





Key Facts	Notation symbols/Instrument identity	
<p>Jazz was started by African-Americans In New Orleans, who mixed African and European musical styles together to create the Jazz style.</p> <p>FAMOUS JAZZ MUSICIANS</p> 		<p>1890-1920 – Ragtime Early jazz piano music which uses syncopation and off-beats.</p> <p>1917 – Dixieland A type of jazz music using a large band with call and response and improvisation.</p> <p>1926 – Scat A type of jazz singing where the vocalist makes up sounds and rhythms to mimic the sound of instruments.</p> <p>Instruments</p> 
Key Learning:	Prior Learning:	Enrichment Opportunities:
<p>Kapow music – Jazz</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain what ragtime music is.• Play on the 'off beat' and sing a syncopated rhythm.• Play a call and then improvise a response.• Improvise or compose a scat singing performance with sounds and words.• Compose and play a jazz motif fluently, using swung quavers.• Play a swung rhythm using a tuned percussion instrument.	<p>Year 3 Kapow (Pentatonic melodies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Match their movements to the music, explaining why they chose these movements.• Accurately notate and play a pentatonic melody.• Play their part in a composition confidently.• Work as a group to perform a piece of music.	

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Key word	Definition
Motif	A short pattern of pitches used repeatedly
Swung rhythm	A pair of quavers that are not played equally
Syncopation	Playing or emphasising the off beat.
Tempo	The speed or pace of the music.
Rhythm	A pattern of long or short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music
Off-beat	The beats in between the ones you would usually clap on
Call and response	When the leader sings or plays a part, and everyone sings or plays a response back.
Improvising	Making up music as it is played or performed