

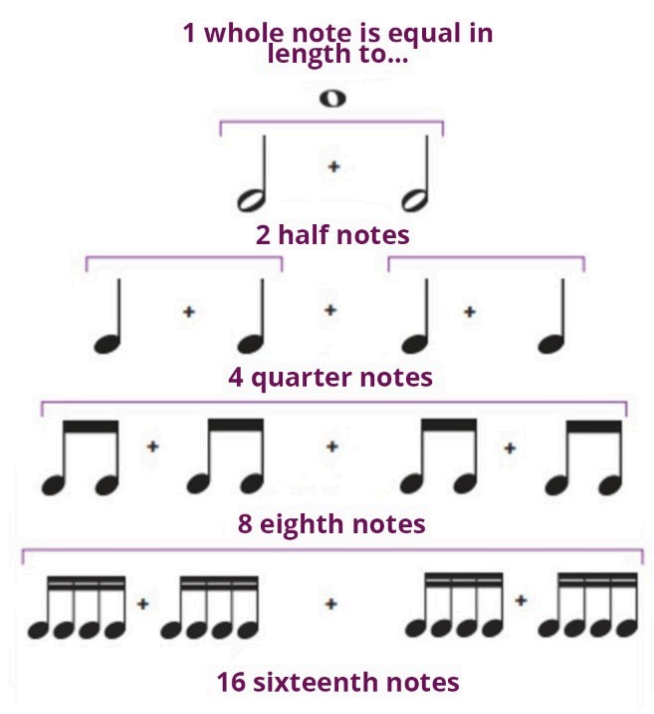
INTRO TO TOPIC

IN THIS TOPIC YOU WILL BE EXPLORING PLAYING IN A DRUMMING CIRCLE. YOU WILL EXPLORE PLAYING POLYRHYTHMS, CALL AND RESPONSE, IMITATION AND IMPROVISATION AS PART OF AN ENSEMBLE. THIS WILL DEVELOP YOUR RHYTHMIC AND TIMING SKILLS.

KEYWORDS

<p>BASS (TECHNIQUE) PLAYED IN THE CENTER OF THE DRUM WITH THE ENTIRE FACE OF THE HAND</p>	<p>CALL&RESPONSE A COMPOSITIONAL TECHNIQUE THAT IS SIMILAR TO HAVING A CONVERSATION</p>
<p>CROTCHET A NOTE WORTH 1 BEAT</p>	<p>DJEMBE AN AFRICAN DRUM PLAYED WITH HANDS</p>
<p>MASTER DRUMMER THE DRUMMER IN CHARGE OF LEADING THE DRUMMING CIRCLE</p>	<p>POLYRHYTHM TWO OR MORE DIFFERENT RHYTHMS PLAYING AT THE SAME TIME.</p>
<p>QUAVER A NOTE WORTH 1/2 A BEAT</p>	<p>RHYTHM GRID A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE LAYOUT OF POLYRHYTHMS</p>
<p>SYNCOPIATION A RHYTHM WITH THE ACCENTS ON THE WEAKER BEAT</p>	<p>TONE (TECHNIQUE) PLAYED ON THE EDGE OF THE DRUM WITH THE FINGERS</p>

THE RHYTHM TREE



CONTEXT OF AFRICAN DRUMMING

AFRICAN DRUMMING HAS DEEP CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE ACROSS THE CONTINENT, PLAYING AN ESSENTIAL ROLE IN COMMUNITY, COMMUNICATION, AND CEREMONY. TRADITIONALLY, DRUMS ARE USED IN VARIOUS CONTEXTS SUCH AS STORYTELLING, CELEBRATIONS, RITUALS, AND SOCIAL GATHERINGS. THE RHYTHMS AND PATTERNS CONVEY EMOTIONS, MESSAGES, AND HISTORIES, OFTEN PASSED DOWN THROUGH GENERATIONS. DIFFERENT REGIONS AND TRIBES USE UNIQUE DRUMMING STYLES AND INSTRUMENTS, SUCH AS THE DJEMBE, TALKING DRUM, AND DUNUN. THE DRUMS' SOUNDS ARE OFTEN ACCOMPANIED BY DANCING AND SINGING, CREATING A COLLECTIVE, INTERACTIVE EXPERIENCE. AFRICAN DRUMMING ALSO INFLUENCED GLOBAL MUSIC, PARTICULARLY JAZZ, BLUES, AND CONTEMPORARY POP, SHAPING THE RHYTHMIC FOUNDATION OF MANY MUSICAL GENRES.

MUSICAL FEATURES OF AFRICAN DRUMMING

MELODY
ALTHOUGH A MELODY IS NOT ALWAYS HEARD IN TRADITIONAL AFRICAN MUSIC, SOME ENSEMBLES DO INCLUDE SOME MELODIC DEVICES AND INSTRUMENTS. FOR EXAMPLE: SOMETIMES A MELODY OFTEN WITH A NARROW RANGE IS ADDED, PLAYED ON A BALAFON OR KALIMBA. SIMPLE VOCAL MELODIES CAN BE INCLUDED.

