Key Knowledge and Understanding

The stick you use to hit the bars is called a mallet

Pitch depends on how fast or slow an object is vibrating.

To create a good sound the best place to strike the bar on a glockenspiel is in the middle

1 beat is called a crochet and a quaver is $\frac{1}{2}$ beat so you play 2 quavers to one beat. Semi quavers are $\frac{1}{4}$ beat so you play 4 of them to one beat

Listen and Appraise

Pieces of music that use the glockenspiel as a significant **accompaniment**

"Sloop John B"- The Beach Boys

"Born to Run" - Bruce Springstein

"No Surprises" - Radiohead

"Papageno and the Magic Glockenspiel"- The Magic Flute

La Danza de las Horas (Dance of the Hours)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pitch	How low or high the note made sounds
Pulse	The steady beat ("heart beat") that doesn't change throughout
Duration	The length each note is played or sung for
Tempo	The speed that the music
Accompaniment	An accompaniment in music is music that accompanies (goes with) something else e.g. melody
Melody	A group of notes played one after another. Together they make a tune in the same way that a group of words make a sentence.

YEAR 4 GLOCKENSPIELS

Bars - these are removable. You should grasp each bar by the ends and lift it carefully off the instrument. If the student tries to lift the bar off with one hand, he will often bend or break the pin.

Carrying Ends - This is where you would hold to carry the instrument.

Pins - This is how the bars are connected to the soundbox.

Pint - This is how the bars are connected to the soundbox.

Soundbox - a wooden box that often collects dust. It will need to be dusted a few times per year.

Mallets - each player needs one set of matching mallets.

Center of Bar - This is where you want to strike the bar.

Crotchet Quaver

In the past percussion was usually performed by women. However, the rise of Christianity and men taking over the military drumming has resulted in the instrument being made into the maledominated field it is today.

