

Gospel

Gospel Unit. Goal is to dig a little deeper into their knowledge of music. Today we will focus on Hymns & Sacred Songs, Praise & Worship, Choir Music, and Contemporary Gospel.

Supplies:

**Construction Paper (Black and White and other random colors)
Paper Plates, Cardboard or anything you can make a tambourine out of
Paper Towel Rolls
Bells
String
Spoon
Stick or Ruler**

Books:

**Clap Your Hands - A Celebration of Gospel by Toyomi Igus
I See Rhythm by Toyomi Igus
How Sweet the Sound- The History of Amazing Grace
He have the Whole World in His Hands**

TV:

**Sister Act
Family Reunion Netflix**

Poems and Songs are important in helping children develop language skills - and reading skills later on.

Poem

God Made You

God made you special,
This I know
He gave you to me
To watch you grow.
With a kiss on the cheek
And a hug just for you
You are my everything
This much is true.

God made you special,
My little one
I pray you keep your eyes
Looking up towards the sun.
You were created
With a purpose in mind
God made you special,
One of a kind.

Song:

Oh happy day (oh happy day)
Oh happy day (oh happy day)
When Jesus washed (when Jesus washed)
When Jesus washed (when Jesus washed)
When Jesus washed (when Jesus washed)
He washed my sins away (oh happy day)
Oh happy day (oh happy day)
He taught me how to watch, fight and pray, fight and pray
And live rejoicing every, everyday

Oh happy day
He taught me how

Oh happy day (oh happy day)

Oh happy day (oh happy day)
Oh happy day (oh happy day)

Opening:

Play Something about the Name Jesus by Kirk Franklin to start the day

Morning Calendar Routine

Song & Poem

Introduction of Topic:

What is Gospel Music? What is your favorite type of Gospel Music? What is your favorite Song?

Read Aloud:

Clap Your Hands- A Celebration of Gospel

History Lesson:

Gospel songs were often call and response type of songs. (Every Praise-YHezekiah Walker)---What is the Call? What is the Response? Did you like the Dance? What was your favorite move?

This song is considered a Choir Song because there are a lot of people singing together sing. You have sopranos, altos, and tenors. The sopranos sing high, altos are in the middle and tenors sing the low(bass line).

Praise and Worship Music

These songs typically are led by a praise team or worship band. Praise is normally joyous. Worship is normally healing, inspirational, and self aware.

Praise & Worship song:

Promises-Maverick City

Hymns & Sacred Songs:

Wade in the Water - Songs of the Underground Railroad

Songs were often used as inspirations for enslaved people to proceed to work until they have a better life. However, people who sang the songs were very clever, they were actually singing about escaping or routes to escape. Harriett Tubman used Wade in the Water as a way to warn enslaved people to get into the water to hid their scent from the watchmen.

Songs used in the Civil Rights Movement:

We Shall Overcome is a gospel song which became a protest song and the anthem of the civil rights movement.

Can you write a song? What type of Gospel Music would you write?

Craft:

Tambourine: why is a tambourine important to a church?

Poor blacks in the South used the tambourine as an accompaniment when they sang hymns because they couldn't afford a piano; then too it fit in well with the percussive traditions of African music. You hear many tambourines and the black church influence in Motown and today's music.

Learning Activity:



Cello Stringing

Science Project:

Materials Needed:

- 2 Pieces of Yarn/String, 2 Feet Long Each
- Metal Hanger
- Metal Fork or Spoon

Tie the end of each of the 2 pieces of yarn to your fork (or spoon).

Have your child wrap the other ends of the yarn around their pointy fingers several times.

Then have them place their fingers over the opening of their ears. (They shouldn't stick their fingers into the ear canal, just over the opening.)

Now for the fun part. Have your child tap the fork against the edge of a table or wood chair.

