

## **Curriculum Map**



Subject: Music Year group: 8

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer
Content	Rap project and Four Chord Songs	Christmas Song Composing focus	Samba Performing focus	Blues Composing focus	Musical theatre Performing focus
Declarative Knowledge – 'Know What'	Row how to read ukulele diagrams and how chords are used in popular music  Key vocabulary: Strumming patterns, major and minor chords, accompaniment	The notes on a keyboard and how to form a chord,  Key vocabulary: Chord sequences, primary and secondary chords, treble clef notation, cadences, dissonant, consonant	When and where samba music is often performed and the features of samba music  Key vocabulary: call and response, syncopated rhythms, break, groove and polyrhythm and the names of specialist samba instruments	The historical and social context in which blues music was first created and the typical musical features  Key vocabulary: 12 bar blues, primary chords, blues scale, AAB structure and improvised fills.  Key musicians: BB King, Bessie Smith, Robert Johnson	The development of musicals and the key features that make them successful.  Key vocabulary: Overture, duet, solo, genre, ballad, canon  Key musicals: Hamilton, West Side Story, Sound of Music, School of Rock, Matilda
Skills  Procedural  Knowledge –  'Know How'	Performing in time, writing lyrics with internal rhymes, play basic chords on the ukulele (C, G Am F), layer up songs to create vocal harmonies and more complex textures, use a range of strumming patterns and sing in tune and with confidence.	Perform chords on the keyboard in a range of ways, compose an effective chord sequence that uses minor and major chords and being able to combine a melody together with chords in an original way	Perform and hold syncopated rhythms and call and response patterns as part of a larger ensemble, play fluently within a whole class ensemble, and understand the use of contrasting sections in a samba	Use the blues scale to improvise a melody line and combine a melody over the 12 bar blues with the correct timing and structure, taking creative risks to make a piece sound authentic as possible, for example by adding an improvisation section.	Work collaboratively to rehearse a song effectively, perform in a wide range of styles, know how to make a performance expressive and to use it in storytelling, perform more complex chord patterns and melodic lines.
Key Questions	What is the correct playing position for each chord? How are chords varied in popular music?	What makes a successful chord sequence? Describe the difference between dissonance and consonance.	What makes samba music so suitable for carnivals? What are the key features, structures and rhythms of samba?	Compare and contrast the music of early blues musicians like Bessie Smith and Robert Johnson with contemporary blues musicians.	How has musical theatre developed over time?
Assessment	Writing own rap for a musical or film character / A four chord vocal medley using the ukuleles.	Composing and performing a Christmas song.	Samba group performance and listening assessment	Composing and performing a blues song	Performing a song from a musical (vocally or instrumental), EOY exam



## **Curriculum Map**



Literacy/Numeracy/ SMSC/Character	Confidence, resilience, collaborative skills	Initiative, aspiration,	Confidence, integrity Latin American cultural appreciation	Confidence, Aspiration, tolerance, cultural appreciation	Tolerance, confidence, resilience