Music Overview 2024-25								
Autumn		Spring		Summer				
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
Year 1								
Pulse and Rhythm;	Tempo;	Musical Vocabulary;	Timbre and Rhythmic	Pitch and Tempo;	Vocal and Body Sounds;			
All about me	Snail and the mouse	Under the Sea	Patterns; Fairy tales	Superheroes	By the Sea			
Identifying the difference between the pulse and rhythm of a song and consolidating understanding of these concepts through listening and performing activities.	_	of sea themed music.	Introducing the concept of timbre; learning that different sounds can represent characters and key events in a story. Clapping to the syllables of words and phrases before creating rhythmic patterns.	Link to topic Learning how to identify high and low notes and to compose a simple tune, exploring some different instruments and investigating how tempo changes help tell a story and make music more exciting.	Children are encouraged to feel pieces of music, conveying mood through movement and making links between music, sounds and environments.			
			ear 2					
On this island;	Orchestral Instruments;	Musical Me	Dynamics, Timbre and	Myths and Legends	West African Call and			
British Songs and	Traditional stories		Motifs;		Response;			
Sounds		Learning to sing the song	Space	Developing understanding of	Animals			
Link to Topic Taking inspiration from the British Isles, exploring how	Introducing the instruments of the orchestra. Learning how different characters can be represented by timbre, how emotions can	and to play it using tuned percussion, adding sound effects, experimenting with timbre and dynamics and	Identifying dynamics, timbre, tempo and instruments in music heard and comparing pieces by	musical language and how timbre, dynamics and tempo affect the mood of a song. Learning to create music through the use of a graphic	Using instruments to			
to create sounds to represent three contrasting landscapes: seaside, countryside and city, creating their own soundscapes.	be represented by pitch and how changes in tempo can convey action.	using letter notation to write a melody	the same composer. Visually representing music in creative and more formal ways and learning to play and compose motifs.	score.	rhythms, learning a traditional African call and response song and recognising simple notation, progressing to creating animal-based call and response rhythms.			
Year 3								
Ballards	Jazz	South Africa; Instrumental Unit	Caribbean; Instrumental Unit	Pentatonic Melodies and Composition; Chinese New Year	Creating compositions in response to animations; Mountains			

Learning what ballads are, how to identify their features and how to convey different emotions when performing Selecting vocabulary to describe a story, before turning it into lyrics following the structure of a traditional ballad.	Learning about ragtime style music, traditional jazz music and scat singing. Children create a jazz motif using a swung rhythm and play a jazz version of a nursery rhyme using tuned percussion.	Learning about South African music, singing and playing a gumboot dance- style piece in two parts, as well as learning the basics of staff	Learning about Calypso music, singing and playing a calypso song in two parts from staff notation and adding their own improvisations	Using the story of Chinese New Year as a stimulus: revising key musical terminology, playing and creating pentatonic melodies, composing a piece of music in a group using layered melodies and performing a finished piece.	Listening to music and considering the narrative it represents by paying close attention to the dynamics, pitch and tempo and how they change throughout the piece. Creating original compositions to match an animation.
		Ye	ar 4		
Adapting and	Rock and Roll	South Africa;	Samba and Carnival	Caribbean;	Changes in Pitch, Tempo
Transposing Motifs;		Instrumental Unit	Sounds and Instruments	Instrumental Unit	and Dynamics;
The Romans Link to Topic Drawing upon their understanding of repeating patterns in music, pupils are introduced to the concept of motifs and adapt and transpose motifs and perform them to their peers.	Learning about the origin and features of rock and roll music, playing the Hand Jive and Rock Around the Clock, looking specifically at a walking bass line, and performing a while-class piece.	Learning about South African music, singing and playing a gumboot dance-style piece in two parts, as well as learning the basics of staff	Link to Topic Introducing samba and the sights and sounds of the carnival. Learning about the traditional sounds and instruments, syncopated rhythms and composing their samba breaks.	Learning about Calypso music, singing and playing a calypso song in two parts from staff notation and adding their own improvisations	Rivers Linking to geography learning, pupils represent different stages of the river through vocal and percussive ostinatos, culminating in a final group performance.
		Ye	ar 5		
Blues	Looping and	South Africa;	Caribbean;	Composition Notation;	Musical Theatre
Identifying the key features and mood of Blues music and its importance and purpose. Learning the 12-bar Blues and the Blues scale, and combining these to create an improvised piece with a familiar, repetitive backing.	Remixing Learning how dance music is created, focusing particularly on the use of loops, and learning how to play a well known song before putting a dance music	Instrumental Unit Learning about South African music, singing and playing a gumboot dance-style piece in two parts, as well as learning the basics of staff	Instrumental Unit Learning about Calypso music, singing and playing a calypso song in two parts from staff notation and adding their own improvisations	Ancient Egypt Identifying the pitch and rhythm of written notes and experimenting with notating their compositions in different ways to help develop their understanding of staff notation.	can be combined to give an overall performance, exploring how music can be

	spin on it to create their own versions.								
	Year 6								
Songs of WW2	Dynamics, Pitch and	Baroque	Theme and V	ariations; Composing and					
	Tempo;		Pop A	rt performing a leavers					
Link to Topic Developing greater accuracy in pitch and control. Identifying pitches within an octave when singing and using knowledge of pitch to develop confidence when singing in parts.	Mendelssohn and further developing the skills of improvisation	Exploring music of the Baroque Period (from 1600-1750). Looking at the great Baroque composers and musicians and at the structural and stylistic features of the music that they wrote and performed.	Exploring the concept of the variations and concept how rhythms cae onto different in	eme and discovering song personal to their experiences as a class;					