

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 fourth 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, low so/low la/do/re/mi/so/la, basic recorder, absolute note names)
- 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 D, C, B, A, G, E, and D 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.
- When the musical phrase ends in the middle of ♪ ♫, musicians split the rhythm into ♪ ♫
- The rhythm ♪ ♪ ♩ is three sounds (short-long-short) over two beats
- The rhythm . is one sound over four beats
- The rhythm ♩ ♪ is two sounds (long-short) over two beats
- The melodic sound high do is a skip higher than la. High do can be written in the music staff.
- The melodic sound fa is between mi and so. Fa can be written in the music staff.
- Music is made up of whole steps and half steps.