

Year 8 Curriculum Overview Music 2023-24

Year 8 Music – 2 lessons per cycle	Autumn Term 1 (22/23)	Autumn Term 2 (22/23)	Spring Term 1 (22/23)
Unit Title	African Drumming	Blues Music	Salsa
Approximate Number of Lessons	7 Lessons	7 Lessons	6 Lessons
Curriculum Content	<p>This unit introduces the students to African Drumming teaching hand and sound production techniques. Students learn to identify key elements of this style of music through listening and performance tasks.</p> <p>Own group compositions and performances complete the topic.</p> <p>Core knowledge includes cultural background, polyrhythms, syncopation, improvisation and call and response.</p> <p><i>The music of Africa links to the fusion and set work in KS4 GCSE Strand AOS4 Popular Music</i></p>	<p>The students learn about the musical history of the Blues from the slave trade to work songs and early Blues. Students learn to improvise around a Blues scale and play the 12 bar blues.</p> <p>Core knowledge includes cultural context, instrumentation, harmony, vocal techniques, call and response. Further melodic notation with the addition of accidentals.</p> <p><i>Blues Music appears in the KS4 GCSE Strand AOS2 Music for Ensemble.</i></p>	<p>This topic explores the history and development of Salsa music. Students will learn how music developed from a fusion of Cuban Music and Jazz.</p> <p>Students will learn the key musical features and instrumentation used in a typical Salsa song.</p> <p>The practical will include a class performance learning how to play the 'son clave', salsa melodies and bass riffs. Students will also have the opportunity to explore improvisation.</p> <p><i>The music of Salsa links to the fusion in KS4 GCSE Strand AOS4 Popular Music</i></p>
Links to prior learning	The topic builds on prior rhythmic notation skills.	African Drumming Prior melodic notation skills.	Knowledge of Blues & Jazz. Improvisation from African drumming and Indian Music Prior melodic and rhythmic notation.
Cultural Capital Opportunities	Read the article "History of African Rhythms".	Book or YouTube links. Robert Johnson – Crossroad YouTube	As a family, watch the following documentaries: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HtJKDvhA7YM https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-HGVa6pfw40 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VhMHALS_wug You may also like to watch the Salsa Dancing on this clip. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jOtWmGhWp1g Or from some past episodes of Strictly!!!

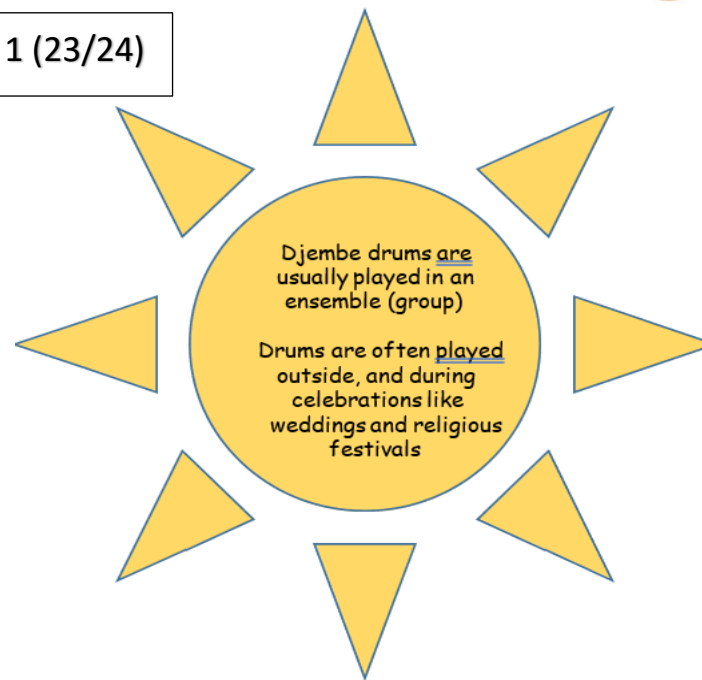
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			https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N2F9NOy-a4M https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0oLjkPM4mHQ
Assessment Focus	African Listening Assessment. Rhythmic Notation 2 Assessment. Group Djembe Performance Assessment	Blues Listening Assessment Melodic Notation 2 Assessment Blues Group Performance Assessment	Salsa Listening Assessment Salsa Performance/Improvisation Assessment World Timbres – Percussion Assessment
Name of Knowledge Organiser	Year 8 African Drumming KO Autumn Term 1	Year 8 Blues Music KO Autumn Term 2	Year 8 Salsa Music KO Spring Term 1

Continued.....

