Notation on the Stave

- Notes are drawn onto a stave
- A stave has five lines
- Notes can be in a space or on a line
- The higher up the stave the higher the pitch

Stave

Line notes: **E**very **G**ood **B**oy **D**eserves **F**ootball

Space notes: **F A C E**

Line notes: **G**reedy **B**ig **D**og's **F**all **A**sleep

Space notes: **A**ll **C**ows **E**at **G**rass

Clefs

- Most instruments use either the treble or bass clef
- If you play piano you have to learn both clefs!
- Low-pitched instruments use the bass clef
- High-pitched instruments use the treble clef

Bass Clef   **Treble Clef**

The Piano Keyboard

Db Eb   Gb Ab Bb   Db Eb
C# D#   F# G# A#   C# D#

C D E F G A B C D E

C is to the left of the two black keys

Sharps and Flats

#-raise pitch to the right

C D E

b-lower pitch to the left

C D E

Notes and Rests

Name of note	Appearance	Rest	Value (Beats)
Semibreve	𝅝		4
Dotted Minim	𝅗𝅥.		3
Minim	𝅗𝅥		2
Dotted Crotchet	𝅘𝅥.		1 ½
Crotchet	𝅘𝅥		1
Quaver	𝅘𝅥𝅮		½
Semiquaver	𝅘𝅥𝅯		¼

The Piano Keyboard-Fingering Guide

5 4 3 2 1

4 3 2 / 2 3 4
5 / 5
1 / 1

1 2 3 4 5

Time Signature

3 ← How many beats

4 ← Type of beat

Three major chords used in Ode to Joy

C Major
C E G

F Major
F A C

G Major
G B D

D – Dynamics

Dynamic Sign	Italian	English
ppp	pianississimo	Very, very soft.
pp	pianissimo	Very soft.
p	piano	Soft.
mp	mezzo piano	Moderately soft.
mf	mezzo forte	Moderately loud.
f	forte	Loud.
ff	fortissimo	Very loud.
fff	fortississimo	Very, very loud.

crescendo, gradually louder

decrescendo (diminuendo), gradually louder
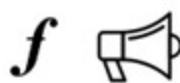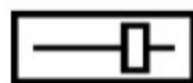
M – Melody

- Conjunct – stepwise melodies that ascend or descend using notes next door

- Disjunct – melodies with larger intervals

- Interval – the distance between two notes

- Triadic/chordal – when tune uses the notes of the triad as part of its melody.

- Chromatic – going up or down the chromatic scale (semitones)

- Ornament – melodic decoration… for example: trill or mordent

R - Rhythm

- Triplet – 3 even notes within a beat

- Anacrusis – when the melody comes in before beat 1

T - Tonality

- Major- a happier, brighter sounding key

- Minor- a sadder, gloomy sounding key

D- Dynamics/Articulation

- Staccato – short and snappy notes

- Legato – smooth

Harmony

- Triad- 3-note chord

- Drone – a long held note(s) in the bass

T - Texture

- Unison – musicians playing EXACTLY the same thing

- A cappella – without instrumental accompaniment

P - Pitch

- How high or low the sound is

- Instrument range – the pitches available to an instrument

- Falsetto – high vocal register

- Tessitura – used to describe a particular range within an instruments capability (high tessitura = higher register used)

S - Structure

- Binary Form - AB

- Ternary form - ABA

- Rondo form – ABACADA…

- Through-composed – ABCDEF…

- Theme and Variations – A1, A2, A3, A4…

T - Tempo

- Presto – very fast
- Allegro – fast
- Andante – walking pace
- Adagio - slow
- Moderato-moderate tempo
- Accelerando-get faster
- Rallentando-get slower

Knowledge Organiser	Year 7	Music	Classical Era

L.V. Beethoven-Ode to Joy Symphony no 9 Final Mvt

Born: 17th December 1770

Died: 26th March 1827

Nationality: German

Period of Musical History: Classical

Symphony No. 9 - Mvt 4

- First symphony to have a choir in it- a choral symphony.

- They sing 'Ode To Joy'-an anthem for peace based on a poem by Schiller.

W.A. Mozart - Horn Concerto No. 4: Mvt 3 (Rondo)

Born: 27th January 1756

Died: 5th December 1791

Nationality: Austrian

Period of Musical History: Classical

Concerto no. 4 for Horn- Mvt 3

- This work has been described as a musical chase between Mozart and his friend

- The movement is named after the structure of it – Rondo

- French horns were much more difficult to play than their modern counterpart due to the fact they didn't have any valves.

