

Meden School Curriculum Planning							
Subject	Music	Year Group	10	Sequence No.	Component 1	Topic	Reggae

Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need to retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and ‘do something about them!’
<p>Key Questions:</p> <p>What are three influences of Reggae?</p> <p>How does Reggae differ from Rock ‘n’ Roll?</p> <p>What are the key features of Reggae?</p> <p>What is a hook?</p> <p>What is a riff?</p> <p>What is a major scale?</p> <p>What are primary chords?</p>	<p>This unit teaches pupils musical styles, musical elements, stylistic features and characteristics. Pupils then apply this knowledge of the use of techniques to create music.</p> <p><u>Lesson Knowledge:</u></p> <p>What came before Reggae and what influenced it to develop?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mento: a style of Jamaican folk music that predates and has greatly influenced ska and reggae music. It is a fusion of African rhythmic elements and European elements, which reached peak popularity in the 1940s and 1950s. Mento typically features acoustic instruments, such as acoustic guitar, banjo, hand drums, and the rhumba box — a large mbira in the shape of a box that can be sat on while played. The rhumba box carries the bass part of the music. • Ska: is a music genre that originated in Jamaica in the late 1950s and was the precursor to rocksteady and reggae. • Rock Steady: a music genre that originated in Jamaica around 1966. A successor of ska and a precursor to reggae, rocksteady was the dominant style of music in Jamaica for nearly two 	<p>Students look at the song, 3 Little Birds – Bob Marley.</p> <p>Students investigate use of cannabis & Rastafarianism and their links to Reggae</p> <p>Challenge thinking</p> <p>How does music make people feel better?</p> <p>How does music influence people’s perceptions of others?</p> <p>How might Reggae be seen as culturally important to people and their identity?</p> <p>What are some misconceptions around people who might listen to Reggae?</p>