Year 8 Curriculum Overview Music 2023-24

Year 8 Music – 2 lessons per cycle	Spring Term 2 (22/23)	Summer Term 1 (22/23)	Summer Term 2 (22/23)
Unit Title	Reggae	Musical Theatre	Rock and Roll
Approximate Number of Lessons	6 Lessons	6 Lessons	7 Lessons
Curriculum Content	<p>Students are introduced to the cultural context of the Caribbean and Reggae Music. Listening skill are developed to recognised to recognise features of the style and instruments found in Reggae. They will also be introduced to chord notation in this topic.</p> <p>Students will explore the sounds of Reggae through listening tasks and learn to perform simple Reggae back beats, riffs and chords.</p> <p>Groups will then compose a short Reggae song using their voices and a range of instruments.</p> <p><i>The music of Reggae links to the fusion in KS4 GCSE Strand AOS4 Popular Music</i></p>	<p>Students learn about the history of musical theatre from 1920s to the present day. They explore song types, voice types, vocal techniques and types of musical genres and styles.</p> <p>The unit creates opportunity for musical performances on a range of instruments and singing.</p> <p>Mini class performance. <i>Musical Theatre appears in the KS4 GCSE Strand AOS2 Music for Ensemble.</i></p>	<p>In this topic, students will learn about when and how Rock ‘n’ Roll music emerged and some of the key musicians such as Elvis Presley. They will study some of the key musical features that make up Rock ‘n’ Roll music and how repeating Bass Lines are used in Rock ‘n’ Roll.</p> <p>The unit creates opportunity for musical performances on a range of instruments and singing.</p> <p>Revision tasks for EOY Exam.</p> <p><i>Rock and Roll is a strand in Eduqas GCSE Music AOS4 Popular Music.</i></p>
Links to prior learning	African Drumming Skills, Blues and Salsa Context. Composition and Notation Skills	Prior Film Music Timbre	Knowledge of African and Blues Music
Cultural Capital Opportunities	<p>Watch the Roots, Reggae, Rebellion Documentary: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQ1BNJpVS5M&t=75s</p>	<p>Choose a musical to watch on TV, YouTube, video or try to see a live show. The History of Musical Theater - YouTube</p>	<p>Sit down together and enjoy the 2022 film ‘Elvis’ (PG13) or one of the films starring Elvis Presley or any Rock and Roll Artist.</p> <p>The following documentaries are also good. The Story of Rock and Roll Series</p>
Assessment Focus	<p>Reggae Composition Assessment</p> <p>Reggae Listening Assessment</p> <p>Chord Assessment 1</p>	<p>Musical Theatre Listening Task.</p> <p>Timbre Assessment.</p> <p>Solo or Group Performance Assessment.</p>	<p>End of Year Exam</p> <p>Final Performance Assessment.</p>
Name of Knowledge Organiser	Year 8 Reggae Music KO Spring Term 2	Year 8 Musical Theatre KO Summer Term 1	Year 8 Rock and Roll KO Summer Term 2



Djembe drums are usually played in an ensemble (group)

Drums are often played outside, and during celebrations like weddings and religious festivals

Djembe fola – Lead drummer

Call and Response- Djembe fola plays a rhythm and the group respond with a different one

Call and Copy - Djembe fola plays a rhythm and the group copy

Break section – When main rhythm breaks down and something else musical happens!

Ostinato – A repeating musical pattern

Syncopation – A combination of on and off beats so the rhythm works across the beat

Polyrhythms – Lots of rhythms layered on top of each other at the same time

Improvisation- Making something up on the spot!

Instruments



Djun Djun



Djembe



Cowbell



Caxixi



Shekere

Balafon (Like a xylophone)



Kora (like a harp)



Mbira (Thumb piano)



African Music

African singing

- Call & response

A short melody followed by an answering phrase

- A Cappella

Singing without musical accompaniment

- Homophonic texture

Singing together to the same rhythm – in unison or parallel harmony

African Drumming

- Polyrhythm

Many different rhythms played together

- Cross rhythms

Cross beats & shifting the accent over main beats



The 12 Bar Blues Chord Structure

- The 12 Bar Blues Chord Structure uses only **THREE** chords.
- The chords are I, IV and V of a key
- In the key of C the three chords would be:

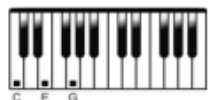
I = C
 IV = F
 V = G
- The diagram below shows that chord pattern for a 12 bar blues in the key of C

Bar 1 C I	Bar 2 C I	Bar 3 C I	Bar 4 C I
Bar 5 F IV	Bar 6 F IV	Bar 7 C I	Bar 8 C I
Bar 9 G V	Bar 10 F IV	Bar 11 C I	Bar 12 C I

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In this unit you will learn about the **origins of blues music**, how to play a **12 bar blues chord sequence** and **compose lyrics and a melody** in the style of a typical **AAB blues song**

C major



F major



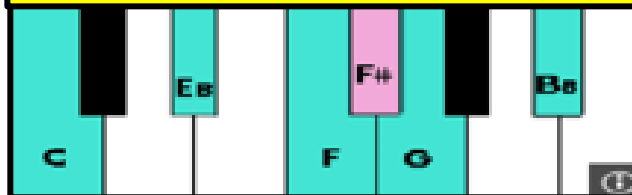
G major



Walking Bass

Walking Bass notation in C major, showing three staves with notes and chords.

The Blues Scale






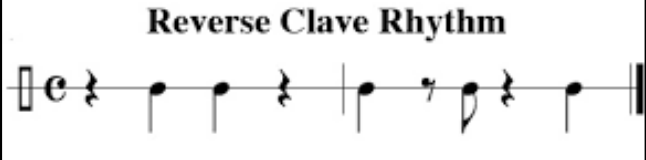



Keywords/Glossary

12 Bar Blues	The structure used in Blues music. There are 3 lines of 4 bars
Blues scale	A selection of notes that are put together to create a 'bluesy' scale. The blues scale is used for the notes during the improvised section
Chords	3 or more notes played together. The chords are played underneath each of the 12 bars. The chords used in Blues are C, F and G
Improvisation	Rule for a chord: play a note – miss a note- play a note-miss a note-play a note Improvisation is where the music is played and 'made up' on the spot. Music that is improvised is not usually written down
Walking Bass	The name for the bassline heard in Blues music. It is usually played at a 'walking' tempo
Call and Response	A performer plays/sings a 'call' and the other performers will 'respond'



Year 8 Salsa Music KO Spring Term 1 (23/24)

Overview of topic: This topic explores the history and development of Salsa music. You will learn how music developed from a fusion of Cuban Music and Jazz. You will learn the key musical features of a typical Salsa song and how to play (where possible), the 'son clave', salsa melodies and bass riffs

Key content/ ideas/ concepts		Keywords/Glossary	
<p>Origins Many people believe that salsa originated in South America. Actually it came about in New York in the mid 1920's. Many Cuban and Puerto-Rican musicians were working in clubs in New York where there was a thriving multicultural scene. They mixed together their musical traditions with Jazz and a new dance craze 'Salsa' was born. Salsa means 'sauce'</p>	<p>Improvisation – We learned about improvisation in Indian music and The Blues. It is where music is made up on the spot. There is much improvisation in Jazz music (which evolved from The Blues) and so there is always a big section of improvisation</p> 	<p>Son clave</p> <p>Improvisation</p>	<p>The rhythm pattern usually played on the claves</p> <p>Improvisation is where the music is played and 'made up' on the spot. Music that is improvised is not usually written down</p>
<p>Language and Lyrics : The songs are usually based upon Cuban music and so are mostly in Spanish. The lyrics range from sentimental love songs to politically radical subject matter</p>	<p>Son Clave- This is the rhythm pattern used in Latin American music and is the main essential rhythm of salsa. It is pronounced son cla-veh. The main pattern is the 3-2 clave (Forward clave rhythm). Notice that it has 3 notes in the first bar and two in the second. The second pattern is the other way round, the 2-3 pattern (Reverse clave rhythm)</p>	<p>Bass tumbao</p>	<p>The name for the bassline heard in salsa music.</p>
<p>Instruments:</p> 	<p>Forward Clave Rhythm</p>  <p>Reverse Clave Rhythm</p>  <p>Wider reading</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p03scfns</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K2g4Q4m7gDM</p>	<p>Call and Response</p> <p>Ostinato</p> <p>Guajeos</p> <p>Son montuno</p> <p>Guiro</p> <p>Timbales</p> <p>Campana</p> <p>Polyrhythm</p> <p>Syncopation</p> <p>Salsa</p>	<p>A performer plays/sings a 'call' and the other performers will 'respond'</p> <p>Repeated patterns</p> <p>Ostinato patterns usually heard in the bass line in salsa</p> <p>The structure that salsa music is based upon</p> <p>A percussion instrument that is a scraper</p> <p>Two little drums on a stand hit with sticks</p> <p>Cow bell</p> <p>Many rhythms put together</p> <p>Off-beat rhythms</p> <p>Sauce!</p>
<p>Song Structure—The salsa songs usually have a 'son montuno' structure. There is an intro, a verse, and then the chorus which is the 'montuno' and is sung with call and response and improvisation. Once the montuno section starts it usually lasts until the end of the song.</p>	 <p>Bass tumbao : the bass line in salsa is really important. It is usually played on piano or double bass. The bass line is usually a special ostinato (repeated pattern) called a guajeo. The rhythm is syncopated</p>	<p>Musicians</p> 	<p>Tito Rodriguez</p> <p>Tito Puente</p> <p>Machito</p> 

