

Vocabulary

Beat – A regular sound that can be heard or felt in a piece of music.

Body percussion – Sounds that can be made with different parts of the body, e.g. clapping, stamping.

Compose - To create and develop musical ideas.

Pulse - the regular heartbeat of the music; its steady beat.

Rhythm - long and short sounds or patterns that happen over the pulse.

Tuned percussion - percussion instruments that can play different pitches – xylophones, glockenspiels, chime bars etc.

Untuned percussion – percussion instruments that can only make a limited number of sounds – drums, shakers and claves etc.

What is are Latin rhythms like?

Round and Round



Musical styles

Latin music was developed in Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries, including the countries of South America.

Common examples of Latin music include:
samba, salsa, bossa noca, cha cha and mambo

Latin music always includes strong rhythmic patterns.

Prior learning

Learning songs, chants and rhymes, exploring instruments in EYFS.

Exploring and improvising rhythms in KS1.

Exposure to other pieces of classical music.

Interesting ideas:

The strong rhythms in Latin music make it especially good for dancing to. Many ballroom dances are named after the style of music they developed from.

Useful links:

Follow this link to watch a Brazilian samba band:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jQLvGghaDbE>