

Year 3: Jazz

Musical style: Jazz

This unit is about Jazz music, including the styles of Ragtime, Dixieland and Swing.

Jazz was started by African-Americans in New Orleans, who mixed African and European musical styles together to create the Jazz style.



FAMOUS JAZZ MUSICIANS

Scott Joplin

Cab Calloway

Ella Fitzgerald

Instruments

Trumpet

Piano

Trombone

Drums

Contrabass

Saxophone

Vocabulary

1890-1920

Ragtime

Early jazz piano music which uses syncopation and off-beats.

1917

Dixieland

A type of jazz music using a large band with call and response and improvisation.

1926

Scat

A type of jazz singing where the vocalist makes up sounds and rhythms to mimic the sound of instruments.

Motif

A short pattern of pitches used repeatedly.

Swung rhythm

A pair of quavers which are not played equally.

Syncopation

Playing or emphasising the off beat.

Tempo

The speed or pace of the music. It can change throughout a piece of music.

Rhythm

A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.

Off-beat

The beats in between the ones you would naturally 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.

Key Learning: Jazz

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| 1 | What is Ragtime? Introduce ragtime - sing and clap a syncopated rhythm for a ragtime style song. |
| 2 | What is traditional jazz? What is the difference between ragtime and traditional jazz? Introduce call and response and create own call and response. |
| 3 | What is Scat Singing? Scat singing in a call and response style using sounds and words. |
| 4 | What is a Jazz motif? Learn that a motif is a short snippet of music that repeats, pupils write their own jazz motifs, using a swung rhythm |
| 5 +6 | What is a swing rhythm? Create own jazz motifs, rehearse and perform. |