

Year 8 Autumn1 Music Knowledge Organiser	
Key Vocabulary	Flash cards
<p>Melody and accompaniment –the singer is accompanied by an instrument</p> <p>Polyphonic -more than one melody is played at the same time</p> <p>Texture -how different musical elements are combined. Described in terms of thick or thin</p> <p>Dissonance -creates tension in music. When notes are not in harmony.</p> <p>Melody -combination of rhythm and pitch. –The tune!</p> <p>Conjunct -Notes of the melody are close together</p> <p>Disjunct -Notes of the melody have big jumps</p> <p>Triad -A chord made of three notes</p> <p>Major -Happy/bright tonality</p> <p>Minor -Sad/dark tonality</p> <p>Accent -when a note or beat is emphasised</p>	
Spirituals	Highlighting, bullet points.
<p>A genre of Christian music associated with African Americans.</p> <p>Themes include Biblical stories, slavery, hope, work and plantations.</p> <p>Spirituals were the foundation of many genres of music including the Blues, Jazz and Rock and Roll.</p> <p>As the songs were sung when working they are originally unaccompanied. Spirituals make use of vocal harmonies and explore the varied use and sounds of the voice.</p> <p>Spirituals often have a Call and Response structure. This reflects the working environment and encouraged the workers in unity. There are some hidden messages and ‘codes’ in many spirituals which only the African Americans could understand. Sorrow Songs were more melancholic in style and had a much slower pace. These link with the Blues genre. Jubilee Songs and Freedom Songs were more uplifting and hopeful in style. Often with a faster tempo and louder dynamic. They told stories of the future freedom slaves hope for. After the abolition of the slave trade, Jubilee Songs became a foundation for Gospel Music in churches and became more jubilant with the addition of percussive sounds; clapping, stomping and use of instruments such as the tambourine, drums and cymbals.</p>	
Spirituals	Repetition, chunking
<p>Swing Low, Sweet Chariot by Wallace Willis</p> <p>Originates in early African American spiritual tradition.</p> <p>Date of composition is unknown.</p> <p>Based on the Biblical story of Elijah.</p> <p>Song of hope of new life after death.</p> <p>Includes features of call and response.</p> <p>(4) B.B. King - Swing Low Sweet Chariot (1959) - YouTube</p>	<p>Roll, Jordan, Roll by Issac Watts</p> <p>Developed from a song called, ‘There is a Land of Pure Delight’.</p> <p>Contains a coded message for escape.</p> <p>Became a staple song that influenced many Blues and Gospel compositions.</p> <p>The lyrics have an AA, BB rhyme scheme.</p> <p>(4) Roll, Jordan, Roll - YouTube</p>
Listen to Swing Low Sweet Chariot and Roll, Jordan, Roll. Try to learn some of the lyrics of the songs.	
Blues and Jazz	
<p>Blues</p> <p>Originated in the Deep South. Derived from the African American Spiritual tradition. The Blues has a basis in Jazz, R’n’B (Rhythm and Blues) and Rock and Roll. The sound of the Blues can be identified by call and response patterns, the Blues Scale and specific chord progressions, particularly the 12-bar-blues. The vocal line is of great importance in the Blues, however greater use of instrumentation such as saxophones, guitars, double bass and drums was common.</p>	<p>Jazz</p> <p>Jazz is a musical term that covers an ever-growing set of sub-genres. The origins of ‘Jazz’ music are rooted in the Blues. Jazz became massively popular in the 1920s, deemed ‘The Jazz Age’. Characteristics of Jazz include call and response, complex harmonies and specific chord progressions. Swung rhythms and improvisation define the experimental and ‘freer’ style of Jazz. Greater use of instrumentation including the Double Bass, Trumpets, Clarinets and Saxophones.</p>

Blues

Repetition, mnemonic

The Blues Scale



C E_b F F[#] G B_b C

The blues scale consists of 6 different notes. It is a hexatonic (6 note) scale with added 'blue' notes on the third, fifth and seventh degrees of the scale.

The Twelve Bar Blues Chord Progression

C	C	C	C
F	F	C	C
G	G	C	C

Musicians use the twelve bar blues chord progression as an accompaniment to music using the blues scale. Musicians improvise using the notes of the blues scale whilst the chord progression is played.

Rock and Roll

Mind map

Rock and Roll is a genre of music that originated in America in the 1950s. Rock 'n' Roll has roots in Jazz, Blues, Gospel and other African-American styles of music. Early Rock 'n' Roll typically used a saxophone or piano as the lead instrument. By the end of the 1950s, the guitar held much more prominence. A snare drum is used to provide a dance beat, typically on the 'off' beat.

Classic Rock 'n' Roll used electric guitars (one for rhythm, one as lead guitar), a double bass and drums. The sound of Rock 'n' Roll is iconic and had a major influence on lifestyle and fashion. Both black and white American teenagers enjoyed the music and it therefore had a unifying effect enjoyed by the Civil rights Movement.

Rock and Roll

Picture association

Listen to the following tracks. Identify which instruments are used. Clap along to the beat. Listen for the snare drum on the 'off beat'. Learn the names of the performers and the title of the songs.

Jailhouse Rock by Elvis Presley. Released in September 1957 from a film called 'Jailhouse Rock'.

(1) [Elvis Presley - Jailhouse Rock \(Official Lyric Video\) - YouTube](#)

Tutti Frutti by Little Richard. Released in 1955. Tutti Frutti means 'all fruits' in Italian.

(1) [Little Richard - Tutti Frutti \(1956\) - YouTube](#)