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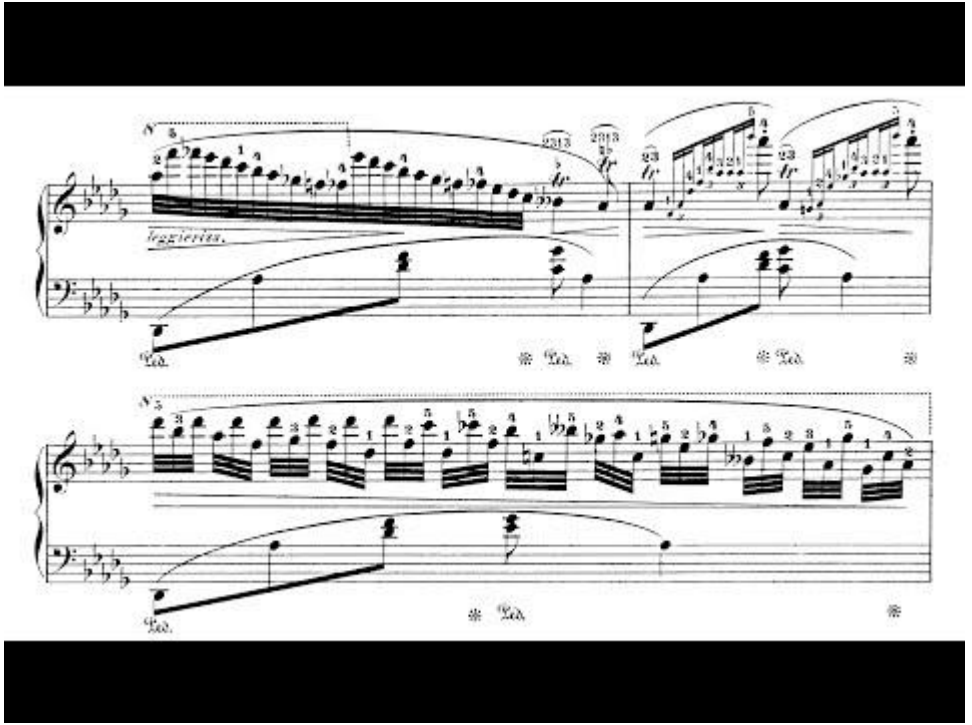
Chopin Berceuse

Chopin Berceuse in D-flat Major, op. 57

- Chopin is a French Composer in the Romantic Era.
- Some notable works include Nocturne op. 9 no. 2 and Fantaisie Impromptu
- Berceuse is a french word for Lullaby

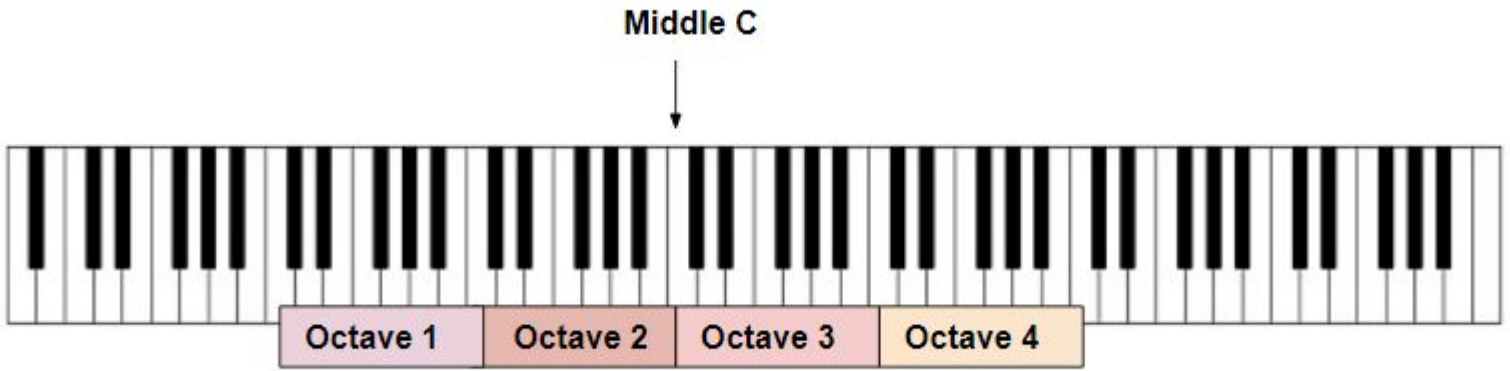


MusicBlocks Chopin Berceuse

My Process:

- Choose a piece:
  - Consider the rhythm
  - Number of flats or sharps
  - Length of the piece
- Deciding between Moveable-Do or Unmovable Do (fixed Do):
  - Movable-Do: Your Do is the key of your piece determined in the sheet music.
  - Unmovable-Do/Fixed-Do: Your piece is in the key of C, but you need to add the sharps and flats.
- Keeping in mind your octaves

