

Music Expectations

When learning at Colchester Academy, you should follow these rules:

Be prepared

- Make sure that you start any tasks straight away.
- Always have the correct equipment.

Be polite

- Raise your hand to speak to the teacher.
- Make sure that you stay in your seat, unless given permission to move.
- Listen to others when performing, and give constructive feedback.

Look after one another

- Make sure all cables are tidy, and headphones are looked after.
- Move around the room quietly and purposefully.
- Use mini-whiteboards only when asked to.
- Pack any resources away with care.

What will I learn this half-term?

This half-term I will be introduced to Reggae. This style of music grew in popularity from the 1960s, and is now one of the most recognisable styles of Music from across the world. I will learn about how the style opened up a whole culture of music from across the Caribbean, and turned some Jamaican musicians into superstars.

This is important because:

Learning about music from other cultures helps us understand where the music is from.

Reggae music is still seen as a big influence on modern forms of music in the UK

I'll be learning about the interesting rhythms used in Reggae Music, and how it links to other styles I've already studied.

Each lesson I will be expected to work hard and participate.

If I have a question, I will put my hand up.

When working on the keyboards, I will work quietly.

I will start every lesson with the Do Now, which is to be completed in silence.

Task 1 - 'Three Little Birds' by Bob Marley



Robert Nesta Marley was born on 6 February 1947 to Cedella Malcolm and Norval Marley. His father was a General in the British Army but he abandoned Bob and Cedella shortly after their marriage.

Cedella and Bob moved to Kingston five years later in search of a better life. Bob and his best friend Bunny Livingston escaped the violent world of Kingston by burying themselves in music, writing their own songs and practising them.

In 1963, Bob recorded his first single and gradually the Wailers (Bob's band) became one of the most popular groups in Jamaica. His music and message continues to inspire people around the world.

Mini Whiteboard Questions

- What instruments can you hear being played (choose from this list)?

Piano

Violin

Cello

Flute

Bass Guitar

Piano

Harp

Organ

- What do you think this song is about?

Task 2 - 'Buffalo Soldiers' by Bob Marley



"Buffalo Soldiers" was a term applied to regiments in the American Army where all the soldiers in the group were African-American.

The term originated during the Civil War and the soldiers were often required to fight against Native American tribes. Released posthumously in 1983, the song connects the soldiers' experience to themes of slavery and resistance, becoming a global anthem of black pride and a testament to the enduring fight against oppression.

Mini Whiteboard Questions

- Why does Bob Marley refer to the Buffalo Soldier as 'stolen from Africa'?
- What instruments do you hear playing?

Piano

Violin

Cello

Flute

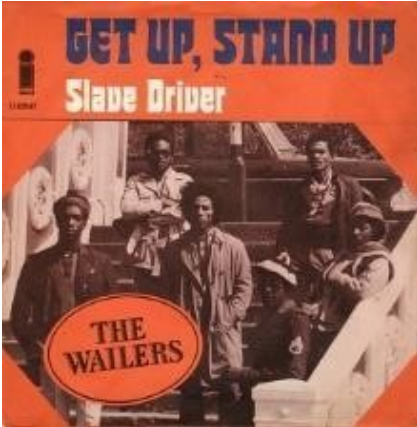
Bass Guitar

Harp

Organ

- How would you describe the tempo of this piece of music?
- What type of film do you believe that this music is from?
Give reasons for your answer.

Task 3 - 'Get Up Stand Up' by Bob Marley



Marley wrote the song while touring Haiti, deeply moved by its poverty and the lives of Haitians, according to his then-girlfriend Esther Anderson.

The song was frequently performed at Marley's concerts, often as the last song. "Get Up, Stand Up" was also the last song Marley ever performed on stage, on 23 September 1980 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The song is known for its simple, direct message and its use in social justice movements.

Mini Whiteboard Questions

- Use the following words to make a list of the structure of this song (you can use them more than once). Please start with 'Intro'.

Chorus

Bridge

Verse 1

Intro

Verse 2

- What instruments are being played?

Bass Guitar

Drum Kit

Harp

Trumpet

Keyboard

Guitar

Trumpet

Backing Vocals

Saxophone

Task 4

Comparing different features in music.

You are going to hear two songs by Bob Marley. You need to list the features heard in each song in the table below, under the headings given.

Mini Whiteboard Questions

Put a straight line in the middle of your mini-whiteboard, dividing it into two.

Copy the table below

Redemption Song	One Love

Which song is a reggae song? Give reasons for your answer.

