

Knowledge Organiser: Music. Topic 1 Evolution

KS2



Performance/ Listening Skills:

Label a few notes in traditional notation and learn part of the melody of Do Re Mi from The Sound of Music.

Play glockenspiels following traditional notation.

Perform Rapping rhythms.

Compose rhythm piece.

Vocabulary:

- ♪ Pitch
- ♪ Notation
- ♪ Stave
- ♪ Note values - semibreve, dotted minim, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver.

Semibreve	4 beats	
Dotted minim	3 beats	
Minim	2 beats	
Crotchet	1 beat	
Quaver	$\frac{1}{2}$ beat ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$)	
Semiquaver	$\frac{1}{4}$ beat ($\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$)	

Important People:

♪ Guido d'Arezzo

Born 900AD in Arezzo, Italy.

As a boy, he came up with the idea of writing down the sounds of songs instead of memorising them all. His choir master didn't like the idea.

Guido went to live with the Benedictine monks in Pomposa. He convinced them that writing music down would help more people to learn songs. Gradually, Guido began to build his musical system. He returned to Arezzo and became the master of the children's choir and taught them to read music. He used his hand to represent the 5 lines of the musical stave and so musical notation was invented. Guido used the do - re - mi - fa - sol - la syllables from parts of his poem that he set to music to represent the different pitches.

Treble clef Pitch (for high notes)

