



# Indian Classical Music

## INSTRUMENTS



When you are revising, make sure that you can recognise the sound of the different instruments:

### Tabla

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gt2quZlxTs>



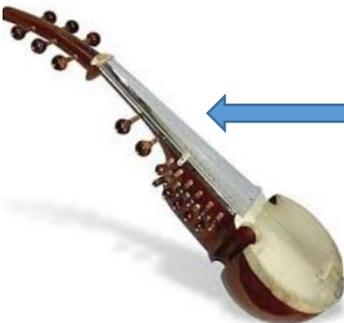
### Sitar

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hTPxqUtlLdo>



### Tanpura

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVeFX4O4zT0>



### Sarod

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jk8ouL788fQ>



### Bansuri

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=384wt6tznwE>



### Sarangi

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m\\_yMf\\_Ra9XM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_yMf_Ra9XM)

## KEY WORDS/FEATURES

<b>Raga</b>	A scale of notes that makes up the main melody. It is based on a mood or time of day.
<b>Tala</b>	A rhythm pattern (played by the tabla) which includes accents and silent beats.
<b>Drone</b>	A long, held note
<b>Ostinato</b>	A repeated rhythm
<b>Polyrhythm</b>	Lots of rhythms played at the same time
<b>Pitch bend</b>	Players often bend the strings while playing to give a pitch-bend or microtonal effect.
<b>Improvisation</b>	Ideas that are not prepared. They are extended and developed during a performance on a specific raga,
<b>Ornamentation</b>	Melodic ideas that are decorated.
<b>Call and response</b>	Communication between the players is important in Indian Classical Music.

### The structure of Indian Classical Music:

**Alap** – opening section. This is a slow, improvised introduction. It is in free time and it only includes the melody instrument playing the raga and the tanpura playing the drone.

**Gat** – tabla enters. There is a clear pulse.

**Jhala** – fast, exciting final section. The music builds in intensity and the raga and tala and raga parts become more complex and virtuosic.

## Bhangra



It is very important that you remember that the drum used in Bhangra music is called the **DHOL**, and it plays the **CHAAL RHYTHM**.

Listen to how it sounds

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wTkbX3uYZKI>)

<b>Chaal rhythm</b>	The rhythm that the Dhol plays
<b>Dhol</b>	This drum is specific to Bhangra music
<b>Ostinato</b>	A repeated pattern
<b>Synthesisers</b>	Synthesisers are often used in Bhangra music
<b>Ornamentation</b>	Melodic ideas are frequently decorated
<b>Voices</b>	Usually male and usually a solo with backing chorus. They often use a call

and response technique. There is the use of the Punjabi language.

**In some traditional Bhangra recordings, technology has been used to enhance the overall effect. With modern Bhangra, the impact of technology is even more apparent.**

Techniques include:

- Synthesiser
- Bass guitar
- Drum machine
- Looping
- Reverb
- Echo
- Sampling

# African Drumming

## INSTRUMENTS



When you are revising, make sure that you can recognise the sounds of the different instruments:

Djembe  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RfjRjMgYrCg>

Talking drum  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B4oQJZ2TEVI>

Conga  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L6V8S8U9iLs>

## KEY WORDS/FEATURES

<b>Call and response</b>	When somebody plays something and the other person answers (a conversation)
<b>Polyrhythm</b>	More than one rhythm played at the same time
<b>Syncopation</b>	Off beat accents
<b>Ostinato</b>	A repeated pattern

# Samba

## INSTRUMENTS

When you are revising, make sure that you can recognise the sounds of the different instruments:

<p><b>Surdo</b></p>  <p>The surdo makes a deep bass sound!</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qHJV_Pcd1Nc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qHJV_Pcd1Nc</a></p>	<p><b>Agogo Bells</b></p>  <p>The agogo bells have 2 different pitches!</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CJ78wSm9SUs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CJ78wSm9SUs</a></p>	<p><b>Repenique</b></p>  <p>The repenique is played by the leader!</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-KmkdEdeRu8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-KmkdEdeRu8</a></p>	<p><b>Shaker/Ganza</b></p>  <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=agjlsIWj7II">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=agjlsIWj7II</a></p>	<p><b>Guiro</b></p>  <p>The guiro makes a scraping sound!</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IUzSkxZYr-Y">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IUzSkxZYr-Y</a></p>
<p><b>Caixa</b></p>  <p>The Caixa is a marching drum or a snare drum</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjwGeWQd14g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjwGeWQd14g</a></p>	<p><b>Cuica</b></p>  <p>The cuica sounds like the bark or growl of a dog. Inside the drum there is a stick attached to the head and it is played by rubbing a damp cloth along the stick inside the drum.</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mmlK94QvwiA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mmlK94QvwiA</a></p>	<p><b>Timbales</b></p>  <p>The timbales are two drums together. They are shallower than single-headed tomtoms, and usually tuned much higher.</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ths6YHITLU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ths6YHITLU</a></p>		

**The group of players usually has a leader who plays the repinique drum and gives signals:**

- To set the pulse
- To indicate volume
- To indicate a new rhythm pattern or new section of music

### **KEY WORDS/FEATURES**

<b>Ostinato</b>	Repeated rhythm
<b>Syncopation</b>	Off beat accents
<b>Metre</b>	Samba usually has a 2/4 or 4/4 metre
<b>Cross-rhythms</b>	Conflicting rhythm patterns
<b>Ostinato</b>	Repeated rhythm
<b>Call and response</b>	When somebody plays something and the other person answers (a conversation)
<b>Polyrhythm</b>	More than one rhythm played at the same time
<b>Son clave</b>	The rhythm used in samba music

# Calypso



## The different types of steel pan:

- Cello pan
- Guitar pan
- Double seconds
- Ping pongs (tenors)
- Bass pans

**Calypso music does not just have to have steel pans in it; it can be made up of a combination of other instruments:**

- Guitar
- Bongo
- Conga
- Claves
- Maracas
- Vocals

A rolling tremolo type effect is used on the long notes

**Have a listen to some Calypso music and try to recognise the key instruments and features:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q5yXCDw427w>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5C-DShN82mc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KFFIWtIDRqk>

## **KEY WORDS/FEATURES**

<b>Regular 4/4 metre</b>	4 beats in a bar
<b>Polyrhythm</b>	More than one rhythm played at the same time
<b>Verse/chorus structure</b>	Calypso music usually follows a verse/chorus structure
<b>Syncopation</b>	Off-beat rhythm that makes the music sound lively
<b>Melodies are stepwise</b>	The melodies are conjunct and move by step (no big leaps!)
<b>Repeated melodic ideas</b>	The melodies are repetitive
<b>Ornamentation</b>	The melodies are decorated
<b>Ostinato</b>	Repeated rhythmic pattern
<b>Melody and accompaniment texture</b>	The melody stands out with the other instruments adding harmonic accompaniment.
<b>Major tonality</b>	The tonality is often major in Calypso music

## Music from the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East

	<u>Instruments</u>	<u>Key features</u>
<u>Greek Music</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>Bouzouki</b></li><li>➤ <b>Some other instruments can be used such as guitar, flute, percussion and violin</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Irregular metre</li><li>➤ Often verse/chorus structure</li><li>➤ Ornamentation (decorated melodies)</li><li>➤ <b>Melody and accompaniment texture</b></li><li>➤ <b>Repeated melodic ideas</b></li><li>➤ <b>Clear phrasing</b></li><li>➤ <b>Off-beat accompanying chords</b></li></ul>
<u>Palestinian Music</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>Oud (a lute type plucked instrument)</b></li><li>➤ <b>Violin and flute type instruments</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Irregular rhythms and metres</li><li>➤ <b>Modal and microtonal melodies</b></li><li>➤ <b>Improvisation</b></li><li>➤ <b>Drones</b></li><li>➤ <b>Ornamentation</b></li><li>➤ Stepwise melodic shapes</li><li>➤ Long phrases</li></ul>
<u>Israeli Music</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>Tambourine</b></li><li>➤ <b>Accordion</b></li><li>➤ <b>Guitar</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Irregular rhythms and metres</li><li>➤ <b>Syncopation</b></li><li>➤ <b>Minor keys</b></li><li>➤ <b>Modal and microtonal melodies</b></li><li>➤ <b>Strong off beats</b></li></ul>

