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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

KS3 Music / Unit – All That Jazz



| **Lesson/Learning Sequence**  | **Intended Knowledge:***Students will know…….* | **Tiered Vocabulary**  | **Prior Knowledge:***In order to know this, students need to already know that…* | **Assessment**  |
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| **Introduction**  | Introduction to Blues and Jazz using Knowledge Organiser as an overview of the concepts studied in this unit. | African music, Work songs, Spirituals, Ragtime, The Blues, Jazz, Dixieland, Swing, Bebop, Free jazz, the blues scale, riff, ostinato, improvisation, seventh chord, triad, 12 bar blues, blue notes, rhythm section, frontline instruments. |  |  |
| **Lesson 1 – The Blues** | **History Of The Blues**The meaning of riff, ostinato, solo, improvisation, seventh chords, triad, swing rhythm, twelve bar blues, blues scale and blue notes. They will know Blues and Jazz music typically uses riffs, a seventh chord is composed of a triad with a seventh note added and that swung rhythms can be notated using dotted notes. They will know that the 12 bar blues chord structure is ‘I I I I IV IV I I V IV I I’ and learn to recognise it when listening to Blues songs. They will know that the blues scale uses specific notes that include ‘blue’ notes. Students will know the history of the Blues, how it started, what is meant by Call and Response, the significance of 1865, how Blues songs are structured, and the themes of Blues songs. | African music, Work songs, Spirituals, Ragtime, The Blues, Jazz, Dixieland, Swing, Bebop, Free jazz, the blues scale, riff, ostinato, improvisation, seventh chord, triad, 12 bar blues, blue notes, rhythm section, frontline instruments. | * A riff is a repeated musical pattern – also known as an ostinato
* Improvisation is where musicians make melodies or patterns up on the spot.
* A seventh chord has an extra note added to it, in this case it is a flattened 7th note of the tonic scale the chord is derived from.
* The blues scale is a series of notes that are often used in Blues and Jazz music , the notes of the blues scale are often sharpened or flattened.
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| **Lesson 2 – Types of Jazz/Learning about 7th chords** | **All About Jazz (Types of Jazz)****Ragtime is** a style of piano playing using a VAMPED bass and chords played by the left hand (oom-pah style) with a syncopated tune over the top**Spirituals** are of a religious nature and are usually just vocals.**Blues** These songs are about the hard life of the African Americans and are usually for piano, guitar or traditional jazz band and solo voice.**Traditional Jazz** is performed by instruments such as the trumpet, clarinet and trombone with a rhythmic backing of piano, bass and drums.**Swing or Big Band Jazz** is performed by bands which use sections of instruments. A typical band would be four to five trumpets, four to five saxophones and four to five trombones, backed by piano, drums and bass.**Cool Jazz is a** type of modern jazz with a very relaxed style of playing, although sometimes with complex solos.**Be-Bop** is another type of modern jazz where the solos are complex and virtuosic. The harmonies are often adventurous.**Modern Jazz is a** type of jazz where all of the parts are improvised. The harmonies can be very discordant.Students have previously learned to play triads and are introduced to 7th chords ‘Learning About 7th Chords’. This paves the way for practice of All That Jazz song on keyboard.  | African music, Work songs, Spirituals, Ragtime, The Blues, Jazz, Dixieland, Swing, Bebop, Free jazz, the blues scale, riff, ostinato, improvisation, seventh chord, triad, 12 bar blues, blue notes, rhythm section, frontline instruments. | * There are many different types of Jazz music and all have their own unique style.
* Students have previously learned to play triads and chord progressions (3 Little Birds for example in Offbeat unit).
 | Retrieval task 1. |
| **Lesson 3 – Ragtime** | **All About Jazz 2 – Focus on Big Band Jazz**Students will know* Solo- One player is the main focus of a performance. Riff - repeated phrase played over and over again. Like an ostinato but found in popular music.
* A countermelody is a melody that is different to but played at the same time as the main melody.
* Drum fills, Fill-ins, fills are commonly performed by drummers in Jazz.
* There are many players in a Big Band, the music has to be tightly organised.

