

Voice	Week 1		Theme: Plainsong/Chant	
Piece 1	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
Hildegard of Bingen 'O Eucharisti in Leta Via'	<p>Saint Hildegard was a German Benedictine abbess. She was a writer, composer and philosopher. She is one of the best-known composers of sacred monophony. There are more surviving chants by Hildegard than by any other composer from the entire Middle Ages, and she is one of the few known composers to have written both the music and the words.</p> <p>As with all medieval chant notation, Hildegard's music lacks any indication of tempo or rhythm; the surviving manuscripts employ late German style notation, which uses very ornamental neumes (an early form of Western musical notation)</p>	Gregorian Chant	Medieval (1098-1179)	<p>Listen out for: how many voices are singing? How many voices can you hear? 1</p> <p>Where would this be performed? Church/Worship</p>
Piece 2	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
Phillippe de Vitry Tuba Sacre Didei – In arboris	<p>Phillippe de Vitry was a French composer, music theorist and poet. He was an accomplished, innovative, and influential composer.</p> <p>A motet is a sacred choral piece sung in several parts. This is one of Phillippe's earliest motets and is written in 3 parts.</p>	Motet	Medieval (1291-1361)	<p>Listen out for: any instruments you can hear? How many voices can you hear? 3</p> <p>Is this accompanied or unaccompanied? Unaccompanied</p>
Comparison Information:			Comparison Questions:	
<p>Both pieces are written for voices only. They are both unaccompanied. Both are from the Medieval period. O Eucharisti is a sacred piece, written for one voice. Tuba Sacre Didei is written for 3 voices and is secular.</p>			<p>What is the same, and what is different about these 2 pieces? How do they compare to the music you usually listen to?</p>	

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Voice	Week 2		Theme: A Cappella	
Piece 1	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
LadySmith Black Mambazo Homeless	<p>Their exquisitely harmonised 'a cappella' songs in Zulu became hugely popular in South Africa after the release of their debut album in 1973. The group's members would go on to convert to Christianity and bring religious music into their repertoire.</p> <p>They came to global attention after they collaborated with Paul Simon on his 1986 album Graceland, co-writing the song Homeless – its melody based on a Zulu wedding song – and singing the backing to Diamonds on the Soles of Her Shoes.</p>	Worldbeat Zulu A Cappella	20th Century (1986)	<p>Listen out for: any instruments you can hear</p> <p>What do you think 'a cappella' might mean?</p> <p>'A cappella' means unaccompanied. It literally means in chapel or choir style.</p> <p>Refer to last week – it comes from a medieval Latin word (cappella) meaning many parts or polyphonic.</p> <p>How does this song make you feel?</p> <p>Generally, this song has a thoughtful, lamenting feel.</p>
Piece 2	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
Bobby McFerrin Don't Worry, Be Happy	<p>Bobby McFerrin is an American folk and jazz artist. He is known for his vocal techniques, such as singing fluidly but with quick and considerable jumps in pitch as well as scat singing and improvisational vocal percussion. He is widely known for performing and recording regularly as an unaccompanied solo vocal artist.</p> <p>"Don't Worry Be Happy" reached #1 on the US Hot 100, astounding for a song sung 'a cappella'. Bobby McFerrin recorded it using only his body to make all the sounds. The simple message and unusual sound made it a surprise hit.</p> <p>The phrase "Don't Worry Be Happy" came from the Indian guru Meher Baba. In an interview with USA Weekend magazine, McFerrin explained that he saw a poster of Meher Baba with the phrase and thought it was "a pretty neat philosophy in four words."</p>	Reggae/Jazz A Cappella	20th Century (1988)	<p>Listen out for: what lyrics can you hear repeated?</p> <p>What do you think the message of the song lyric is?</p> <p>Bobby McFerrin is encouraging the listener to remain optimistic regardless of what challenges one may face.</p> <p>How does this song make you feel?</p> <p>Generally, this song has an upbeat, fun feel.</p>
Comparison Information:			Comparison Questions:	
<p>Both songs are sung 'a cappella' or unaccompanied.</p> <p>Homeless is sung by a group each creating a different part, Don't Worry, Be Happy has a solo artist performing each part and layering.</p>			<p>What is the same and what is different about these 2 pieces?</p> <p>Which of the two a cappella songs do you prefer to listen to? Why?</p>	