Drum Rhythm - Three Little Birds

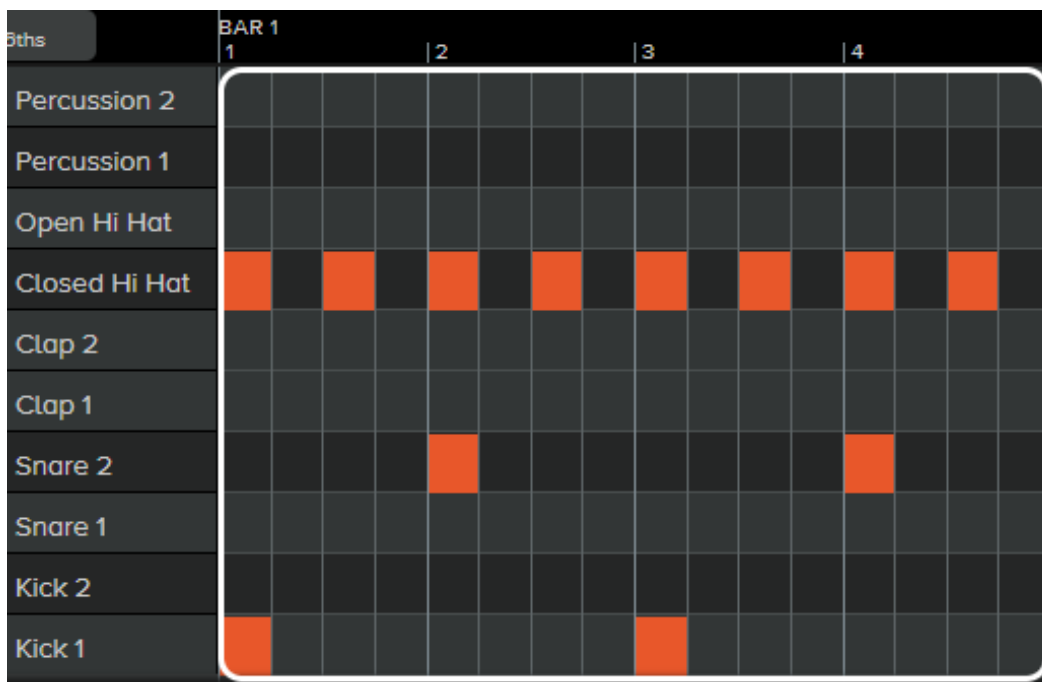
Our first task is to programme in our drum rhythm. You should start a new YuStudio project and **add a new Drum track**.

Click on the drum icon and select Hip Hop. Set the tempo to 70.

We'll be using Kick 1, Snare 2 and Closed Hi-Hat.

	1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
Closed HiHat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Snare 2			X				X	
Kick 1	X				X			

Once this is done, your pattern should look like this.



Adjust the velocity of the hi-hat part so that the second hit of every pair is slightly softer. Duplicate this rhythm so that it runs to the end of Bar 16.

Bassline - Three Little Birds

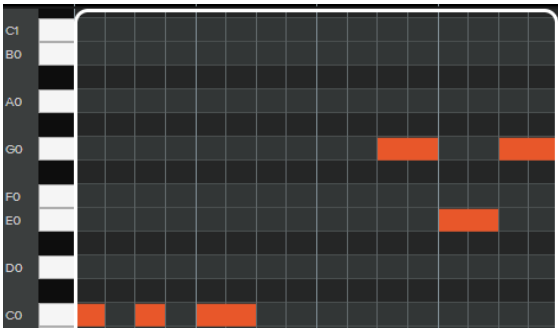
The next step is to input the bassline. Reggae basslines often use a broken chord. For example, the first chord of Three Little Birds uses C major. This chord is made up of CEG.

Our bassline for our first bar uses the notes C, E and G. We're going to input this using the mouse, but also by transposing some notes. When we change the pitch of a note, we are transposing.

Add a new instrument track in YuStudio - choose **Soundbank**.

Choose **Guitar - Electric Bass (finger)**

Watch the video to help you input the notes for this for the **first bar only**.



Bar 1	Bar 2	Bar 3	Bar 4
C major	C major	F major	C major

To do this, we can copy and paste our pattern to Bar 2, 3 and 4. We should then go back to Bar 3 and **transpose our notes so that they change to F major**.

Once you have your pattern lasting from Bar 1 to Bar 4, double-click the note clip on Bar 3. Select all the notes. Drag the first note (C0) up to F0. The other notes will also move up. Now your third bar is in F major.