Students will know* The conventions and history of the Ragtime style (a type of Jazz music).
* One of the main features is a chord vamp/stride in the left hand part.
* They will know that Ragtime structure consists of several short contrasting melodies.
* Ragtime uses question and answer phrases.
* Ragtime also uses Blue notes and melodies can be chromatic.
* Ragtime music is very syncopated.
* Ragtime music is often in 2/4 as march tunes were all the rage during the late 19th century.
* Students will begin learning The Entertainer in preparation for their end of year practical assessment.
 | African music, Work songs, Spirituals, Ragtime, The Blues, Jazz, Dixieland, Swing, Bebop, Free jazz, the blues scale, riff, ostinato, improvisation, seventh chord, triad, 12 bar blues, blue notes, rhythm section, frontline instruments. | * Students have learned about chords and will understand that a chord vamp uses bass notes and triads.
* Students have worked in pairs at the keyboards previously, in pairs they will perform the question and answer phrases from The Entertainer.
 | Retrieval Task 2 |
| **Lesson 4** | **Learning About Bessie Smith/Performing All That Jazz on keyboard.*** They will know that Bessie Smith was one of the most successful Blues singers of all time and they will know her background and understand her importance to the Jazz and Blues genre.
* They will revisit 7th chords and learn to play the chord progression of All That Jazz.
* They will know how to raise a V7 chord by one semitone to play a VI 7 chord.
* They will know how to play the bass line from All That Jazz, using an appropriate keyboard timbre.
 | African music, Work songs, Spirituals, Ragtime, The Blues, Jazz, Dixieland, Swing, Bebop, Free jazz, the blues scale, riff, ostinato, improvisation, seventh chord, triad, 12 bar blues, blue notes, rhythm section, frontline instruments. | * Students will understand the history and the background of Blues music.
* Students have previously learned about 7th chords and how to play them. All That Jazz features two 7th chords.
* Students have performed bass lines before using their left hand.
 | Retrieval Task 3 |
| **Lesson 5 – All That Jazz Assessment** | **All That Jazz – Written Assessment*** *Students will explain what is meant by* Improvisation?
* Students will explain how a seventh chord is created.
* Students will explain ‘Blue notes’?
* Using Roman numerals, students will describe the chord sequence of the 12 Bar Blues pattern.
* Students will name three typical rhythm-section instruments of Blues and Jazz music.
* Students will name different types of Jazz music.
* Students will describe the Jazz style of The Entertainer and name the composer.
* Students will identify the type of Jazz that uses large sections of instruments (saxophones, trumpets, trombones) and describe it’s mood.
* Students will explain the words solo and riff, and countermelody.
* Students will describe a drum-fill.
* Students will explain why Big Band Jazz is generally played from written music and not completely improvised like other styles of Jazz.
 | African music, Work songs, Spirituals, Ragtime, The Blues, Jazz, Dixieland, Swing, Bebop, Free jazz, the blues scale, riff, ostinato, improvisation, seventh chord, triad, 12 bar blues, blue notes, rhythm section, frontline instruments. | Lesson content of previous four lessons and three retrieval tasks set as homework prepare students for this assessment lesson.  | Written assessment. |
| **Lesson 6** | **Practical assessment preparation.**Practical preparation on keyboards for end of Year assessment. Students will work on the chord progression of All That Jazz (some will add the Bass line with their left hand). Other students will work on The Entertainer.  | African music, Work songs, Spirituals, Ragtime, The Blues, Jazz, Dixieland, Swing, Bebop, Free jazz, the blues scale, riff, ostinato, improvisation, seventh chord, triad, 12 bar blues, blue notes, rhythm section, frontline instruments. | Students introduced to these two pieces in 3 and 4. | Preparation for practical assessment.  |