



## What should I already know?

Pulse is the steady beat throughout a piece of music – often what you tap your feet to.  
I know how to move and count to a beat, keeping in time with the music.  
I know the difference between pulse and rhythm.  
I know that word pitch is used when talking about high and low sounds.  
I know that tempo described the speed of the music.



Josquin des Prez

## Musical skills

You will revise finding and copying rhythms.  
You will be able to say what you think of a piece of music and why.  
You will practise using your voices expressively and creatively by singing songs.  
You will be listening with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music, specifically from the Renaissance.  
You will be using tuned and untuned percussion instruments in your own improvisations.  
You will be able to follow musical notations.  
You will be able to make your own musical notations.

## Values

At St White's Primary School, in music, we commit to understanding music from specific time periods and how this has impacted on the music we listen to now. We explore music to celebrate self-expression, creativity and how our thoughts and feelings can be expressed in musical form.

## Technical Vocabulary

**Renaissance** A period of time of great cultural and political development in Europe.

**Sacred** Related to religion, often played in church services.

**Secular** Non-religious music, including music to dance to and music performed in the Royal Courts of Europe.

**Percussion instrument** Any instrument that makes a sound when it is hit, shaken, or scraped.

**Tuned percussion instrument** A percussion instrument that can produce specific notes.

**Untuned percussion instrument** A percussion instrument that is unable to produce a specific note of pitch. They are often played with your hands or by shaking them.

**Notate** To write down music or rhythms.

**Improvise** To create and perform without preparation.

## What will I know by the end of the unit?

You will be able to discuss Renaissance music – when the Renaissance was, the two categories the music was split into and what a lot of the music was based around?  
You will know how to follow a conductor.  
You will be able to notate rhythms.  
You will be able to follow musical notations.  
You will be able to perform a song with a tuned percussion instrument.  
You will be able to improvise and perform sing tuned and untuned percussion instruments

## Key facts

### The Renaissance

- The Renaissance was a period of great cultural and political development across Europe. In Old French, the word Renaissance means 'rebirth'.
- The Renaissance followed the Middle Ages, the period from the fall of the Roman Empire to the 14<sup>th</sup> century. During the early part of the Middle Ages, there were very few scientific or artistic developments.

### Renaissance Music

- Renaissance music is sometimes divided into two categories, sacred and secular
- Lots of Renaissance music was still based around singing. As the period continued, instruments were used more.
- The invention of the printing press meant that music could be shared across Europe more easily and quickly. Previously, each piece of written music had to be created by hand.

### Josquin des Prez

- This French composer is considered to be one of the greatest composers of the Renaissance.
- Josquin des Prez (often known as Josquin) was born in 1450 and died in 1521.
- Josquin's music was expressive and able to convey different feelings.
- Josquin wrote both secular and sacred music.