Voice	Week 3		Theme: 4-part Choral	
Piece 1	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
George Frideric Handel 'Hallelujah Chorus'	Messiah is an English-language oratorio composed in 1741 by George Frideric Handel, with a scriptural text compiled by Charles Jennens from the King James Bible, The rousing 'Hallelujah' Chorus is one of the most famous pieces of Baroque choral music, and by far the most widely known section of the work. Audiences tend to stand during performances – a tradition that allegedly began when King George II stood up during the chorus at the oratorio's debut London performance. The Messiah was written for the instruments: SATB choir with soloists (all male voices), strings, two trumpets, timpani, organ, harpsichord and continuo.	4-part Choral	Baroque (1741)	<p>Listen out for: singing in unison</p> <p>How many people are performing? Lots! But the piece is written for 4 vocal parts, and the orchestra.</p> <p>How are the singers being accompanied? What instruments can you hear? Strings, trumpets, timpani, organ, harpsichord and continuo.</p>
Piece 2	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
John Rutter 'For the Beauty of the Earth'	John Rutter is an English composer and conductor, associated mainly with choral music and active internationally for many years. His larger choral works, Gloria, Requiem, Magnificat and Mass of the Children are widely performed around the world, and many of his shorter pieces such as The Lord bless you and keep you, and All things bright and beautiful have become 'standards'. "For the beauty of the earth" is a sacred choral setting of the hymn of the same name by Folliott S. Pierpoint.	4-part Choral	20 th Century (1980)	<p>Listen out for: high and low pitched voices</p> <p>Do you know what we call the highest female voice in this piece? Soprano</p> <p>And the lowest male voice in this piece? Bass</p> <p>How did the music change as the song progressed? Solo piano, female voices in unison for the first verse, then the 4-part harmony builds.</p>
Comparison Information:			Comparison Questions:	
<p>Both pieces were written for a 4-part vocal ensemble, so, as long as there were at least 4 different performers for the SATB (Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass) lines, yes! Maybe, the Hallelujah chorus might need more than just 4 singers to create the impressive dynamics, so no!</p> <p>Both pieces were written in English, they have 4 vocal parts, they have elements of unison singing (where all the parts are singing the same thing albeit melody or rhythm). Both pieces are accompanied. Both would be performed in a Church or formal setting for worship being of a sacred theme.</p>			<p>Do you think the same performers could perform both pieces?</p> <p>What is the same about these two pieces?</p>	

Voice	Week 4		Theme: Rap	
Piece 1	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
Kris Kross Jump	<p>"Jump" is the hit debut single by American hip hop duo Kris Kross. It was released on February 6, 1992, as a single from their debut studio album Totally Crossed Out. It achieved international success, topping charts in Switzerland, Australia, and the United States. Chris "Mac Daddy" Kelly and Chris "Daddy Mac" Smith were only 12 and 13 years old when they recorded the song.</p> <p>Rapping is a musical form of vocal delivery that incorporates "rhyme and rhythmic speech, which is performed or chanted in a variety of ways, usually over a backing beat or musical accompaniment. The modern use of rap in popular music originated in the Bronx, New York City in the 1970s.</p>	Rap	20 th Century (1992)	<p>Listen out for: any rhyming words</p> <p>What makes rap different from other vocal music?</p> <p>Rap is spoken, rather than sung, over a backing beat.</p>
Piece 2	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
Sugarhill Gang Rapper's Delight	<p>"Rapper's Delight" is a 1979 hip hop track by the Sugarhill Gang. It is widely believed to be the first rap song to cross from the Hip Hop genre.</p>	Rap	20 th Century (1979)	<p>Listen out for: can you hear a melody?</p> <p>The word 'Rap' came from a 1960's term meaning 'to converse'. Do you think the name rap suits this style of music? Why? Why not?</p> <p>To converse means to talk, so the term 'rap' is very fitting for a spoken style. The performer is almost 'speaking' to the listener.</p>
Comparison Information:			Comparison Questions:	
<p>Rap is spoken rather than sung. It is secular with current street vernacular and themes. There is generally only one spoken line at a time rather than 4 lines creating harmony.</p>			<p>How is this music different from the music we listened to last week?</p> <p>Why do you think this music became popular?</p>	

