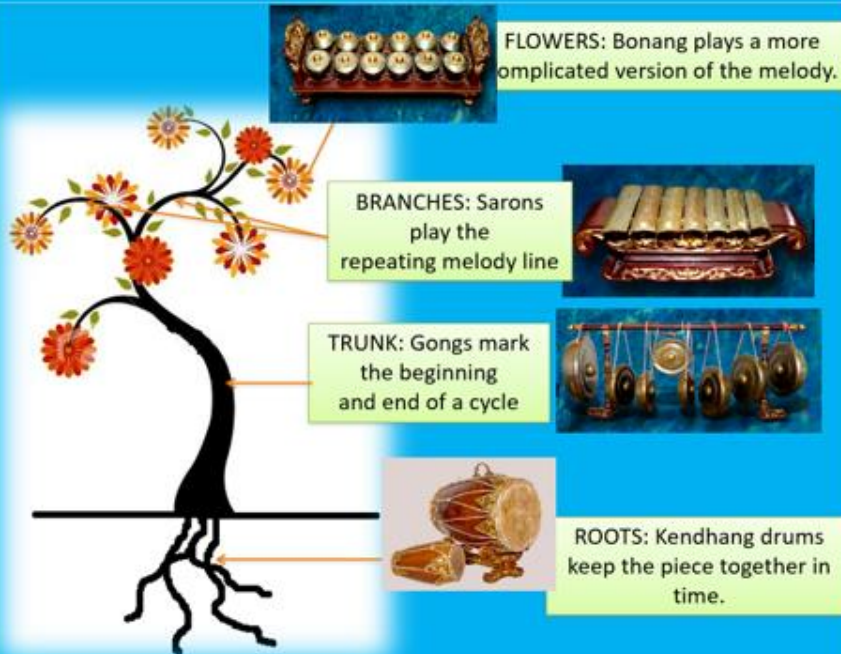


Gamelan Music from Indonesia



12 Bar Blues Music from USA

C///	C///	C///	C///
F///	F///	C///	C///
G///	F///	C///	C///

C **F** **G**
 CEG FAC GBD

WORLD MUSIC

Master Drummer – Person who leads the group
Timeline – A constant pulse or simple rhythm
Rhythm Break – When everyone plays the same rhythm together
Cue – A signal the master drummer makes
Solos – repeating pattern
Chords – three notes played together at the same time
Syncopation – off beat rhythms
Melody – the tune
Walking Bass – bass line found in Blues that moves on every beat
Riff – a repeated melody
Improvisation – a tune made up on the spot

West African Music



Djembe Drum



Donno
(Talking Drum)



Udu



Shekere



Balafon



Kora



Mbira
(Thumb Piano)

World Music - Key Word Match up


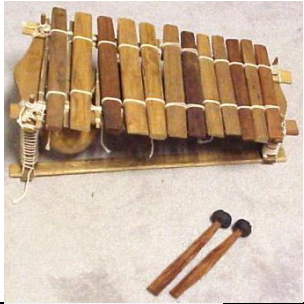


Draw a line to match up the meanings with the correct key word.

The person who leads the group.		SOLOS
A constant pulse or simple rhythm.		BREAK
When everyone plays the same rhythm together at the same time.		MASTER DRUMMER
The Master Drummer signals the break by playing a rhythm that everyone recognises. This is called the _____.		CUE
This is when drummers play fast improvised rhythms over the timeline.		TIMELINE

African Instruments

Watch the videos of each instrument and answer the questions in the table below

Instrument	Name	How is this instrument played?	What does this instrument sound like?
			
			
			
			

African Instruments

What are these instruments called?



Gamelan Instruments - Match up

Draw a line to match up the meanings with the correct picture.



BONANG: a set of kettle gongs.

The Bonang plays an elaborate version of the melody. The gongs are hit with wooden sticks wrapped in rope.



SARON: a 7 bar metallophone.

The Saron plays the melody. To play it, you hit the bars with a wooden mallet in one hand and dampen the bar with the other.



KENDHANG: large double headed drum.

These drums are played by one person. Their function is to keep the tempo and cue in other instruments, acting like the conductor.