Origins...

*Reggae originated in **Jamaica** in the 1960s

*The style incorporates jazz, R and B, traditional *mento* and the earlier genre known as *ska*

***Ska** music sounds like Reggae and also originated in Jamaica. They sound very similar however Reggae is slower and more laidback

***Mento** is a style of Jamaican folk music that traditionally uses acoustic instruments.

The Style...

*Reggae is instantly recognisable as it has an off-beat rhythm played by a rhythm guitarist. This 'off-beat' is called 'skank.' The bass drum hits on the second and fourth beat of each bar. These are called the 'drop.'

For example: Count 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and

And' is the off-beat and the 'skank;' 2 and 4 is the 'drop'

*Reggae music is linked with a religion that developed in Jamaica called **Rastafarianism**

*The lyrics in Reggae music are often about news, social problems, religion and politics

*Famous instruments in reggae music are drums, guitar, saxophone, trumpet and trombone



Bob Marley...



*Robert Nesta Marley was an important Jamaican musician in the 70s and 80s who made reggae very popular all over the world

*His music told stories of his home and the Rastafarian religion he followed. Some songs were also about politics

*Bob's dad was a white man called Norvall Marley originally from *Sussex* but living and working in Jamaica when he met his mum

*Bob started his music career in the 1960s with his group **The Wailers**

*Bob toured England and the US in the 70s and had his first international hit in 1975 with 'No Woman No Cry'

*Other hits of his include "Three Little Birds", "Africa Unite", "Buffalo Soldier", and "One Love". His most popular studio album was called **Legend**, which includes his greatest hits.

*Bob had over 11 children. Most of these have gone on to become well-known reggae artists in their own right

*Bob was only 36 when he sadly died of skin cancer

Year 8 Reggae Music Knowledge Organiser Spring Term 2 (23/24)

Reggae Instrumentation

Vocals, Backing Vocals

Electric Guitar (often plays the back-beat, the 'chop')

Piano Plays the 'chop' chords with the guitar, plays staccato

Bass Guitar plays the Bass riff

Steel Pans

Brass and Horns (trumpets, saxes, trombones) play the intros and 'stabs'

Organ Plays the 'bubble'

Drum kit



Rhythms used in Reggae—On-beat and Syncopation

In music that is in 4/4 time, the first beat of the bar is the strongest, the third the next strongest and the second and fourth are weaker. Emphasising the second and fourth beats of the bar gives a "missing beat feel" to the rhythm and makes the music sound **off-beat**, often emphasised by the **bass drum**.

On-beat:

1	2	3	4
♪	♪	♪	♪

Off-beat:

1	2	3	4
♪	♪	♪	♪

Reggae also uses **syncopation**. This is a way of changing a rhythm by making some notes a bit early, often so they **cross over the main beat**. This gives the music a further **off-beat** feel.

Syncopation:



What is Rastafarianism?

- Rastafarianism is an Africa-centred religion which developed in Jamaica in the 1930s, following the coronation of **Haile Selassie I** as King of Ethiopia.
- Rastafarians believe Haile Selassie is God and that African members of the black community who are living in exile as the result of colonisation and the slave trade will return to their African homeland.
- Most of the Rastafarian principles are **rooted in the Bible** that includes growing their hair long: "All the days of his vow of separation there shall no razor come on his head." Numbers 6:5.