L.V. Beethoven – Symphony No. 5: Mvt 1

Born: 17th December 1770

Died: 26th March 1827

Nationality: German

Period of Musical History: Classical

Symphony No. 5 - Mvt 1

- Beethoven's . . . _ most famous motif

- A piece for orchestra

- Composed after Beethoven began to lose his hearing

L.V. Beethoven– Für Elise

Born: 17th December 1770

Died: 26th March 1827

Nationality: German

Period of Musical History: Classical

Bagatelle no. 25 in Amin

- Popular solo piano piece not played until 40 years after his death.
- In a minor key.
- In Rondo form.

W.A. Mozart – Queen of the Night Aria

Born: 27th January 1756

Died: 5th December 1791

Nationality: Austrian

Period of Musical History: Classical

Queen of the Night Aria:

- From Mozart's last opera 'The Magic Flute'

- An aria is a piece for solo voice with orchestral accompaniment (backing)

J. Haydn – Trumpet Concerto: Mvt 3

Born: 31st March 1732

Died: 31st May 1809

Nationality: Austrian

Period of Musical History: Classical

Trumpet Concerto-Mvt 3

- Written to feature an experimental trumpet

- A rare classical piece for solo trumpet with orchestral accompaniment

- Catchy theme that keeps returning-Rondo form.

Joseph Bologne, Chevalier de Saint-Georges-Symphony no 1 : Mvt 1

Born: 25th Dec 1745

Died: 10th June 1799

Nationality: French

Period of Musical History: Classical

Symphony No. 1 - Mvt 1
- His mother was a slave from Guadeloupe
- One of the best violinists in Paris
- One of the best swordmen in Paris
- You can hear sword-fighting rhythms in the very difficult violin parts.

W.A. Mozart – Eine Kleine Nachtmusik

Born: 27th January 1756

Died: 5th December 1791

Nationality: Austrian

Period of Musical History: Classical

Eine Kleine Nachtmusik- Allegro

- A chamber piece for 2 violins, viola, cello and double bass- 'A Little Night Music'
- Happy G major key-begins with a fast-rising theme- known as the 'Manheim Rocket'

J. Haydn- Emperor String Quartet-slow mvt

Born: 31st March 1732

Died: 31st May 1809

Nationality: Austrian

Period of Musical History: Classical

String Quartet – 'The Emperor' Op 76 no 3 2nd Mvt

- Written for the birthday of the Emperor Francis II in 1797
- Today it is used as the German National Anthem
- Written in variation form-the same tune altered on each repeat
- String quartet-2 violins, viola and cello

Further Listening

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0HhBr0t4VJ0. Mozart's Rondo Alla Turka-Turkish March played by Lang Lang

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tlemxI7QciA A Full performance (3 mvts) of a piano concerto by Mozart. No 21 by Yeol Eum Sum

Key Words	Definitions
Symphony	A piece written for orchestra. Usually in four separate movements.
Concerto	A piece of instrumental music written for one or more soloists with orchestral accompaniment.
Aria	An accompanied song for a solo voice.
Recitative	A musical narration – a recitative is closer to speech than song. It follows the rhythms of spoken word with very little change in pitch.
Opera	Staged drama with singing and orchestral accompaniment. Mixture of arias, recitatives, choruses, duets ,trios and quartets for different voices.
Rondo Form	A musical structure with a repeating section between new material. It is often summarised in this letter sequence: A-B-A-C-A-D-E etc… **Note how the 'A' section keeps repeating with new sections between.**
Chamber Music	Music written for a smaller combination of instruments e.g. A string Quartet (2 violins, viola and cello)
Variation form	A musical structure where the tune is repeated but is played differently each time. The composer will change the rhythms, tempo, the key, the instruments and mood to keep the listener interested. A A1 A2 A3 A4

Ukulele

- The Ukulele is a member of the lute family of instruments.

- It is a Hawaiian adaptation to a Portuguese Machete (small four-string guitar).

- There are four main types of ukulele getting bigger in size:
    - Soprano
    - Concert
    - Tenor
    - Baritone

- The sound and volume of the ukulele varies with the different sizes.

- Ukulele music is written in two ways – the main being tablature or *tab* for short.

Tablature (tab)

- Tab is most common way that Ukulele music is notated.

- It comprises of four lines, each representing a ukulele string.

```
A
E
C
G
```
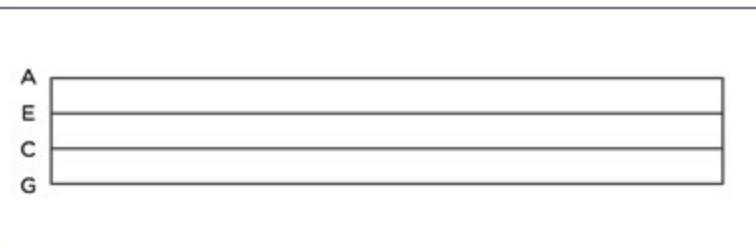
- The top line of tab is the A string – the highest pitch string, the second line is the E string (which is above the A string) and so on.

