

## Knowledge Organiser

Year: 6

Subject: Music

Unit 6: Classical Music 6

### Overview:

During this sequence of learning, pupils will consolidate the learning that has occurred during the year. All the learning is focused around revisiting songs and musical activities, a context for the History of Music and the beginnings of the Language of Music.

### What should I already know?

### Vocabulary:

#### From Year 5 - Classical Music 5

##### Songs and Styles

- To be able to place the musical periods on a timeline:
  - Early Music - before 1600
  - Baroque - 1600-1750
  - Classical - 1750-1800
  - Romantic - 1820-1900
  - Contemporary - composed close to the present day.
- Know that Classical music is a general term used to describe music which has been written down, usually by one person, using a system of notation first developed in 9th century Europe and still developing to this day.
- Know that Classical music includes a vast spectrum of styles and genres from Medieval Church music through instrumental, vocal, theatre, ballet, opera, symphonic, chamber music and songs.
- Know that Classical music requires a high level of technical skill to perform as well as detailed knowledge of the system of notation (music theory).

##### Appraising

- To be able to appraise music by ask questions.

##### Composing

- To compose a melody using up to five different notes and simple rhythms
- To be able to explain the keynote or home note and the structure of the melody.
- To listen to and reflect upon the developing composition and make musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song.
- To record the composition in any way appropriate that recognises the connection between sound and symbol (e.g., graphic/pictorial notation)

##### Playing

- To correctly play an appropriate musical instrument for the composition with the correct technique
- To learn the instrumental part from memory or using notation.
- To rehearse and perform their part
- To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.
- To lead a rehearsal session.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

#### Songs and Styles

- To revisit Classical music by listening to:
  - L'autrier Pastoure Seoit (The Other Day a Shepherdess Was Sitting) - Traditional - Early Music
  - Armide Overture by Jean-Baptiste Lully - Baroque
  - The Marriage of Figaro: Overture by Mozart - Classical
  - Erlkönig, D.328 Op. 1 Wer reitet so spät by Franz Schubert - Romantic
  - Sonata for Horn in F by Paul Hindemith - 20th century Homelands by Nitin Sawhney - Contemporary

#### Musical periods

Early Music  
(Before the  
17<sup>th</sup> Century)

Baroque  
(approx.  
1600-1750)

Classical  
(approx.  
1750-1800)

Romantic  
(approx.  
1820.1900)

20<sup>th</sup> Century  
(beyond 1900)

From a period in time.

Early music covers everything from around the 14<sup>th</sup> century up to approximately the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, before instruments such as the piano had been invented.

The music is highly decorated and fussy, but written within very strict rules.

Classical music was more relaxed, simple and clean, often a lovely melody with an accompaniment underneath. Music included long symphonies.

Technological advancements allowed the development of new instruments which gave a better pitch range to write for. The orchestra doubled in size.

This period runs in parallel with the development of Popular music.

- To be able to place the musical periods on a timeline:
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  - Baroque - 1600-1750
  - Classical - 1750-1800
  - Romantic - 1820-1900
  - 20<sup>th</sup> Century - 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Century
  - Contemporary - composed **close to the present day**.
- Know that Classical music is a general term used to describe music which has been written down, usually by one person, using a system of notation first developed in 9th century Europe and still developing to this day.
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#### **Appraising**

- To be able to appraise music by asking the following questions
  - What can you hear?
  - How does the music make you feel?
  - How old do you think this music is?
  - Does the music tell a story?
  - Do you like the music (and why?)
  - To be able to place the music on a musical timeline

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