

## Music – Playing an instrument and notation

Medieval 1150 – 1400	Renaissance 1400 - 1600	Baroque 1600 – 1750	Classical 1750 – 1830	Romantic 1830 – 1900	20 <sup>th</sup> Century 1900 – 2000
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.	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.	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 than mainly choral. The pieces were often complex. George Frederick Handel was a famous composer.	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.	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	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

The finger chart shows the following finger positions for notes C through E:

- Right hand:** Little finger (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E), Third finger (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E), Middle finger (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E), Index finger (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E).
- Left hand:** Third finger (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E), Middle finger (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E), Thumb (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E), Index finger (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E).

The musical staff shows notes: C, C', D, D', E, E, F, F', G, G', A, A', B, B, C, C', D, D', E, E, F, F', G, G', A, A', B, B, C, C', D, D, E.

### Techniques & Key Vocabulary

<b>Dynamics</b> – How loud or quiet something is
<b>Texture</b> – How many layers there are in the music – how many different parts
<b>Pitch</b> – How low or high something is
<b>Timbre</b> – What the music sounds like – smooth, spikey
<b>Tempo</b> – How fast or slow something is
<b>Notation</b> – The notes in a piece of music
<b>Stave</b> – The 5 lines that the notes are written on
<b>Treble Clef</b> – The sign at the start of a stave
<b>Composition</b> – Creating music
<b>Fife</b> – A woodwind instrument created out of metal or plastic
<b>Crotchet</b> – A one-beat note
<b>Minim</b> – A two beat note
<b>Woodwind</b> – The family of instruments which are powered by blowing and usually have a wooden reed
<b>Common time</b> – 4 beats in each bar
<b>Bar</b> – The way music is split up by the number of beats
<b>Semibreve</b> – A 4 beat note



Art & Design – Playing an instrument and notation

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The staff contains eight quarter notes: F# (green), A (purple), B (red), C# (yellow), D (red), E (green), F# (purple), and G (red). Labels with arrows point to the music stave, treble clef, key signature, and time signature.

A musical staff in treble clef showing the first five lines and spaces. The notes are: F (green) in the first space, A (purple) on the first line, C (red) in the second space, E (yellow) on the second line, G (blue) in the third space, B (pink) on the third line, D (orange) in the fourth space, and F (green) on the fourth line. Labels below the staff identify the notes in the spaces as 'FACE' and the notes on the lines as 'Every Good Boy Deserves Food'.

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

1. What instrument family does the fife belong to?

Beginning of the Unit	End of the Unit

2. How many lines are on a staff?

Beginning of the Unit	End of the Unit

3. How many beats will be in a bar when the time signature is 4/4?

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?

Beginning of the Unit	End of the Unit