

Year 9 Music Knowledge Organiser

Tempo – Speed (Fast/*Allegro* or Slow/*Adagio*)

Dynamics – Volume (Loud/*Forte* or Quiet/*Piano*)

Structure – Sections in the music

Melody – Pleasing pattern of notes which form the main tune

Pitch – High/Low

Rhythm – Length of notes

Timbre – The sound an instrument makes

Texture – How many sounds played at once (Thick/Thin)

Beat/Pulse – Clear, regular and repeating points within music

Bass – Low range of instruments

Harmony – Melody & accompaniment fits together

Instrument families: Percussion, Strings, Woodwind and Brass

Chord – One or more notes played at once

Musical Periods: Baroque, Classical and Romantic

Orchestra – Group of instruments playing together

Conductor – Leads the orchestra

Concerto through time

Baroque:

1600 – 1750

Composers like Bach and Handel

Small orchestra

Harpsichord

Terraced dynamics

Classical:

1750 - 1825

Composers like Beethoven and Mozart

Larger orchestra

Piano and clarinet invented

Even phrases

Gradual dynamics

Romantic:

1825 - 1900

Composers like Schubert and Berlioz

Chromatic notes used

Large orchestra

Tuba and Saxophone invented

Very expressive with wide dynamics

World Music

African:

Djembe Drum

Polyrhythm – Many rhythms at once

Call & response – one instrument plays and then the other instruments play together

Bhangra:

Dhol Drum

Chaal Rhythm – Played by the Dhol

From the Punjab Region

Calypso:

From Trinidad and Tobago in the Caribbean

Steel Drums/Pans

Major Key

Samba:

From Brazil

Polyrhythm

Untuned Percussion