

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 third grade music, students will learn:

- Review of previous concepts (beat, rhythm, ♩ ♪ ♫ ♬, ostinati, $\frac{2}{4}$ meter, $\frac{4}{4}$ meter, bar lines, double bar lines, repeat signs, melody, music staff, do/re/mi/so/la)
- The melodic sounds do/re/mi/so/la make up the pentatonic scale.
- Do pentatonic songs consists of the sounds do/re/mi/so/la and end on the pitch do. "Penta" means five and "tonic" means skip.
- The rhythm ♩ is three sounds (long-short-short) on one beat
- The rhythm ♪ is three sounds (short-short-long) on one beat
- Musicians use a treble clef when they want to use absolute note names in the music staff
- The lines of the treble clef are Every Good Boy Does Fine
- The spaces of the treble clef spell FACE
- Musicians use the treble clef when they play recorder. Students will learn to play the notes B, A, and G on recorder.
- It does not take much air to play softly. Musicians blow softly into their recorders.
- When playing recorder, the left hand goes on top and the right hand goes on bottom.
- The melodic sound low la is a skip lower than do. Low la can be written in the music staff.
- The melodic sound low so is one step lower than low la. Low so can be written in the music staff.