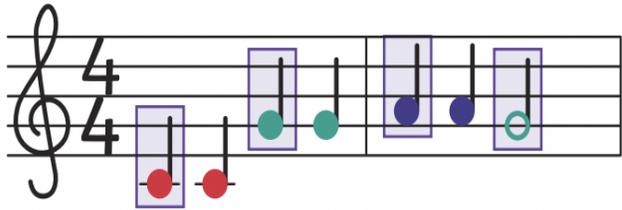
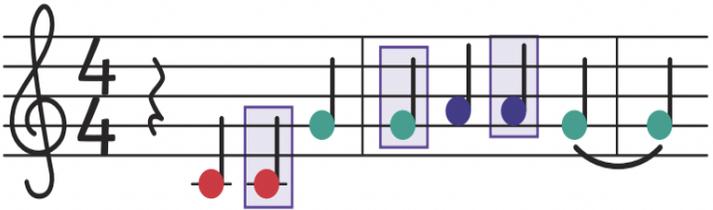


Musical Knowledge

Renaissance 1400 - 1600
Baroque 1600 - 1750
Classical 1750 - 1827
Romantic 1820 - 1900
Modern 1890 - 1960

Key Vocabulary		Rhythm Notation			
melodic shape	A musical phrase can have a shape. It may rise or fall like a set of stairs or it could rise and then fall like the back of a diplodocus.	Each note length has an equivalent rest that lasts for the same duration.			
rhythmic accompaniment	A rhythm backing, often played on untuned percussion. It could include repeated patterns.		semibreve		semibreve rest
chordal accompaniment	An accompaniment made of different block chords or triads. Chord patterns can often be repeated.		minim		minim rest
			crotchet		crotchet rest
			quaver		quaver rest
			semiquaver		semiquaver rest

Elements of Music
Pitch – How high or low a note sounds
Duration – How long or short a note is
Dynamics – How loud or quiet a piece of music is played
Silence – The gaps, rests and breaks in a piece of music
Structure – Overall plan of a piece of music
Tempo – How fast or slow the music is
Timbre – Sound quality of an instrument or voice
Texture – The effect of melodies and harmonies together.

Syncopation	
<p>Most music has stronger and weaker beats in each bar.</p> 	<p>A syncopated rhythm is one where the stronger beat happens in a different place than expected.</p> 
<p>The first and third beat are stronger in each of these bars.</p>	<p>Using a rest instead of a strong beat makes this sound syncopated.</p>

Contemporary 1960 - Present