**If you are listening to the music and you are not sure where it is from, learn these 3 key features that generally go across all three!**

- Irregular metre
- Ornamentation
- Stepwise melodic ideas

**Make sure that you know how the music from each of these places sounds, so that you can recognise it in your exam!**

### **Greek Music**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zx-a\\_17OVc4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zx-a_17OVc4)

### **Palestinian Music**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wNQaJyyyf14>

### **Israeli Music**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pqdosl6Vy6k>

## Film Music

For this topic, it is SO important that you learn your musical elements, and are able to describe them. Write a definition for each musical element in the table below:

<u>Musical element</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Dynamics	
Tempo	
Texture	
Harmony	
Structure	
Melody	
Instrumentation	

Leitmotif	A leitmotif is a musical theme that represents a character
Film composer	An example of a film composer is John Williams



### Use of technology:

- Most soundtracks are created using a computer, involving sequencing and editing.
- Synthesisers
- Synthesised sounds
- Sound effects
- Sampled sounds
- Reverb

**There are some musical features that you might expect to hear in the following scenes:**

Battle scene	Countryside scene	Magical and mysterious scene
Loud	Mainly strings with high woodwind	Tremolo strings
Fast	Quiet	Might be free tempo
Predominantly brass and percussion instruments	Slow to moderate tempo	Slow melody

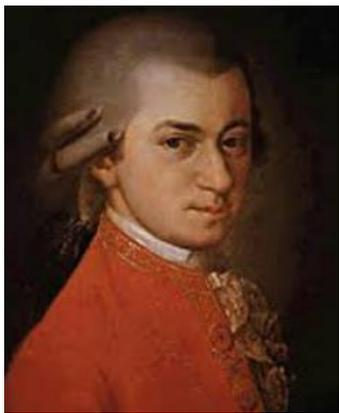
**You may be required to link the musical features you hear in the extract with what might be happening on screen.**

**Make sure that you match each point that you are making about a musical element to what is happening in the scene!**

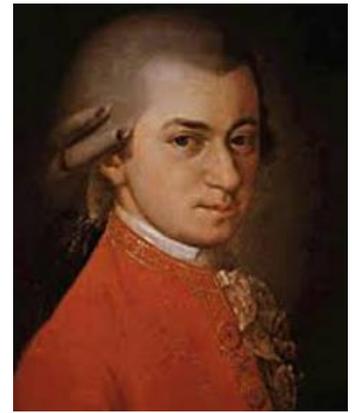
# The Concerto through Time



**ROMANTIC PERIOD**  
**DATES: 1810-1900**  
**COMPOSER: BRAHMS**



*Classical period*  
*Dates: 1750-1810*  
*Composer - Mozart*



*Baroque period*  
*Dates - 1600-1750*  
*Composer - Handel*



# The Baroque Period

## Key features

- Terraced dynamics (changing volume suddenly)
- Decorative melodies (ornamentation)
- The use of basso continuo (cello, lute and either harpsichord or organ)
- A small orchestra
- Diatonic harmony (music in major and minor keys)

## Baroque Instruments



Lute



Harpsichord

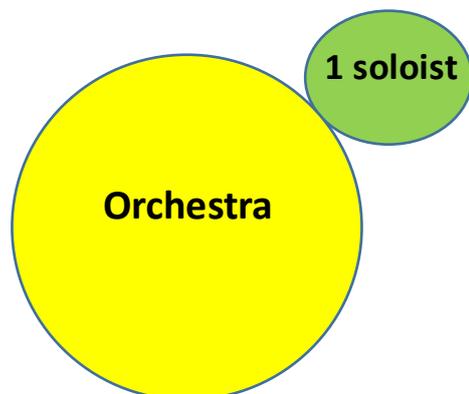
## Basso continuo

The means the continuous bass part and is usually played by the harpsichord.