Voice	Week 5		Theme: Beatboxing	
Piece 1	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
<p>Eklips</p> <p>Hip Hop History in Beatbox</p>	<p>EKLIPS is both an MC and a beatboxer. He is an imitator of the greatest French and US rappers and learned his art an early age.</p> <p>A native of the Burgundy region in France, he finally settled in Paris in 2003.</p>	<p>Beatboxing</p>	<p>20th Century (2018)</p>	<p>Listen out for: how many different sounds can you hear?</p> <p>How do you think this piece of music was made? Acoustic or electronic?</p> <p>This music is beatboxing, so all the sounds are produced by the voice.</p>
Piece 2	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
<p>Darren Robinson</p> <p>The Human Beat Box (Fat Boys)</p>	<p>The first human beatbox was the self-proclaimed Doug E. Fresh, born on September 17, 1966. He was referred to as the "human beatbox."</p> <p>Darren Robinson (June 10, 1967 – December 10, 1995), also known as Big Buff, The Human Beat Box, and DJ Doctor Nice (among other aliases), was a rapper, beatboxer, and actor who was a member of the 1980s hip hop group The Fat Boys. He, along with Doug E. Fresh and others, were pioneers of beatboxing, a form of vocal percussion used in many rap groups throughout the 1980s and 1990s.</p> <p>Beatboxing is a form of vocal percussion primarily involving the art of mimicking drum machines, using one's mouth, lips, tongue, and voice.</p>	<p>Beatboxing</p>	<p>20th Century (1980's)</p>	<p>Listen out for: percussion sounds created by a voice</p> <p>How is Beatboxing different from Rap that we listened to last week?</p> <p>Rap is performed over an instrumental backing track, in beatboxing all the sounds are produced vocally.</p>
Comparison Information:			Comparison Questions:	
<p>Beatboxing is produced from vocal sounds with no accompanying instruments, and so was the song 'Don't Worry, Be Happy'. Bobby McFerrin produced the vocal accompanying sounds himself.</p>			<p>How is this music like the a cappella song 'Don't Worry, Be Happy' we listened to a few weeks ago?</p>	

Voice	Week 6		Theme: Folk (Eng & Scot)	
Piece 1	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
John Barleycorn (Trad)	<p>English Folk music is passed on through oral tradition and often accompanies social events, (such as dances or weddings), social gatherings (such as the pub or tavern) or as part of work songs (such as sea shanties).</p> <p>A traditional British folk ballad, John Barleycorn, depicts the lead character as the personification of barley and its products of bread, beer and whisky. It is old (it was already in print c.1635) and has been passed on by generations of country singers. The tune is a variant of Dives and Lazarus.</p> <p>We'll probably never know the true origins and meaning that are hidden in the story of John Barleycorn but the song and its mysteries still have a powerful effect on people today. Many popular musicians and folk artists have performed versions of the song recently and it's still a popular song today.</p>	English Folk	<p>Trad</p> <p>The song may have its origins in ancient English or Scottish folklore, with written evidence of the song dating it at least as far back as the Elizabethan era.</p>	<p>Listen out for: any changes between the verse and chorus</p> <p>What instruments do you think are accompanying the singer? Accordion, Violin (fiddle)</p> <p>How is the chorus different from the verse? The chorus is sung by more singers creating harmony.</p>
Piece 2	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
<p>The Corries (Roy Williamson)</p> <p>Flower of Scotland</p>	<p>Scottish</p> <p>"Flower of Scotland" is a Scottish song, frequently performed at special occasions and sporting events as an unofficial national anthem of Scotland. The song was composed in the mid-1960s by Roy Williamson of the folk group the Corries.</p>	Scottish Folk	20 th Century (1968)	<p>Listen out for: the accompanying instruments</p> <p>What instruments do you think are accompanying this song? Bodhrán – The bodhrán is a percussion instrument that consists of a skin stretched over a large circular frame. It is held by a cross of wood on the reverse and beaten with a double-headed drum stick known as a tipper.</p> <p>Mandolin – The Celtic Mandolin</p>
Comparison Information:			Comparison Questions:	
Both songs are sung in English. There is one main voice singing the melody in a verse and chorus structure. There is a repeating chorus in both songs.			What is similar about these 2 pieces?	