<p>What is syncopation?</p> <p>What is skank?</p> <p>What is a 'one drop'?</p>	<p>years, performed by many of the artists who helped establish reggae</p> <p>Key features of Reggae.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One drop • Syncopation • Skank • Rim shot of snare • Hook • Riff • Organ • Brass <p>Playing a hook & riff and understanding the difference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riffs: a series of notes that form the main part of a song. It is repeated several times throughout a song, sometimes the whole way through. • Hooks: the catchy part of the song, the part you remember and identify the song with. It can be instrumental or rhythmic or vocal or a mixture. <p>Identifying the instruments typical in Reggae.</p> <p>Bass: What instrument plays the bass?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A RIFF is a short musical piece that is repeated several times. This is in the bass part for this piece. <p>Melody:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sung in short phrases that are repeated. <p>Rhythm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Played on the drum kit. Often uses the rim shot on the snare. Signals the start of the piece. Emphasises beats 2 & 4. <p>Guitar/Organ:</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plays a hook. This is the part of a song you can't get out of your head. The part you want to sing along with. • Plays chords on beats 2 & 4. Sometimes they play 2 quick chords on both beats. This gives a feeling of bounce to the song. <p>Major scale and primary chords.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major scale: a series of notes in a particular order = TTSTTTS • Primary chords: chords of the first, fourth and fifth degrees. Irrespective of the tonality you're in (whether major or minor), primary chords are chords of the first, fourth, and fifth degrees. <p>Syncopation and skank.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skanking: emphasising beats 2 & 4 of the bar mainly used in Reggae music. • Syncopation: a variety of rhythms played together to make a piece of music, making part or all of a tune or piece of music off-beat. <p>Using knowledge of major scale and primary chords to create own chord sequence for Reggae in a different key.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major scale: a series of notes in a particular order = TTSTTTS • Primary chords: chords of the first, fourth and fifth degrees. Irrespective of the tonality you're in (whether major or minor), primary chords are chords of the first, fourth, and fifth degrees. <p>One drop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In most pop music, the drumbeat emphasises beats 1 & 3 with a big bass drum beat. • In Reggae, the drumbeat misses out beat 1 hence the name "one drop". <p>Compose a hook.</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hooks: the catchy part of the song, the part you remember and identify the song with. It can be instrumental or rhythmic or vocal or a mixture. <p>Pupils will use their knowledge of Reggae to change a current pop song into a Reggae style (exam prep).</p> <p><u>Theory Knowledge – all students are taught knowledge of music theory</u></p> <p>Instrumental techniques: how an instrument is being played e.g. bowing, tonguing, mute.</p> <p>Type of ensemble: orchestra, jazz band, rock band</p> <p>Alternative instrumentation: instruments that have come from other places in the world, sounds that have been made on a computer.</p> <p>Sonic features: vibrato</p> <p>Electronic sounds: sounds made on a computer or scratching by a DJ.</p> <p>Solo: one instrument or singer.</p> <p>Duet: two instruments or singers.</p> <p>Homophonic: all the instruments play at the same time. The chords move together.</p> <p>Polyphonic: the instruments move at different times.</p> <p>Unison: everyone plays the exact same line.</p> <p>Fx: sound effects made to create atmosphere.</p> <p>Major scale: a series of notes in a particular order = TTSTTTS</p> <p>Minor scale: a series of notes in a particular order = TSTTSTS</p> <p>Blues scale: a series of notes in a particular order e.g. C D Eb F F# G Bb</p> <p>Pentatonic scale: 5 notes in the scale e.g. CDEGA</p> <p>Major triad: 3 notes played at the same time from note 1, 3&5 of a major scale.</p> <p>Minor triad: 3 notes played at the same time from note 1, 3&5 of a minor scale.</p> <p>Power chords: only notes 1&5 from the chord is played.</p>	
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	<p>7th chords: add the minor 7th to the top of the chord.</p> <p>Sus chords: the chord has notes 1, 4&5 in it.</p> <p>Extended chords: extra notes have been added to the chord.</p> <p>Inversions: the bottom note of the chord isn't the root – note 1. it will be either note 3 (1st inversion) or note 5 (2nd inversion).</p> <p>Chord sequences: how the chords are put together to be played one after the other. This is then repeated.</p> <p>Arpeggios: breaking up the notes of the chord to play one after the other e.g. 1, 3, 5, 1 (up an octave) 5, 3, 1.</p> <p>Broken chords: playing the notes of the chord separately in a pattern e.g. 1, 5, 3, 5</p> <p>Metre: how many beats are in the bar e.g 3 / 4, 4 / 4, 6 / 8</p> <p>Tempo: the speed of the piece.</p> <p>Syncopation: playing the notes in between the beats.</p> <p>Swing: a rhythm that has a longer note followed by a shorter note. Mainly used in blues and jazz music.</p> <p>Skanking: emphasising beats 2 & 4 of the bar mainly used in Reggae music.</p> <p>Polyrhythms: more than one rhythm playing at the same time.</p> <p>Hemiola: a feeling of time shifting between a 3 beat bar and a two beat bar without actually changing the time signature. It only occurs in a 3 beat time signature.</p> <p>Phasing: there will be 2 rhythms which will be playing at slightly different tempos.</p> <p>Verse/chorus: a popular song structure that uses verses and choruses.</p> <p>12 bar blues: a chord sequence used in blues music and other styles (e.g. rock'n'roll) that uses 12 bars and always in the same pattern: chord 1, chord 1, chord 1, chord 1, chord 4, chord 4, chord 1, chord 1, chord 5, chord 4, chord 1, chord 1 (or 5).</p> <p>Through-composed: there is always new music, nothing is being repeated.</p> <p>Strophic: verse only, no choruses.</p>	
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	<p>Bridge: new material usually towards the end of a song after the 2nd or 3rd chorus.</p> <p>Intro: how the song/piece starts.</p> <p>Outro: how the song/piece ends.</p> <p>Rondo: a structure that sees the first section repeated many times with new material in between. A B A C A D A</p> <p>Conjunct: melody moves in steps.</p> <p>Disjunct: melody moves in leaps.</p> <p>Chromatic: the notes move by one semitone each time e.g. C C# D D# E Eb F F# G G# A Bb B</p> <p>Diatonic: any scale that uses 5 T and 2 S</p> <p>Phrasing: how the music is divided into small sections, where you would take a natural breath.</p> <p>Repetition: anything that is repeated in the music.</p> <p>Sequence: a series of notes that are either moved up or down by one note.</p> <p>Ornamentation: a way on embellishing the note by playing other notes as well. E.g a trill uses the note and the note above. They are played one after the other very fast.</p> <p>Motifs: a musical idea that is repeated and developed throughout a piece.</p> <p>Canon: a musical round.</p> <p>Riffs: a series of notes that form the main part of a song. It is repeated several times throughout a song, sometimes the whole way through.</p> <p>Hooks: the catchy part of the song, the part you remember and identify the song with. It can be instrumental or rhythmic or vocal or a mixture.</p> <p>Improvisation: music made up on the spot that hasn't been pre rehearsed.</p> <p>Sampling: taking a section of a song or piece of music and using it in a different circumstance.</p> <p>Looping: taking a small section of music and repeating it on music production software e.g. Bandlab.</p>	
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	<p>Quantisation: after recording music onto music production software, quantisation is used to ensure the notes all fit to the beat. Quantisation time shifts the recording so that the notes are all in time.</p> <p>Sequencing: the use of music production software to create music.</p>	
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