- Additional notes can be produced by placing your finger along the neck of the ukulele in between the gaps. These gaps are called **frets**.

Frets and the Fretboard

- Which **fret** (gap) to place your finger on along the **fretboard** is indicated by numbers on the lines of the ukulele tab.

- The number refers to which fret, on which string, to place your finger.

- In the example below, the some notes are an open string (no fingers on frets) which is indicated (shown) by the number **0**.

- The lines attached to the numbers indicate the rhythms you are to pluck each note.

soprano   concert   tenor   baritone

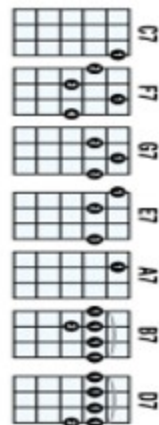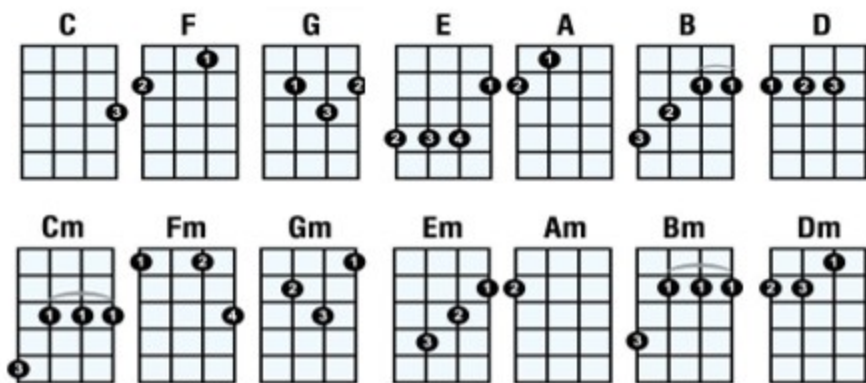tuners, frets, neck, headstock, nut, body, fretboard, soundhole, bridge, saddle

Ukulele Chords

- Like guitars, Ukulele's can play chords (multiple notes at the same time).

- These are indicated at the top of the music, usually by a letter in a box, or with a chord symbol showing you which fingers to put where.

Learn a Pop Song

- Strum each of the following chords for four beats and I guarantee you've learnt the chord pattern many pop songs, including:
  - Country Roads – John Denver
  - Someone You Loved – Lewis Capaldi
  - Flashlight – Jessie J
  - I'm Yours – Jason Mraz
  - Edge of Glory – Lady GaGa
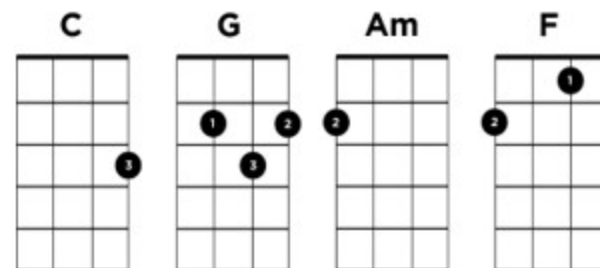
- Reorder the chords to Am, F, C, G and you've just learnt the chord sequence to:
  - Despacito – Luis Fonsi
  - Wake Me Up – Avicii
  - Hello (chorus) - Adele

Key Words	Definition (meaning)
Pitch	Pitch refers to how high or how low the musical sound is. The higher you place your fingers on the ukulele fretboard, the higher the pitch will be.
Open string	An open string is any string plucked where the player isn't placing their finger on the fretboard to make the pitch higher.
Fret	A fret is the gap between two metal vertical fret markers.
Fret Marker	A fret marker is the vertical metal pieces along the fretboard.
Tablature	Tablature, or tab for short, is the most common form of ukulele sheet music.

Up until the 1750s there was no standard orchestra formation. In the Classical Era (1750-1820) there is a more consistent set up that composers use.

The Four Families of Instruments

Strings- Made from wood. The classical string instruments all have 4 strings and are played with a bow or are plucked (Pizzicato) with your right hand. Notes are varied by shortening or lengthening the string by pressing down on the fingerboard in different positions with your left hand.

Woodwind-Divided into flutes and reeds. Flutes can be metal or wooden. Sound is created by blowing over a hole and pitches are altered by adding additional finger holes which you cover and uncover with your fingers or a key system. Reed instruments either have one or two reeds which vibrate when blown. Keys on the instrument which block and un-block holes allow you to change pitch.

Brass-Made from metal and the sound vibrations are made by the player buzzing their lips into a mouthpiece. Notes are varied by using a slide or valves and tightening you mouth muscles-embouchure.
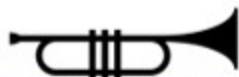
Percussion-these instruments are hit or shaken with your hands or various types of beaters. They are either tuned (Play actual pitches e.g. C G F) or untuned. (Make a sound but not an actual pitch e.g. high or low)

The Classical Orchestra

The typical orchestra that classical composers used was mainly strings and then pairs of woodwind and brass.

