

**PONTEFRACT**  
ACADEMIES TRUST

**OUT OF LESSON WORK**  
**TERM 1**  
**MUSIC**  
**YEAR 9**



**PONTEFRACT**  
ACADEMIES TRUST



# WHAT IS REGGAE AND WHERE DID IT COME FROM?



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Form \_\_\_\_\_

Reggae is a type of music that developed in Jamaica in the 1970s, but its origins go back further than that.

In the 1930s and 1940s, **Mento** and **Calypso** were two popular forms of music that were popular in Jamaica and the West Indies. **Mento** was a form of Jamaican folk music, and **Calypso** was a style of syncopated music – one famous example is the **Banana Boat Song**.

In the 1950s, American Jazz and Rhythm and Blues (R&B) became the most popular style of music in Jamaica. This was a time of great change, when what had been a mostly rural population began to move towards the cities – in particular the capital, Kingston – in search of work, and at the weekends people would gather to listen to music on **Sound Systems**, which were essentially large, mobile discos (stacks of large speakers driven by powerful amplifiers). Few people could afford to buy their own records player or radio, so this was the way they were able to listen to music, and Sound Systems became central to downtown life.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, a new style of music emerged, called **Ska**, which combined elements of Mento, Calypso, R&B and Jazz – and most importantly, the feature of American **Blues** and **Swing** music whereby there is an emphasis on the second and fourth beats of the bar – this would become one of the main characteristics of Reggae music.

Ska continued to be popular outside Jamaica long after this – notably in the UK in the late 1970s and early 1980s, with bands such as **Madness** and **The Specials**.

By the mid-1960s, a slower, more soulful style of music known as **Rock Steady** had become popular. Although very similar to Ska, one important change was that the vocals became more important than the instrumentals, and the lyrics began to be about people's lives and experiences.

**Rock Steady** gave way to the new sound of **Reggae** in the late 1960s.

## What is Reggae?

With **Reggae**, Jamaican music truly came of age, reaching a global audience in the 70s through the iconic power of Bob Marley.

In the 1960s the term **Reggae** was used to refer to a "ragged" form of dance rhythm popular in Jamaica. No one is quite sure where the word "reggae" came from, but it may have come from a 1968 dance single by *Toots and the Maytals* called "Do the Raggay."

Around the same time, **Rock Steady** began to take a new direction, slowing down, emphasising the bassline and developing a more "choppy" guitar sound.

Reggae, like American Soul music, increasingly began to address social issues, and the lyrics typically deal with poverty and political issues. Reggae music has always been strongly linked to the **Rastafarian** religion, making the music culturally important. Rastas do not have an organized church; instead **Rastafarianism** is a set of spiritual and cultural beliefs open to a variety of interpretations.



By far the most famous and influential **Reggae** artist is **Bob Marley (1945-1981)**. With his band **The Wailers**, Marley had a string of hits worldwide, including **Buffalo Soldier, No Woman No Cry** and **Jammin'**.

### Questions

1. Name a popular style of Jamaican folk-music \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name a famous Calypso song \_\_\_\_\_
3. How were Jamaican people able to listen to music in the 1950s? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What were "Sound Systems"? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is Ska? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How is Rock Steady different to Ska? \_\_\_\_\_







# REGGAE & ROCK STEADY



Reggae is the most famous kind of Jamaican music. Reggae stars Bob Marley and Peter Tosh are well-known in Europe and North America; and throughout the world, the sound of reggae makes people think of Jamaica. But what is reggae and how did it develop?

## The ingredients of reggae

A reggae song has four basic musical ingredients. The lowest part is the bass part. Usually this is a short bass guitar tune which is repeated over and over again and forms a musical foundation for the song. Musicians call a tune of this sort a **RIFF** and a reggae riff is played very loudly.

To go with the riff, there are two **ACCOMPANIMENTS**. The first of these is a repeated percussion rhythm. As well as playing this rhythm throughout the piece, the percussion player has the job of signalling when a song is to begin. The second accompaniment is played on a guitar or organ. It consists of chords played firmly, on the second and fourth beats of the bar. Often the chords are played twice, quickly, to give the music a feeling of bounce.

The fourth ingredient of a reggae song is the **MELODY**. This is usually made up of short phrases which are repeated and adapted to the words. The words are often difficult to understand for non-Jamaicans since they are sung with a strong Jamaican accent. Usually the words of reggae songs contain a political or religious message. Some are about the poverty in parts of Jamaica. Many are influenced by the Rastafarian religion, but however serious the words, reggae is above all dance music. When dancing to it, Jamaicans move their hips and arms to the beat. As they move, they keep more or less in one spot, feet firmly on the ground.