Voice	Week 7		Theme: Folk (Wales & Ireland)	
Piece 1	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
Anon 'Suo Gan'	<p>Welsh Suo Gan is a traditional Welsh lullaby and was first recorded in print around 1800. The song's title simply means lullaby.</p> <p>Suo Gân was written by an anonymous composer in Wales sometime during the early 1800s. The song lyrics were first recorded much later, by the Welsh folklorist Robert Bryan (1858–1920).</p>	Folk	Romantic (1800's)	<p>Listen out for the two different repeating rhythm patterns.</p> <p>Why do you think this piece was written?</p> <p>This is a lullaby, to be sung to help a baby sleep.</p> <p>Why would this song help to send a baby to sleep?</p> <p>The song has soothing lyrics sung to a baby, it has a slow and lilting tempo and has quiet dynamics.</p>
Piece 2	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
The Chieftains 'The Star of the County Down'	<p>Irish "Star of the County Down" is an Irish ballad set near Banbridge in County Down, in Northern Ireland. The words are by Cathal MacGarvey (1866–1927) from Ramelton, County Donegal. The tune is traditional, and may be known as "Dives and Lazarus" or (as a hymn tune) "Kingsfold".</p> <p>Traditional instruments in Northern Ireland include the fiddle, penny whistle, accordion and harp. The bodhrán is a percussion instrument that consists of a skin stretched over a large circular frame. It is held by a cross of wood on the reverse and beaten with a double-headed drum stick known as a tipper.</p>	Folk	Trad	<p>Listen out for: the steady beat</p> <p>What instruments can you hear accompanying?</p> <p>Guitar, penny whistle, bodhran, fiddle, keyboard</p>
Comparison Information:			Comparison Questions:	
<p>This music would be listened to at social gatherings where the audience would be able to join in with the songs as they would know them really well.</p> <p>The children should recall that folk songs have been handed down from one generation to the next orally, that the origins are often unknown and that traditional instruments often accompany the main singer or singers.</p>			<p>Where and when do you think people would listen to this genre of music?</p> <p>What have you learned about Folk music over these 2 weeks?</p>	

Voice	Week 8		Theme: Opera	
Piece 1	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
<p>Giuseppe Verdi</p> <p>'La donna è mobile' from Rigoletto.</p>	<p>Giuseppe Verdi (Italian: 1813 – 1901) was an Italian composer best known for his operas.</p> <p>"La donna è mobile" (Woman is fickle) is the Duke of Mantua's canzone from the beginning of act 3 of Giuseppe Verdi's opera Rigoletto (1851). Rigoletto, Verdi's sixteenth in the genre, is widely considered to be the first of the operatic masterpieces of Verdi's middle-to-late career.</p>	Opera	Romantic (1851)	<p>Listen out for: a high male voice called a Tenor</p> <p>What language do you think this is being sung in?</p> <p>Italian</p> <p>What do you think Opera is?</p> <p>Opera is a form of theatre in which music is a fundamental component and dramatic roles are taken by singers. Opera originated in Italy at the end of the 16th century.</p>
Piece 2	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
<p>Delibes</p> <p>'Duo des fleurs' (Flower Duet) from Lakme</p>	<p>Clément Philibert Léo Delibes (1836 – 1891) was a French Romantic composer, best known for his ballets and operas. His works include the ballets Coppélia (1870) and Sylvia (1876) and the opera Lakmé (1883), which includes the well-known "Flower Duet".</p> <p>The "Flower Duet" is a duet for soprano and mezzo-soprano in the first act of Léo Delibes' opera Lakmé, premiered in Paris in 1883. It is sung by the characters Lakmé, daughter of a Brahmin priest, and her servant Mallika, as they go to gather flowers by a river.</p>	Opera	Romantic (1883)	<p>Listen out for: 2 female voices</p> <p>We learned that the highest female voice is a soprano. Do you know what we call a lower female voice?</p> <p>Mezzo soprano, then contralto (alto)</p>
Comparison Information:			Comparison Questions:	
<p>Rigoletto was written in Italian, Lakme was written in French. Not all Opera was written and performed in Italian.</p> <p>Although musical theatre is closely related to opera, the two are considered to be distinct from one another.</p> <p>An opera is primarily sung, whereas in a musical, the songs are interspersed with passages of dialogue. In both instances, it is drama and words that drive the action. Operas usually put the focus on music over story, whereas musicals do the reverse.</p>			<p>Which of the two examples from Opera was your favourite? Why?</p> <p>Have you ever been to the theatre to see a Musical Theatre production? How is Opera different from musical theatre?</p>	