Strings-Violins, Violas, Cellos and double basses
Woodwind- 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 bassoons
Brass-2 horns,2 trumpets
Percussion-Timpani (Kettle drum)

The **clarine**t was a new invention and Mozart often used oboe players as clarinettists!

Beethoven used a **trombon**e in his 5th symphony and often liked the high-pitched **piccolo**. **It was rare to hear these instruments.**

The **trombone** was used in church music-e.g. Mozart's Requiem but was thought to be too loud to blend in with orchestra.

The **piano** was a new instrument but was not a regular member of the orchestra. Composers would write **concertos for piano and orchestra** to highlight the piano.

The Romantic Orchestra

- **Harp** added to the string section. String section enlarged to balance sound.
- Brass section has **3 trumpets and 4 horns. 3 trombones** are standard now. A **tuba** is added too.
- Woodwind section has more bassoons, clarinets and oboes including larger/smaller versions of them.
- Lots more percussion instruments are added. **Piano** added.

The Classical Orchestra 1750-1820

Classical Period
Orchestra Seating Chart
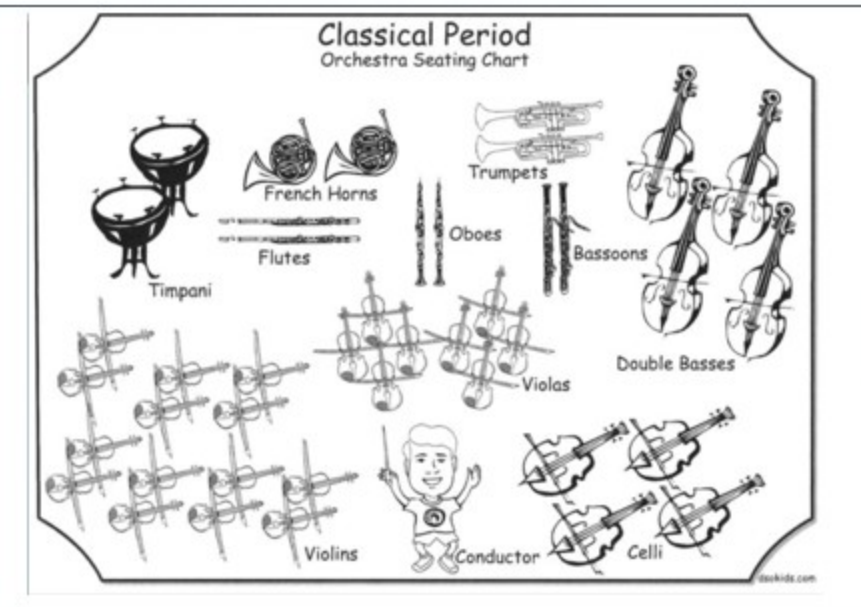
New Instruments in Romantic Era

Cor-Anglais-Larger oboe-deeper pitched
Contra Bassoon-Large bassoon
Alto Saxophone-single-reed woodwind
Eb clarinet-small high-pitched
Bass clarinet- large clarinet with a bell
Celesta-Bell-piano-music box sound
Alto flute-Large flute-deeper sound

New Ways of Playing string instruments

Mutes-used to dampen string instruments-make them quieter
Glissando-sliding effect
Col Legno-Playing with the back of bow
Tremolo-rapid trembling effect

The Growth of the Orchestra in the Romantic Era 1820 -1910
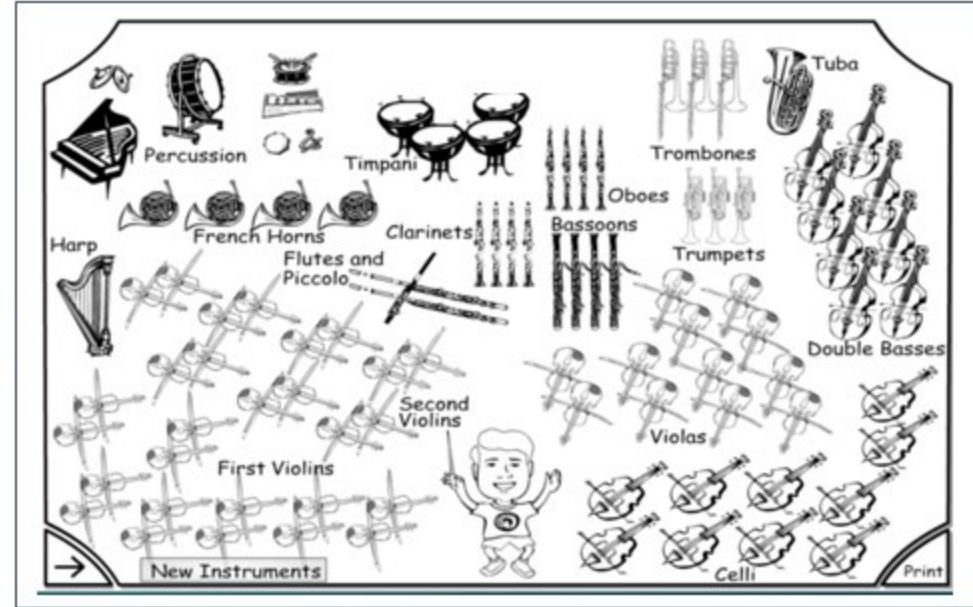
The Orchestra after the Romantic Era 1910 onwards