## The development of reggae

Reggae began in 1969. It was the third pop music style which Jamaica had seen in the previous ten years. And although reggae was to become the most famous of these, the earlier pop styles were important in helping to shape reggae.

**SKA** – The first of these pop music styles was called **SKA**. Ska musicians took the firm rhythms of American rhythm 'n' blues music and combined them with ideas from mento, a Jamaican folk music. The words of ska songs were often about the poor living conditions of some Jamaican people.







The songs became popular through the use of **SOUND SYSTEMS**, amplifiers and loudspeakers through which ska records were played in areas where people could not afford their own record players. The sound systems were turned up very loud and could be heard far away so that many people were able to hear the music.

**ROCK STEADY – ROCK STEADY** was the second Jamaican pop music style of the 1960's. It began in about 1965 as a slowed-down version of ska. Because of the slowing down, rock steady singers could make up more complicated melodies. Another difference between ska and rock steady was that the bass guitar became more important in rock steady. Often it played a melody of its own, and the bass was the loudest instrument of all. The rhythm guitar accompanied the bass with firm chords played on the second and fourth beats of the bar.

Reggae took things from both ska and rock steady. Reggae song-writers continued writing serious words, an idea which had begun with ska. The bass guitar melodies and chord accompaniments of rock steady also became a part of reggae.

### Reggae in Jamaica now

Wherever you go in Jamaica you hear reggae. In the towns, record shops have sound systems which play loud reggae all day; while even in the smallest village there will usually be a bar with a reggae sound system. Throughout the island, many young musicians have formed reggae bands and their aim is to have their music recorded and placed in the Jamaican charts

### Reggae in Britain

Soon after reggae had been invented in Jamaica it became popular in Britain. Jamaican musicians visited London and Jamaicans already living there began playing the exciting new music. English musicians discovered reggae such as the Beatles who used the reggae sound in the song *Ob-la-di, Ob-la-da* and the band called The Police used a Jamaican-sounding voice and reggae beat in their song *Walking on the Moon*.

Night Doctor still plays reggae with a strong ska sound and can be heard at clubs in London. Aswad have been called "the young lions of British reggae" and their single, "*Warrior Charge*" (from the film '*Babylon*') was popular in 1980. Misty and Steel Pulse are examples of reggae bands whose songs are music influenced by the Rasta religion.



The British reggae group "Aswad"

### Questions

1. Give the name of the reggae star that is well-known in Europe and North America.
2. How many basic ingredients does a reggae song have?
3. What is a riff?
4. When did reggae begin?
5. What were the two musical ingredients of ska?
6. What is a sound system?
7. Which Jamaican pop style began as a slowed-down version of ska?
8. Which was the loudest instrument in rock steady?
9. In which of their songs did the Beatles use the reggae sound?
10. Name two British reggae groups.





# ALL ABOUT BOB MARLEY



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Form \_\_\_\_\_

Bob Marley is probably the most important Reggae star since Reggae began. Although his records might not be played by the fans who like the latest styles, he is still the best known star. In fact, he is the only Reggae singer most people have heard of!

Bob Marley's background is typical of that of many Jamaicans. He was born into a very poor family in 1945 and grew up in Trenchtown, one of the poorest parts of Jamaica. He left school to become a welder, but in his spare time formed a singing group with two of his school friends. Soon afterwards, he opened a small record shop.

In 1967, Marley became very interested in the religion that Jamaicans themselves have developed called **Rastafarianism**. Rastafarians claim that the late Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is their God, and their main aim is to return to Ethiopia, which they believe is their true homeland.

The music that made Marley famous in the 1970's is often closely connected with the ideas of this religion, as shown in some of his record titles; *Rastaman Vibrations*, *Babylon*, (the name which Rastafarians give to white society) and *Kaya* (which is Jamaican slang for Marijuana, the drug which many Rastafarians smoke).

In 1972, Bob Marley and his group, called "the Wailers", signed up to the record company "Island", which specialised in Reggae. Their first four albums were immediate successes and made Marley famous very quickly indeed. But fame and success also brought Bob Marley some problems. Shortly before the Jamaican elections in 1977, the Prime Minister of Jamaica invited Marley to give a free concert on the front lawn of the Jamaican presidential palace. Marley agreed, but two days before the concert, somebody tried to kill him. He was shot three times, but survived the attack.

He still have the concert, but such strong oppositions shows what a powerful person Bob Marley had become – so powerful that some people were obviously afraid of his influence over people. His songs had social and political overtones.

Following a performance in New York in 1980, Marley collapsed and was taken to hospital where rapidly spreading cancer was diagnosed. Despite treatment at a famous clinic in Germany, he died in May 1980 in Miami.