RHYTHM AND METRE
MANY OF THE RHYTHMS CAN BE COMPLEX, BUT REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING POINTS IF ASKED TO DISCUSS TRADITIONAL AFRICAN RHYTHMS:
THERE IS A STRONG SENSE OF PULSE THROUGHOUT SUPPORTED BY THE TIMELINE OR PLAYED ON THE DUNDUN. THE PLAYED RHYTHMS ARE REPETITIVE.
POLYRHYTHMS ARE FREQUENTLY PLAYED IN AFRICAN DRUMMING - THE FIGURE IS AN EXAMPLE OF A POLYRHYTHM.
FIGURE CAPTION,
ALTHOUGH THE TWO RHYTHMS DIVIDE THE BAR OF MUSIC INTO DIFFERENT SEGMENTS THEY BOTH ARE TO BE PLAYED OVER THE SAME PERIOD OF TIME.
THE RHYTHMS CAN BE DISPLACED CREATING A CROSS-RHYTHM.

STRUCTURE
TRADITIONAL MUSIC IS SOMETIMES NOT WRITTEN DOWN, THIS INCLUDES MANY EXAMPLES OF AFRICAN PERCUSSION MUSIC. THE STRUCTURE OF PERFORMANCES POSSESS THE FOLLOWING FEATURES:
THERE IS NO SET STRUCTURE BECAUSE THE MASTER DRUMMER SIGNALS THE CHANGES OF SECTIONS. THERE ARE FREQUENT, SHORT IMPROVISED SOLO SECTIONS, INDICATED BY THE ENSEMBLE LEADER.

INSTRUMENTATION AND TIMBRE
THE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE MOST ASSOCIATED WITH TRADITIONAL AFRICAN MUSIC ARE: A VARIETY OF DRUMS INCLUDING THE DJEMBE, TALKING DRUM AND DUNDUN - SOME OF THE DRUMS CAN CHANGE IN PITCH. BEADS AND RATTLES THAT PRODUCE AN ALTERNATIVE TIMBRE TO A DRUM.

TEXTURE AND DYNAMICS
FEATURES OF THESE ELEMENTS INCLUDE:
POLYRHYTHMS ARE CREATED BY LAYERING DIFFERENT RHYTHMS TOGETHER.
DYNAMICS ARE CHANGED DEPENDING ON THE FORCE WITH WHICH THE DRUM IS HIT.
DYNAMICS ARE NOT WRITTEN DOWN ON A SCORE - THE LEADER SIGNALS CHANGES IN DYNAMICS DURING THE PERFORMANCE.

TONALITY AND HARMONY
CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING POINTS:
TUNED INSTRUMENTS CAN BE ADDED TO THE GROUP OF CORE INSTRUMENTS, WHICH ADDS MELODIC OR HARMONIC ELEMENTS TO THE MUSIC.
DRUMS CAN ALSO CREATE THEIR OWN HARMONY AS SOME DRUMS ARE ABLE TO CHANGE PITCH DEPENDING ON HOW TIGHTLY THEY ARE SQUEEZED.
SIMPLE DIATONIC OR PENTATONIC HARMONIES CAN SOMETIMES BE HEARD WHEN VOCAL MELODIES OR BALAFONS ARE ADDED TO THE TEXTURE.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Practical Project	1	2	3	4
African Drumming	I can successfully imitate a rhythm using bass and tone sounds on the Djembe	I can successfully play and maintain a rhythm that is different to my group during a polyrhythm performance	I can successfully improvise a rhythm for my group's call and response section	I can act as the master drummer, leading my group in and out of each section



DJEMBE DRUMMING PATTERNS FOR BEGINNERS

[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=N65_ZOH7JAG](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N65_ZOH7JAG)



THE HISTORY OF RECORDED SOUND

THE HISTORY OF RECORDED SOUND BEGAN IN 1877 WITH THOMAS EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH, THE FIRST DEVICE TO RECORD AND REPRODUCE SOUND. EMILE BERLINER LATER IMPROVED THIS WITH THE GRAMOPHONE AND FLAT DISCS. OVER TIME, INNOVATIONS LIKE MAGNETIC TAPE, VINYL, AND DIGITAL FORMATS TRANSFORMED HOW WE RECORD AND EXPERIENCE SOUND.

