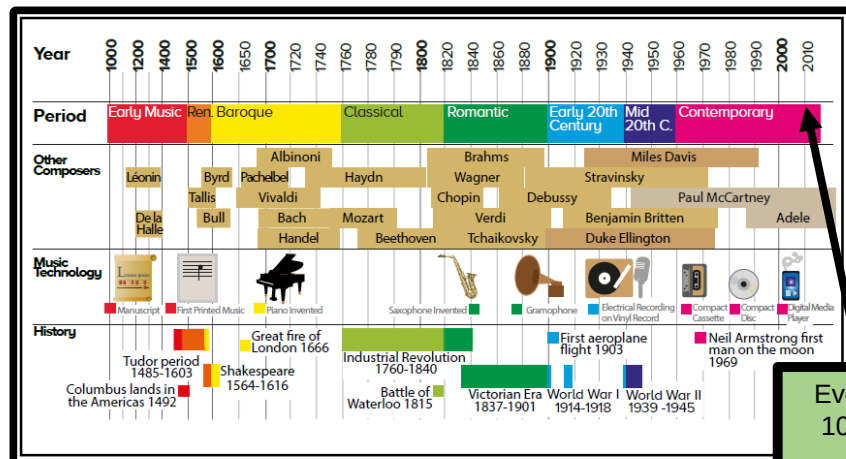


Key Knowledge and Understanding
A Norse 'Saga' was a fairly realistic story about kings, everyday people and colourful characters but these days the word is often used to cover myths, legends and folk-tales.
As well as telling elaborate, extended stories, the Vikings enjoyed word-play in riddles, rhymes, charms and chants.
Telling stories was an important part of Viking life. Some people even told stories as their job! They were called skalds and they would travel around. They often accompanied themselves with a small harp or lyre
It is good to evaluate what we have learnt in a topic. It helps us to see how we have improved in our understanding and playing. Also it helps us to see what we could improve on or what we would like to learn more of in the future.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pitch	how low or high a note sounds
Dynamics	the volume of the sound
Timbre	quality of sound, what makes instruments sound different to each other
Tempo	speed of the music
Rhythm	pattern of long and short sounds as you move through the music
Structure	the order of the music e.g. intro, verse, chorus etc.
Melody	the tune (often the bit you find yourself humming!)
Rest	a pause in the music where you don't play

YEAR 4 Viking Saga Songs



SIGNIFICANT MUSICIANS and COMPOSERS

Artists influenced by the Norse period:

Ride of the Valkyries

Richard Wagner

This piece of music is part of an opera written by Wagner 'Die Walküre' The scene takes place on a mountain top: the music describes the arrival of a group of female warriors riding on horseback – these are the Valkyries who carry the bodies of fallen heroes to Valhalla, the home of the Gods.

Even though the Viking period was between 793 and 1066, the songs we are studying were written in the contemporary era for BBC Schools Radio

Archaeology shows us that the Vikings would have used a mix of tuned and untuned musical instruments.

They would have played small whistles made from bone and ivory. Also wooden and bone pan- flutes. These would have had a row of tubes held in the hand and blown across the edges. Also, larger fipple-flutes which were made from a cow's horn and looked similar to a recorder

