Curriculum Map: Music Year 8

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Content	Hip Hop and Grime	Reggae	Blues	Adverts	Musical Theatre	Under Cover
Declarative	Hip Hop encompasses	Stylistic conventions of	Develop general	How music was first	Origins and	How bands work as a
knowledge	four main elements	Reggae music.	keyboard technique	used in advertising.	development of musical	team, utilising individual
'I Know'	(graffiti art, break-	How chords contribute	including the acmp	How music is used to	theatre which have led	strengths.
	dancing, MC/rapping, DJ-	to the texture of a song.	feature.	enhance an advert.	to the modern day	Play and perform
	ing/scratching/sampling).	Key features of a Reggae	Basic facts about the	Value of a slogan and/or	musical.	confidently using voice/
	Discuss the merits of Hip	bass line.	Blues including a brief	earworm.	Distinction between	playing instruments
	Hop and the ethics of	Syncopation and how it	history, conventions	Different types of sonic	musicals and opera.	fluently, and with
	using samples from other	is used in Reggae music.	such as AAB structure,	branding eg ident, jingle.	Different types of songs .	accuracy and expression.
	music.	Key themes and style of	use of improvisation,	How an advert might be	Voice types.	Song structure.
	Basic history of the	Reggae lyrics and	topics for lyrics, walking	shot, what is involved.	Explore the relationship	
	genre.	Jamaican patois.	bass, swung quavers,	Evaluate different	between music and	
		Bob Marley and his	blue notes.	adverts, including over	drama.	
		influence.		time.		
Skills	Compose and perform	Play tonic and dominant	Build on knowledge of	Create an advert from a	Plan a musical including	How to find the
Procedural	an effective bass riff.	chords; extension task of	basic chords.	brief.	plot, characters, song	resources to learn a
Knowledge	Change the beats in	sub-dominant chord,	Compose simple	Write a slogan and use it	choices, scenery,	piece of own choice.
'I know how to'	BandLab, use this to	different chord shapes.	melodies in a suitable	in context.	costume.	How to support and lead
	create an idiomatic	Play riffs from different	style, improvise short	Use a musical 'bed'.	Research skills.	a group performance.
	backing track.	reggae songs.	melodies.		Appraise different	Rehearse effectively.
	Create rap lyrics to a		Play the Blues scale.		Musical Theatre songs.	
	suitable theme, put to a		Play a walking bass.			
	looped back-beat.					
Strategies	Explain the effect of	Which part to play and	When to use intro and	Judicious use of music	How to pitch an idea.	Applying knowledge in a
Conditional	changing tempo on the	when.	ending buttons; change	including underscoring.	When to lead and when	practical context.
Knowledge	back beat.		the backing style.		to support in a group	Musical Futures style of
'I know when to'					endeavour.	peer/informal learning.
Key Questions	What is the difference	What musical genres	How did the music of	Why is music effective in	How are different voice	What makes a suitable
	between Hip Hop and	resulted in reggae?	enslaved people	an advert? How do	types matched to	piece for performance in
	rap? What makes a good		influence the Blues?	adverts aim to influence	characters? Why?	school? What makes an
	rap performance?			people?	What is the difference	effective performance?
					between opera and	
					musical?	
Assessment	Create and perform rap	Ensemble skills	Improvisation	Create and present/	Presentation of 'new'	Group performance of
topics	lyrics; create a backbeat	Performance of <i>Three</i>	Perform different parts	perform an advert from	musical.	piece of own choice,
		Little Birds	of a Blues.	a brief.	Performance	playing and/or singing
						and/or rapping

Cross curricular	Literacy: poetry, rhyming	History: Windrush	History: slavery in	Media: use of music in	Drama: plot, acting,	British values:
links/Character	patterns, syllables, exact	generation; social and	America	adverts	characters, narrative,	collaboration,
Education	and slant rhymes	historic context for the	British values: ethics of	Numeracy: counting	dialogue	communication, team
	Numeracy: BPM,	music	slavery/freedom,	beats, changing tempo,	Art: scenery	work, shared
	changing tempo,	English: poetry and lyrics	modern slavery	BPM	Dance: opera and	responsibility,
	counting beats, rapping	British values: Black lives	Numeracy: counting	Literacy: stating	musical	independence and
	in time	matter	beats, 12-bar structure	preference and why,	Literacy: libretto,	democratic decision
	Art: graffiti art	Geography: location of	Literacy: spellings of	writing a slogan	presentation skills	making
	ICT: using	Jamaica	vocabulary, rhyming			
	StageLight/BandLab		patterns in lyrics			
	British values: copyright,					
	sampling					