BAND LAB SHORTCUTS

- SPACEBAR: PLAY/PAUSE
- CTRL + Z (CMD + Z ON MAC): UNDO
- CTRL + SHIFT + Z (CMD + SHIFT + Z): REDO
- CTRL + S (CMD + S): SAVE
- CTRL + C (CMD + C): COPY
- CTRL + V (CMD + V): PASTE
- CTRL + X (CMD + X): CUT
- CTRL + D: DUPLICATE
- DELETE: REMOVE A TRACK OR REGION
- ARROW KEYS: MOVE THROUGH TRACKS AND REGIONS
- CTRL + T (CMD + T): ADD A NEW TRACK
- SHIFT + DRAG: SNAP TO GRID



MUSIC PRODUCTION

WHAT IS MUSIC PRODUCTION?
MUSIC PRODUCTION IS THE PROCESS OF CREATING, RECORDING, AND SHAPING MUSIC. IT'S LIKE BEING A MUSIC CHEF—COMBINING INGREDIENTS LIKE SOUNDS, RHYTHMS, AND MELODIES TO CREATE SOMETHING AMAZING! A MUSIC PRODUCER HELPS BRING A SONG FROM AN IDEA TO A FINISHED PIECE OF MUSIC YOU HEAR ON THE RADIO, STREAMING PLATFORMS, OR IN FILMS. THIS PROCESS OFTEN INVOLVES WRITING THE MUSIC, RECORDING INSTRUMENTS OR VOCALS, EDITING, MIXING, AND SOMETIMES MASTERING.

THE PRODUCER

A MUSIC PRODUCER OVERSEES THE CREATIVE AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF RECORDING A SONG OR ALBUM. THEY COLLABORATE WITH ARTISTS TO SHAPE THE SOUND, ARRANGE MUSIC, AND GUIDE PERFORMANCES. PRODUCERS ALSO MANAGE RECORDING SESSIONS, SELECT EQUIPMENT, AND SOMETIMES MIX AND MASTER TRACKS. THEIR ROLE BLENDS ARTISTIC VISION WITH TECHNICAL EXPERTISE TO BRING A PROJECT TO LIFE.

MUSIC PRODUCTION FOR BEGINNERS

[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=HI72CCOPUQU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HI72ccOPUQU)

KEYWORDS

ARTIST SOMEONE WHO CREATES, PERFORMS AND RELEASES MUSIC EITHER INDEPENDENTLY OR THROUGH A RECORD LABEL	AUDIO EFFECT A PLUG IN THAT ALTERS THE SOUND OF AN AUDIO FILE
BPM BEATS PER MINUTE, USED TO DESCRIBE THE SPEED OF A TRACK	DELAY AN EFFECT CREATED BY RECORDING SIGNAL AND THEN PLAYING BACK REPEATS OF THE SIGNAL AT LATER POINTS IN TIME
MUSICIAN A PERSON WHO PLAYS A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT	PRODUCER A PERSON WHO WORKS WITH AN ARTIST TO DEVELOP THEIR MUSICAL IDEAS INTO SONGS.
RECORDING ENGINEER A PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECORDING PROCESS	REVERB AN ELECTRONICALLY PRODUCED ECHO EFFECT IN RECORDED MUSIC
STEMS INDIVIDUAL INSTRUMENT TRACKS TAKEN FROM A FULL SONG	VENUE THE PLACE WHERE A LIVE EVENT TAKES PLACE



ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

PRODUCE A FULL SONG BASED ON TWO STEM TRACKS

1	2	3	4
I can import, trim and move audio and midi files	I can create an effective drum sequence to match the stems provided by an artist.	I can input and edit the correct chords and bassline using MIDI to match an existing audio file	I can add a melody and apply appropriate effects to individual tracks to enhance their sound.

HOW DO YOU PRODUCE MUSIC?

- START WITH AN IDEA: THINK OF A MELODY, BEAT, OR MOOD YOU WANT TO CREATE. THIS COULD COME FROM AN INSTRUMENT, A COMPUTER, OR EVEN JUST HUMMING!
- CHOOSE YOUR TOOLS: MUSIC PRODUCTION OFTEN USES A DIGITAL AUDIO WORKSTATION (DAW) LIKE GARAGEBAND OR FL STUDIO. THESE PROGRAMS LET YOU CREATE AND EDIT MUSIC ON A COMPUTER.
- RECORD OR PROGRAM SOUNDS: ADD INSTRUMENTS LIKE GUITAR, KEYBOARD, OR DRUMS. YOU CAN ALSO USE VIRTUAL INSTRUMENTS BUILT INTO YOUR SOFTWARE.
- EDIT AND ARRANGE: ORGANIZE YOUR SOUNDS INTO VERSES, CHORUSES, AND OTHER SECTIONS.
- MIXING: ADJUST THE LEVELS OF EACH SOUND SO THEY BLEND WELL TOGETHER.
- MASTERING: ADD FINISHING TOUCHES LIKE POLISHING THE OVERALL SOUND AND MAKING IT READY TO SHARE!

WITH PRACTICE, YOU CAN CREATE MUSIC THAT EXPRESSES YOUR IDEAS AND EMOTIONS!