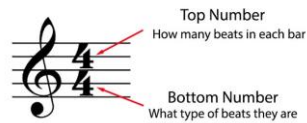
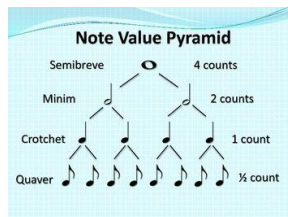


Week 1

Time Signature



- Duration is the length that notes are played or held for.
- African music is strongly centred around rhythm.
- Time signature tells us how many beats are in a bar, and what kind of beats they are.



Week 2

- **Call and response** is a technique used in African Music, where two instruments or parts of a song respond to each other.
- **'Djembes'** are an African percussion instrument, often confused with a **'Bongo'**.
- **Bass:** Using the palm of the hand, strike the centre of the Djembe.
- **Tone:** Use the fleshy part of your fingers to strike the outer centre of the Drum.
- **Slap:** Use the tips of your fingers to hit the outer rim of the drum.

Week 3

Cyclic form, in music, any compositional form characterized by the repetition, in a later movement or part of the piece, of motives, themes, or whole sections from an earlier movement in order to unify structure.

The rhythms we play in African Drum music are generally played over cycles that repeat over and over again. They have a starting point and a point where they finish and then go back to the start again.



Year 7 Music: African Drumming

Week 4

Albongo is a rhythm used in African Music. It features all of our key learning so far, such as the three techniques used to play Djembe (Bass, Tone, Slap),

Note	Symbol	Red Hand	Black Hand
BASS	●	DU	GU
TONE	○	do	go
SLAP	★	da	ga

1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
○		○	○	○		○		○		○	○	○			
✎		✎	✎	✎		✎		✎	✎	✎		✎			
Go		Do	Go	Do		Go		Do		Go	Do	Go			

Week 5

African Drumming Composition

Complete your African drumming piece using the grids below. Use a combination of crotchets, quavers, and rests. See the example below for help:

EXAMPLE

Our composition

Part A

Part B

Part C

Now work out the structure of your performance, choosing the order that each group will play each part. See the example below for help:

Group 1: A A C C A A
Group 2: B B C C B B

Your Structure:

African Music contain several parts, we label these parts with letters such as 'A' and 'B'. This is similar to how we label the form of a song.


Key words:

- Duration
- Time signature
- Tempo
- Rhythm
- Polyrhythms
- Cyclic Rhythms
- Call and Response
- Djembe
- Albongo

Week 1

Questions	Answers
What note is worth 2 beats?	Minim
What note is worth one beat?	Crotchet
What note is worth 4 beats?	Semibreve
What is the purpose of a time signature in music?	To tell a musician how many beats there are, and what kind of beats they are. For example a 4/4 time signature tells us that there are 4 crotchet notes in a bar.

Week 2

Questions	Answers
What is 'Call and Response'?	Call and response is a technique used in African Music, where two instruments or parts of a song respond to each other
What are the three main techniques used to generate differently pitched sounds on a Djembe?	Bass, Tone, Slap
How many African instruments can you name?	

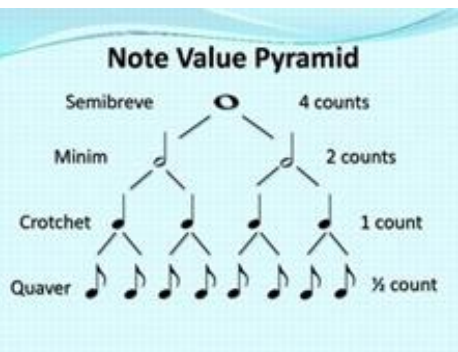
Week 3

Questions	Answers
What is Cyclic form?	Cyclic form, in music, any compositional form characterized by the repetition, in a later movement or part of the piece, of motives, themes, or whole sections from an earlier movement in order to unify structure.
Is Africa a country or continent?	Africa is a continent made up of several smaller countries, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa • Uganda • Algeria • Niger

Year 7 Music: African Drumming

Week 4

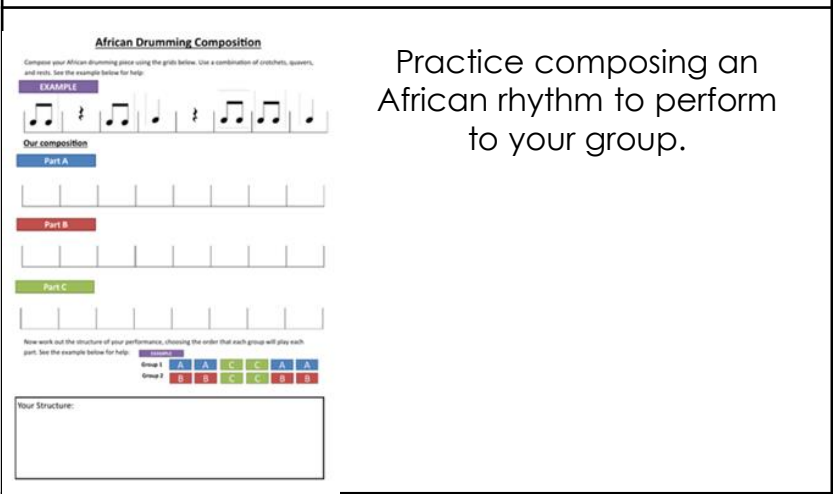
Compose your own short rhythm using the note value pyramid to guide you. Ensure you use a 4/4 Time signature.



Week 5

Task

Practice composing an African rhythm to perform to your group.



Key words:

Duration
 Time signature
 Tempo
 Rhythm
 Polyrhythms
 Call and Response
 Djembe
 Albongo