

## Unit 7 **History**

**Teacher's guide**

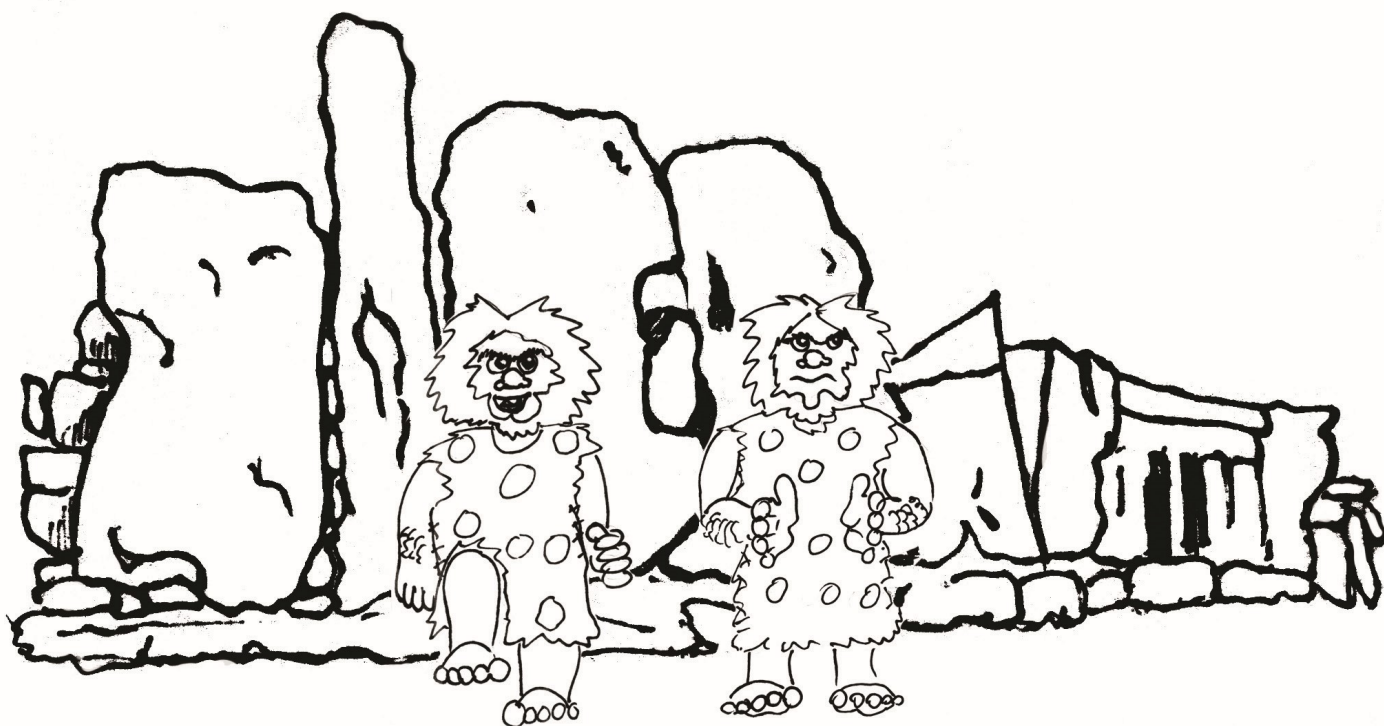
In this section Year 2 students are introduced to music in the context of prehistoric times. The section has two main objectives. Firstly, students are introduced to the concept of past music, thus paving the way for lessons on history of music in later years. Secondly, the teacher stresses the importance of singing, body percussion, hand drumming and possibly even dance by explaining that these forms of music-making have existed, or must have existed, since the earliest times.

After reading out the introductory paragraph provided to the students, two picture-based activities follow. In the first activity a picture of Haġar Qim with prehistoric musicians in the foreground is coloured. In the second activity, students try to reproduce sounds, such as hissing, clapping etc., as indicated by the pictures, which may themselves colour.

Prehistory lasted thousands of years and there was no writing, therefore, written history was non-existent. However, prehistoric instruments, such as flutes, were found. These so called flutes were made out of animal bones so that people could still express themselves through sound. We can also assume that prehistoric people used to sing and make percussion instruments, as well as using body movements as a means of producing percussive sounds.

**Prehistory: Colour the following**

Ħaġar Qim in Malta is one of the oldest Stone Age sites in the world. The first music in the world came from the human voice and body in the form of clapping, stamping, shrieking, hissing and humming.



**Prehistory: Make these sounds with your voice and body**

Clapping



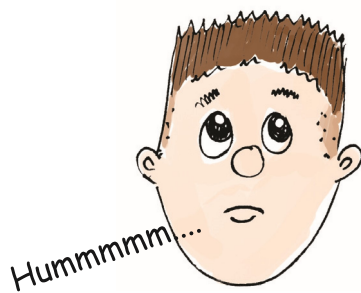
Stamping



Shrieking



Humming



Hissing



## 6.3 History

### Teacher's guide

The main rationale underlying the introduction of Classical music to Year 3 students is to give them a taste of some of the 18th century European music. During this period the orchestra expanded to include more musicians as well as instruments, such as the trombone. Students are also introduced to one of the main composers of this epoch: Mozart. Students learn about architecture, music and costumes. Reference is made to artistic masterpieces which are found in various European countries. The teacher is asked to provide recorded samples of Classical music which the students may listen to in class. Students discuss music excerpts together. It is recommended that the teacher make use of online sources. This activity may take up to three lessons.

Well-known composers of this era include Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven.

**Listen and colour**

Listen to the 'Eine Kleine Nacht Muzik' by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

