

# Mugginton CE Primary Knowledge Organiser



### Music – Playing an instrument and notation

#### Medieval 1150 – 1400

Instruments used in this era included the flute, recorder and plucked string instruments like the lute. The music was often religious and was written by monks and was usually a chant with one line. Hildegard Von Bingen was a famous composer.

#### Renaissance 1400 - 1600

Instruments used in this era included early brass instruments like slide trumpet, cornet and sackbut. They also used the harpsichord a lot. Major and minor was used for the first time in this era. Thomas Tallis was a famous composer.

#### Baroque 1600 – 1750

The modern orchestra began in this era, the bassoon, oboe and cello were created in this era. Composers started to write more instrumental works rather then mainly choral. The pieces were often complex. George Frederick Handel was a famous composer.

#### Classical 1750 – 1830

The harpsichord was replaced by the piano in this era and the orchestra increased in size, range and power. Different ways of composing began such as a for a quartet and a trio. It had a more simple texture. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a famous composer.

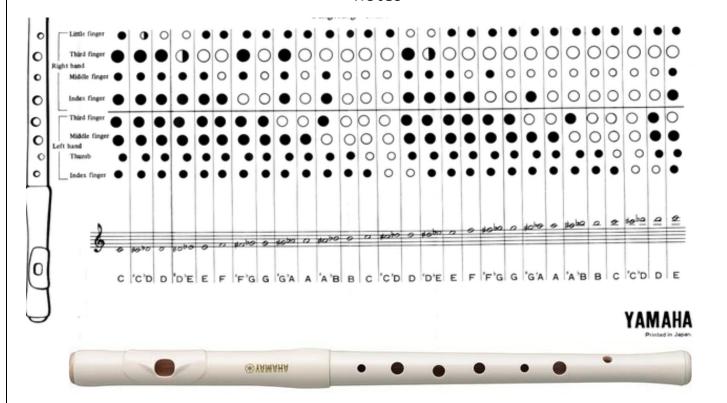
#### Romantic 1830 – 1900

Orchestras got bigger again and composers tried different combinations of instruments more. The music was more expressive and had drama and emotion. Music became something everyone could enjoy as there were public concerts. Frederic Chopin was a famous composer

#### 20<sup>th</sup> Century 1900 – 2000

In this era composers have been pulling away from the rules of music and have experimented with all areas. The music often clashes and is very complex. Igor Stravinsky was a famous composer.

# The finger chart for a fife shows us where to put our fingers to play the different notes



#### **Techniques & Key Vocabulary**

**Dynamics** – How loud or quiet something is

**Texture** – How many layers there are in the music – how many different parts

Pitch - How low or high something is

**Timbre** – What the music sounds like – smooth, spikey

**Tempo** – How fast or slow something is

Notation - The notes in a piece of music

Stave - The 5 lines that the notes are written on

Treble Clef - The sign at the start of a stave

**Composition – Creating music** 

**Fife** – A woodwind instrument created out of metal or plastic

Crotchet - A one-beat note

Minim - A two beat note

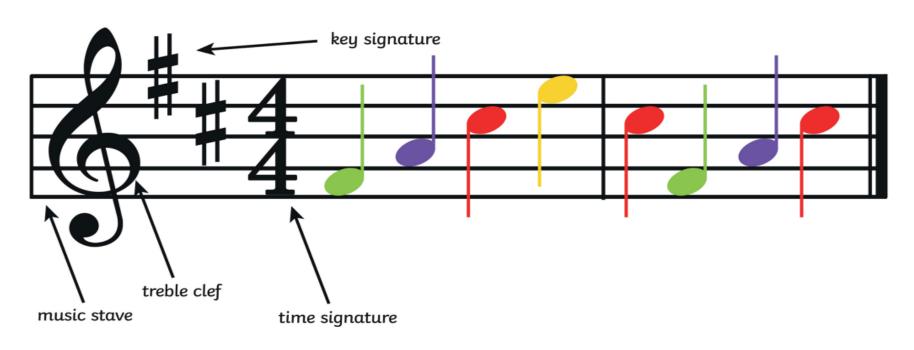
**Woodwind** – The family of instruments which are powered by blowing and usually have a wooden reed

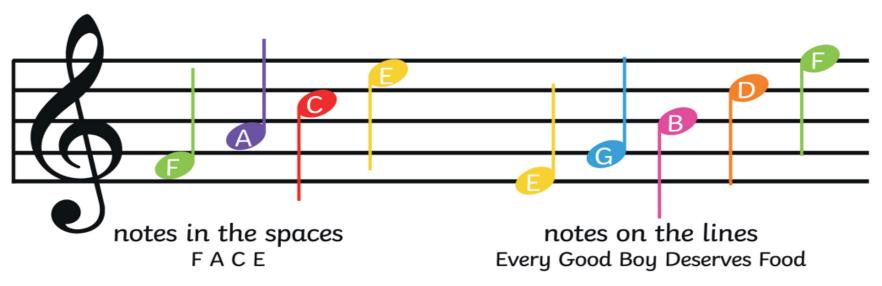
Common time – 4 beats in each bar

**Bar** – The way music is split up by the number of beats

**Semibreve** – A 4 beat note

## **Art & Design – Playing an instrument and notation**





|  | Name:  | Year: | Assessment mark: (1-9) |  |  |
|--|--|-------|------------------------|--|--|
| Assessment Questions: To be completed at the start of the unit and then repeated at the end of the topic |  |       |                        |  |  |
| <ol> <li>What instrument family does the fife belong to?</li> </ol>                                      |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  | Beginning of the Unit  |       | End of the Unit        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
| 2. How many lines are on a stave?  |  |       |                        |  |  |
| ۷.   | Beginning of the Unit  |       | End of the Unit        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
| 3.   | How many beats will be in a bar when the time signature is 4 |       |                        |  |  |
|  | Beginning of the Unit  |       | End of the Unit        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |
|  |  |       |                        |  |  |

| 4. | What is the sign at the start of the stave called?                   |                 |  |  |
|----|--|-----------------|--|--|
|    | Beginning of the Unit  | End of the Unit |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
| 5. | What is the difference between a crotchet and a minim?               |                 |  |  |
|    | Beginning of the Unit  | End of the Unit |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
| 6  | Can you explain how you would play G, A, B, C on a fife or recorder? |                 |  |  |
| 0. | Beginning of the Unit  | End of the Unit |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    |  |                 |  |  |
|    | 1  | 1               |  |  |