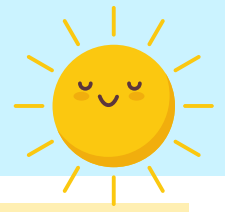


Knowledge Organiser: At the Seaside



Topic Background

In 19th century Victorian Britain, the accessibility and speed of railway transport meant that people could quickly travel to the seaside. Coastal towns like Blackpool, Scarborough, Weston-Super-Mare and Brighton quickly grew into popular holiday resorts.

To attract visitors, lots of seaside towns built entertainment facilities such as theatres, puppet shows and piers.

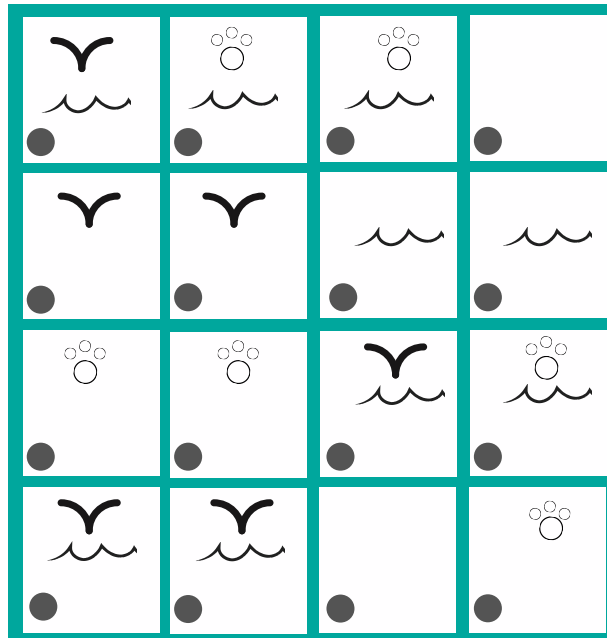
Music such as 'I Do Like to Be Beside the Seaside', 1907 was composed to speak of the writer's love for the seaside and his wish to return there for his summer holidays each year. It was composed at a time when the yearly visits of the British working-class to the seaside were booming.

Listening Pieces

- Blow the Wind Southerly, The Lyrebird Duo, 1834
- Oh, I do Like to be Beside the Seaside, John Glover-Kind, 1907

Musical Knowledge

Two types of graphic scores, a more structured grid score using symbols to represent sounds and a simplistic picture score.



Key Vocabulary

adagio: slow tempo

allegro: fast tempo

beat: a unit of time marking out the speed at which the music is played

conductor: the leader of the orchestra, letting the musicians know when and how to play

graphic score: images or a mark used to write music down that is not traditional music notation

layer: the different parts that make up a piece of music

pulse: the heartbeat of the music

rest: a silent note in music

rhythm: patterns of sound consisting of shorter and longer notes

score: how a musician writes music down

soundscape: sound effects or music composed to a given theme

tempo: how fast or slow the music is



Postcard Score