Octaves Relation in MusicBlocks



Introduction

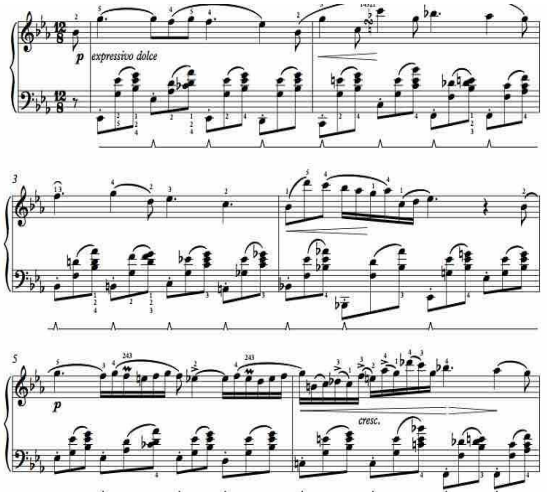
Check In Question: What is your favorite song? What do you like the most about the song?

What is a Beat?

Definition: a main accent or rhythmic unit in music or poetry.

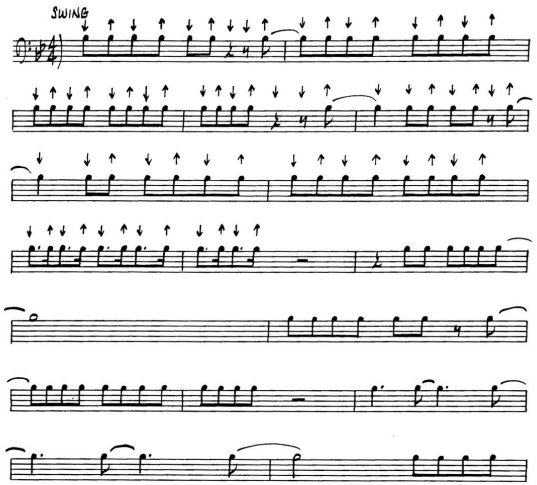
In simpler words… The consistent rate of a piece of music.

Check In: What are some examples of beats around you?



What about rhythm? How is Beat different in comparison?

- The rhythm is the flow of the notes.
- The beat is the unchanging pulse of the piece (regardless of note).



Exercise 1: Heartrate Challenge

Put your one hand over your heart. Make a fist every time your heart beat.

Look around the room, how fast is your heart rate compared to the person next to you?

Notice that your heartrate is consistent most of the time, when you run, your heartrate can increase in tempo similar to accelerandos in music.

Exercise 2: Can you clap the rhythm and find the pulse?

Task 1: Clap the rhythm of the notes

Task 2 (more difficult): Clap the pulse

Challenge: Clap the strong beats

Debrief:

- Is the beat steady throughout the piece?
- Does the rhythm change?
  - If so, where?

Bonus Question: How many strong beats are there? And where?

Part 2: Rhythms!

Half Note:
This note has no tail, but the oval is empty. This note has a value of 2 beats in 4/4.

Eighth Note:
This note looks like a quarter note, but has a tail. This note is half a quarter note, is worth 1 full beat when there is 2. (Half beat when there is one).

Quarter Note:
The note similar to half note, but oval filled in is **QUARTER NOTE**. This note has a value of 1 beat in 4/4

16th Note:
This note looks similar to an eighth note, but has 2 tails. One of these notes are worth ¼ (quarter) of quarter notes and ¼ beat.

Before creating rhythms, let's talk about some basic notation!

What else do you see?