The orchestra hasn't changed much since the Romantic era but now lots of musical styles and music from around the world is fused with classical music there are a lot more unusual instruments added.

- Latin American Percussion-Samba drums
- Jazz instruments-saxophones, muted brass
- Electronic sounds, synthesizers, guitars and bass guitars
- Folk instruments

How Instruments are used throughout the centuries

Classical Era-orchestra dominated by strings. Woodwind add harmonies. Brass used occasionally. Little percussion.

Romantic Era-Larger orchestra-Improved technology for wind instruments. Woodwind and Brass used more. Solos on all instruments. Instrument sounds blended together. Music telling a story and creating moods and pictures so more music effects-creating atmosphere e.g. glissandi tremolo

Modern Era- More unusual combinations of instruments. Occasional use of 'non-classical' instruments because styles and music from other countries are being experimented with. Huge percussion section. Electronic instruments used. All sections are used more equally.

GUISELEY SCHOOL

Some videos and performance videos can be found here: https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ten-pieces/intro-films-and-orchestral-films/zv2gqp3

E. Grieg -Hall of the Mountain King

Born: 15th June 1843

Died: 4th September 1907

Nationality: Norwegian

Period of Musical History: Nationalist

Hall of the Mountain King from Peer Gynt Suite.

- Used as the Alton Towers Theme.
- Huge contrast in tempo and dynamics.
- Begins with slow tiptoeing around the troll but then he awakes!

M. Mussorgsky –Night on Bare Mountain

Born: 21st March1839

Died: 28th March 1881

Nationality: Russian

Period of Musical History: Nationalist

Night on Bare Mountain- tone poem

- Depicts the Witches party held just once a year.
- The unsettled strings with trombones, tuba and bassoons thundering out the theme.
- Listen for the quirky dance themes and then the tubular bells representing the church bells ending the day and the party.

M. Mussorgsky– Pictures at an Exhibition

Born: 21st March1839

Died: 28th March 1881

Nationality: Russian

Period of Musical History: Nationalist

Pictures at an Exhibition-orchestral suite

- Written for piano and then orchestrated by Ravel (A French composer) in 1922.
- Depicts a walk through an art gallery.
- Contrasting pictures are depicted and separated by a 'walking' theme known as the promenade.

P. Tchaikovsky-Nutcracker Suite

Born: 7th May 1840

Died: 6th November 1893

Nationality: Russian

Period of Musical History: Nationalist

Waltz of the Flowers and Russian Dance from the Ballet Nutcracker.

- A waltz in 3 followed by a Ukranian Trepak dance in 2!

G. Rossini– The Storm

Born: 29th February 1792

Died: 13th November 1868

Nationality: Italian

Period of Musical History: Romantic

Storm from William Tell opera. An orchestral overture.

- Depicts the raindrops and light winds-the calm before the storm. Then you hear the the storm rages-thunder and lightening and then finally calm again.

R. Wagner-Ride of the Valkyries

Born: 22nd May 1813

Died: 13th Feb 1883

Nationality: German

Period of Musical History: Romantic

An orchestral piece from the opera Die Valküre

- Part of a 15-hour opera cycle –Ring Cycle. Very like Tolkien's Lord of the Rings! Wagner was first!
- Invented the **Leitmotif**- a device now used in films. A short musical idea that represents a character, object or a place.

G. Verdi- Dies Irae and Tuba Mirum

Born: 10th Oct 1813

Died: 27th Jan 1901

Nationality: Italian

Period of Musical History: Nationalistic

Dies Irae/Tuba Mirum from his Requiem

- Requiem-Voices and Orchestra-religious theme. The Day of Judgement-Terrifying chorus of voices and brass. Powerful!
- Verdi –the most famous opera Italian opera composer.

