

Key Content

talk about the music and how it makes you feel using musical language to describe it	name and compare other songs that have the same style talking about what stands out musically in each of them	listen to each other and be aware of where you fit into the group	sing with an awareness of being 'in tune'
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Key Vocabulary		Unit Knowledge	Musical Knowledge
Blues	Blues is a music genre and musical form which originated in the Deep South of the United States around the 1860s by African-Americans.	Jazz is an original style of American Music. It is a unique blend of many styles of music including gospel music, brass bands, African music, blues, and Spanish music. Jazz incorporates musical notes that are "bent" to create emotion in the music. Jazz bands can be unique in that they create rhythm from a wide variety of instruments. The rhythms can shift and change throughout the song. Jazz was invented by African-American musicians in New Orleans, Louisiana in the late 1800s. The music became more popular in the 1900s and took the country by storm in the 1920s. In the 1920s, the centre for jazz moved from New Orleans to Chicago and New York City. Jazz continued to change and evolve over time. Many new forms of music came from jazz. In the 1930s, swing music was popular. It was played by large big bands and people liked to dance to it. In the 1940s, a more complex instrumental based version of jazz called "bebop" developed. Later, jazz influenced new styles such as funk, rock and roll, and hip hop.	Pulse is the regular heartbeat of the music; its steady beat.
Jazz	Jazz is a music genre that originated in the African-American communities of New Orleans, Louisiana in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with its roots in blues and ragtime.		Rhythm is the long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.
Improvisation	the art of playing an instrument (or singing) in which the musician or musicians make up the music as they play.		Pitch is the high and low sounds.
Melody	a series of different tones, or sounds, in a piece of music. The notes are played or sung one after another to make up a song.		Tempo is the speed of the music; fast or slow or in-between.
Riff	A short repeated phrase, often played on a lead instrument such as guitar, piano or saxophone.		Dynamics – how loud or quiet the music is.
			Structure – every piece of music has a structure e.g. an introduction, verse and chorus ending.