Easy Activity Music Note Dot Markers:



Advance Craft:

DIY Microphone

Supplies:

Empty Paper Towel Tube

Scissors

Aluminum Foil

Paper

Paint, stickers or glitter

Glue

Directions:

1. Using scissors, cut the empty paper towel tube down to approximately 7 inches.
2. Tear off four sheets of aluminum foil – each approximately 12 inches wide.
3. Crumble the first sheet of aluminum foil into a ball. Add sheets of aluminum foil on top, forming it into an ice cream cone shape that's approximately 2.5 inches long (see photo).
4. Decorate the paper towel tube using craft materials. Keep it simple with paint, or go nuts with stickers, ribbons or glitter. Allow to dry.
5. Stuff crumpled pieces of newspaper into the tube to give it stability. Fill the entire paper tube, leaving about an inch of space at one end.
6. Spread glue inside the paper towel tube and insert the aluminum foil cone. Allow to dry.

Artist to Listen to throughout the Day:

Mahlia Jackson : He's Got the Whole World
Clark Sisters : You Brought the Sunshine
Winins : Bebe Cece - I just want to be close
Andrae Crouch
Commission
Kirk Franklin
Jonathan McReyrols
John P. Kee
James Cleveland
Yolanda Adams - The Prayer, Open My Heart etc.

Fred Hammond

Gospel Rap: Lacre, Cross Movement

Inventors Unit

Goal is to dig a little deeper into their knowledge of music. Today we will focus on inventors.

Supplies:

Construction Paper
Hair Products (brush, comb)
Paper Towel Rolls
Markers
String
Bowl
Water

Books:

Madam C.J. Walker Builds a Business
by Rebel Girls
Have You Thanked an Inventor Today
Hair Love
I Love My Hair

TV:

Motown Magic
Hair Love

Poems and Songs are important in helping children develop language skills - and reading skills later on.

Why do we embrace black hair? Crown Act

<https://www.embracerace.org/resources/celebrate-black-hair-during-black-history-month>

Poem

All Natural

I like the kind of hair
That will stand up for its rights
The kind that kicks
Screams and protests.
The kind that resists
And boycotts with every coil
The kind that grows
Perfect the way it is
The kind that makes me, me.

Song(I am not my hair):

Hey (hey)
I am not my hair
I am not this skin
I am not your expectations, no (hey)
I am not my hair
I am not this skin
I am the soul that lives within

Opening:

I whip My Hair Back and Forth
Morning Calendar Routine
Song & Poem

Introduction of Topic:

What do you like about your hair? What magical powers does your hair holds? Do you know why some people have straight hair while others have curls? Who changed the way that black people take care of their hair

Read Aloud:

Madame CJ Walker starts a business

History Lesson:

Origin of Braids:

Braiding started in Africa with the Himba people of Namibia,” says Alysa Pace of Bomane Salon. “These people have been braiding their hair for centuries. In many African tribes, braided hairstyles were a unique way to identify each tribe. Braid patterns and hairstyles were an indication of a person’s tribe, age, marital status, wealth, power, and religion. Braiding was and is a social art. Because of the amount of time it can take, people often would take the time to socialize. It began with the elders braiding their children, then the children would watch and learn from them.

Younger children would start practicing on each other and eventually learn the traditional styles. This tradition of bonding was carried on for generations and quickly made its way across the world. It was around the 1900s when braids became most popular around the world. Almost all women, children, and most men in some way had their hair braided.

It’s impossible to understand the history of braids, and Black American hair culture in general, without looking at the impact of slavery on African women. In addition to the physical and psychological trauma it caused, an erasure occurred, she says. Before the captured boarded the slave ships, traffickers shaved the heads of the women in a brutal attempt to strip them of their humanity and culture. Perhaps colonizers recognized the significance of the elaborate strands. In any case, they sought to take away the women’s lifeline to their homeland. As the women endured the rigors of slavery in America, braids became more functional. “In a system [in which they] were just trying to stay alive, there wasn’t time to make intricate styles,” says Lori L. Tharps, an associate professor at Temple University and the coauthor of *Hair Story: Untangling the Roots of Black Hair in America*. Sunday, which provided a slight reprieve from the torturous conditions, was the only day the women had to prep their locks. “[So] braiding becomes a practical thing,” adds Fraser. “[Hairstyles needed to] last an entire week.” Without time, resources or products, African-American women took to wearing their tresses in a more simplistic fashion. The women chose easier-to-manage styles, like single plaits, and used oils they had on hand, such as kerosene, to condition them.