Exhibit 1: Time Signature

Exhibit 4: Bold Double Bar Line

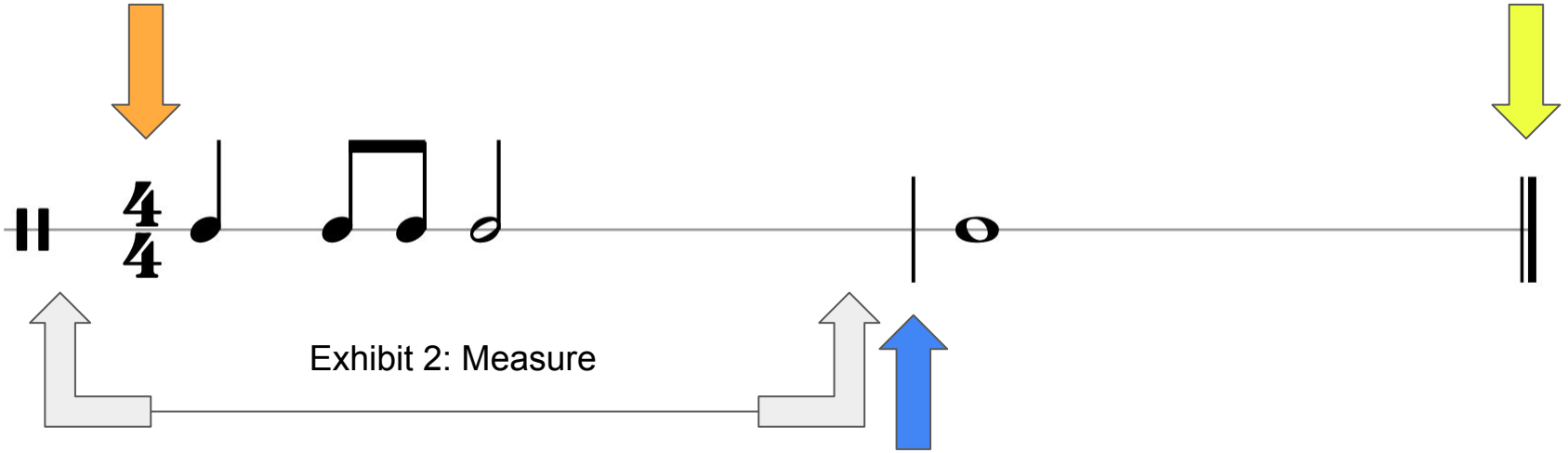


Exhibit 2: Measure

Exhibit 3: (Single) Bar Line

Accessorise in Music:

Museum of Rhythm Staff:

Exhibit 1: Time Signature 4/4
Top number is a 4, 4 beats in a measure, bottom number is a 4, quarter notes get 1 beat.

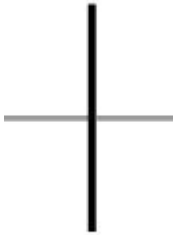


Exhibit 3: (Single) Bar Line
Bar lines are placed between measures that have fulfilled maximum beats in a measure.

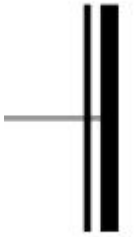


Exhibit 4: Double Bar Line
Signifies the end of a piece

Rest:
Are pauses of silence in the music. This rest is worth one beat.

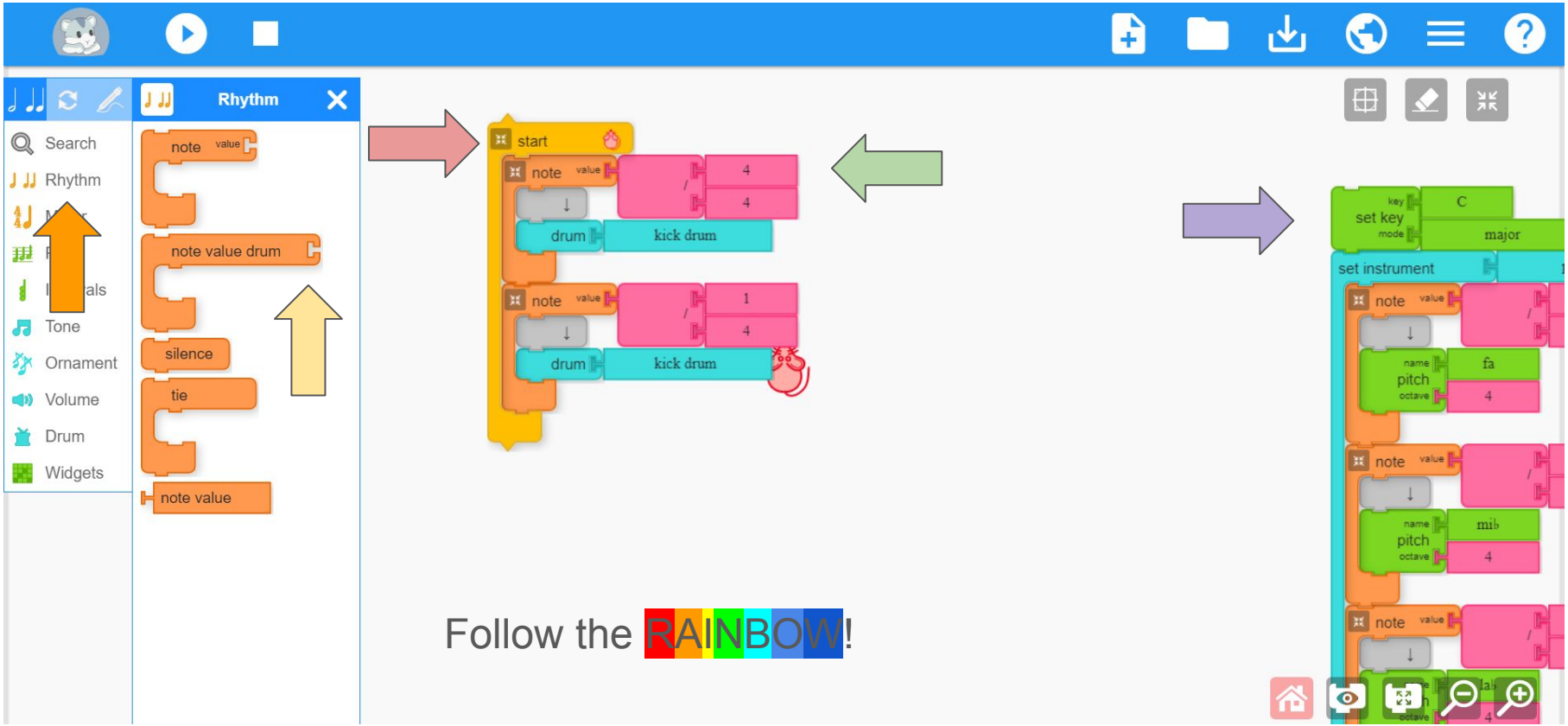
Museum of Staff (continue):