J. Sibelius-Finlandia

Born: 8th Dec 1865

Died: 20th September 1957

Nationality: Finnish

Period of Musical History: Nationalist

Finlandia-Tone poem

- **Depicts the vast Finnish landscape**

- **Also a piece celebrating Finnish culture at a time when Russia was trying to control Finland.**

- **Listen for the hymn theme at the end. It's seen as Finland's alternative national anthem.**

A. Dvorák- New World Symphony. Largo

Born: 8th Sep 1841

Died: 1st September 1904

Nationality: Czech

Period of Musical History: Nationalist

Symphony no 9- 2nd mvt-Largo

- **Dvorák was homesick as he was living in America.**

- **This piece reflects his excitement and all his new discoveries in America-The New World.**

- **He was fascinated and moved by African-American Spirituals. He loved these folk tunes**

Further Listening

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U5A5tFyXQio Mahler's first symphony. This is a slow movement depicting a painting of animals in the forest at a funeral parade. You will know the tune. It is Frère Jacques but played in a minor key! Listen to the tune passed around the orchestra. Then listen to the band playing! It is for a huge orchestra.

| Key Words	Definitions
Tone poem	A single-movement orchestral piece based on a story, poem or picture.
Requiem	A religious mass for the dead. In Latin usually and is for choir and orchestra.
Ballet	A staged production for dance and music. Usually accompanied by an orchestra.
Romanticism	A term to describe music written after the classical era- (1820-1908). Composers were influenced by art, stories, poems and ideas and they reflected this in their music. The orchestra was bigger (more brass, percussion and woodwind). Extremes of emotions explored-Love, anger, fear etc. Elements of music used to extremes.
Nationalism	Music written by composers to celebrate their own country. Often based on folk tales and folk music from their country. A type of Romanticism. 1860—1930s
Leitmotif	A short musical idea used to depict a person, place or object. Film composers now use this technique. Star Wars/Harry Potter characters for example.
Overture	A single-movement orchestral work that was played before an opera but also written just for the concert hall-like a tone poem.
Suite	Usually instrumental either for piano or orchestra. A series of linked but different pieces of music. All different in terms of mood/style.
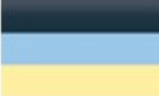
Setting up your project

- Open GarageBand

- Select 'empty project'

- Double-click **software instrument**

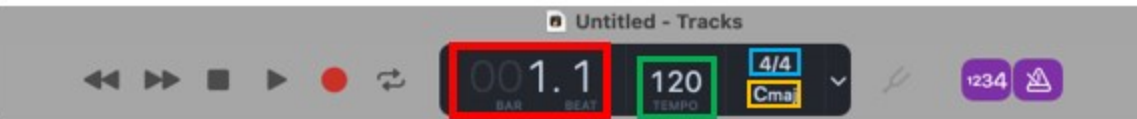- You may want to turn the **metronome** (click to keep you in time) off
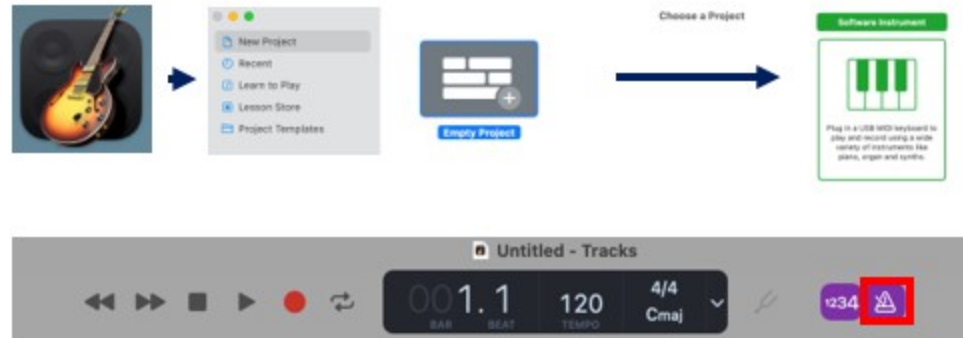
Apple Loops

- You may have the opportunity to import and experiment with apple **loops**

- **Loops** are cells of music that repeat in a digital project

- You're able to extend them, split them, layer them and build full pieces out of them
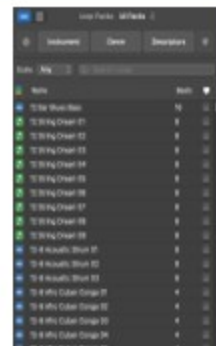

The GarageBand Interface

- Most buttons you need to click to control your GarageBand projects are at the top of the programme

- You can **rewind** and **fast-forward**, **stop** and **play** your recorded parts as well as **record** your music by pressing the red circle

- You may want to turn off the 4-beat count-in or the metronome too by clicking the **purple** icons on the right

- The interface also tells you what the **tempo** of your project is in beats per minute (BPM) (higher the number, the faster the project) as well as the **time signature** (how many beats are in a bar) and the **key**

- The interface also tells you which **bar number** your project is currently playing from

Adding and changing instruments

- We have thousands of instrument sounds loaded onto GarageBand

- These can be layered on top of each other by adding more tracks by clicking the + button

