

Knowledge Organiser

HT2 How is a piece of Samba Music structured?

What are we learning about?:

- A. What is the cultural background of Samba Music?
- B. What instruments are used in Samba Music?
- C. Keywords
- D. How do I compose a Polyrhythm?
- E. How is a piece of Samba Music structured?
- F. To what extent does a Samba band need a Sambista / Leader?

Keywords for this Half Term

Call and Response
Polyrhythm
Crescendo
Diminuendo
Improvisation
Break

A:

What is the cultural background of Samba Music?

The origins of samba are linked to African drumming music. When people were transported to Brazil from Africa to be enslaved in the mines and sugar plantations, they brought aspects of their musical culture with them.



C:

Call and Response

Keywords

Two musical phrases in a question and answer style

Polyrhythm

Two or more Rhythms

Crescendo

Getting louder

Diminuendo

Getting quieter

Improvisation

Creating Music on the spot

Break

A section in the song where there is a change, using instruments and no vocals

D:

How do I compose a Polyrhythm?

We can compose Polyrhythms by choosing note lengths and structuring them into multiple Rhythms.



E:

How is a piece of Samba Music structured?



Samba music is built up of ostinatos. An ostinato is a rhythm that is played over and over again. The rhythms used to create an ostinato are usually 4 or 8 beats long.

Sometimes breaks and mid sections are used to allow a particular instrumental section to show off their rhythms.

F:

To what extent does a Samba band need a Sambista / Leader?



The Samba leader uses an Apito whistle to count in, but to also to show when the ensemble needs to move on to their next section. The leader can set the tempo and choose the length of the piece.

B:

What instruments are used in Samba Music?



Caixa



Ganza



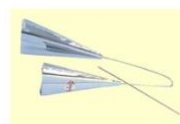
Apito/
Whistle



Surdo



Tamborim



Agogo



Reco-reco



Timbales

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Keywords for this Half Term

Call and [redacted]
 Poly[redacted]
 [redacted]cendo
 Dimin[redacted]
 Improv[redacted]
 Break

A:

What is the cultural background of Samba Music?

The origins of samba are linked to [redacted] drumming music. When people were transported to Brazil from [redacted] to be enslaved in the mines and sugar plantations, they brought aspects of their musical culture with them.



B:

What instruments are used in Samba Music?



[redacted]



Ganza

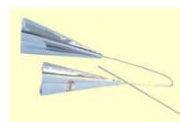


Apito/
Whistle



Tamborim

[redacted]



[redacted]



[redacted]



Timbales

C:

Keywords

[redacted]

Two musical phrases in a question and answer style

Polyrhythm

[redacted]

Getting louder

Diminuendo

Improvisation

[redacted]

A section in the song where there is a change, using instruments and no vocals

D:

How do I compose a Polyrhythm?

We can compose Polyrhythms by choosing note lengths and structuring them into multiple Rhythms.



E:

How is a piece of Samba Music structured?



Samba music is built up of ostinatos. An ostinato is a rhythm that is played over and over again. The rhythms used to create an ostinato are usually 4 or 8 beats long.

Sometimes [redacted] and mid sections are used to allow a particular instrumental section to show off their rhythms.

F:

To what extent does a Samba band need a Sambista / Leader?



The Samba leader uses an [redacted] whistle to count in, but to also to show when the ensemble needs to move on to their next section. The leader can set the tempo and choose the [redacted] of the piece.