Music Year 1 Spring 1

Learning objectives for this topic	Key vocabulary	Useful websites to search for
To experience Blues, Baroque, Latin, Bhangra, folk and funk music.	Blues – from the deep south of America, sad songs with spiritual ballads and chants from the time when people were slaves.	BBC Learning Zone
To listen to and appraise a variety of music. To find the pulse/beat and play a percussion	 Baroque - uses strings and sometimes a trumpet, oboe or bassoon. There is always a harpsichord playing Latin - Percussion instruments are used; congas, claves, bongos, maracas. Many different types of latin music - Salsa, Mambo, Bossa Nova. Latin is up-tempo dance music. Bhangra - Indian dance music with lyrics in Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu. Drums and stringed instruments are used. Folk - comes from anywhere. Usually tells a story. instruments used in Irish folk music are flute, penny whistle, drums, fiddle or violin. These are typical folk instruments Funk - a new form of music which includes gospel, soul and jazz Pulse - the heartbeat of the music 	Blues - BB King Baroque - Handel Latin - Ricky Martin Bhangra - Jai Ho (Dev Patel) Folk - Irish folk - Lord of the Dance (Michael Flatley) Funk - James Brown
instrument in time to the pulse/beat. Identify different speeds of pulse.		
Recognise and respond to steady beats. Perform a rhythmic movement pattern to a		
steady beat.		
Learn to follow a pitch line.		
	Beat - another name for pulse	JAMES BROWN
	Rhythm - a repeated sequence of beats	
	Pitch – how high or low a sound is. This can be on a tuned instrument or with our voice.	
	Percussion – an un-tuned instrument used to accompany music.	