Voice	Week 9		Theme: <u>Singing in a different language</u>	
Piece 1	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
<p>La Rondallia</p> <p>El Burrio Sabanero</p>	<p>Spanish (Latin American)</p> <p>"El Burrito de Belén" (English: The Little Donkey from Bethlehem) is a aguinaldo from Venezuela. It was written by Hugo Blanco for the 1972 Christmas season. The song was first recorded by the Venezuelan folk singer Simón Díaz.</p> <p>Aguinaldo - It is a genre of Venezuelan traditional and cultural music, popular in several Latin American countries., based on Spanish Christmas carols which are traditionally sung on Christmas itself or during the holiday season. Aguinaldo music is often performed by parrandas - a casual group of people, often family or friends, who merrily go from house to house taking along their singing. The instruments used are maracas and drums.</p>	<p>Festive song</p>	<p>20th Century (1972)</p>	<p>Listen out for: the percussion at the beginning</p> <p>What animal do you think this song might be about? Why?</p> <p>The percussion instruments heard at the beginning replicate the sound of donkey's hooves.</p> <p>How does this song make you feel?</p>
Piece 2	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
<p>African Children's Choir</p> <p>'Betelehemu'</p>	<p>Nigerian</p> <p>This Christmas song is in the Yoruba language, which is one of the local languages used in Nigeria and neighbouring countries. Betelehemu was written by choir director, Dr. Wendell P. Whalum based on a song which he received from by an African student in the 1950's.</p>	<p>Festive song</p>	<p>20th Century (1950's)</p>	<p>Listen out for: the repeating ostinato (repeated pattern)</p> <p>Is this song accompanied or unaccompanied?</p> <p>Unaccompanied</p> <p>How does this song change?</p> <p>The song begins with a slow tempo with long, slow notes creating the melody. The song tempo speeds up. The song continues with a solo singer accompanied by the original ostinato before returning to the quickened tempo section.</p>
Comparison Information:			Comparison Questions:	
<p>Betelehemu – Bethlehem and El Burrito de Belén – The little donkey from Bethlehem. Both songs are about the place where it is believed that Jesus was born.</p>			<p>Both of these songs mention 1 word which links them. Do you know what it is?</p>	

Voice	Week 10		Theme: Singing in a different language	
Piece 1	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
'Petit Papa Noel'	<p>France</p> <p>"Petit Papa Noël" (Little Father Christmas) is a 1946 song recorded by French singer Tino Rossi. Written by Raymond Vincy (lyrics) and Henri Martinet (music), this Christmas song was originally performed by Rossi in Richard Pottier's film Destins.</p> <p>The song lyric mentions "Don't forget my little shoe" - There is a tradition in some countries where children leave their shoes out for Father Christmas to fill them with coins.</p>	Festive song	20 th Century (1946)	<p>Listen out for: can you recognise any words you might know?</p> <p>Which country do you think this song is from? Why?</p> <p>France – the children may recognise some French words.</p>
Piece 2	Composer & Information	Genre	Time Period & Dates	Questions/Answers
Bóg Się Rodzi (God is Born)	<p>Poland</p> <p>"Bóg się rodzi" (English: "God Is Born") is a Polish Christmas carol (Polish: kolęda), with lyrics written by Franciszek Karpiński in 1792. Its stately melody (the composer has not been established) is traditionally known to be a coronation polonaise for Polish Kings dating back as far as during the reign of Stefan Batory in the 16th century. The carol is regarded by some as the National Christmas hymn of Poland,</p>	Festive song Koledo – Polish Carol	Traditional	<p>Listen out for: 4 part choral</p> <p>How many beats in a bar can you count?</p> <p>3</p> <p>What instruments can you hear accompanying the singers?</p> <p>Orchestra – strings, percussion (triangle), woodwind, brass</p>
Comparison Information:			Comparison Questions:	
<p>The version of "Bóg się rodzi" we listened to is 4-part choral.</p> <p>Petit Papa Noel is a children's carol, performed by children. It has a single line melody. "Bóg się rodzi" is a more formal carol. This is written for a 4-part choral performance.</p>			<p>Which genre of music we have listened to this term does the koledo "Bóg się rodzi" remind you of?</p> <p>How are the 2 festive songs we have listened to this week different?</p>	