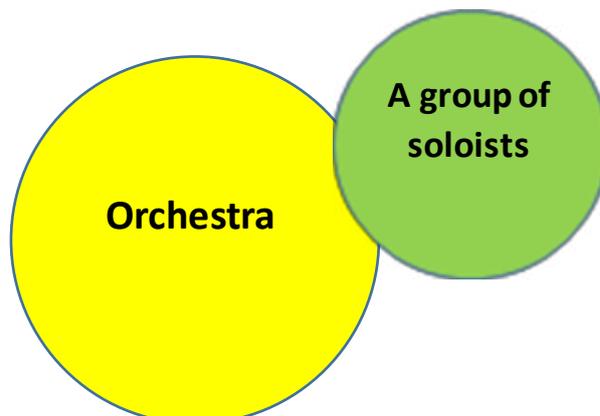
This is an important key feature of Baroque music

There were **two** types of concertos in the baroque period:

**Concerto**



**Concerto Grosso**



<b><u>Ripieno</u></b>	<b>The full orchestra plays</b>
<b>Concertino</b>	<b>The group of soloists play</b>

In the Baroque period, concertos would have been performed in small venues such as a chamber or a royal court.



# The Classical Period

## Key features

- Balanced phrasing
- No more continuo part!
- Larger dynamic ranges
- More use of woodwind and brass
- Melody and accompaniment
- The invention of the piano and clarinet
- Clear cadences at the ends of phrases
- The development of the cadenza
- The use of crescendos and diminuendos, and a much larger dynamic range

There is only **ONE** type of concerto in this period and the Romantic period (the solo concerto). The continuo part and the Concerto Grosso disappear!

## Instruments

The piano and the clarinet were invented in the classical period!



**Make sure that you are listening to music from the classical period and practising describing all of the musical elements and how the instruments work together!**

On youtube, have a go at listening to, and describing the following concertos:

- Mozart Flute Concerto in G
- Haydn Trumpet concerto in Eb major
- Mozart Oboe Concerto in C

In the Classical period, concertos would have been performed in a small recital hall:



### Cadenza

The cadenza was developed in the classical period. It is an unaccompanied, virtuosic passage for the solo instrument. Cadenzas were improvised by the performer.



# The Romantic Period



## Key features

- Use of rubato
- More prominent woodwind and brass
- More dramatic and expressive
- Longer melodies
- Trumpets and horns had valves allowing more complex melodies, including chromatic scales
- Use of chromatic harmony
- Chords used that created dissonance

## Instruments

The addition of instruments such as the piccolo added more colour!



**Make sure that you are listening to music from the romantic period and practising describing all of the musical elements and how the instruments work together!**

On youtube, have a go at listening to, and describing the following concertos:

- Rachmaninoff Piano Concerto No 2
- Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto in D Major
- Brahms Violin Concerto in D Major

In the Romantic period, concertos would have been performed in a large concert hall:



## Cadenza

In the Romantic period, cadenzas were now written by the composer rather than being improvised. They were also becoming increasingly difficult to play!

III. Valse des Fleurs

Tempo di Valse

Ob. I, II

1

7

Ob. I

4

16

*Cadenza ad libitum*

A musical score for the piece 'III. Valse des Fleurs' by Franz Liszt. The score is written for piano and woodwinds. It features a tempo marking of 'Tempo di Valse' and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the piano part with a forte dynamic and a woodwind part with a melodic line. The second system continues the piano part with a forte dynamic and a woodwind part with a melodic line. The third system shows the piano part with a forte dynamic and a woodwind part with a melodic line. The piece concludes with a cadenza marked 'Cadenza ad libitum'.

# The Concerto through Time Top Tips!



1. You need to be able to recognise how all of the instruments in the orchestra sound. The best way for you to do this is to listen to as much music as you can! Another good website is the DSO Orchestra website where you can click on each individual instrument and see how it sounds:

<https://www.mydso.com/dso-kids/learn-and-listen/instruments>

2. Make sure that you know at least one composer from each period:

**Baroque period** – Bach

**Classical period** – Mozart

**Romantic period** – Brahms

3. Make sure that you know the meaning of the key words in the section below!

## Keywords

<b>Tutti</b>	All of the orchestra playing together
<b>Cadenza</b>	When the soloist plays on their own without the orchestra
<b>Virtuosic</b>	Technically difficult and expressive (showing off!)
<b>Coda</b>	The ending of a section

# The Conventions of Pop

## Rock and Roll! (1950's-1960's)

### Key features!

- 12 bar blues
- Walking bassline
- 4/4 time signature
- Fast tempo (for dancing!)



### Key artists:

Elvis Presley

The Beatles

### Technology used:

- **Amplification**
- Very basic technological effects: the only 2 common effects were **reverb and echo.**

### Instruments:

- Vocals
- Drum kit
- Piano
- Electric/acoustic guitar
- Double bass or bass guitar (plays walking bassline)



# The Conventions of Pop

## Rock! (1970's-1980's)

### Key features!

- 4/4 time signature
- Rise of the electric guitar!
- Use of electronic instruments and guitar effects (eg distortion)
- Amplification



### Key artists:

Queen

Bryan Adams

Guns n'Roses

### Technology used:

- ▶ Delay
- ▶ Chorus
- ▶ Wah-wah
- ▶ Distortion
- ▶ Amplified sound

### Instruments:

- Vocals
- Drum kit
- Keyboard
- Electric and bass guitar
- Rise of the electric guitar!!



# The Conventions of Pop

## Pop Ballads (1970's-1990's)

### Key features!

- Slow/moderate tempo
- 4/4 time signature
- Romantic lyrics
- Verse/chorus structure



### Key artists:

Elton John

Whitney

Houston

### Technology used:

The synthesiser was an important form of technology used in pop ballads.

### Instruments:

- Often uses piano or electric piano
- Vocals
- Guitar
- Vocals



# The Conventions of Pop

## Solo Artists (1990's – present day)

### Key features!

- Use of solo singer
- 4/4 time signature
- Verse/chorus structure
- Use of electronic instruments



### Key artists:

Madonna  
Robbie  
Williams

### Most common effects used:

- Distortion
- Drum loops
- Sampling
- Panning
- Overdubbing
- Reverb
- Echo
- Delay
- Distortion

### Instruments:

- Guitar
- Drum kit
- Piano/keyboard
- Vocals
- Electric/acoustic guitar



**Your listening exam is worth 40% of your final grade and will last for one hour thirty minutes.**

**Each extract of music will last for around one minute and will be played several times.**

### **Top tips for your exam!**

#### **1. Read the question!**

When you have a few minutes at the beginning of the exam before the music starts, try to use that time to underline key words. Before you answer each question, make sure that you know exactly what you are listening for.

#### **2. Don't panic!**

When we panic, our listening skills are not as good, so try to relax and take your time with the questions.

#### **3. Do not leave any questions blank!**

Even if you do not know the answer, take a guess! You never know – it might end up being correct!

#### **4. Practise listening to music!**

When you are doing your revision, do not just learn the facts, but also practise listening to music and describing how it sounds (using your musical elements) and what instruments you can hear.