 2 notes. (instruments like piano or harp would play all the notes in between the 2 notes really fast by sliding the fingers over the notes really quickly.) |
| Pitch bend | bending the note on a guitar or any string instrument/voice or keyboard/synthesizer. |
| Ornamentation | decorating the melody with ornaments such as trills (2 adjacent notes played rapidly). |
| Mordents | (upper and lower) – 3 notes starting and ending on the same note with the middle note either a step higher or lower. |
| Ostinato / Riff  | a repeated rhythm or tune. (Both words mean the same, but riff tends to be used in a pop context.) |
| Phrase | a musical sentence (where you’d naturally take a breath). Often 2, 4 or 8 bars long. Indicated by a curved line above the stave. |
| Articulation | how to play the notes:Staccato ( ) short, detached notes.Legato -smooth. Indicated by a slur ( )Accent ( ) notes played with more force. |
| Improvisation | when a player makes the music up on the spot. In jazz/blues/pop players will often improvise a solo – commonly on a guitar/sax/trumpet/keyboard. |
| **Texture** |
| Monophonic | one single melody line. No harmonies, but it may be played/sung by more than one instrument/voice. |
| Unison | When everyone sings/plays one part together e.g. when we all sing Happy Birthday we are singing in unison (therefore, unison is monophonic). |
| Octaves | If the instruments/voices are an octave apart this is called being in OCTAVES. To be in unison the notes must be at the same pitch. |
| Homophonic | a texture where all parts (melody and accompaniment) move in the same (more or less) rhythm creating a chordal effect. The accompaniment is supporting a clear melody. |
| Broken Chords | Playing the notes of the chord separately, one after the other. Broken Chords provide a more flowing accompaniment than when they are played as block chords. |
| Polyphonic / Contrapuntal | A texture where 2 or more equally important melodies interweave (weave in and out of each other). |
| Imitation | a phrase is repeated (imitated – so not necessarily exactly the same!). Could be one instrument/voice imitating itself, or 2 or more imitating each other. |
| Canon | is a particular type of imitation. It’s like a round (‘London’s Burning’), where the imitating part repeats the entire melody and not just a few motes of it. |
| Antiphonal | stereo effect as a musical phrase is passed from one group of performers to another. E.g. like two choirs singing alternate phrases standing in different places in a church. A lot of early religious vocal music was antiphonal. |

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| **Timbre and Dynamics** |
| **Dynamics (how loud or quiet the music is)** |
| Fortissimo (ff) | very loud |
| Forte (f) | Loud |
| Mezzo Forte (mf) | quite loud |
| Mezzo piano (mp) | quite quiet |
| Piano (p) | Quiet |
| Pianissimo (pp) | very quiet |
| Crescendo ( ) | getting louder |
| Decrescendo / Diminuendo ( >) | getting quieter |
| Sforzando (sf) | suddenly very loud |
| **Timbre (the type of sound an instrument makes)** |
| Vocals – The use of voices. | Soprano voice – A high pitched female voice.Tenor voice – A high male voice.Alto voice – A low female voice.Bass voice – A low male voice.Countertenor - a male alto achieved using a falsetto voiceFalsetto – ‘false voice’ technique where male singers can sing higher using a softer voice.Vibrato – A slight regular wavering of a pitch used by singers and instrument players to add warmth and interest to the note. |
| Instrumental Music | Music played by instruments only. (No singing!) |
| Instrumental family | String family, Woodwind family, Percussion family, Brass family. |
| Muted (Con sordino) | To deaden/quieten the sound. Brass players put mutes in the bell of the instrument to do this. |
| Vibrato | See above |
| String instruments can be played: | Con arco (Arco) ¬– with a bowPizzicato (pizz)– plucked with the fingerDouble stopping – when 2 strings are played at onceTremelo/tremolando – literally means ‘trembling’. Rapid up & down movements of the bow on the strings. Good for building suspense etc. |
| Technology | Use of technology in music |
| Reverb | this is when the sounds of an instrument last longer, imitating the sound of the instrument reflecting against walls, floors and ceilings. |
| Distortion | Usually used in rock, this is when an instrument is forced to sound ‘aggressive.’ |
| Chorus | This is when a voice or instrument is multiplied electronically, so it sounds like many |
