

Knowledge Organiser - Music - Hey, Mr Miller - Spring 1 2025 (Upper Key Stage 2)

What I already know

- I know how to perform the rhythm mostly accurately
- I know how to sing with good diction and you can make out the words that I am singing
- I know how to sing with a sense of rhythmic style
- I know how to sing with the correct pitch (mostly accurately)
- I know how to mostly remember the words to a song with some prompting

Sticky Knowledge

- I can compose a syncopated melody using the notes of the C major scale.
 - I can sing a syncopated melody accurately and in tune.
 - I can sing and play a class arrangement of a song with a good sense of ensemble.
- I can listen to historical recordings of big band swing and describe features of the music using music vocabulary.

Musical Focus

Swing music, syncopation, swing rhythm, big band instruments, scat singing, social and historical context (WWII, segregation), progression snapshot 1.



Core Learning

I know how to begin to learn a song
(Hey, Mr Miller)

I know about the cultural, social and historical context of swing music

I know how to perform a song for a video recording

I know about the terms 'arpeggio' and 'syncopation'

I know how to invent a rhythmic ostinato and improvise using a selection of notes from the C Major scale

I know how to create a final arrangement and perform it

Pieces of music
Hey, Mr Miller

Name:

Class:

World famous big band leaders:



Duke Ellington



Count Basie



Glenn Miller

World famous jazz singers:



Ella Fitzgerald



Billie Holiday



Year 6 Term 1

In this unit you will learn about the American musician Alton Glenn Miller and his swing band. You will discover more about swing-style jazz and the band leaders of 1930s and 1940s America.

Here are the instruments that make a big band ...

There are 3 sections in a big band.

Rhythm section instruments:
Piano, double bass, drums, guitar.

← Rhythm

Brass section instruments:
Trumpets, trombones.

← Brass

Woodwind section instruments:
Saxophones (alto, tenor, baritone), clarinet.

← Woodwind

Swing rhythm

The rhythm has a 'bouncy' feel:

Long short long short long

Syncopation

Where the rhythm pattern falls off the main beat.

C major scale



Arpeggio

Where the notes of a chord are played one at a time:



SCAT singing = a style of singing on nonsense syllables.



Ba-ba-ba-ba
Doo-wa-doo-waa





Throw, catch
(progression song)



Class arrangement

There is a 4-bar introduction ...

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | |

I sang and played a class arrangement of the song with a good sense of ensemble.



Add a comment:

During World War 2, swing bands helped keep the home front morale high with their music.



Popular songs from the time included:

Boogie woogie bugle boy

Shoo shoo baby

Chattanooga choo choo

Genre
= jazz
(swing)



1930 - 1950

Swing style jazz.



1939 - 1945

World War 2.



Present (now)

Hey Mr Miller by
David Machell.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Duration	The length of time each note is played for
Pitch	How high or low a note is.
Structure	The order that different sections of a song or piece of music are played in.
Texture	The overall effect of how melody, harmony and rhythm are combined in a piece of music.
Timbre	Timbre (Pronounced Tam-ber) is the quality of a musical note. It is what makes a musical note sound different from another one.
Improvisation	Creating music in real-time, on the spot.
Big Band	A big band is a type of musical group that plays jazz music.
Swing music	Swing music, or simply swing, is a form of popular music developed in the United States that dominated in the 1930s and 1940s.
Beat	A basic unit of time marking out the speed at which the music is played.
Pulse	The pulse is a steady beat that runs through the music. It's a bit like a heartbeat or the tick-tock of a clock
Arpeggio	Notes of a one chord are played quickly, one after the other.
Chromatic	A chromatic scale is a musical scale which uses every note as it goes up or down i.e. it goes up and down in semitones (half tones). To play a chromatic scale on the piano every note is played: both white and black notes (e.g. C, C sharp, D, D sharp, E, F etc.).
Scatting	Originating in vocal jazz, scat singing or scatting is vocal improvisation with wordless vocables, nonsense syllables or without words at all. [2][3] In scat singing, the singer improvises melodies and rhythms using the voice solely as an instrument rather than a speaking medium.