Braids also served another purpose: They became a secret messaging system for slaves to communicate with one another underneath their masters’ noses. Tharps explains that “people would use braids as a map to freedom.” For instance, the number of plaits worn could indicate how many roads people needed to walk or where to meet someone to escape bondage. Despite the immense difficulties they faced during slavery, African-American women did their best to hold on to the ancestral tradition of wearing meticulously braided styles. However, Emancipation in 1865 brought about a longing to leave all things reminiscent of that horrific time behind. As Black women flocked to cities like Chicago and New York during the Great Migration and took jobs as domestics (one of the few positions available to them), braids soon became synonymous with backwardness. For some, plaits and cornrows were traded in for chemically straightened or pressed tresses. “A braid was a sign of unsophistication, a downgrade of [a

Black woman's] image," Tharps says. African-American women wanted to look citified. With their newfound freedom, many chose to assimilate, and straight styles became the norm.

(Source:

<https://www.essence.com/hair/respect-our-roots-brief-history-our-braids-cultural-appropriation/>)

Madam CJ Walker

First Female Self Made Millionaire, she created products for black hair.

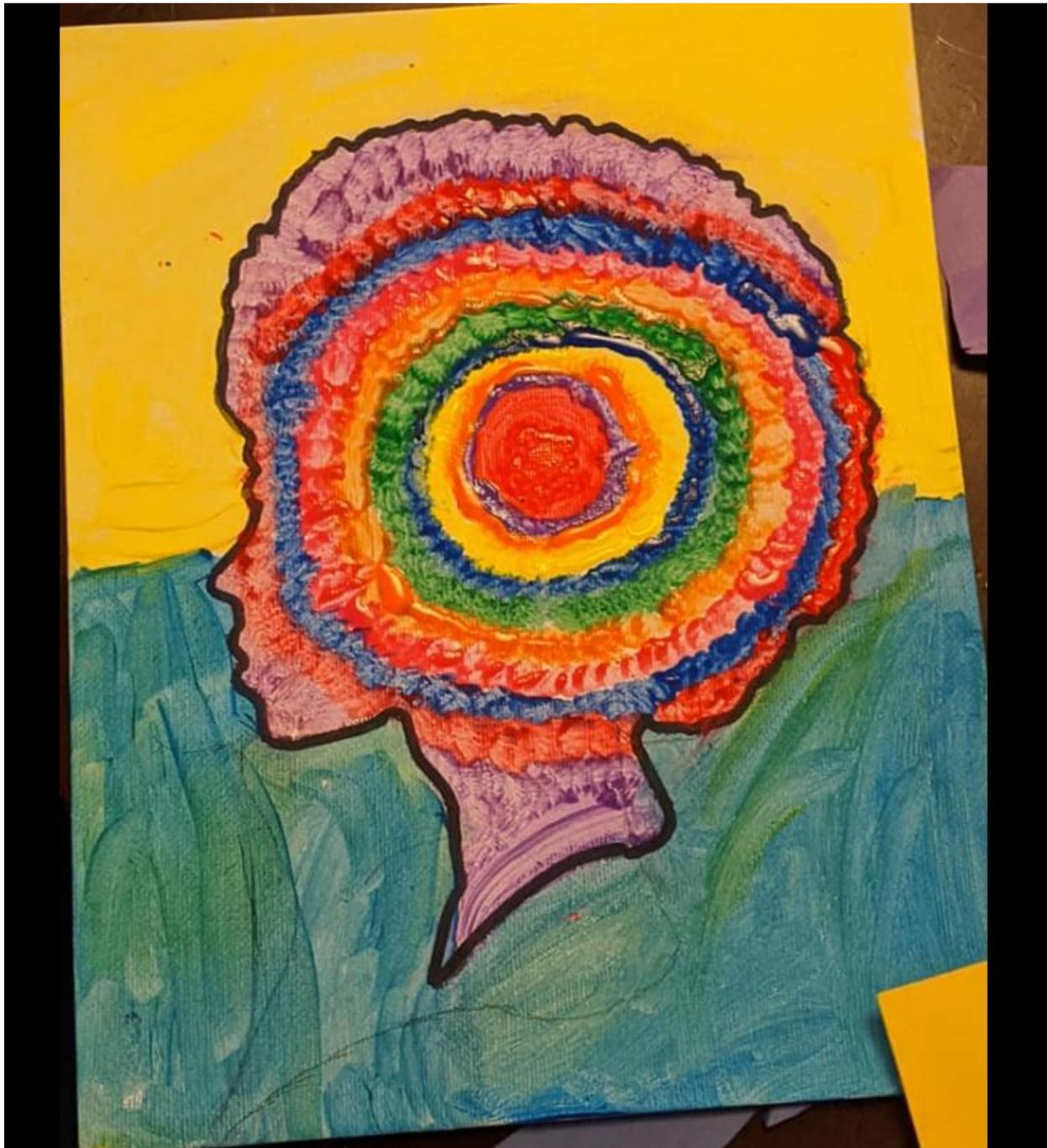
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Youtube Break:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LOj-L2Z-Nxk> *Who is Madam CJ Walker*

