

14



Te pūoro | Music

Tamariki are born into a world of sound and movement. Music helps their intellectual, imaginative, emotional, social, and cultural growth. Music can be enjoyable and soothing as well as exciting and energising. Kapa haka, waiata, oriori and mōteatea support tamariki to express their identity as mokopuna Māori. Music helps tamariki to develop listening skills, concentration, coordination, cooperation, communication, and memory, as well as being a valuable resource for creativity. It is important to value the desires of tamariki to repeat activities as this is one way tamariki practise being musical and gain control of musical forms.

Links to Te Whāriki

Music can support learning everywhere and anywhere in the environment. Through music, tamariki can discover and develop different ways to be creative and expressive within their own culture and in other cultures too (**Communication | Mana reo**). They make music, sing songs — including songs of their own — and can keep a steady beat through speech, chants, haka, dances, and movement to rhythm.



Te Tāhuhu o
te Mātauranga
Ministry of Education



Te Poutāhū
Curriculum Centre

14 Te pūoro | Music

Music can help tamariki to:

- › express feelings through voice and body
- › strengthen their links to whakapapa and tīpuna
- › develop rhythm and harmony
- › be creative and have fun
- › recognise and enjoy sounds, instruments, and different music
- › value their own cultural music knowledge
- › participate in and appreciate the music of other cultures.

Adults can support tamariki by:

- › singing and chanting — using their voices and bodies to make music
- › responding when they make up their own songs and chants
- › dancing and moving to music with them, e.g. waiata-ā-ringa
- › playing instruments and using other musical equipment
- › making up chants and songs while doing other activities, e.g. at the playdough table or when tidying up
- › making a wide variety of music available
- › providing plenty of opportunities for making music at any time
- › providing waiata Māori for children to learn and sing.

Providing for music

Having a display unit for musical instruments with easy access for tamariki is ideal. An open area for music and movement where tamariki are able to move freely without bumping into each other to participate as a group is also recommended.

Ideas for equipment

- › A selection of music instruments (commercially made and home-made) from a range of cultures
- › Use your devices (iPad, phone, tablet) with a Bluetooth speaker to access music diverse in culture, style, and genre
- › Items for dancing such as poi, lei, titi tōrea, scarves, and streamers
- › Natural resources like stones and sticks which can be used to make music.

Māori music traditions

Waiata, haka, and taonga pūoro (musical instruments) have been passed down through generations. These traditions embed stories, histories, concepts and beliefs, often unique to iwi and hapū and reflect identity and language.

- › **Waiata** — Waiata, oriori, and mōteatea are available through Google, Spotify, and YouTube.
- › **Poi** — Instructions for making poi are widely available, but remember to make them to match the small size of young children's hands. Poi are associated with music, rhythm, singing, and telling a story, like flying or paddling in a waka.
- › **Titi tōrea** — Titi tōrea can be used with music, singing, and rhythm exercises, and help tamariki to learn about the sound and timing of clicking sticks together (rhythm).