





| 1. Calypso |                         |  |
|------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1          | <b>Calypso</b>          | a style of Afro Caribbean <b>music</b> that originated in Trinidad and Tobago during the early to mid-19th century |
| 2          | <b>Musicians</b>        | Lord Kitchener, Mighty Sparrow, Roaring Lion   |
| 3          | <b>Instruments used</b> | Trumpet, Flute, Saxophone, Steelpan, Congas, Bongos, Bass Guitar, Trombone, Violin                                 |

| 2. Reggae |                         |  |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| 1         | <b>Reggae</b>           | A music genre that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s influenced by rhythm and blues and Jazz |
| 2         | <b>Musicians</b>        | Bob Marley, Toots and the Maytals, Jimmy Cliff   |
| 3         | <b>Instruments used</b> | Bass guitar, Drum Kit, Guitar, Electric Organ, Brass instruments, Piano, Melodica                  |

| 3. Song Structure |               |  |
|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 1                 | <b>Intro</b>  | The section of the music that introduces the song.   |
| 2                 | <b>Verse</b>  | A section that repeats in a song, it has the same music, but different lyrics.             |
| 3                 | <b>Chorus</b> | The main section of a song, it will repeat both the lyrics and the music in the same way.. |
| 4                 | <b>Outro</b>  | The ending section of a song.  |

| 4. Caribbean music |                          |   |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1                  | <b>Syncopation</b>       | A variety of rhythms played together                                    |
| 2                  | <b>Off beat Skanking</b> | Playing chords on beats 2 and four                                      |
| 3                  | <b>Bassline</b>          | The lowest part in music, provides the harmonic structure of the music. |
| 4                  | <b>Rastafarianism</b>    | Religion of reggae music. About peace, love and unity                   |

| 5. Instruments |                       |   |
|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1              | <b>Melodica</b>       | To play the melody, you blow into it.<br>     |
| 2              | <b>Steel Pan</b>      | Can play all the parts, used in Calypso<br> |
| 3              | <b>Bass Guitar</b>    | Play the bassline riff.<br>                |
| 4              | <b>Electric Organ</b> | Plays the off beat skanking chords.<br>    |

| 6. Key Vocabulary |                        |   |
|-------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1                 | <b>Dynamics</b>        | The volume of the music (Loud or quiet)                                       |
| 2                 | <b>Rhythm</b>          | A pattern on sounds of different lengths and what makes music move and flow.  |
| 3                 | <b>Structure</b>       | Gives shape and balance to the music  |
| 4                 | <b>Melody</b>          | The main tune   |
| 5                 | <b>Instrumentation</b> | The instruments used in the piece   |
| 6                 | <b>Texture</b>         | The layers of instruments. Thick- lots of instruments Thin- A few instruments |
| 7                 | <b>Harmony</b>         | A multiple of pitches being played at the same time.                          |
| 8                 | <b>Timing</b>          | Playing with the pulse of the music   |
| 9                 | <b>Pulse</b>           | The background “heartbeat” of a piece of music.                               |
| 10                | <b>Tempo</b>           | The speed the music is played (fast or slow)                                  |
| 11                | <b>Pitch</b>           | How high or low the note is   |
| 12                | <b>Tonality</b>        | Major (Happy) or Minor (Sad) sounding. Determined by the Key of the music.    |