



What should I already know?

- How to write notes on the staff
- How to play the keyboard using correct fingering
- How to compose a piece of music
- How to work well as an individual

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- A brief history of 12 Tone Music
- What is meant by a sharp or flat
- How to write sharps and flats on the staff
- What a chromatic scale is
- Be able to play a chromatic scale
- How to play and write a tone row with 3 variations including retrograde

Vocabulary

octave	The distance between 2 notes with the same letter name. e.g. C D E F G A B C C and C are an octave apart because the interval between them is 8 notes.
tone	2 semitones (next but one notes) e.g. C to D, D to E, F# to G#
semitone	The smallest interval in Western music. Next door notes e.g. C to C#, D to D#, E to F
interval	The distance between two notes
chromatic scale	A set of rising or falling notes which includes all 12 tones of the scale (all the white and black notes in an octave) going up or going down in order.
sharp	The very next note up (a semitone higher than a note).
flat	The very next note down (a semitone lower than a note).
tone row	The 12 tones organised as the composer would like e.g. C, B, C#, A#, D, A, D#, G#, E, G, F, F#
retrograde	Playing or writing the tone row backwards
inverted	Playing or writing the tone row 'upside down', (with the intervals reversed)



Topic Information

Arnold Schoenberg was an Austrian-born American composer, music theorist, teacher, writer, and painter. He is widely considered one of the most important and influential composers of the 20th century.

He developed 'atonal' composition - otherwise known as 12 Tone Music as it uses all the semitones in an octave.

Firstly a 'Tone Row' is composed - arranging all the notes into an order. This order must be kept to in the main composition, although it can be inverted (turned upside down), retrograde (played backwards) or the rhythm and octave may be changed.



Have a listen to some of Schoenberg's music:

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eB5I5iU0OoE>

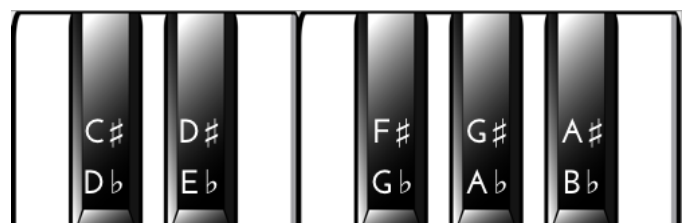
note names: C C# D D# E F F# G G# A A# B C

C B B^b A A^b G G^b F E E^b D D^b C

This is the chromatic scale starting on C.

The black notes are written as sharps # on the way up the scale and flats ^b on the way down. The next note above any note

is a sharp, the next note below is a flat as you can see in this image:





Topic: 12 Tone Music

Year: 8

--