| Multitracking | A recording technique where different sounds/instruments are recorded seperatly and played back together e.g. Logic |
| Compression | Used mostly as a recording technique, this is where the quietest sounds are boosted and the loudest are lowered, so the recording is evened out. E.g. drums. |
| Vocoder | Device used to electronically combine a human voice with a musical instrument |
| Sequence | Electronic device or computer program that is used to record, edit and play back music data using MIDI |
| Panning | Sound is electronically moved across from one speaker to another, or is separated into different speakers |

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| **Structure and Form** |
| **How the music is arranged and ordered. The plan of the music.** |
| Binary | Two sections of roughly equal length First section (A) is then answered by the second section (B)Each section is usually repeated |
| Ternary | Built up in three sections: A, B, A Section B contains a contrast in some way to Section A. The repeat of Section A can be exactly the same as the first time or it may have added detail to make it more interesting |
| Call and Response | A musical phrase is sung by one person or musician and is followed by a responding phrase by one person or a group of musicians. Common in traditional African Music and African-American music like Gospel Think ‘Oh happy days’ |
| Rondo | A main theme (A) keeps on returning between contrasting sections Would have the structure A, B, A, C, A, D, A and so on The contrasting sections are called episodes Rondo is an example of a multi-sectional form as it has more forms than binary or ternary A composer may change the repeats in some way each time and other sections may be repeated Therefore this would still count as a Rondo: A, B, A, C, A, B, A as it has returned to A between each episode |
| Theme and Variations | Involves starting a piece with a main theme which is then repeated several times, but changing or ‘varying’ each time May be changed in tempo, style, instruments, rhythm, anything But the main theme is usually in binary or ternary form and is often very  memorable |
| Arch-Shape | This form is completely symmetricalThe plan of the music resembles an arch; A, B, C, B, A |
| Cyclic Form | Constant repetition of a fixed number of beats or melodic patternDuring each cycle these patterns can be repeated and developed through improvisation, or changes in texture or dynamics Common in Africa, India, and Asia |
| Popular Song Forms | Be able to recognise verse, chorus, bridge Some may also involve Intro and Outro, Fills and Middle 8s |
| Ballad | A common form of pop music; often romantic it is a song that tells a story. |
| Ground Bass | A melody in the bass (the lowest part) that is repeated through out the musicHarmony and Melody may keep changing around the ground bassMay be known as a Riff in popular music |
| Continuo/Basso Continuo | The Baroque orchestra also used a ‘continuo’ part beneath these instruments – a bass instrument (cello or bassoon usually) and harpsichord or organ - to fill out the harmonies. This would be the equivalent today of bass guitar and keyboard/guitar in the group – it provided the backdrop to the rest of the music |
| Pedal note | a sustained (held) or repeated note, usually in the bass. The harmony on top of a pedal note must change while the pedal note stays the same or it is not a pedal note. It may be a Tonic pedal or a Dominant pedal note. |
| Fugue | a polyphonic piece where each part enters with the same tune (at different pitches) and develops each one independently. It is similar to a canon but more complex with modulations, a development section and an ‘exposition’ where the opening section returns. |
| Concerto | A piece of classical music for a soloist accompanied by an orchestra. Usually has 3 movements (fast – slow – fast). |
| Concerto Grosso | In the Baroque times you could also get a Concerto Grosso which meant that in this case there were a small group of soloists rather than just one |
| Strophic | When the same tune is repeated throughout for each verse. Think hymn tunes or Adele’s ‘Make you feel my love’ and Queen’s Bohemian Rhapsody |
| Through-Composed | Opposite of Strophic. When new music occurs for each verse, changing to reflect different moods or situations described in the lyrics |
| Aria | A solo singer sings a melody with orchestral accompaniment. Found frequently through operas |