Reggae was first heard in the UK in the 1950s when immigrants began to settle.

Where is Jamaica?



What are Reggae Songs About?

The **lyrics** of Reggae songs are strongly influenced by **Rastafarianism** and are often **political** including themes such as **love, brotherhood, peace, antiracism, optimism and freedom**.



KEY FEATURES OF REGGAE MUSIC

Backbeat	Guitar & Piano emphasise chords on beats 2 & 4 or on the second weaker quaver e.g. 1± 2±. This is called chop .
Organ Shuffle/Bubble	Left hand plays offbeat quavers whilst the right hand plays the offbeat chop .
Staccato	When notes are played short and detached.
Riff	Repeated music pattern. Often the bass-line will be based around a riff.
Chord Pattern	Often quite simple, repeated chord patterns used throughout a song.
Rim Shot	Where the drum stick hits the rim and the skin of the snare drum simultaneously.
Political Lyrics	Songs often critical of politics and raise awareness of social issues such as racism and poverty
Horn Stabs	Short interjecting melodies played by the 'horn section'

THE ALBUM 'LEGEND' - Bob Marley!!!!

Desmond Dekker and the Aces—Israelites

Toots and the Maytals—Pressure Drop

Magic! - Rude

UB40—Red Red Wine

Lee 'Scratch' Perry—I Chase the Devil

Jimmy Cliff—Many Rivers to Cross

The Melodians—Rivers of Babylon

Jason Mraz—I'm Yours

The Abyssinians—Satta Massagana



Musical Theatre - Context and Background Facts

Musicals use singing, dancing, and talking to tell stories. They are meant to be entertaining and are usually lighter and funnier than opera. They have easy melodies - audiences could sing along.

They usually have an orchestra to accompany the singers, but many musicals today also have rock instruments such as electric guitars, synthesisers and drumkits.

Early musicals were influenced by jazz and swing music while lots of musicals from the 1970s onwards used rock music.

The types of musicals that are around today began in the 1920s and developed into the 21st Century.



The genre started out on Broadway, a famous theatre street in New York. Later ones were shown in London's West End.

Some songs from Musicals have hit the charts such as Evita's "Don't Cry

Many musicals have been made into popular musical films: The Sound of Music, Hairspray, Grease, Billy Elliot, Mamma Mia and Les Misérables, Rent, Annie and West Side Story are just a few.

Musicals are usually written in the styles of the popular music that is around at the time. For example, Hamilton, which premiered in 2015, draws on elements of hip hop, as well as R&B, pop, soul, and traditional-style show tunes.



Types of Musicals:

Book Musical (A musical with a story), **Concept Musical** (the idea or concept is more important than the plot - A Chorus Line), **Jukebox Musical** (Popular songs by one artist; We Will Rock You, Mamma Mia), **Rock Musical** (uses rock music).

MUSICAL THEATRE

Voice Types

There are 4 main different voice types we need to be able to recognise. Each voice type is based on how high or low the singer can sing.

Soprano - a **HIGH** female voice.



Alto - a **LOW** female voice.



Tenor - a **HIGH** male voice.



Bass - a **LOW** male voice.



Key Words

Dance Break: included in a song for a dance routine.

Libretto: the words and lyrics to a musical.

Word Painting: Often used where the music reflects the words.

Sung-Through: A musical where all the dialogue is sung. (eg. Miss Saigon)

Hook: a line of the song that sticks in the audience's head.

Triple Threat: Someone who can sing, dance and act.

Overture: The music to open the show, often a mix of the best songs in the show.

Year 8 Musical Theatre Knowledge Organiser Summer Term 1

Song Types found in Musicals



Solo: A solo is a song sung by only one character. Solo songs are often deeply meaningful and give an insight into what the character is thinking and feeling in the moment.

Duet: Duets are songs sung by 2 characters. These often include vocal harmonies and question and answer phrasing to suggest a certain relationship or conversation between the two characters.

Chorus: Chorus songs are often (but not always) the big, catchy songs that show what the musical is about. These are usually sung by the chorus in the show or, quite often, everyone in the cast. Chorus numbers often open or close the different acts and show major changes that affect a large number of characters.

Ensemble: Ensemble songs are usually sung by a group of the main characters. The group size can range anywhere from 3 to about 10 singers. Often different characters will have solo lines within the song.