## Questions

1. Where was Bob Marley born?
2. What do Rastafarians believe?
3. What were Bob Marley's group called?
4. What did the Jamaican Prime Minister invite Bob Marley to do?
5. How do you think Bob Marley can be described as "powerful"?
6. How old was Bob Marley when he died?







# REGGAE QUESTIONS



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Form \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) Which country did Bob Marley come from?  
a) England      b) Africa      c) Jamaica
- 2) What religion did he follow?  
a) Buddhism,    b) Catholic    c) Rastafarian
- 3) The song "Three Little Birds" uses three chords, what are they?  
a) A, D, E      b) B, C, F      c) G, C, D
- 4) If the following was written for a piece of music you are to play, how many times do you have to play each chord? \_\_\_\_\_

A///      D///    E///    G///

5) Name the main instruments used in Reggae music \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6) What do we call music not played on the beat? \_\_\_\_\_

7) How many notes are there in a chord?

1,            2,            3,

8) What is a lead sheet? \_\_\_\_\_

9) Apart from reggae, name another four different types of Caribbean music

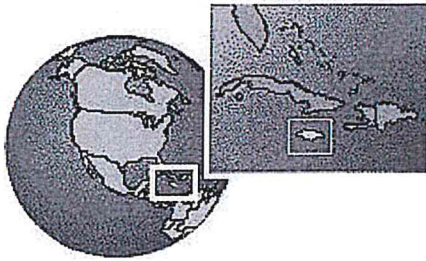
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# HOW REGGAE DEVELOPED

One of the main influences of Reggae was a type of music called **Ska**, which was originally a style of music from Jamaica in the early 1960's, which was later called **Blue Beat**. This was simply because the British record company which started to import the music was called Blue Beat and so the company gave its name to the style.



Although Blue Beat was a style of music, it was also the name of a dance. AS soon as any dance became popular in Jamaica, the Jamaican musicians took advantage of this. They made records which fans would be able to dance to and which would sell quickly.

In London, Jamaican records steadily became more popular, especially with the West Indians living in Brixton and Notting Hill. An organisation called *B&C Records* was formed which owned some shops and record stalls in these parts of London. *B&C Records* specialised in Jamaican music and even imported records directly from Jamaica. These records were particularly popular.

Jamaican music in Britain also became more acceptable with the radio and T.V. success of Milly Small, a young Jamaican girl who sang a rather commercialised style of black music. By 1967, there were new Jamaican dances. One of these was called **Rock Steady**, named after the record released by Alton Ellis. Other Rock Steady records also had this dance in their titles, e.g. "*Get Ready Rock Steady*", by the Soul Agents. In Rock Steady, the music was slower than in Blue Beat and the bass sound was even more important than it is in Reggae records of today. Rock Steady also used more complicated recording techniques, which had not previously been available to Jamaicans.

Normally, the Jamaican dance crazes did not last very long and as soon as a dance was no longer popular, records with the name of the dance in their title stopped being released. So with Reggae replaced Rock Steady, everyone expected the new dance craze to last only a short time. Instead, it stayed popular and the word Reggae has lasted as long as the music

1. In the early 1960's, what style of music was popular in Jamaica?
2. What was another name for this style?
3. Why did this music have two names?
4. How did Jamaican musicians react to a new dance craze?
5. In which parts of London were Jamaican records most popular and why?
6. Which organisation controlled several Jamaican record shops in London in the 1960's?
7. How did this organisation get the latest Reggae records?
8. What was the new Jamaican dance craze in 1967?
9. Who released the record which started this craze?
10. What was important in this new music?



$\text{♩} = 1$     $\text{♪} = 2$     $\text{♫} = 4$   
 $\text{♩} = 1$     $\text{♩} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\text{♩} = 3$     $\text{♩} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

### About This Activity

Drill three basic rhythmic values with this musical math fact worksheet. Provide the answers for the first column of "facts" (Example:  $\text{♩} + \text{♩} = 2$ ). Then try to beat your score with more correct answers, or by racing the clock to complete the second and third columns in record time. This activity is great fun for the music classroom, as kids work together in pairs racing to be the first to complete the worksheet!

Worksheet One/Whole, Half and Quarter Notes

$\text{♩} + \text{♩} = 2$



# It All Adds Up! - ①

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Score: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

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Bonus Question:

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**About This Activity**

Drill three basic rhythmic values with this musical math fact worksheet. Provide the answers for the first column of "facts" (Example: ♪ + ♪ = 2). Then try to beat your score with more correct answers, or by racing the clock to complete the second and third columns in record time. This activity is great fun for the music classroom, as kids work together in pairs racing to be the first to complete the worksheet!