Duplicate this rhythm so that it runs to the end of Bar 16.

Chords - Three Little Birds

For our chords, we use an **off-beat rhythm**. This means that the chords are played off the beat. An off-beat rhythm is sometimes called a **skanking rhythm** or **bubble rhythm**.

A straight rhythm would sound like this.

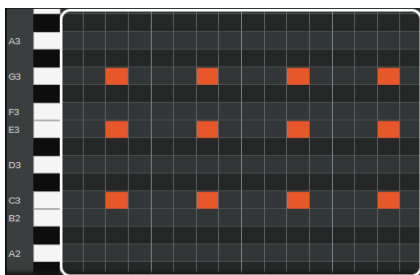
1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
X		X		X		X	

An offbeat rhythm would sound like this.

1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
	X		X		X		X

Add a new instrument track in YuStudio - choose **Soundbank**

Watch the video to help you input the notes for this for the **first bar only**.



Now we can copy and paste our pattern to Bar 2, 3 and 4.

Bar 1	Bar 2	Bar 3	Bar 4
C major	C major	F major	C major
C3 E3 G3	C3 E3 G3	F3 A3 C4	C3 E3 G3

We should then go back to Bar 3 and **transpose our notes so that they change to F major**.

Once you have your pattern lasting from Bar 1 to Bar 4, double-click the note clip on Bar 3. Select all the notes. Drag the first note (C2) up to F2. The other notes will also move up. Now your third bar is in F major.

Melody - Three Little Birds

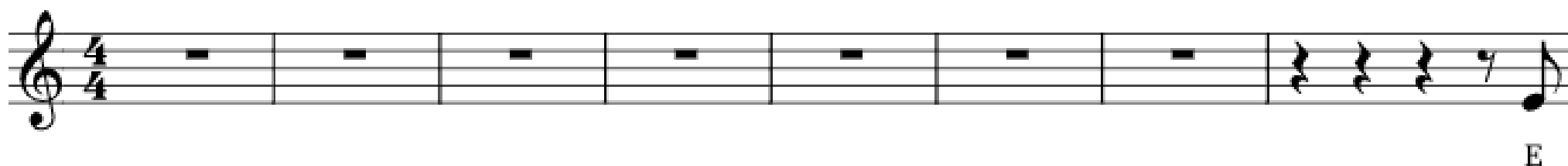
Often Reggae melodies use **syncopation** as many of the rhythms used in reggae singing are related to jazz. Syncopation is when a rhythm is stressed on the weak beat, rather than the strong beat.

Add a new instrument track in YuStudio. You should choose Wind- Harmonica.

You'll need to make sure that your melody starts in the correct bar.

What bar does the melody start at?

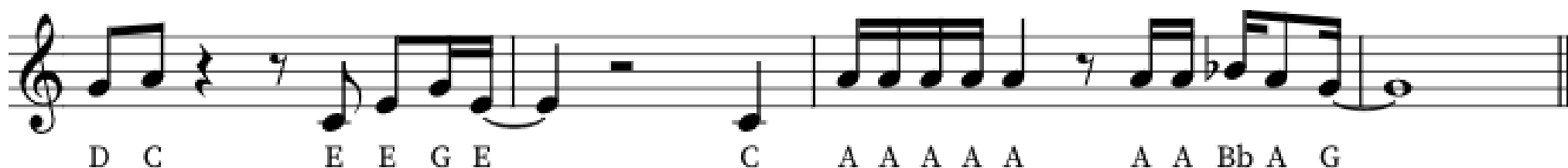
Try practising the melody along with the previous parts before recording in.



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Assessment Criteria

Your work will be marked according to this table when you are assessed at the end of the half-term.

Mark	Description
10	I have completed the chords, bassline, drums and melody (excellent).
9	I have completed the chords, bassline, drums and melody (quite good).
8	I have completed the chords, bassline, drums and melody (needs work).
7	I have completed the chords, bassline, drums (.excellent)
6	I have completed the chords, bassline and drums (quite good).
5	I have completed the drums and bassline (fine).
4	I have completed the drums and bassline (quite good).
3	I have completed the drums (fine).
2	I have completed the drums (some mistakes)
1	No real work.

An assessment lesson is an opportunity for you to show your best work, so that you can achieve your highest mark.

How can I achieve my best mark?

Before we start practising, have a look at the table and see what stage you are currently working at.

For example, if you can only sequence the chords and bassline with some mistakes, then you are currently working at a 4.

If you are working at a 4, what do you need to do to improve?

Use this information to help you in your assessment.