- The instrument library should open on the left of your project when you start GarageBand

- If it doesn't open, click the filing cabinet button in the top left to open it up

- There are some sounds that GarageBand think we have, but we don't therefore they won't play when you select. E.G
  - Acoustic Piano
  - Acoustic Drums

- For a piano sound, search **Steinway Grand Piano** and for drums, scroll to the main menu and select **Drum Kits**
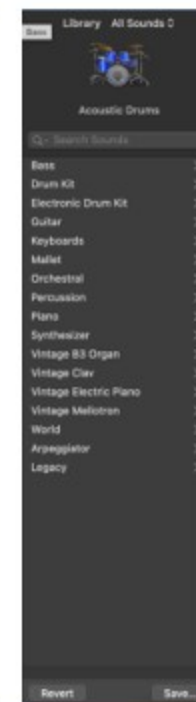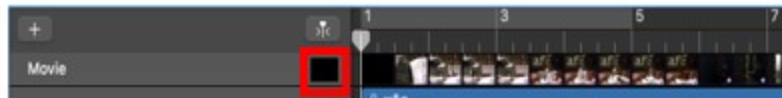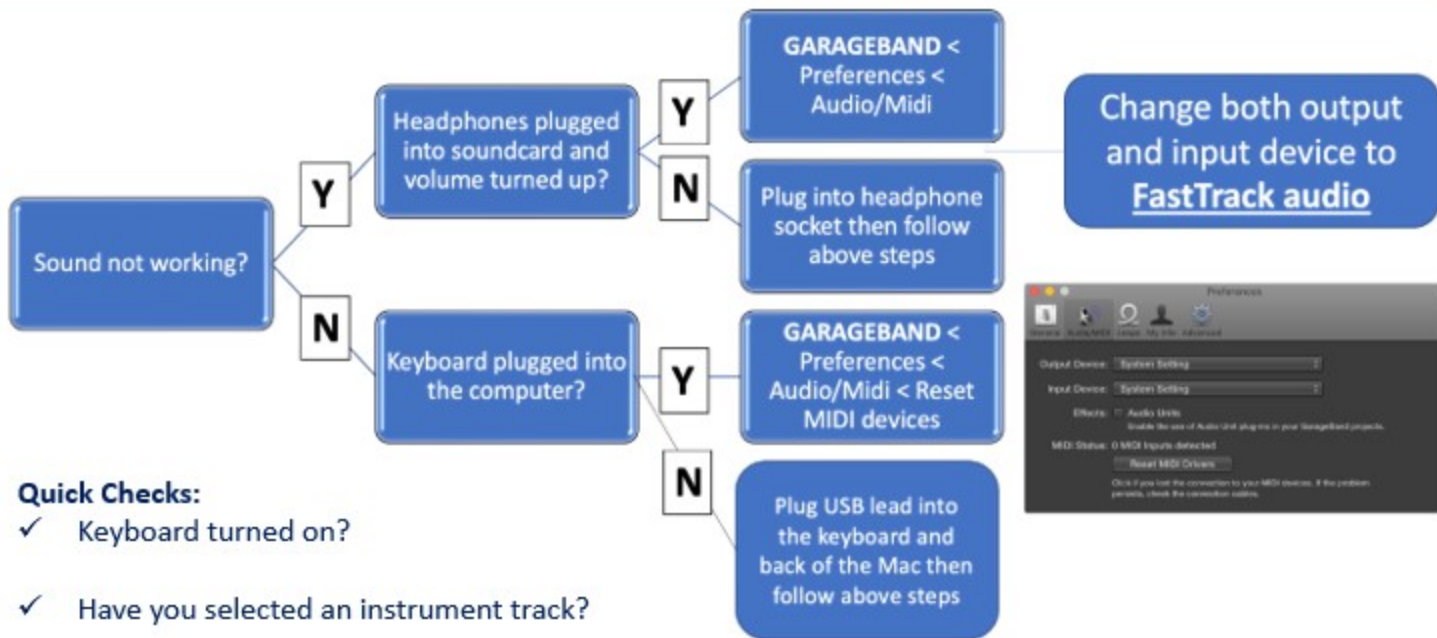

Instrument Library Button

- Use the scroll bar to go back to the main menu of instruments

- You can search for instruments in the **search bar** too

Composing with Media

- Throughout KS3 music, you will be composing for video
- You control the video exactly the same as your music projects
- If the video disappears, check it's not **minimised** (by the trash bin)

- You may need to reopen the video by clicking the **square** on the movie track
- We can **export** your videos with your music underneath

Troubleshooting Sound

Sound not working?

