

## **CREATIVITY CULTURE** & EDUCATION

The International Foundation for Creative Learning

# Learning music or musicality: What is the point of music education?

Amsterdam 30 March 2016



The International Foundation for Creative Learning

We want to change perceptions

and challenge steveotypes, and

and challenge steveotypes, and

create a new vision for young people.

Tracker, (veative Particle Part

The origins of the conservatoire







## **Musical Angels**



## Abel composes Lola practices "It has helped me because I move concentrate more than I used to. It's been the best experience of my life. STUDENT Creative PartnerShips, Kent



We want to change perceptions

where we want to change perceptions and challenge steventypes, and and challenge steventypes, and

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### In the classroom









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Children's unique representations of music have been regarded as "critical windows," through which teachers can view the development of musical understandings such as melodic contour, rhythm, or metric relationships (Davidson & Scripp, 1988, 196). Researchers have contended that the construction of such notation requires children to draw upon their knowledge of symbol use and skills in musical problem solving, analysis, invention, and reflection to result in "a compositional unit of description that represents a specific mode of music knowing" (Burns, 1997, 12).





In every art discipline children learn general and cultural competencies.

The general competencies are:

- ability / capacity to think and behave independently
- ability to cooperate

The cultural competencies are

- The ability to receive
- The ability to inquire
- The ability to create
- The ability to reflect
- The ability to present



## **Executive Functions of the Brain FEWTIPS**

- Flexibility (a child's ability come up with new approaches when a plan fails) – Ability to enquire
- **Emotional control** (a child's ability to manage feelings),
- Working memory (a child's ability to hold information and use it to complete a task) – Ability to receive
- Task initiation (a child's ability to get started on something) –
   Ability to present
- Impulse Control (a child's ability to stop and think before acting),
- Planning and prioritizing (a child's ability to come up with and prioritise the steps needed to reach a goal) – Ability to create
- **Self-monitoring** (a child's ability to keep track of and evaluate performance on regular tasks) *Ability to reflect*

#### Low Functioning High Functioning Guided Role of the teacher Challenging Contrived Nature of activities **Authentic** Organisation of time Bellbound **Flexible** Organisation of space Classroom Workshop Approach to tasks Individual Group Visibility of processes Hidden High Location of activities Static Mobile Self as learning resource Ignored Central **Emotion** Acknowledged Ignored All Inclusiveness Some Role of learner Self managing Directed Reflection Continuous Limited

#### **High Functioning**





for Creative Learning

Physically engaged
Socially engaged
Emotionally engaged
Intellectually engaged



**Well Being** 



Confidence



**High performance** 



If we want schoolchildren to have better attention and concentration, be better able to reason and problem solve, we cannot ignore their emotional, social, or physical needs. If we do we will find that those unmet needs will work against achieving performance goals.

(Adele Diamond 2012)

exciting minds