Worksheet Two/Half, Quarter and Eighth Notes

♪ + ♪ = 2



# It All Adds Up! - ②

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Score: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

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Score: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

Bonus Question:

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**About This Activity**

Drill three basic rhythmic values with this musical math fact worksheet. Provide the answers for the first column of "facts" (Example: ♪ + ♪ = 2). Then try to beat your score with more correct answers, or by racing the clock to complete the second and third columns in record time. This activity is great fun for the music classroom, as kids work together in pairs racing to be the first to complete the worksheet!

Worksheet Three/Whole, Dotted Half and Half Notes

♪ + ♪ = 2



# It All Adds Up! ③

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Score: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

Bonus Question:

○ + ♪. + ♪ + ♪. + ♪. + ○ + ♪. + ○ + ♪ + ♪. =





### About This Activity

Drill three basic rhythmic values with this musical math fact worksheet. Provide the answers for the first column of "facts" (Example: ♪ + ♪ = 2). Then try to beat your score with more correct answers, or by racing the clock to complete the second and third columns in record time. This activity is great fun for the music classroom, as kids work together in pairs racing to be the first to complete the worksheet!

### Worksheet Four/Dotted Quarter, Quarter, and Eighth Notes

♪ + ♪ = 2



# It All Adds Up! - 4

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Score: \_\_\_\_\_ of 10

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Bonus Question:

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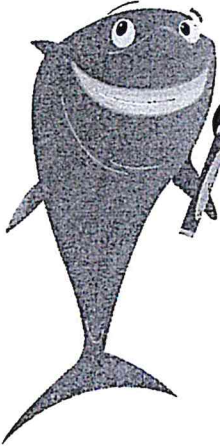




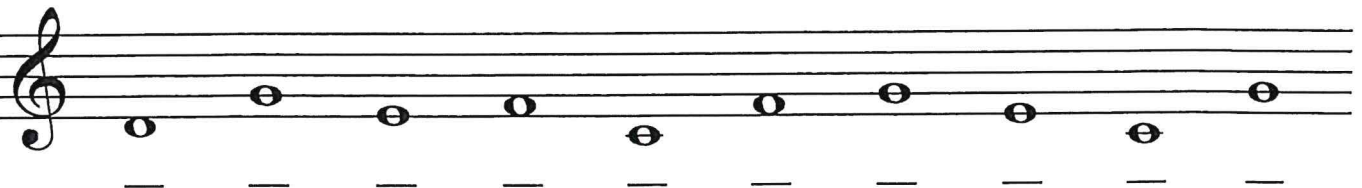
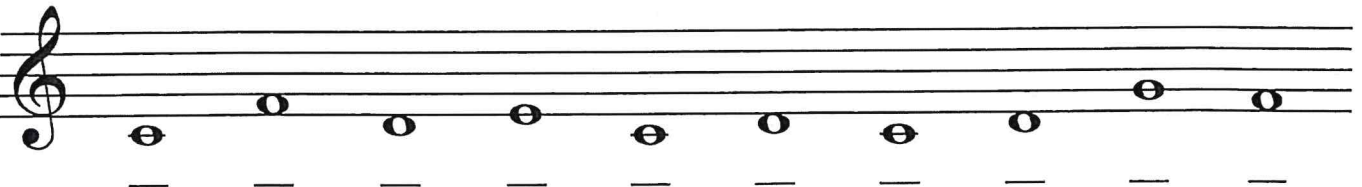
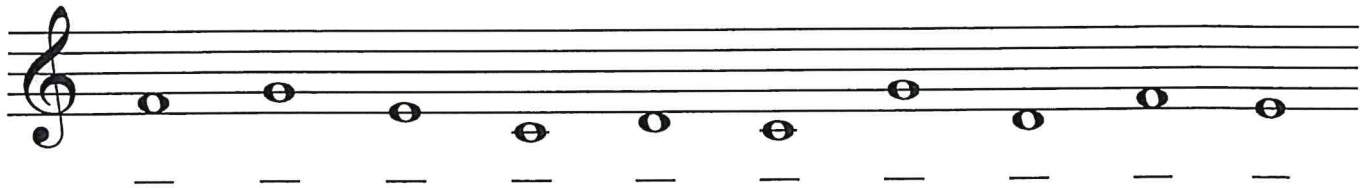
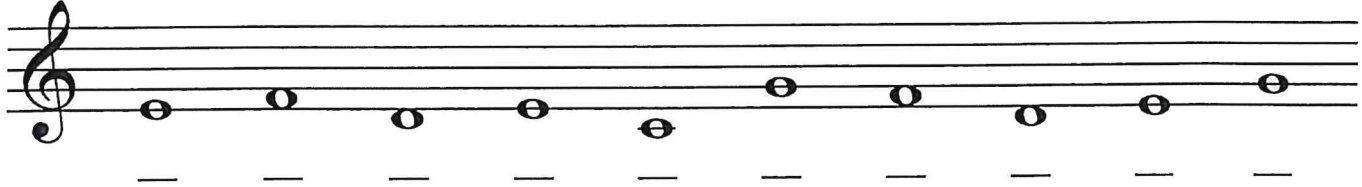
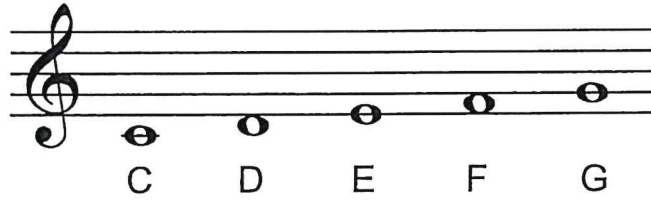
### About This Activity