Y → Headphones plugged into soundcard and volume turned up?
- Y → GARAGEBAND < Preferences < Audio/Midi → Change both output and input device to **FastTrack audio**
- N → Plug into headphone socket then follow above steps

N → Keyboard plugged into the computer?
- Y → GARAGEBAND < Preferences < Audio/Midi < Reset MIDI devices
- N → Plug USB lead into the keyboard and back of the Mac then follow above steps

Quick Checks:
- ✓ Keyboard turned on?
- ✓ Have you selected an instrument track?
- ✓ Volume on M-Audio soundcard turned up? – **Third switch is your volume control**
- ✓ Is your keyboard on the portable grand setting? – Press the white portable grand button if not!!

Useful Keyboard Shortcuts

| Keyboard Key	What it does...
R	**Record** - wait for your 4 count-in clicks, then start
Space	**Plays** and **stops** your project
Enter	Playback line back to beginning
Command (CMD) + Z	Undo
Shift + CMD + Z	Redo
CMD + T	Splits track at play-head (wherever the grey line is, you can split tracks in half)
A	Automation – allows you to alter the volume/panning of tracks to fade automatically
CMD + S	Save
M	Mutes a track
C	Cycles your project over the selected part

Adding external MP3

- Some projects will allow you to drag in external MP3 files (sound files not in the Apple Loops menu)
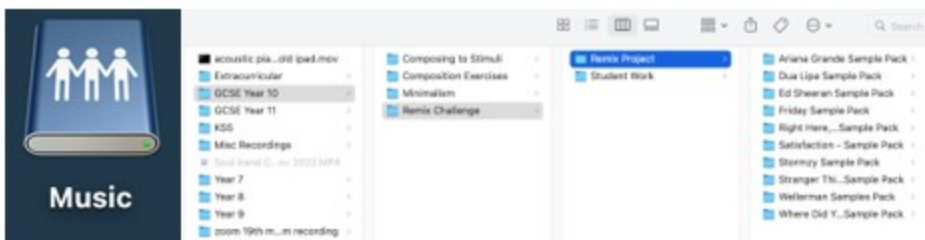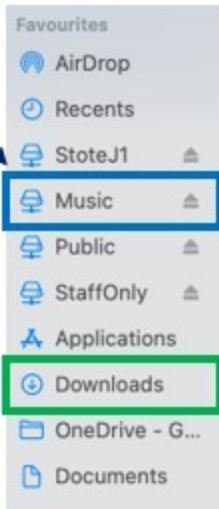
You'll need to:
1) Add an Audio track (microphone icon)

2) Find where the external MP3s are saved – these will likely be in **downloads** if you've downloaded from the internet (e.g. sound effects for film music)

or

saved in **Music – School Year – Year Group – Class Folder**
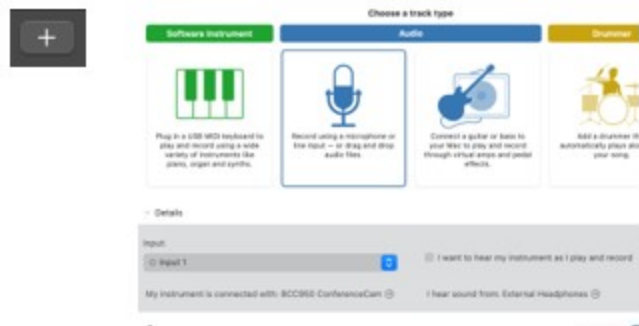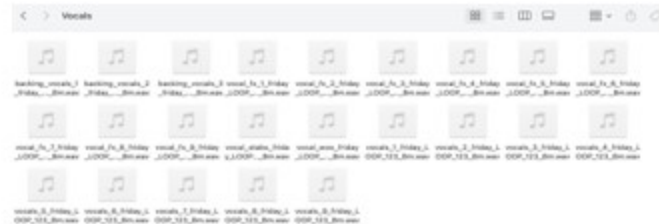
Finder takes you to these folders

You'll have to set up the **Music** Drive here. Your teacher will show you how

Exporting Your Work

Exporting Audio:
1. Draw a cycle across the entire project (yellow bar across the bar numbers at the top)

2. **Turn off the metronome if you've got it on!**

3. Go to **Share – Export Song To Disc**

4. Find correct folder

5. Select MP3, Highest Quality and tick the export cycle area box

6. Click **export**
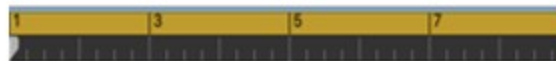
Exporting projects with Video:
1. **Turn off the metronome if you've got it on!**

2. File – Movie – Export Audio to Movie

3. Find correct folder:
   - Music – Year – Year Group – Class - Project Folder

4. Select **HD 1080p quality**

5. Press **save**

6. You can then watch the videos back with your music underneath without the distraction of GarageBand scrolling in the background.

Preset: HD 1080p

Up to 1080p, AAC audio, Stereo. Compatible with Mac & PC.