



Knowledge Organiser

MUSIC

YEAR 5 - AUTUMN 2



Early music covers the period 500 to 1750 AD and includes Medieval, Renaissance and early Baroque music.

Medieval music (500 to 1400AD) - Groups of men known as monks lived in religious communities (monasteries). They devoted all their work and time to their religion. They were able to read music and copied latin texts by hand. When they gathered together to pray and sing, they sang monophonic Gregorian chants in honour of Pope Gregory the Great (head of the Catholic Church 590 to 604A.D.) Gregorian chants are still sung today in cathedrals, usually in Latin with no music accompaniment.

The Renaissance period (1400 to 1600AD) included composers Thomas Tallis (1505 to 1585) and William Byrd (1543 to 1623). Both composed various types of sacred music.



The Baroque period (1600 to 1750AD) included composers Antonio Vivaldi (1678 to 1741) who composed 'Four Seasons' and George Frideric Handel (1685 to 1759) who composed music based on bible stories, one of them being Messiah 'Hallelujah Chorus'.



Interrelated Dimensions of Music

- Recognise a steady beat, accents and the downbeat; play a steady beat and a simple rhythm pattern.
- Discriminate between fast and slow (gradually slowing down and getting faster), pitch (high and low) and loud and soft (gradually increasing and decreasing volume).
- Understand Legato (smoothly flowing progression of notes) and staccato (crisp, distinct notes).
- Understand Music of the Middle Ages and Gregorian chants.

Other pieces of music we will be studying

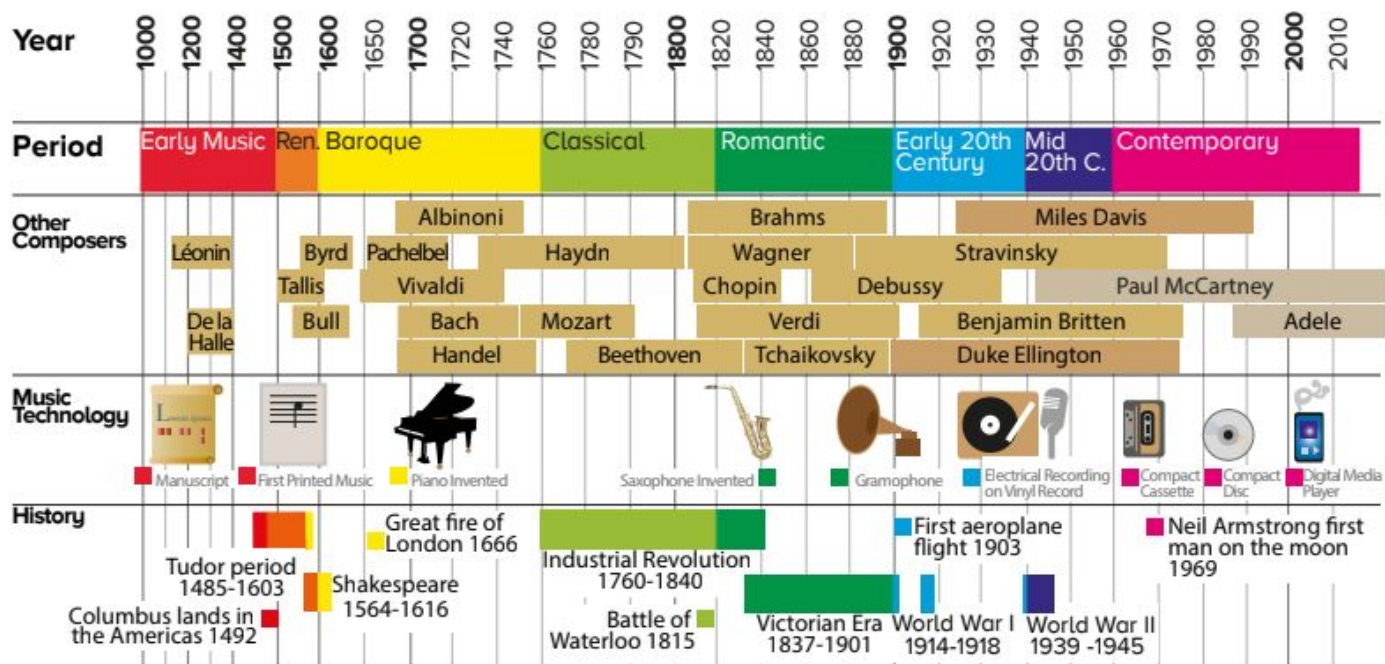
Music from the Middle Ages - Music from Compline by Traditional, L'autrier Pastoure Seoit, La Quinta Estampie Real and L'hom Arme by Robert Morton.

Gregorian Chants - Ave Maria, Deum Verum and Hallelujah

Vivaldi - Four Seasons

Handel - Messiah 'Hallelujah Chorus'

Timeline



Key Vocabulary

Composer - Someone who writes music

Symphony - A composition for orchestra with several movements

Accents - An emphasis placed on a particular note or set of notes

Orchestra - A large group of musicians especially playing a variety of instruments

Theme and variation - When a piece of music plays the same theme in different ways

Conductor - A person who directs an orchestra or group of musicians in a musical performance

Chorus - A repeated section in a song which gives the main message.

Monophonic - a single, unaccompanied melodic line.

Polyphonic - a combination of two or more melodic lines.

Movements - Long compositions of classical music are divided into movements. These can be played individually or part of a larger composition.

Sources of planning

National Curriculum, Civitas Core Knowledge, Charanga, YouTube