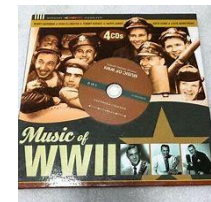




Year 6 Music: Composition

Summer term 1 -George Gershwin



Prior Learning Children have...

- created simple melodies using up to five notes and simple rhythms that work with the style of a song.
- started making musical decisions about how the melody connects with the song
- used notation to record groups of pitches (chords)
- composed descriptive music in groups, using the musical elements and musical devices such as repetition, ostinatos, drones, combining musical phrases and effects



George Gershwin

Born: 1898

Died: 1937

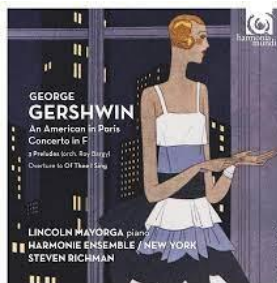
Nationality: American

Why is he a Trailblazer?

In 1924 jazz and blues burst into the world of the classical orchestra thanks to trailblazer George Gershwin, who composed music full of the energy and playfulness of New York City in the 1920s.



George Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue is full of the sounds and energy of 1920s New York. Rodzi Chinyanganya introduces the piece and tells us about Gershwin's love of Jazz and Blues.



Vocabulary

- Compose, composition, composer, classical music, notation, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, rest, score, notes, musical elements, pitch, rhythm, duration, timbre, dynamics, structure, ostinato, drone, motif, melody, harmony, repetition, phrases, texture, scale

Sticky knowledge

Children will learn to...

- Further understand the differences between semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and their equivalent rests.
- Further develop the skills to read and perform pitch notation within an octave (e.g. C-C/ do-do).
- Children can make musical decisions and use some notation to record compositions.
- They perform a melody with an ostinato accompaniment
- compare two songs in the same style, talking about what stands out musically in each of them and discuss similarities and differences, using musical words
- Children will listen to and contrast music from George Gershwin and explain their preferences