



Key Knowledge

How to play a **triad**...
Play a note, miss a note, play a note, miss a
note, play a note.



Major triad
(happy)



C Major = C E G

Minor triad
(sad)



A Minor = A C E
D Minor = D F A

Music **notation** refers to the symbols used in written music. They allow musicians to know which note to play and how long to play it for.

Notation	Name	Sound	Action word
	crotchet	ta	walk
	quavers	ti ti	jogging
	semiquavers	tika tika	running faster

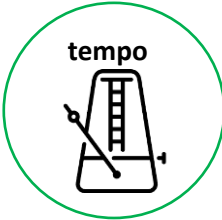
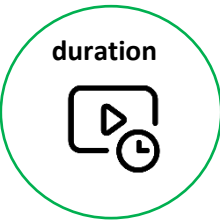
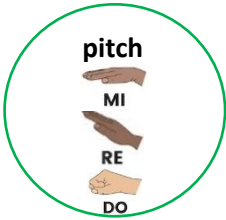
A rhythmic grid can include music **notation** and helps people to remember their ideas.

clap
ta

table tap
tika ti

jogg-ing
ti ti

clap
ta



Key Questions

- What is the history of sea shanties?
- Are people still singing sea shanties today?

Find out
more!

Key Vocabulary	Meaning
crotchet	a musical note which lasts for 1 beat
quaver	a musical note which lasts for ½ of a beat
semiquaver	a musical note which lasts for ¼ of a beat
major	music which sounds bright and happy
minor	music which sounds sad and serious
bass note	the lowest and deepest sound in a piece of music
sea shanty	a traditional rhythmic work song sung by sailors
chord	three or more notes played at the same time, the main types of chords are Major and Minor
triad	three alternate notes, played together
harmony	singing or playing different notes at the same time to create a pleasing sound

Did you know...



Sea shanties are generally call and response songs, with one singer, known as a 'shantyman', leading and everyone else replying with the chorus.



Sailors were required to do lots of heavy work such as hauling ropes, setting sail and raising the anchor. Sea shanties helped because the heavy regular rhythm enabled the workers to move together.

The songs were learnt by listening. They were passed down over hundreds of years so there are often different versions of the same song.