Craft:

Create your It was a paint what you feel project within a silhouette of a woman with an afro.



DIY Salon

Open an at home salon.

Learning Activity:

Use fake money at your salon to work on Currency and basic Math.

Create a Salon Services menu to work with handwriting.

Word and Letter hunt with todays books and songs.

Jazz

Goal is to dig a little deeper into their knowledge of music. Today we will focus on Soul, Pop, Groups

Supplies:

Construction Paper

White Paper for Trumpet

Paper Towel Rolls

Markers

String

Bowl

Water

Books:

5'O Clock Band by Trombone Shorty

Skit Scat Raggedy Cat Ella Fitzgerald

Play, Louis, play

Jazz Baby

TV:

Motown Magic

Princess and the Frog

**Poems and Songs are important in
helping children develop language skills
- and reading skills later on.**

Poem

Do A Dance
Says one foot.
Other foot says
Let's jiggle.
Hands say clap
Slappity Slap
And all of me
Says Wiggle

Song:

Do you love me?
Do you love me, baby?
Do you love me?
Do you love me?
Now that I can dance
(Work, work) ah, work it out baby
(Work, work) well, I'm gonna drive you crazy
(Work, work) oh you are getting kind of cold, now
(Work)
(Work, work) with just a little bit of soul, now
(Work, work) now don't you get kinda bold, now?
(Work, work) oh, work it out, baby

Opening:

ABC Jackson 5 to start the Day
Morning Calendar Routine
Song & Poem

Introduction of Topic:

Do you know any Jazz music? What's your favorite Jazz Song or Artist and Why? What makes Jazz Different

Read Aloud:

Skit Scat Raggedy Cat Ella Fitzgerald

History Lesson:

Started the day talking about the different instruments used in jazz music. We read about Trombone Shorty, Ella Fitzgerald, Louis Armstrong, and Duke Ellington. We watched Dizzy Gillespie play one of my favorite songs. The girls was fascinated by his cheeks when he played. They had a chance to dress up and pretend to be Billie Holiday singing at the Cotton Club. Later on we discussed Miles Davis and John Coltrane. We talked about Miles red trumpet and how he used sketches to inspire his music and how he was such a wonderful painter.

Miles Sound

Smooth Soul music with a pop appeal. It was a blend of multiple instruments and genres

Miles song:

So What

Craft:

We painted a red trumpet while listening to his music. It was a paint what you feel project.



DIY Ratak (spin drum)

<http://krokotak.com/2016/05/how-to-make-easy-spin-drum/>

discussed the importance of drums in both native American and African American heritage. We created our own Ratatak (spin drum), we listened to some Native American Jazz (Mildred Baily and Kalil).

Learning Activity:

Layla took some song lyrics and broke them down into noun, adjectives, verbs. I printed off song lyrics so Aliya could do a word and letter hunt. Layla and Aliya explored Wynton Marsalis jazz for kids website while I worked. Tonight we'll be watching Princess and the Frog while enjoying Jambalaya.