Singing Techniques

There are also various singing techniques. Two are most used in musicals; these are:

Falsetto - A man adapting his voice to sing higher than his normal range.

Belting - A forced style of singing that gives power and a fuller sound to the note.



Important Composers and their Musicals: Gilbert & Sullivan 1842-1900 (The Mikado, HMS Pinafore), Cole Porter 1891-1964 (Anything Goes, Kiss Me Kate), Rodgers & Hammerstein 1895-1960 (Sound of Music, Oklahoma, Carousel), Leonard Bernstein 1918-1990 (West Side Story) Stephen Sondheim 1930 (Sweeney Todd, Into the Woods), Jerry Herman 1931-2019 (Hello Dolly), Schonberg & Bouill 1941 (Les Misérables, Miss Saigon) Andrew Lloyd Webber 1948 (Joseph & the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat, Evita, Cats, Phantom of the Opera) Alan Menken 1949 (Little Shop of Horrors) Stephen Schwartz 1948 (Godspell, Wicked).



The Style...

*Early Rock and Roll used a piano or a saxophone as the leading instrument, but by the late 50s, it was the electric guitar. Rock musicians use lead guitars and rhythm guitars

*Early Rock and Roll used a double bass but by the late 50s this became the bass guitar

*There is usually a back beat in Rock and Roll music played on the snare drum. There is always a drum kit

*Musicians use amplifiers and microphones

*Rock and Roll music brought with it its own style. It influenced how people dressed, how they danced and their attitude to each other

*Teddy Boys in London wore fancy clothes and were associated with American Rock and Roll

*Lyrics in songs dealt with cars, dating, school and clothes and younger people could relate to this which made Rock and Roll very popular

*Rock and Roll has evolved into many styles and continues to evolve. Some styles include: heavy metal, punk, indie, grunge, glam rock, folk rock and soft rock

Where and when it started—It's Origins...

*Rock and Roll originated from many styles from the US in the late 40s. It came from gospel, blues, jazz and country music to name a few

*African-Americans were moving into big cities like Memphis, New York and Detroit so music styles clashed and were experimented with—it brought all backgrounds together

Year 8 Rock & Roll Knowledge Organiser Summer Term 2 (23/24)



Melody

Often uses 'blue notes' (flattened 3rd, 5th and 7th against a major chord). "Catchy" Melodies have a narrow vocal range. Vocal and guitar melodies use repeated phrases, riffs and hooks.

Rhythm

Backbeat (accenting 2nd and 4th beats of the bar on the snare drum). Often features a Walking Bass Line. Syncopation, Swung Rhythms and Boogie-Woogie rhythms also used.

Vocal Performance & Technique

Mainly male lead singers using high-pitch vocals and Falsetto giving an untrained or shouty tone/timbre with screeches, jeers and cheers. Portamentos and Scat Singing often used.

Lyrics

Simple, repetitive and easily memorable – teenage concerns: love, relationships, cars, school life and holidays.

Technology

Amplifiers for Electric Guitars used for the first time. Basic effects such as Reverb and Echo. Clean guitar sounds (not overdriven). Double-track lead and backing vocals for richer sounds. "Raw" sound of recordings.

Key music, composers and artists to listen to...

Rock Around the Clock—Bill Haley and His Comets

Johnny B Goode—Chuck Berry

Hound Dog—Elvis Presley

Blueberry Hill—Fats Domino

That'll Be The Day—Buddy Holly

Rock and Roll Music—The Beatles

Our House—Crosby, Stills and Nash (Folk Rock)

Ziggy Stardust—David Bowie (Glam Rock)

Highway to Hell—AC/DC (Heavy Metal)

Should I Stay or Should I Go—The Clash (Punk Rock)

Smells Like Teen Spirit—Nirvana (Grunge)

Shiny Happy People—R.E.M (Indie)

Black Dog—Led Zeppelin (Rock)

Wonderwall—Oasis (Britpop)

Hush—Deep Purple (Soft Rock)

Born to be Wild—Steppenwolf (Rock)



Instrumentation – Typical Instruments, Timbres and Sonorities

Early Rock 'n' Roll – lead vocalist accompanied by a small group of acoustic instruments – piano, drum kit, saxophone, trumpet, harmonica, trombone and double bass. The Electric Guitar soon became an essential part of Rock 'n' Roll and Backing Singers/Vocalists were frequently used in Rock 'n' Roll songs.

