

Why Should We Study Music?

"Let us take our children seriously! Everything else follows from this... only the best is good enough for a child." Zoltan Kodaly

Music is good for our brains:

- Increases molecular energy
- Increases muscular energy
- Influences heartbeat
- Alters metabolism
- Relieves fatigue
- Stimulates creativity, sensitivity, and thinking

Music is good for humanity:

- Reduces pain and stress
- Aids in the release of emotion
- Unites social and cultural groups
- Unites the world through a common language
- Documents and expresses historical events
- Brings us joy!

By the end of first grade music, students will learn:

- Review of previous concepts
- Music has an underlying beat that is steady and ever present.
- Rhythm is “the way the words go.”
- Rhythm and beat are different.
- The rhythm ♩ is one sound on one beat
- The rhythm ♪♪ is two sounds on one beat
- The rhythm ♫ is zero sounds on one beat
- An ostinato is a repeating pattern in music. Students will perform music with different ostinati.
- Music has strong and weak beats. When a song has the pattern strong/weak/strong/weak, musicians use the meter $\frac{2}{4}$ and add bar lines to the music.
- Musicians put a double bar line at the end of every song.
- The space between two bar lines is called a measure.
- A song with a AB pattern can use a repeat sign (:||)
- The music staff has five lines and four spaces.
- Music can be high and low. The high and low sounds in music is called melody.
- The melodic sounds so and mi are a skip apart. So and mi can be written in the music staff.
- The melodic sound la is one step higher than the melodic sound so. La can be written in the music staff.