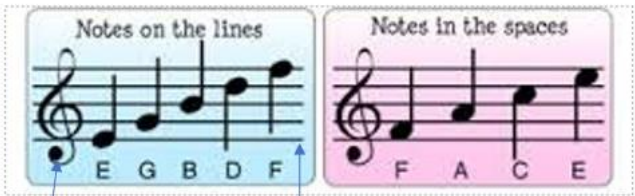


Knowledge Organiser: Music Theory Introduction

Learning to read
MUSIC

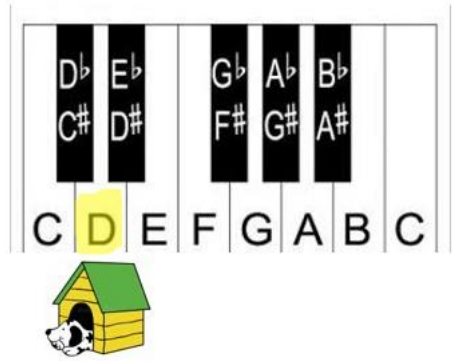


The notes are either on the line or in the space



Treble Clef

Stave (the 5 lines)



Finding the notes on the
KEYBOARD

The dog is in the kennel
(D is between two black notes)

Musical
ELEMENTS

(to describe and build music)

PITCH
(high/low notes)

RHYTHM
(long/short notes)



	Semibreve	4 beats
	Minim	2 beats
	Crotchet	1 beat
	Quaver	½ beat
	Semiquaver	¼ beat

Pitch	High / Low
Rhythm	Long / Short
Tempo	Speed
Dynamics	Volume
Texture	Layers of sound
Timbre	Type of sound
Tonality	Major/minor

Knowledge Organiser: Rhythms of the World

CALYPSO

- Steel pans
- Caribbean islands




SAMBA

- Brazil
- Call and response (answering)
- Polyrhythm (many rhythms together)
- Carnival



AFRICAN DRUMMING

- Call and response
- Djembe
- Dun Dun
- Shekere



INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC

- Raag / Raga (pattern of notes used)
- Improvisation (spontaneously creating new melodies, harmonies or rhythms within an existing piece of music)



- Sitar
- Melody and Drone



- Tabla
- Rhythm / Tala



- Tanpura
- Drone





Knowledge Organiser: Pachelbel's Canon

Born: 1653, Nuremberg, Germany

Died: 1706, Nuremberg, Germany

Learnt the church organ as a child

Worked in Germany and Austria
(Vienna)

Worked at Churches
and for Dukes and Duchesses

BAROQUE
(1600 – 1750)

Composed:
Organ Music
Vocal Music
Chamber Music



Johann Pachelbel
German Composer



Organist



Canon in D major

His most famous composition

Composed for **strings**

CANON

Each voice or instrument plays the
main melody at different times

The piece is based on a
GROUND BASS

A short, recurring bass pattern
The Cello plays it throughout the
whole piece

There are many different
LAYERS
played above the Ground Bass