Grab your crayons and color your way to success! Complete this worksheet by first choosing 5 crayons. Color each of the first 5 whole notes with a different color. Then complete this worksheet by naming each note correctly, and by coloring each note the same color as it was colored at the top of the worksheet. Example: Each C is blue, each D is red, etc.

Treble Clef (G Clef)/C Position



# COLOR THAT NOTE!

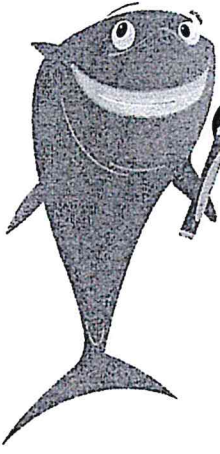




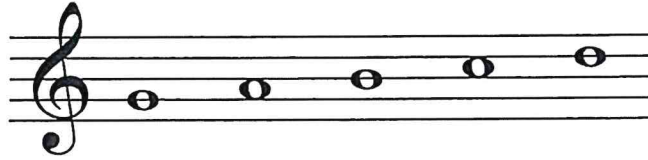
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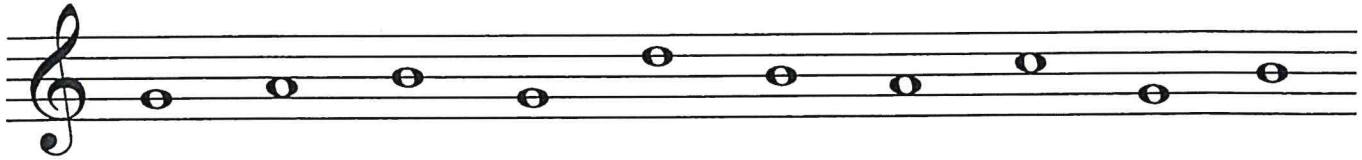
Treble Clef (G Clef)/G Position



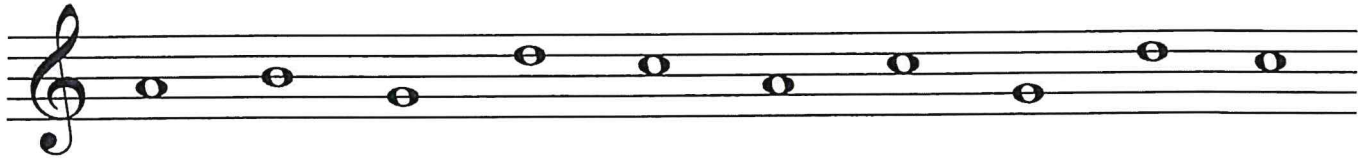
# COLOR THAT NOTE!



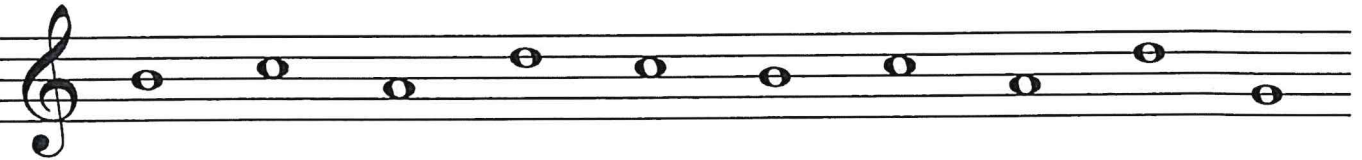
G A B C D



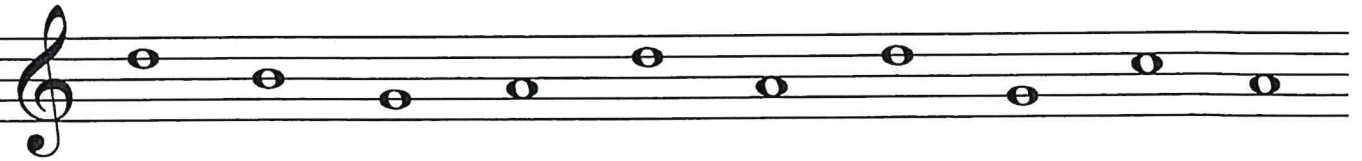
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About This Activity