Exhibit 2: Measures
Measures are used to identify places in the music. One measure fulfills the top number of the Key Signature (in this case 4 beats). Measures begin at 1 in the measure with the Time Signature.

Check In Question:
How many measures are there in the Rhythm staff?

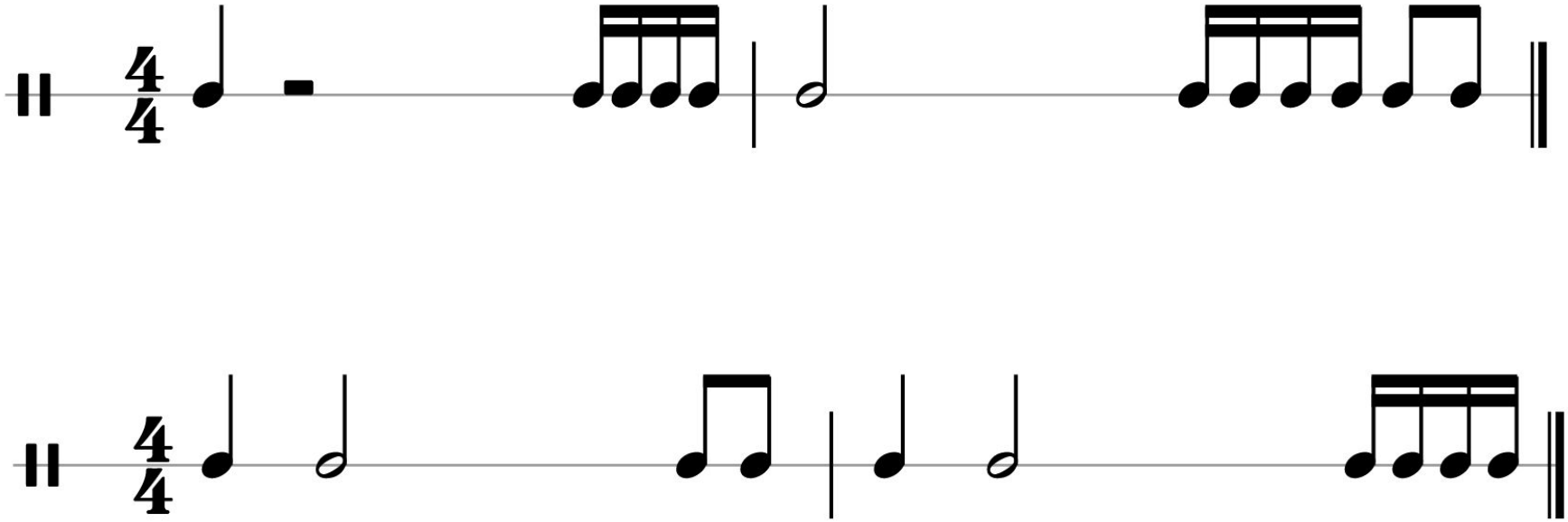
Hint: How many measures are in this slide?

MusicBlocks Guide!



Follow the RAINBOW!

Practice Time!



Create Your Own Beats!

- Use at least three **DIFFERENT** note values
  - What are note values? *Review Slide 13*
- Create at least 4 measures of rhythms
- Use different drums sounds (if you like!)

Part 3: Music is YOU!

Creative Criticism Presenter’s Guide

Present your Work!

- While presenting share…
  - Your inspiration
  - What steps did you take to create your Rhythm?
  - How did you match your image to your Rhythm?

Creative Criticism Audience Guide:

When giving feedback and criticism:

- What is one thing they did well?
  - Start with something positive.
- Talk about what could be improved. How you would approach to solve what needs to be improved.