

Music Knowledge Organiser

Year Group: 6 Half-Term: Summer Topic: Blues Song-writing



GREAT MOOR JUNIOR SCHOOL

"Learning Together"

Respect, Kindness, Tolerance,
Responsibility, Co-operation



Key Knowledge

Blues music is often sad and emotional.

Blues is a type of American music that became popular in the early 1900s.

The blues developed from the folk music of Black people in the American South. That music included songs that were sang while working in the fields during the time of slavery.

Its main features are the 12-bar blues and the blues scale.

Improvisation is a key feature of Blues - making up music as it is played or performed.

BB King, Muddy Waters, Bessie Smith, Etta James and Robert Johnson are some of the most famous Blues Artists.

Blues singers sing the first part of a line of music. The instruments then repeat or answer the part the singer sang.

Key Vocabulary

Chord	Two or more notes that are played at the same time and work in harmony.
Scale	Any set of musical notes which are in order of their pitch.
Blues Scale	A set of notes used to play a melody over a 12-bar blues.
Bent Notes	A musical note that varies in pitch usually going up slightly at the end.
Flat b	Notes that are played 'flat' rather than at a natural pitch.
Sharp #	Notes that are played 'sharp' rather than at a natural pitch



BB King

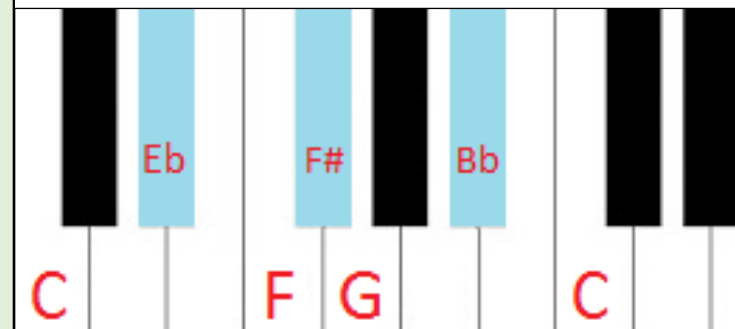
Possible Experiences

- Listen to a range of blues music
- Write lyrics based on personal experiences
- Use keyboard chord generator function and ukuleles to accompany blues songs

Instruments



C Blues Scale



12-Bar Blues Chord Sequence

1 CCCC	2 CCCC	3 CCCC	4 CCCC
5 FFFF	6 FFFF	7 CCCC	8 CCCC
9 GGGG	10 FFFF	11 CCCC	12 CCCC

Music Knowledge Organiser

Year Group: 6 Half-Term: Summer Topic: British Music



GREAT MOOR JUNIOR SCHOOL

“Learning Together”

Respect, Kindness, Tolerance,
Responsibility, Co-operation



Key Knowledge

British pop music emerged in the 1950s. It was a style of music which was seen as an alternative to American rock 'n' roll.

British invasion - The cultural phenomenon in the 1960s when British music acts like The Kinks and The Beatles became popular in the USA.

1990s - Boy bands and girl groups such as Take That and The Spice Girls dominated the singles charts with a dance pop sound.

1990s - Britpop - indie bands like Oasis, Blur and Pulp became popular in mainstream music, leading to the success of similar bands such as Coldplay and Snow Patrol.

Some of the most successful artists include singer-songwriters who cover a variety of pop styles such as Ed Sheeran, Adele, James Blunt and Amy Winehouse.

Key Vocabulary

Dynamics	The loudness of the sounds, which generally changes, sometimes dramatically, throughout most pieces of music
Structure	The way sounds are organised within a composition, e.g. sounds could be organised with a beginning, middle and end.
Riff	A succession of notes played on guitar to create the main melody of a song.
Pentatonic Scale	A series of five notes often made by using all the black notes of a keyboard, although it can sometimes be made using white notes, e.g. C D E G A. A pentatonic scale can centre around the cuckoo notes (minor third), e.g. C D E G A, and can be learned by extending the range from the minor third E G and adding A, then D, then C.
Pulse	A constant regular beat that can be felt throughout much music - like a heartbeat that brings the music to life. The speed of the beat is related to the tempo of the music.

Songs to listen to:

The Beatles - Can't Buy Me Love, Yesterday, Yellow Submarine, Let It Be

The Rolling Stones - You Can't Always Get What You Want, Jumping Jack Flash

Oasis - Don't look Back In Anger, Rock n Roll Star
Blossoms - Charlemagne, The Keeper

Amy Winehouse - Valerie,

Adele - Rolling In The Deep, Someone Like You

Coldplay - Fix You, The Scientist



Chrome Music Lab



the Rolling Stones



Artists to look at - The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, Oasis, Blossoms.

Possible experiences:

- Song-writer visit
- Playing as a class band
- Researching British Music History
- Using Chrome Music Lab to compose riffs

Music Knowledge Organiser

Year Group: 6 Half-Term: Summer Topic: Performance



GREAT MOOR JUNIOR SCHOOL

"Learning Together"

*Respect, Kindness, Tolerance,
Responsibility, Co-operation*



Key Knowledge

The voice, like any muscle, needs a good warm up to perform at its best.

The voice is split into three parts: head voice, chest voice and mixed voice.

Head voice - one of the high registers of the voice.

Chest voice - the lowest register of the voice.

Mixed voice - when you combine your head voice and chest voice to create an even singing tone from the bottom to the top of your voice.

Key singing techniques - lip trills, sirens, scales and arpeggios.

Key Vocabulary

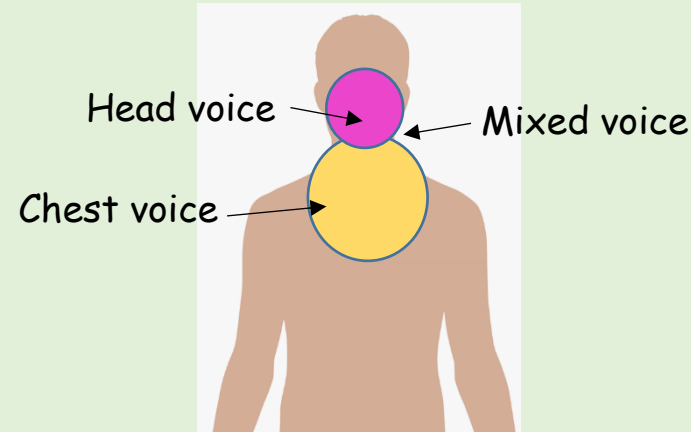
Diaphragm	Dome-shaped muscle helps you breathe and separates the lungs from your stomach and intestines
Posture	Hands should be relaxed and still at the sides. Knees should be flexibly loose, and never locked. Feet should be slightly apart, one slightly in front of the other.
Dynamics	The practice of controlling vocal volume, impact and effect.
Unison	Singing together, at the same time and at the same musical pitch.
A Capella	Singing without backing music or accompaniment.
Projection	Enabling volume in the voice for the benefit of the listener and relates mainly to live performance - linked to dynamics.



PINK!

Stage presence:

Looking confident and authentic; engaging the audience whilst you perform.



Artists to look at -

Billie Eilish, Freddie Mercury, The Beatles, Beyoncé, Bruno Mars