Ready, Set, Go! note naming speed test will challenge students to develop speed and accuracy in their note naming skills. With the clock ticking, students will name 10 notes as fast as they can. When they complete the line they record their time (incorrect answers add 5 seconds to their score). Try again. Beginner Level: 30 seconds/10 notes - Intermediate: 30 seconds/10 notes - Advanced Level: 10 seconds/10 notes.

Treble Clef (G Clef)/C Position

# Ready, Set, Go!



C D E F G



Min \_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_

Min \_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_

Min \_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_

Min \_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_







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Treble Clef (G Clef)/G Position

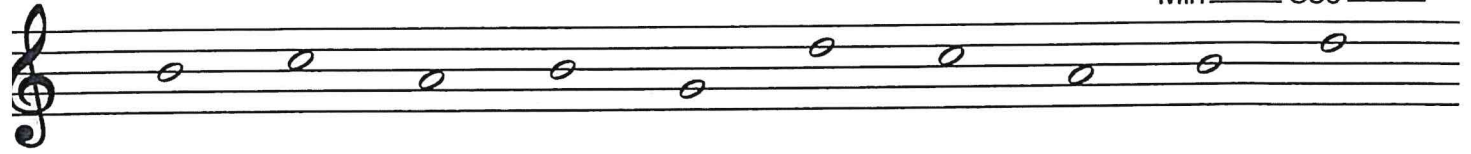
# Ready, Set, Go!



G      A      B      C      D

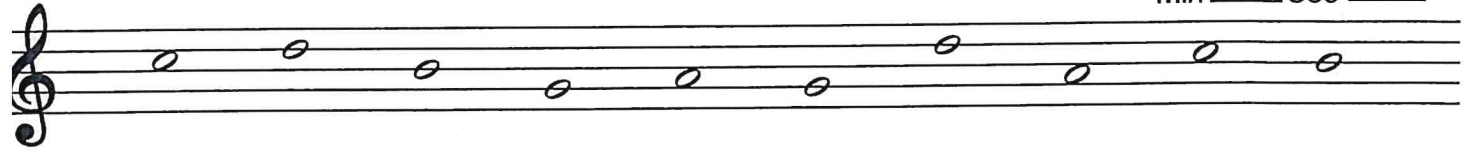


Min \_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_



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Min \_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_



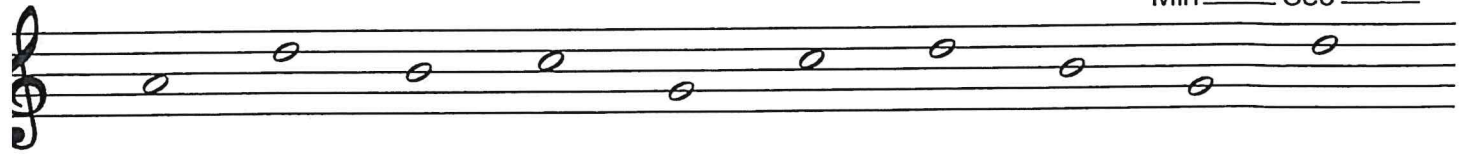
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**About This Activity**

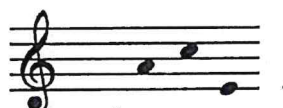
Here's a chance to read a funny poem and learn your note names at the same time. Some of the words in this poem are spelled out with music notes instead of alphabet letters. Figure out what the note names are and write them in the blanks below the notes to solve the puzzle.