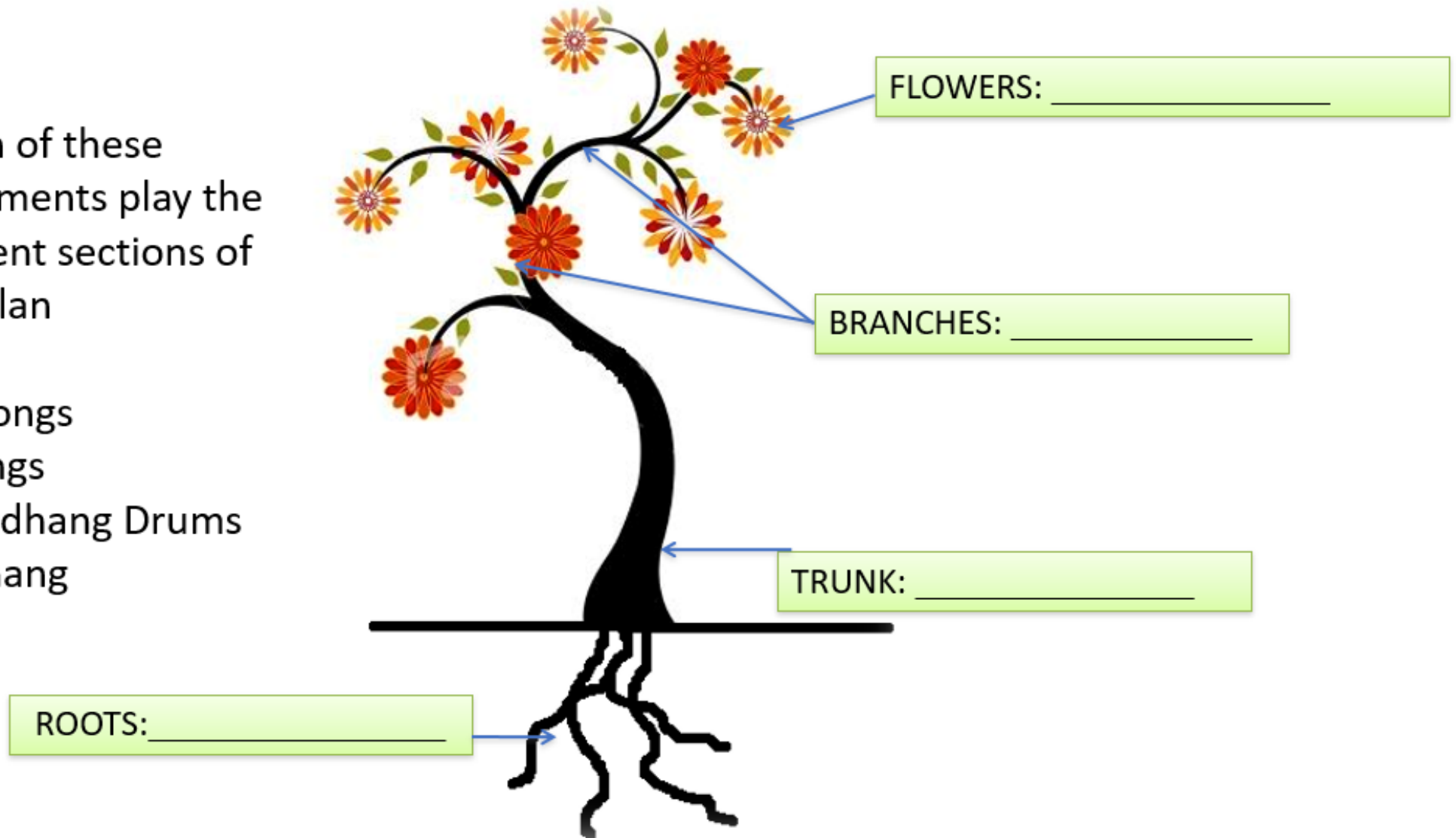
GONGS

The gongs mark out each cycle. The big gong is played to mark the end of the cycle and the other gongs play in between like full stops and commas.

Gamelan Structure

Which of these instruments play the different sections of Gamelan

- Sarongs
- Gongs
- Kendhang Drums
- Bonang



History of Blues

The blues is a genre of music that comes from the _____. It was traditionally the music of _____. Whilst doing work they would sing songs, also known as spirituals, about God and their _____.

After the Civil War there were lots of _____ and other military band instruments lying around. The war resulted in the slaves being set free and they now began to use these instruments. The slaves lives didn't get any easier though, they had to work long hours. During the long hours slaves would sing about their _____ and the problems they faced.

On the spare brass instruments they began to _____.

The songs were occasionally about God, but mostly about how they were poorly treated, love, and _____.

World Music - Key Word Match up

Draw a line to match up the meanings with the correct key word.

Three notes played at the same time.		CHORDS
A catchy hook found in popular music that is repeated a lot.		MELODY
The tune in a piece of music.		SYNCOPATION
Notes and chords played off the beat.		WALKING BASS
A tune made up on the spot.		RIFF
A common bass line found in The Blues which moves on every beat.		IMPROVISATION

Blues Lyrics

- You will need to write 2 verses of lyrics for your Blues song.
- You need to write them in AAB structure
- Try to make the last word of each line rhyme
- There needs to be two sections to each line.
- You will be putting these lyrics to your 12 Bar Blues.
- Each verse will take up once round the 12 Bar Blues.
- Topics you could write about: Love, School, Troubles, Feelings, Folk Story etc.

Verse 1

Verse 2

EXTENSION: Write a third verse for your Blues Composition

Verse 3
