

Introduction – understanding the inspiration behind the music

Watch the film and answer the following questions:

1.	Marga	Margaret Bonds wrote this music about a group of people who stood up to rules that were:									
	a.	Unfair, out-of-date, and unlawful 🔘									
	b.	Unjust, prejudiced, and needed to be changed \bigcirc									
c. Unbiased, predetermined, and needing to be changed (
2.	In wha	at decade did the civil rights movement begin? 1930s 1950s 1970s									
3.	Which	of these are examples of segregation mentioned in the film?									
	a.	Black and White people were not allowed to eat together in a restaurant \(\)									
	b.	Black and White people were not allowed to sit together at the cinema (
	C.	Black people were not allowed to travel by bus 🔘									
4.	4. In which city did the protest begin?										
	a.	Montgomery, Alabama 🔘									
	b.	Alabama, New York (
	C.	Montgomery, Oklahoma 🔘									
5.	Whose	e brave actions inspired the protest?									
	a.	Rosie Parker (
	b. Rosa Parks										
	c.	Molly Parks (
<u>Ideas</u>	space:										
•	Are th	ere any rules you think are wrong?									
	Think	about rules at school, at home, and even rules that apply to entire countries.									
•	What o	do you think are the biggest problems in the world right now?									

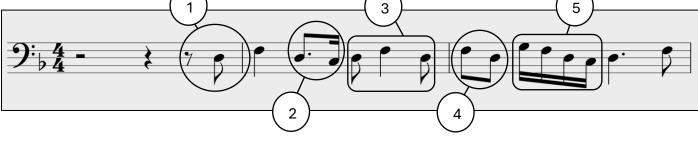


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March - understanding the music

Watch the performance of March and answer the following questions. If you need help with the musical vocabulary, check the glossary at the end of the workbook.

1.	The timpani and dou	ıble basses begin the pro	test march, as if	from a distance.	
	a. Is the music	they play staccato or leg	ato?		
	b. Is the music	they play <i>piano</i> or <i>forte</i> ?			
	c. Is the tempo	Andante or Allegro?			
2.	Using this information	on, write a sentence to ex	xplain the answe	to this question:	
	How does Margaret	Bonds create the sound	of distant march	ng feet at the beginning?	
					=
					_
					_
3.	Which instrument p	lays the melody for the fi	rst time?		
4.	Which instrument fa	nmily is this instrument fr	om?		
	Strings	Woodwind	Brass	Percussion	
5.		e beginning of the melod word bank below to the	-		atch th
		1)	3	5	



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

quavers
semiquavers
dotted rhythm
syncopation
upbeat (anacrusis)

Clue: quavers are usually grouped in twos. Semiquavers are usually grouped in fours. A dotted rhythm will have a dot after the first note. Syncopation is a short-long-short patter. An upbeat (anacrusis) will be at the beginning of a musical phrase.



Dawn - understanding the music

Watch the performance of Dawn and answer the following questions. If you need help with the musical vocabulary, check the glossary at the end of the workbook.

1. Tick whether the musical feature is the same as or different to the March:

Musical feature	Same	Different			
Tempo					
Metre (time signature)		7/			
Tonality (key)					

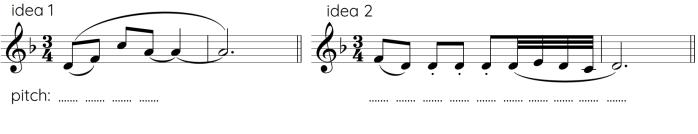
2. Listen carefully throughout the performance of Dawn, and tick whether each of the following musical features stays the same throughout or changes during the performance:

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Musical feature	Description	Stays the same	Changes
Tempo	the speed of the music (pulse)		
Texture	how many people are playing at once & what parts / roles they play		, (
Metre	how many beats per bar: 3 or 4?		
Dynamics	the volume of the music - loud or quiet?		
Articulation	how notes are played - detached (staccato) or connected (legato)?		
Tonality	the key: major or minor?		*************

3. Here is a guide to how the pitches of the melody are written down for performers:



a. Using the notation guide above, can you label the pitches of each melodic idea?



b.	Which idea has the highest pitch?	idea 1	idea 2
c.	Which idea has the lowest pitch?	idea 1	idea 2
d.	Which idea has the biggest leaps between notes?	idea 1	idea 2



Montgomery Variations - creative responses

On plain or lined paper, try one or more of the following creative tasks:

- 1. Write a short script for an imaginary radio interview with Rosa Parks. What would you like to ask her? What might she say?
- 2. Turn Rosa's story into a short comic book strip, with images to suit these captions:
 - a. Rosa would not give up her seat on the bus
 - b. Members of the black community boycotted the bus in protest and walked to work
 - c. Society changed, and people of different races were allowed to sit together
- 3. Write a poem or rap about Rosa's story, that could be read or performed at the start of a performance of Montgomery Variations.
- 4. Imagine you have been asked to compose a piece of music for a climate change conference called "Scorched Earth". Plan your composition by selecting musical features. Use the features and descriptions from question 2 on the previous page to help you plan. You might also want to plan which instruments would play your melody, and what feature rhythms you would choose.



Montgomery Variations – word search

S	N	U	Υ	R	Ε	M	0	G	Т	N	0	М	I
M	R	٧	Ι	0	L	Ι	N	0	L	L	Ε	С	Ε
L	0	R	R	T	S	T	S	Ι	V	Ι	0	L	Α
С	I	Α	S	T	Α	C	С	Α	T	0	0	S	R
S	Y	N	С	0	P	Α	T	Ι	0	N	В	С	S
N	Ε	M	Ι	P	0	Т	R	N	P	Ι	Т	Ι	S
0	N	M	Н	N	Α	T	Υ	0	0	V	D	М	R
Ι	W	Α	Ε	0	P	R	Ε	U	S	М	0	Α	В
T	Α	R	R	P	S	Α	K	M	Α	Α	T	N	Α
Α	D	С	Н	Α	R	P	Α	S	Р	N	T	Υ	S
Ι	Ι	Н	S	Α	L	Ε	G	Α	T	0	E	D	S
R	M	0	P	S	N	W	V	T	Ε	S	D	M	0
Α	Α	N	Ι	T	R	U	M	P	Ε	T	Α	M	0
V	S	S	R	E	٧	Α	U	Q	I	M	Ε	S	N

ROSA PARKS

MONTGOMERY

VARIATIONS

MARCH

DAWN

TEMPO

DYNAMICS

STACCATO

LEGATO

DOTTED

SYNCOPATION

SEMIQUAVERS

There are also six hidden instruments!

Montgomery Variations - glossary of words and symbols

Staccato – detached, short sounds
Legato – smooth, connected sounds
Piano – played quietly
Forte – played loudly
Andante – at a moderately slow speed (walking speed)
Allegro – at a fast and energetic speed
Melody – the tune of a piece of music

Quavers
Semiquavers
Dotted Rhythm
Syncopation
Upbeat (anacrusis)