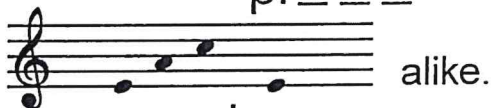
# I Thought That I Was Crazy 2


I woke up this morning, and jumped up out of 

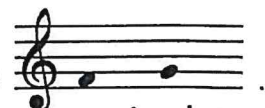
I thought that I was crazy, going out of my   
h \_ \_ \_

I'd been dreaming of my homework, with a smile on my 


And doing as I'm asked , and always in my   
pl \_ \_ \_

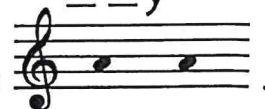
I loved to please my parents, and  alike.  
t \_ \_ \_ h \_ r s

I loved to pick my toys up,  I ride my bike.  
\_ \_ \_ or \_

The knocking at the door is what startled me from this   
\_ ri \_ ht

And saved me from this dream,  most certain plight.  
\_ n \_

Had my dream continued, I feared there'd come a   
\_ \_ y

The men in white would come for me, and carry me   
\_ w \_ y



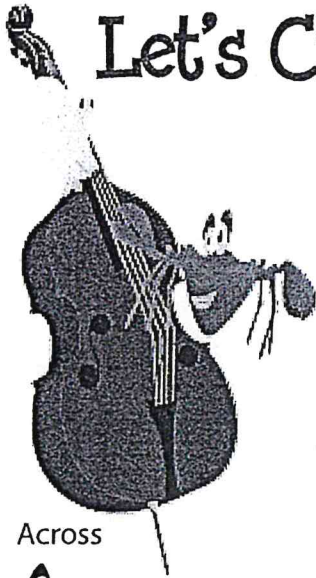




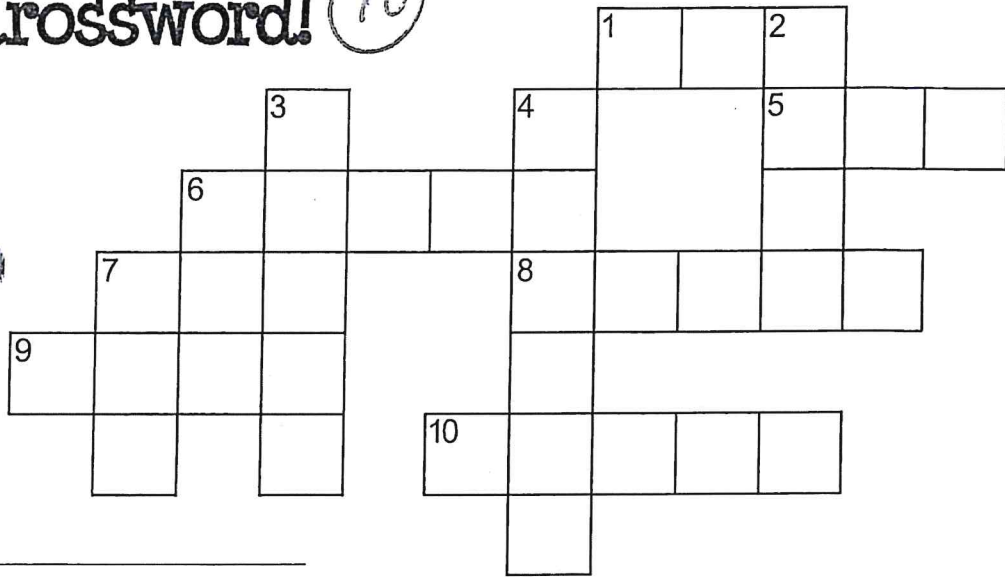
### About This Activity

Let's Crossword! is ideal for the beginning and intermediate student, helping them to learn note names in a fun way. Figure out what each note name is, and then write the alphabet letter in the blank below the note. Once you discover what the word is you can start solving the puzzle!

Treble Clef



# Let's Crossword! 10



Across

1

5

5

5

5

5

5

Down

2

3

4

7



### Musical Alphabet.

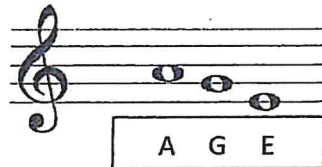
Task 4: Using only the note names from the musical alphabet, write down as many words as you can in the word box, that are spelt using the following note names.



