

GGA- Music Knowledge Organiser for Year Five: Maya

Music History



The Mayans used music for drama, dance, ritual, and even warfare..

The musical director was called the “Holpop”



Some Mayans believed certain sounds could transform them into animals

Why are we learning this?

To learn how music has been used in other cultures and to understand how it can be used in religious ceremonies.

Why is this important?

To help us realise that music can be thought about in different ways

Skills I am going to learn

Listening	Singing	Improvisation
Listen to modern recreations of Mayan ritual music	Learn a song about the history of the Maya	Improvise your own ritual music

Vocabulary

Occorin

A clay flute, traditionally shaped like an animal

Rain stick

A hollow branch with beads inside that bounce to sound like rain

Marraca

Rattles

Cumulative structure

Music that builds in layers

Crescendo

Getting louder

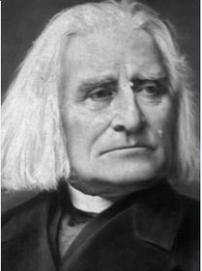
Arhythmic

No strong beat



GGA - Music Knowledge Organiser for Year Five: Life Cycles

Music History

	Monteverdi 1567 – 1643 Baroque	Italian composer, choirmaster and priest, known for writing one of the earliest operas.
	Liszt 1811 – 1886 Romantic	Hungarian composer and pianist. Best known for his (very difficult) piano music.
	Brahms 1833 – 1897 Romantic	German composer and conductor, best known for his works for orchestra
	Berio 1925 – 2003 20 th Century	Italian composer, best known for his experimental music

Why are we learning this?

To begin to understand the timeline of Western classical music, and explore how music can reflect real life.

Skills that I am going to learn.

Listening	Singing
Listen to a wide variety of pieces from the European classical tradition and understand how it fits on the musical timeline	Learn to sing songs with a wide variety of vocal styles.

Vocabulary

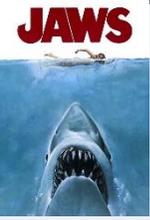
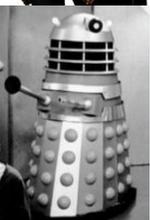
Graphic notation	Showing sound through images
Staff notation	The traditional way to show pitch and rhythm using 5 lines (staff)
Metre	The number of pulses between strong beats
Baroque music	Music from 1600 to 1750, often sounding very formal, with complex rhythms and textures
Romantic music	Music from 1800 to 1910, often very dramatic
20 th Century music	Music from 1900 to 2000, in many different styles, often experimental

Why is this important?

To help us understand people from different times, and use this as inspiration for our own music making.

GGA - Music Knowledge Organiser for Year Five: At The Movies

Music History

Charlie Chaplin 1889 – 1977	English actor, screenplay writer, director, co	
Bernard Herman 1911 – 1975	Wrote some of the scariest music ever: <i>Jaws, Psycho</i>	
Ennio Morriconi 1928 – 2020	Italian composer. Wrote over 500 scores, including for “Spaghetti Westerns”	
Delia Derbyshire 1937 – 2001	English composer, pioneered electronic music on TV: Doctor Who	
John Williams 1932 -	American composer, wrote many of the most famous themes: Star Wars, Harry Potter	

Skills that I am going to learn.

Notation	Singing & Playing	Listening
Read and write graphic notation to create soundtracks for events onscreen	Use different vocal and playing techniques to create soundtracks	Understand how music can be used to support events onscreen

New Vocabulary

Narrative structure	Telling a story through music
Soundtrack	The music (and other sounds) that plays during a film
Micky-mousing	Musical sounds that follow the action onscreen
Musical cliché	Musical sounds that are used again and again in particular genres of film

Why is this important?

Music adds to our feelings and understanding when we watch films and programmes on screen.

Why are we learning this?

Soundtracks and themetunes are some of the most recognisable contemporary music