

1. Context and structure

1	John Williams	Famous American film composer. Works with Lucas and Spielberg. Writes in late romantic style.
2	Herbert Spencer	Person who orchestrated the music
3	Introduction	Opening of a piece of music – Bar 1-3 Fanfare
4	Section A	From bar 4-11.
5	Section B	From bar 11-20.
4	Section A¹	From bar 21-29
5	Link	From bars 30-35.
6	C	From bars 36-38.
7	Link	From bars 39-41
8	March	From bars 42-50
9	Codetta	From bars 51-60

2. Melody

1	Fanfare like	Opening three bars, use intervals of 4ths and 5ths and 7ths to achieve this.
2	Main theme A	4 bar idea that balances stepwise movement with leaps. Starts in bar 4.
3	Stepwise	Melody moving from one note to the next in the scale
4	Leaps	Jumps between the notes, in this piece no greater than a perfect 4 th .
3	Sequence	A motif or phrase which is repeated at a higher or lower pitch. E.g. Strings in bar 32.
4	Heroic feel	Use of the interval of a perfect 5 th to create triumphant sounds. Used in main melody.
5	Main theme B	4 bar idea, less forceful, starts with anacrusis step wise, with rising sixth. Starts in bar 11.
6	Contrary motion	Where one part goes up, while another goes down. E.g. bar 18.

3. Sonority – How the instruments are used

1	Wood wind	Piccolo, 3 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, bass clarinet, 2 bassoons.
2	Brass	4 horns, 3 trumpets, 3 trombones and tuba.
3	Percussion	Timpani, triangle, snare, tam-tam, glockenspiel, vibraphone, cymbals, piano and celeste.
4	Strings	Violins 1 and 2, Viola, Cello, double bass and harp.
5	Unusual	Avoids electronic effects and synths, which was unusual at the time.

4. Key vocabulary

1	Film music	A wide genre of music, featuring many different styles of music. This piece has influences from the Romantic period.
2	Diegetic music	Music which comes directly from the characters or the action in films.
3	Non-diegetic music	Music which doesn't come directly from the characters or the action in films.
4	Orchestra tor	The art of writing or arranging music for a variety of instruments..
5	Through-composed	Music that is written to develop alongside the action in the film.
6	Leitmotif	A short musical idea linked to a person, place or feeling.
7	March	Music with a strong rhythmic beat designed to synchronise walking steps, often used in military music.
8	Fanfare	Ceremonial music usually played by trumpets or other brass instruments to announce the arrival of an important person or the start of an event.
9	Codetta	Small ending of a section/piece.
10	Orchestra	A large group of performers playing a variety of instruments.

5. Texture			7 Harmony and tonality			8. Key vocabulary				
1	Chordal / Tutti	A musical texture where the parts move together at the same time, e.g. a hymn. Bar 44-50 show this really well.	1	Bb major	A happy sounding key with 2 flats, the main key.	1	Melody dominated homophony	Melody and accompaniment. For example bar 4 onwards.		
2	Arpeggio/Triadic	A chord whose notes are sounded separately, rather than simultaneously, and usually heard in an ascending or descending flow. Theme A and B use this.	2	Tonal ambiguity	When chromatic notes are added to make the listener unsure of the key. This happens from bar 30.	2	Octave	8 notes apart, for example a low C and the next C higher on the keyboard.		
3	Octave doubling	Two parts playing the same music, an octave apart.	3	Atonal	Where the music has no main sense of key. E.g. bar 41-60		3	Pedal	Sustained or repeated note, usually tonic or dominant and in the bass, heard against changing harmonies.	
4	Inverted tonic pedal	The first note of the scale is held or repeated on the highest note of the music – e.g. bar 1-6 in violins.	4	Bitonality	Two keys happening at the same time. E.g. bar 51-60.			4	Ostinato	A repeated musical pattern. Seen in bars 51-60 as a textural device.
5	Dominant pedal	The fifth note of the scale held or repeated in the bass part. E.g. bar 12-15 in the bass part.	5	Tonal	Where the music uses definite keys. Most of the music does this, but with very few cadences.				5	Fast tempo
6. Tempo, metre and rhythm			6	Dissonance	When the harmonies clash. E.g. Bar 41-60.	6	Metre change	The number of beats per bar change. E.g. bar 44.		
1	4/4	4 crotchet beats per bar.	7	Quartal harmony	Chords built using 4ths, rather than 3rds. Happens in the intro.					
2	3/4	3 crotchet beats per bar.	8	Unrelated chords	Chords that have very few shared notes to produce an unstable effect. E.g. bar 33-35.					
3	Fanfare rhythm	Rhythms used regularly in fanfares, quick and precise. E.g. first 3 bars.	9	Tritone	The interval of three tones. Used to be banned in music as linked to the devil. Bar 44 – G to Db					
	Dotted rhythms	A note that is held for its full length plus an extra half. E.g. bar 10 in the voice.								
4	Syncopation	Rhythmic device where a note is stressed on a weak beat or between beats. E.g. Chords in theme A.								
5	Triplets	A rhythmic figure, indicated by a '3' where three equal notes are played in the time of two of the same note value.								
6	Ambiguous pulse	Changes in rhythms make the pulse less obvious. Bar 33 does this to become 'spacy'.								