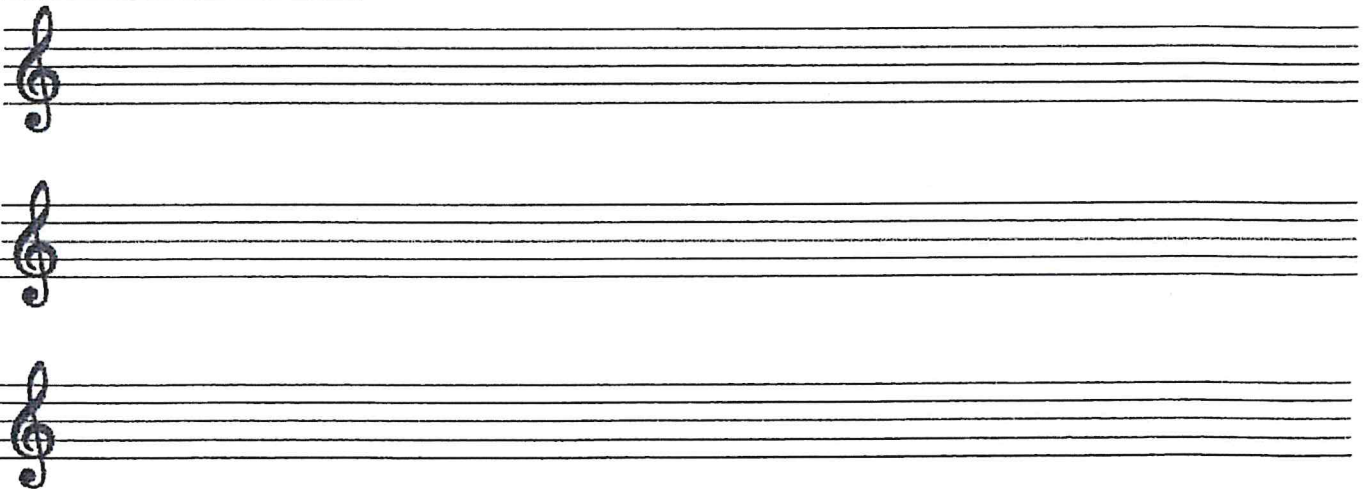
**Word box:** You should be able to spell 10 words using three letters, 10 words using four letters and five words using 5 or more letters.

Task 5: Using the words from your word box, re-write the words using the musical alphabet. Spell each word using musical notation. Draw the notes on the correct line of space on the musical staves below to spell each word.

An example has been done for you.



Three lettered words







Four lettered words

Three blank musical staves, each with a treble clef, for writing four-lettered words.

Five or more lettered words

Three blank musical staves, each with a treble clef, for writing five or more lettered words.

Task 6: Name the notes below.





Task 7: Name the notes below (use the musical alphabet from the previous task to help you). Each word has an extra letter. Write the correct words under the notes. The words you need to find are on the sheet. Write the extra letter in the middle to reveal the riddle.


Note Names

- |         |        |        |
|---------|--------|--------|
| Baggage | Deed   | Badge  |
| Beef    | Bagged | Cadgye |
| Fade    | Cafe   | Decade |
| Faced   | Babe   | Bead   |

What dad found in a nest in the old bird cage in the attic.  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_





This is a  
musical  
stave  


Task 8: How many words can you find in the word search? As you find a word, circle it and then write the word under one of the staves. Then write the word in musical notes (use the musical alphabet from task one to help you).

Word search

C	D	A	D	E	C	C	F	D	D	E	C	A	F	D	C
A	E	E	F	F	A	C	B	A	B	E	A	G	G	A	B
B	F	D	E	F	F	A	C	D	E	G	E	C	B	F	E
B	A	E	E	A	G	A	E	G	B	D	E	B	B	E	A
A	C	B	B	E	C	C	D	D	D	E	A	B	E	G	A
G	E	B	B	E	C	C	E	G	D	A	E	B	E	G	A
E	D	A	A	D	E	C	A	D	A	H	L	D	E	A	G
F	D	D	E	C	C	O	I	H	L	D	E	A	G	E	V
E	A	F	A	D	E	C	O	M	C	I	S	H	E	B	E
E	D	C	M	E	E	T	A	D	G	H	B	K	E	E	B
D	D	A	G	G	C	F	A	D	G	H	B	K	E	E	B

Handwriting practice area consisting of 12 musical staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef. The staves are arranged in two columns of six. The first column contains four staves with a dashed line below each. The second column contains four staves with a dashed line below each. The third column contains four staves with a dashed line below each. The fourth column contains four staves with a dashed line below each.

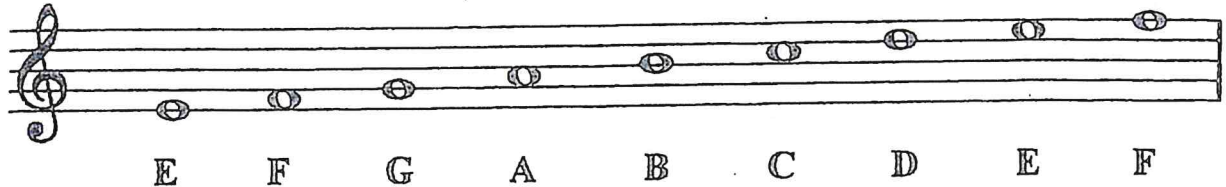




Name: .....

# MUSICAL WORDS (11)

As we use the first seven letters of the alphabet as the names of the notes, it is possible to write some words as music:



Make up some words using the letters ABCDEF and G. Write them as notes on the staff:

Example:

