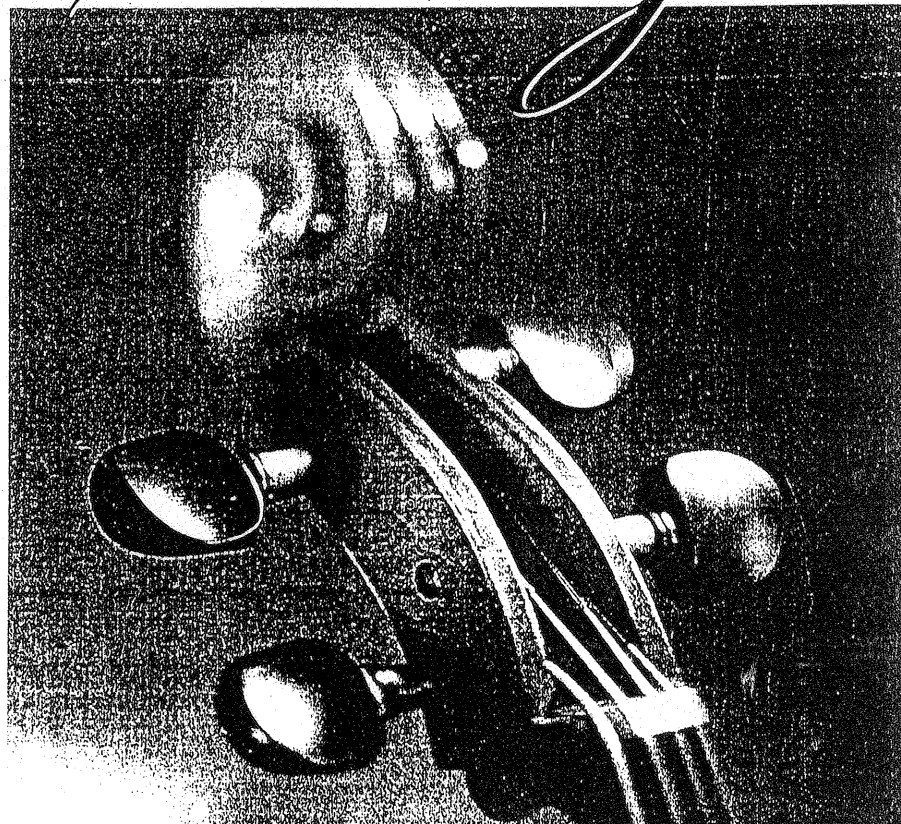


INCLUDES PLAY-ALONG CD & DVD

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS[®]

2000 PLUS DVD *for Strings*



A COMPREHENSIVE STRING METHOD

BY
MICHAEL ALLEN
ROBERT GILLESPIE
PAMELA TELLEJOHN HAYES

ARRANGEMENTS BY
JOHN HIGGINS

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ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000 FOR STRINGS

A COMPREHENSIVE STRING METHOD

**MICHAEL ALLEN • ROBERT GILLESPIE • PAMELA TELLEJOHN HAYES
ARRANGEMENTS BY JOHN HIGGINS**

CONGRATULATIONS! You have made one of the most rewarding decisions in your life by joining the orchestra. The key to succeeding with *Essential Elements for Strings 2000* is your commitment to daily practice. Each time you learn a new note, count a new rhythm, or play a melody with a friend, you become a more accomplished musician. As you continue to develop your skills, you will become increasingly aware of an abundance of opportunities that are available in the future. Musicians can teach, perform, conduct, or compose. No matter what profession you choose there are always opportunities available to you. You can play in community, civic, or church orchestras, attend concerts, and become a supporter of the arts. Whether you choose music as a vocation or avocation, we hope it will become an important part of your life. We are thrilled to welcome you to our orchestra family and wish you the very best for a lifetime of musical success.

The string family includes the violin, viola, violoncello, and the double bass. The early ancestors of the string family were the Arabian rebab and rebec, popular during the 14th–16th centuries. During the 1500s, there were two types of viols: the viola da gamba, played on the knee, and the viola da braccia, played on the shoulder.

The sound of the violoncello, called 'cello' for short, is pitched an octave below the viola. The cello has a warm tone and is capable of playing a wide range of dynamics. It is often referred to as the tenor of the orchestra. Antonio Stradivari, and the Guarneri and Guadagnini families were famous instrument makers from the 17th and 18th centuries, and their cellos are still in use today.

Nearly every composer has written music for the cello, including Johann Sebastian Bach, Ludwig van Beethoven, and Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky. Famous cello performers include Janos Starker, Leonard Rose, Pablo Casals, and Yo Yo Ma.

HISTORY OF THE CELLO

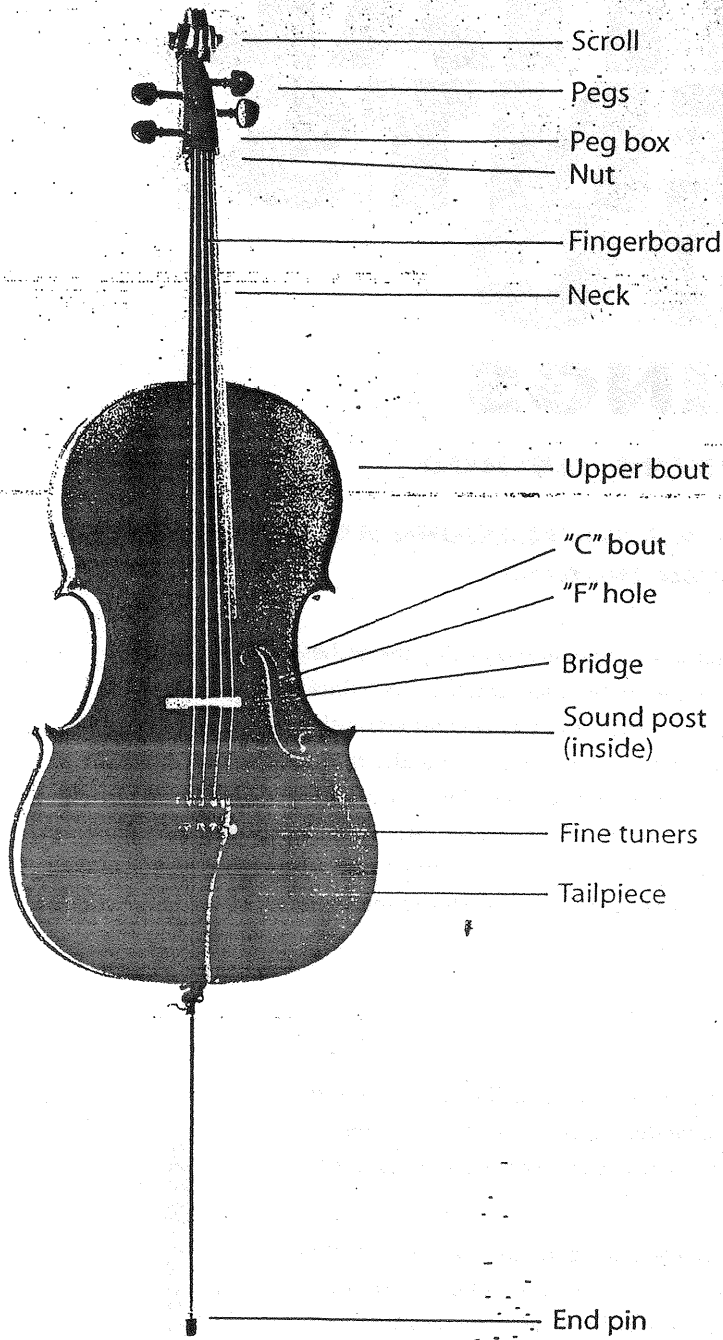
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THE CELLO



Take Special Care

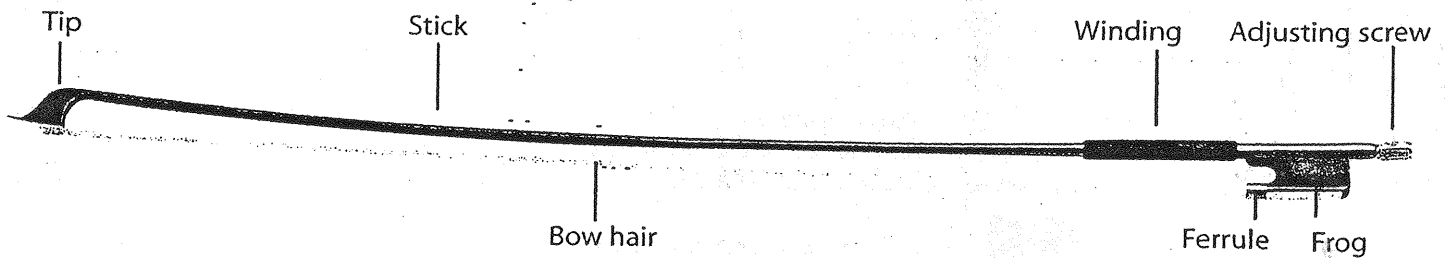
String instruments are delicate. Follow your teacher's guidelines in caring for your instrument, and it will last forever.

- Follow your teacher's instructions when removing the instrument from the case.
- Protect your instrument from heat, cold, and quick changes in temperature.
- Always wipe off the instrument with a soft dry cloth. Be sure to remove all fingerprints and rosin.

Accessories

- Rosin
- Soft cloth
- Rock stop

THE BOW



- Never touch the bow hair.

HOLDING YOUR INSTRUMENT

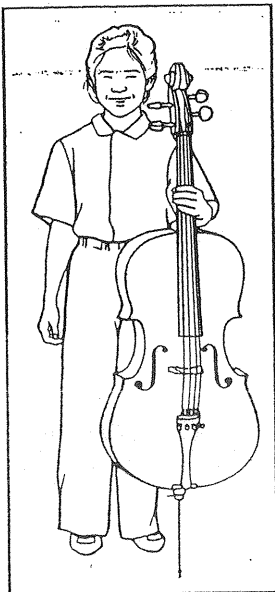
The best way to learn to play your instrument is to practice one skill at a time. Repeat each step until you are comfortable demonstrating it for your teacher and classmates.

Step 1 Remove the bow from the case and put it in a safe place. Open the case and remove the cello. Identify all parts of the cello.

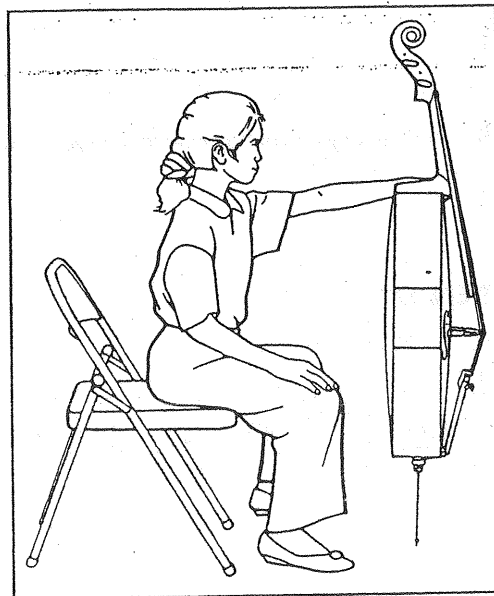
Step 2 Adjust the length of the end pin so that the scroll of the cello is near your nose when standing.

Step 3 Sit on the front half of your chair with your feet positioned underneath your knees. Place the end pin directly in front of you, one arm's length away.

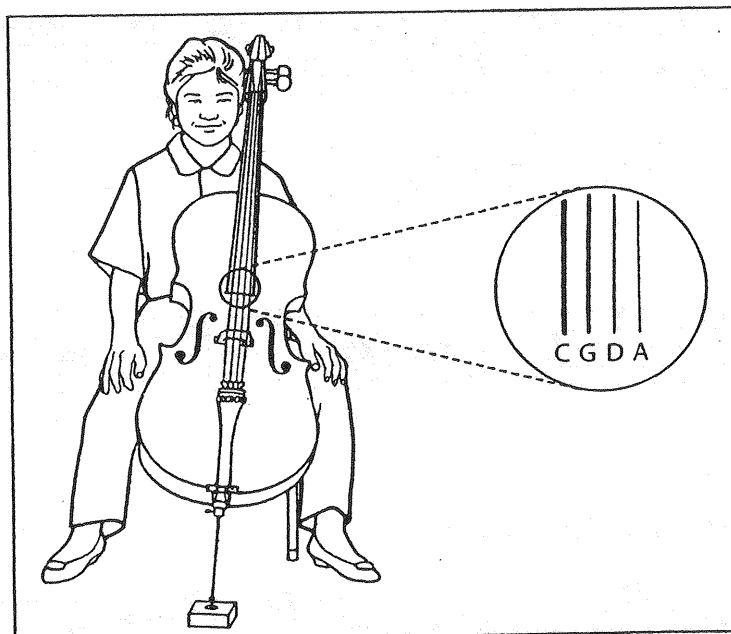
Step 4 Lean the cello slightly to the left and allow the instrument to rest against your chest. The 'C' peg should be near your head behind your left ear, and both knees should touch the cello just below the 'C' bout. It may be necessary to readjust the length or position of the end pin. Identify the letter names of each string: C (lowest pitch), G, D, A. Raise your right index finger over the strings and pluck them as directed by your teacher. Plucking the strings is called *pizzicato*, and is abbreviated *pizz.*



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

Beat = The Pulse of Music

The beat in music should be very steady, just like your pulse.

Quarter Note ♩ = 1 Beat of Sound

Notes tell us how high or low to play, and how long to play.

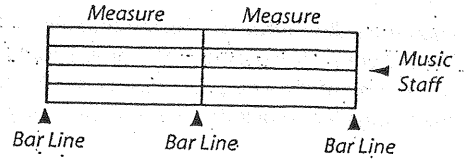
Quarter Rest { = 1 Beat of Silence

Rests tell us to count silent beats.

Music Staff The music staff has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

Bar Lines Bar lines divide the music staff into measures.

Measures The measures on this page have four beats each.



1. TUNING TRACK Wait quietly for your teacher to tune your instrument.

D E C F G
 R M D F G

2. LET'S PLAY "OPEN D"

Pizzicato (pizz.) ↪ Pluck the strings

0 ↪ Open string

D

3. LET'S PLAY "OPEN A"

pizz.

0

A

Keep a steady beat.

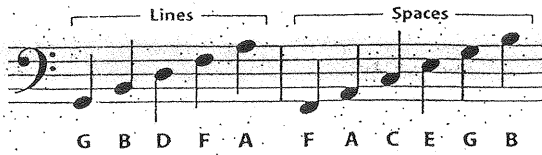
4. TWO'S A TEAM

pizz.

5. AT PIERROT'S DOOR The melody is on your CD.

pizz.

Bass Clef



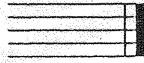
Clefs indicate a set of note names.

Time Signature (Meter)

$\frac{4}{4}$ 4 beats per measure
 $\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ or { gets one beat

The time signature tells us how many beats are in each measure and what kind of note gets one beat.

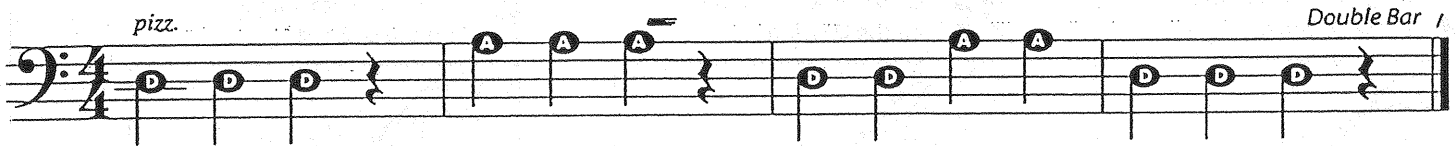
Double Bar



A double bar indicates the end of a piece of music.

THEORY

6. JUMPING JACKS Identify the clef and time signature before playing.



7. MIX 'EM UP



Repeat Sign



Go back to the beginning and play the music again.

Counting

Count	1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
Tap	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑

One beat = Tap toe down on the number and up on "&." Always count when playing or resting.

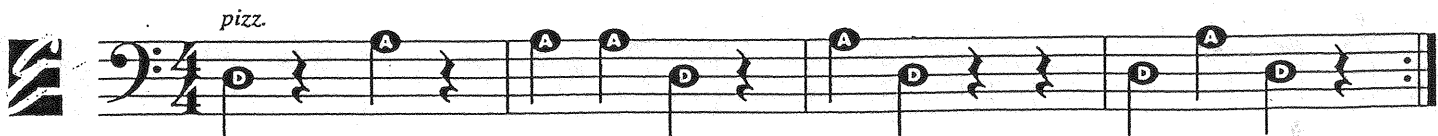
THEORY

8. COUNT CAREFULLY Keep a steady beat when playing or resting.



Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

9. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Write in the counting before you play.

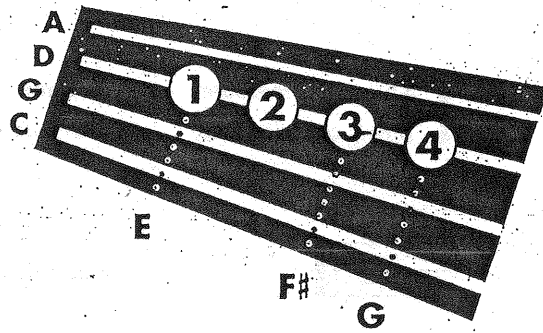
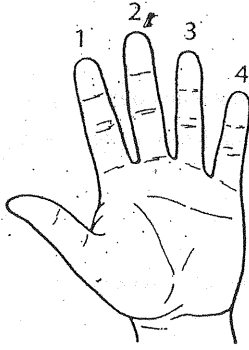


SHAPING THE LEFT HAND

D STRING NOTES

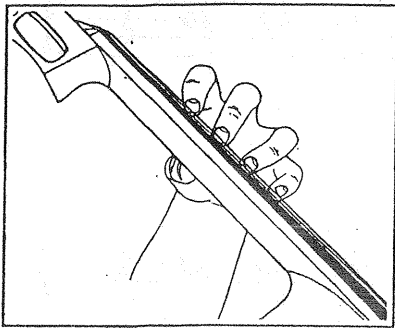
Step 1 Shape your left hand as shown.
Be certain your palm faces you.

- 0 = Open string
- 1 = 1st finger
- 2 = 2nd finger
- 3 = 3rd finger
- 4 = 4th finger

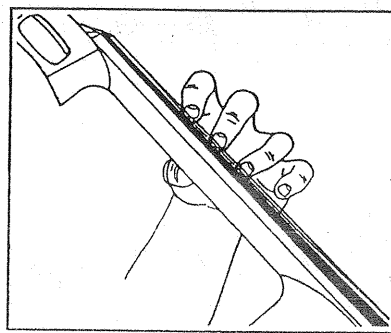


Step 2 Bring your hand to the fingerboard. Place your fingers on the D string, keeping your hand shaped as shown below. Be sure your thumb is behind the second finger and slightly bent.

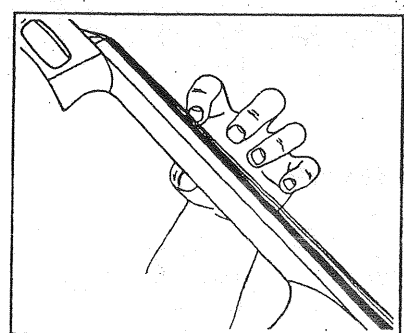
G is played with 4 fingers on the D string.



F# is played with 3 fingers on the D string.



E is played with 1 finger on the D string.



Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

10. LET'S READ "G" Start memorizing the note names.

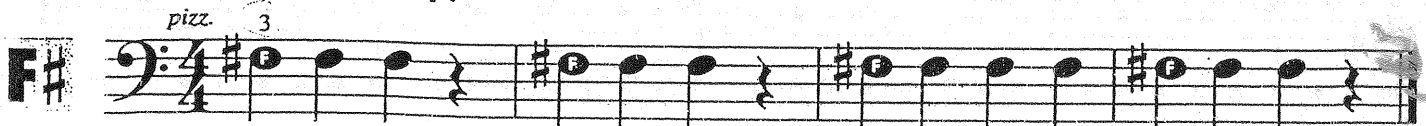


THEORY

Sharp

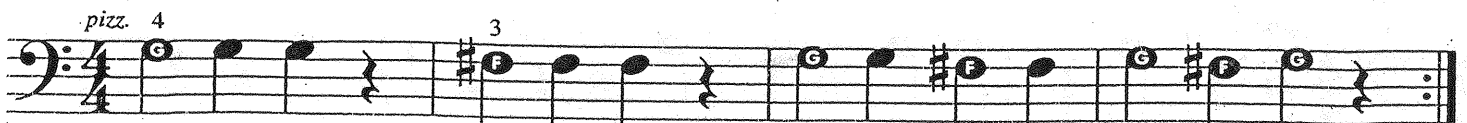
A sharp raises the sound of notes and remains in effect for the entire measure. Notes without sharps are called **natural** notes.

11. LET'S READ "F#" (F-sharp)



△ Play all F#'s. Sharps apply to the entire measure.

12. LIFT OFF



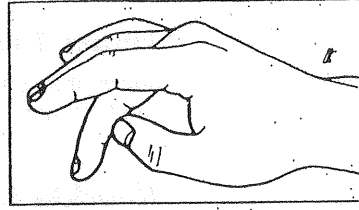
✓ Is your left hand shaped as shown in the diagrams above?

SHAPING THE RIGHT HAND

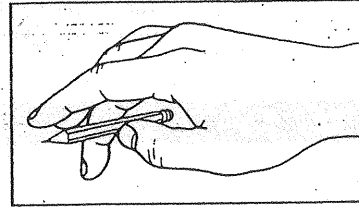
BOW BUILDER ONE

Pencil Hold

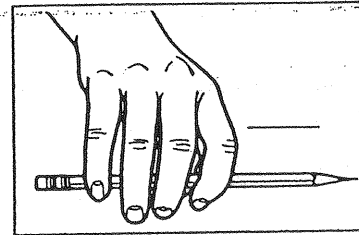
Step 1 Hold a pencil in your left hand about waist level.



Step 2 Place the tip of your right thumb between the first and second joints of your second finger.



Step 3 Place the pencil between your thumb and second finger, while keeping your thumb gently curved.

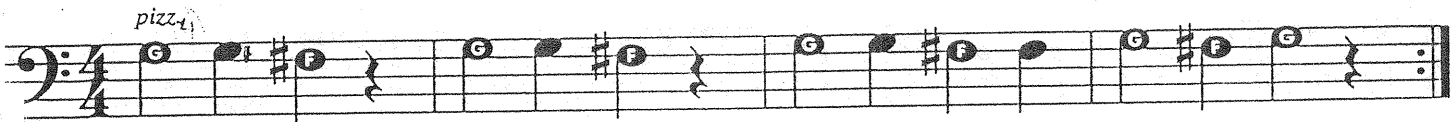


Step 4 The pencil should touch your first three fingers between the first and second joints, and touch the fourth finger at the first joint, as shown.

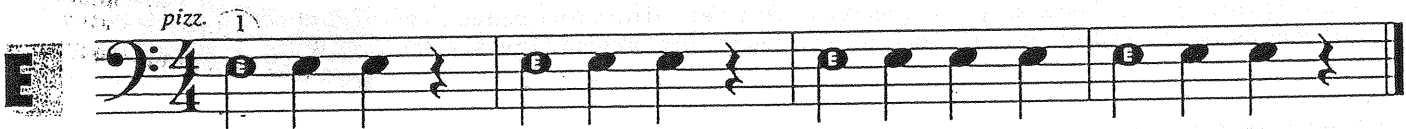
Step 5 Remove your left hand from the pencil. Keep your fingers relaxed. Practice shaping your hand on the pencil until it feels natural to you.

★ Practice BOW BUILDER ONE daily.

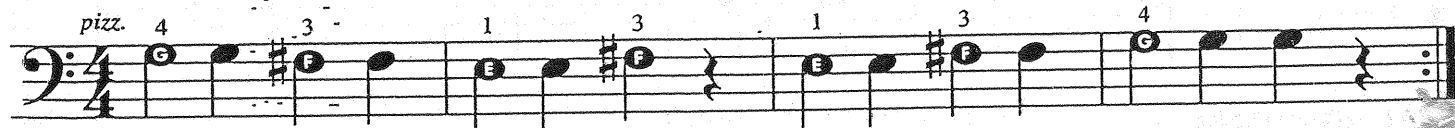
3. ON THE TRAIL *Say or sing the note names before you play.*



4. LET'S READ "E"

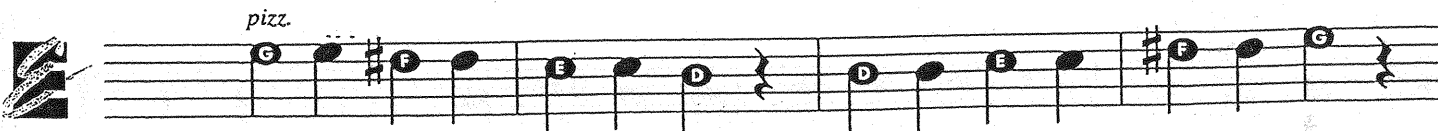
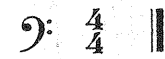


5. WALKING SONG



Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

16. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ *Draw the missing symbols where they belong before you play:*



BOW BUILDER TWO

Pencil Hold Exercises

I'm Outta Here

Wave good-bye while keeping your wrist relaxed.

Thumb Flexers

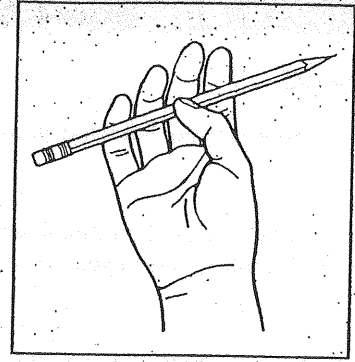
Flex your thumb in and out.

Finger Taps

Tap your first finger. Then tap your fourth finger.

Knuckle Turnovers

Turn your hand over and be sure your thumb knuckle is bent, as shown.



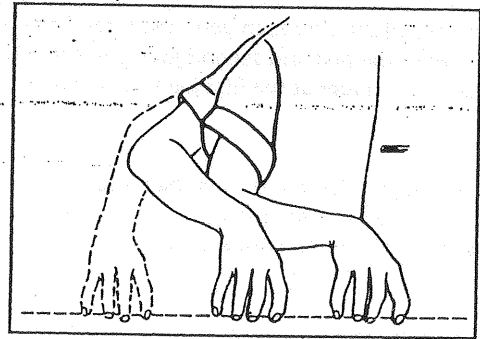
Knuckle Turnovers

BOW BUILDER THREE

Bowing Motions

Elbow Energy

- Swing your right elbow away from your body.
- Open your right forearm, as shown.
- Close your right forearm.
- Swing your elbow back toward your body.



Elbow Energy

17. HOP SCOTCH

pizz.



Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

HISTORY

Folk songs have been an important part of cultures for centuries and have been passed on from generation to generation. Folk song melodies help define the sound of a culture or region. This folk song comes from the Slav region of eastern Europe.

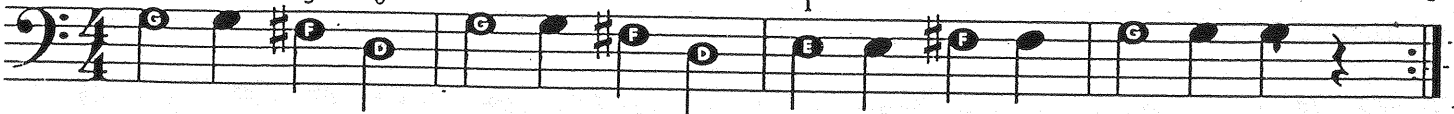
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coatzacoalcas
PROFA. JORGE TAXILOR INFANTE

18. MORNING DANCE

pizz.

4 3 0 1

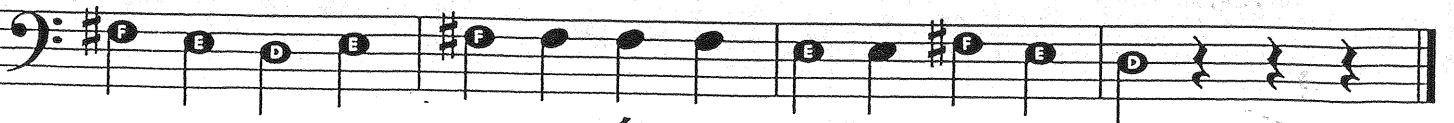
Slavic Folk Song



19. ROLLING ALONG

pizz.

Go to next line. ♪



Practice the following exercises with your left hand.

Finger Taps

Tap fingertips on any string. Practice in different combinations of fingers.

Strummin' Along

Strum the strings with your 4th finger while swinging your elbow, as shown.



Strummin' Along

20. GOOD KING WENCESLAS

Welsh Folk Song

pizz. 4 0

Δ Keep fingers down when you see this bracket.

1. SEMINOLE CHANT

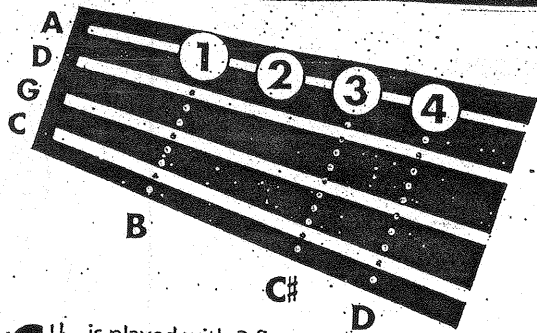
pizz.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

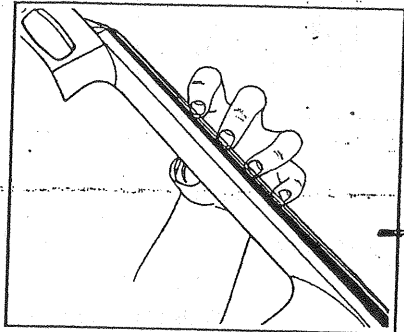
22. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - LIGHTLY ROW

pizz. 0 3 4 1

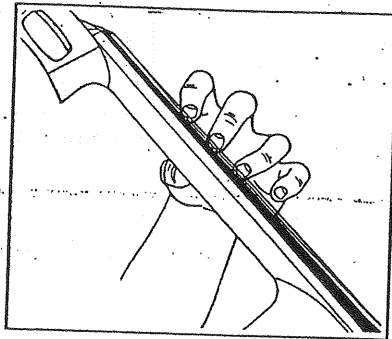
Δ Prepare F# before playing.



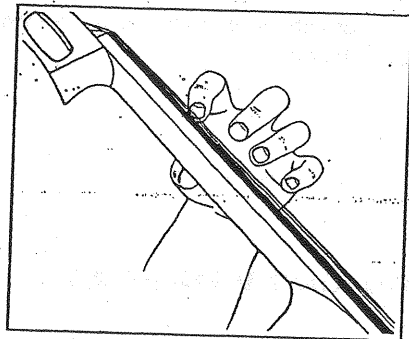
D is played with 4 fingers on the A string.



C# is played with 3 fingers on the A string.



B is played with 1 finger on the A string.

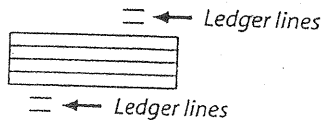


Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

THEORY

Ledger Lines



Ledger lines extend the music higher or lower

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23. LET'S READ "D"

pizz. 4

24. LET'S READ "C#" (C-sharp)

pizz. 3

△ Play all C#'s. Sharps apply to the entire measure.

25. TAKE OFF

pizz. 4

26. CARIBBEAN ISLAND

pizz. 4

★ Practice BOW BUILDERS ONE, TWO, and THREE daily.

7. OLYMPIC HIGH JUMP

pizz.

28. LET'S READ "B"

B pizz.

29. HALF WAY DOWN

pizz.

30. RIGHT BACK UP

pizz.

Scale

A scale is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder," each note is the next consecutive step of the scale. This is your D Scale. The first and last notes are both D.

THEORY

31. DOWN THE D SCALE Remember to memorize the note names.

pizz.

32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - UP THE D SCALE

pizz.

BOW BUILDER FOUR

On The Bow

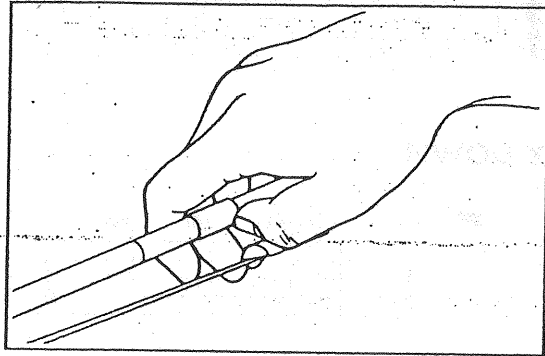
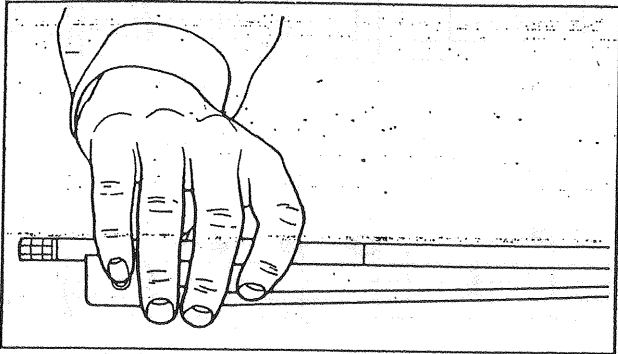
Step 1 Identify all parts of the bow (see page 2). Hold the bow in your left hand near the tip with the frog pointing to the right.

Step 2 Place the bow between your right thumb and second finger. The tip of your thumb will contact the stick next to the frog, and your second finger will extend to the ferrule.

Step 3 Shape the remaining fingers on the bow stick, as shown.

Step 4 Turn your right hand over, and be sure your thumb is curved.

Step 5 Hold the bow and repeat the exercises on page 8.



Alert

Do not place your bow on the instrument until instructed to do so by your teacher.

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33. SONG FOR CHRISTINE

pizz.

34. NATALIE'S ROSE Remember to count.

pizz.

35. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY How many words can you create by drawing notes on the staff below?

Example E G G

Folk songs often tell stories. This Israeli folk song describes a game played with a dreidel, a small table-top spinning toy that has been enjoyed by families for centuries. The game is especially popular in December around the time of Hanukkah.

16. DREIDEL

pizz.

Israeli Folk Song

BOW BUILDER FIVE

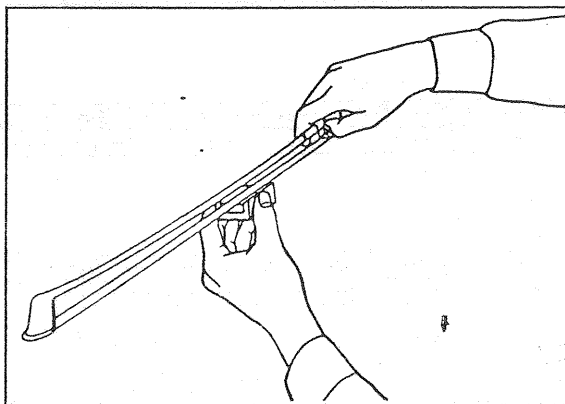
Shadow Bowing

Shadow Bowing is bowing without the instrument.

Step 1 Tighten the bow hair as instructed by your teacher.

Step 2 Place the rosin in your left hand. Hold the bow in your right hand.

Step 3 Shadow bow by slowly moving the bow back and forth on the rosin. Be sure to move the bow, not the rosin.



Down Bow □ Move the bow away from your body (to the right).

Up Bow ∨ Move the bow toward your body (to the left).

17. ROSIN RAP #1 *Bow these exercises on the rosin.*

Down Rest Up Rest Down Rest Up Rest Down Up Down Up Down Rest Up Rest

18. ROSIN RAP #2

Down Up Down Rest Up Down Up Rest Down Up Rest Rest Down Up Rest Rest

19. ROSIN RAP #3

Down Up Rest Rest Down Up Rest Rest Down Rest Up Rest Down Up Down Up

Is your bow hand shaped as shown in the diagram above?

Review these notes. Write the letter names in the spaces below.

THEORY



40. CAROLINA BREEZE

pizz. 4 3 1 0 4 3 1 3 4

A musical staff in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4, 3, 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 3, 4. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

41. JINGLE BELLS

pizz. 3 0 0 1 4 3 1 0

A musical staff in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 3, 0, 0, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

J.S. Pierpont

A musical staff in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4, 3, 1, 0. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.A musical staff in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 3, 0, 0, 1. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.A musical staff in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4, 3, 0, 4, 1. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

42. OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM

pizz. 4 0 1 1 0 4

A musical staff in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4, 0, 1, 1, 0, 4. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

American Folk Song

A musical staff in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4, 0. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.A musical staff in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4, 0, 1, 1, 0, 4. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

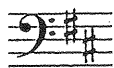
Practice BOW BUILDER FIVE daily.

Austrian composer **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who first performed in concert at age 6. He lived during the time of the American Revolution (1775–1783). Mozart's music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote hundreds of compositions, including a piano piece based on this familiar song.

43. A MOZART MELODY

Adapted by W. A. Mozart

Key Signature D MAJOR



A **key signature** tells us what notes to play with sharps and flats throughout the entire piece. Play all F's as F# (F-sharp) and all C's as C# (C-sharp) when you see this key signature, which is called "D Major."

4. MATTHEW'S MARCH

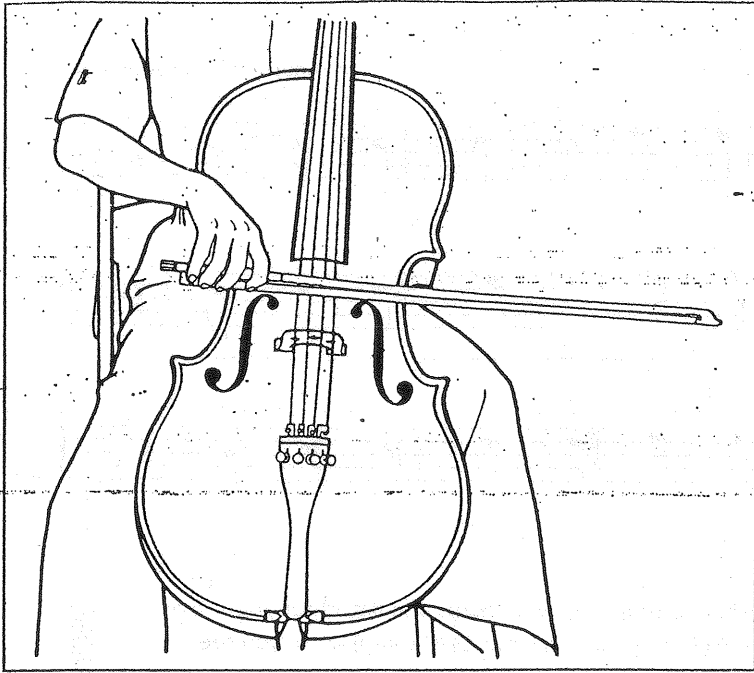
△ Play F#s and C#s when you see this key signature.

5. CHRISTOPHER'S TUNE

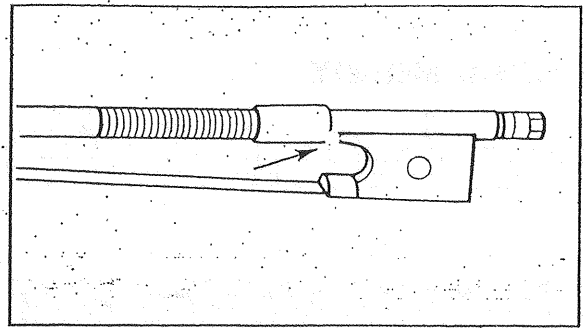
16. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

Play the notes below. Then compose your own music for the last two measures using the notes you have learned with this rhythm:

Let's Bow!



Bow Hold



Thumb Placement

Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully. Your tone should be smooth and even.

47. BOW ON THE D STRING

arco Play with the bow on the string.

Musical notation for exercise 47, titled "BOW ON THE D STRING". It consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff starts with a square box labeled "arco" above the first note. The notes are quarter notes on the D string (F#2), with a "V" above each note indicating bowing. The second staff continues the exercise with similar notation, including rests and slurs.

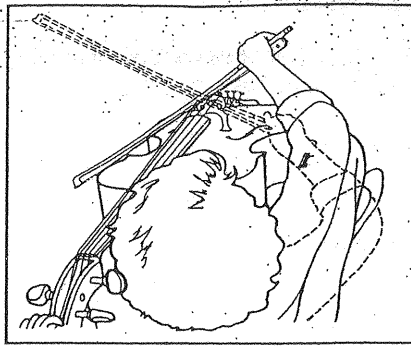
48. BOW ON THE A STRING

Musical notation for exercise 48, titled "BOW ON THE A STRING". It consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are quarter notes on the A string (F#3), with a "V" above each note indicating bowing. The second staff continues the exercise with similar notation, including rests and slurs.

String Levels

Your arm moves when bowing on different strings. Memorize these guidelines:

- Move your arm **forward** and **up** to play **higher-pitched** strings.
- Move your arm **back** and **down** to play **lower-pitched** strings.



Raise arm = higher string
Lower arm = lower string

2. RAISE AND LOWER

50. TEETER TOTTER

1. MIRROR IMAGE

Bow Lift ☞ Lift the bow and return to its starting point.

52. A STRAND OF D 'N' A

53. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - OLYMPIC CHALLENGE

BOW BUILDER SEVEN

Combining Both Hands

Using notes from the D major scale, echo what your teacher plays.

Example A:

Example B:

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Congratulations! You are now ready to practice like an advanced player by combining left and right hand skills while reading music. When learning a new line of music, follow these steps for success:

Step 1 Tap your toe and say or sing the letter names.

Step 2 Play *pizz.* and say or sing the letter names.

Step 3 Shadow bow and say or sing the letter names.

Step 4 Bow and play as written.

54. BOWING "G"

55. BACK AND FORTH

56. DOWN AND UP

57. TRIBAL LAMENT

58. BOWING "D"

59. LITTLE STEPS

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60. ELEVATOR DOWN

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

1. ELEVATOR UP

2. DOWN THE D MAJOR SCALE

3. SCALE SIMULATOR Remember to count.

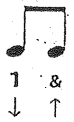
4. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THE D MAJOR SCALE

Special Cello Exercise

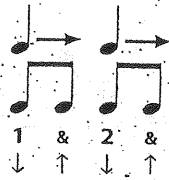
While the basses learn a new note, draw the bar lines in the music below. Then write in the counting.

5. LET'S READ "C#" - Review

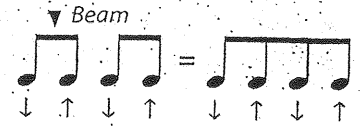
Eighth Notes



Each Eighth Note = 1/2 Beat
2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat



Two or more Eighth Notes have a *beam* across the stems.



Tap your toe down on the number and up on the "&".

66. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

67. PEPPERONI PIZZA

68. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

69. D MAJOR SCALE UP

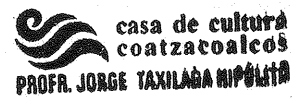
Tempo Markings

Tempo is the speed of music. Tempo markings are usually written above the staff, in Italian.

Allegro - Fast tempo

Moderato - Medium tempo

Andante - Slower, walking tempo



70. HOT CROSS BUNS

Moderato

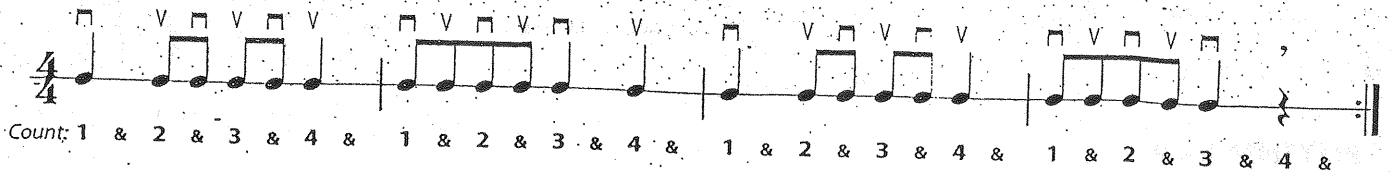
71. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE

Andante

French Folk Song

72. RHYTHM RAP

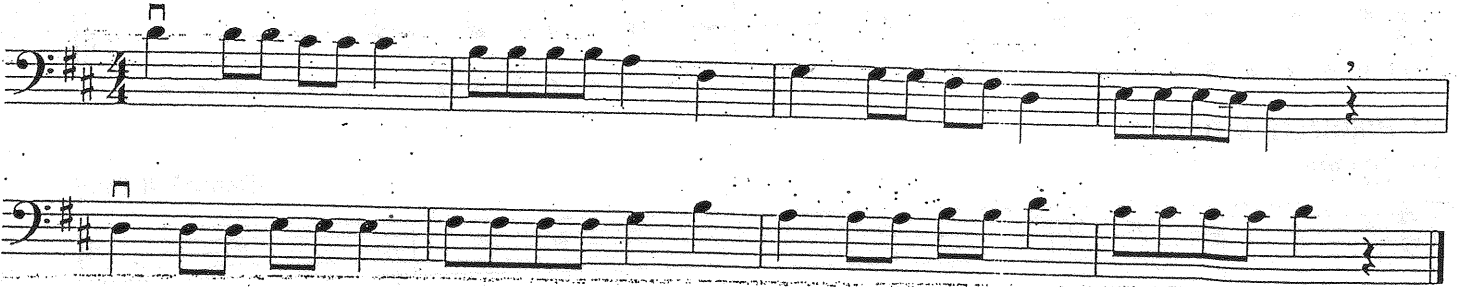
Shadow bow and count before playing.



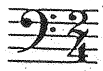
Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & | 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & | 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & | 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

73. BUCKEYE SALUTE

Moderato



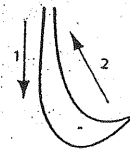
2/4 Time Signature



= 2 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

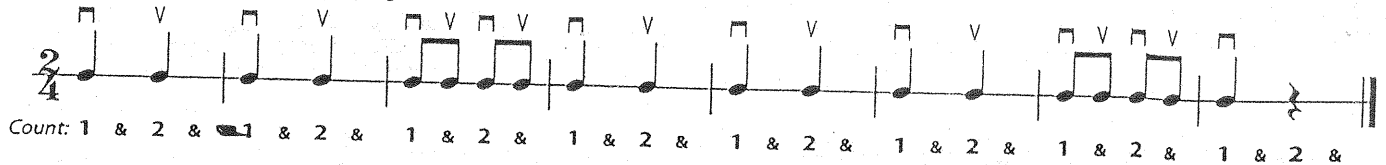
Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.




74. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

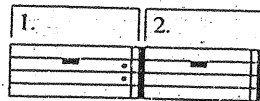


Count: 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 & | 1 & 2 &

75. TWO BY TWO



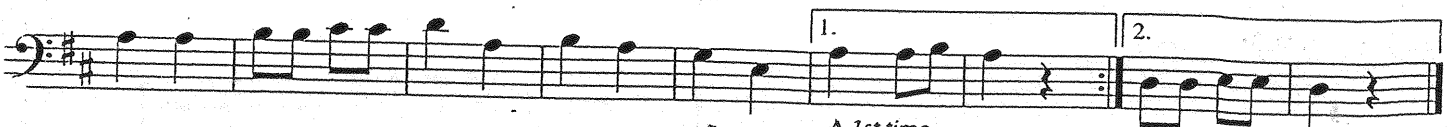
1st & 2nd Endings



Play the 1st ending the 1st time through: Then, repeat the same section of music, skip the 1st ending, and play the 2nd ending.

6. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - FOR PETE'S SAKE

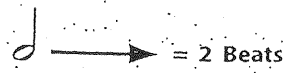
Moderato



1st time

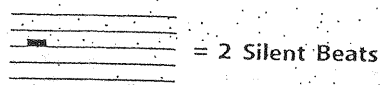
2nd time

Half Note



1 & 2 &

Half Rest



1 & 2 &



77. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

78. AT PIERROT'S DOOR

Moderato

French Folk Song

79. THE HALF COUNTS

80. GRANDPARENT'S DAY

Andante

American Folk Song

Repeat Signs



Repeat the section of music enclosed by the repeat signs. (If 1st and 2nd endings are used, they are played as usual— but go back only to the first repeat sign, not to the beginning.)

81. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE

Moderato

American Folk Song

82. TEXAS TWO-STRING

Pizz. this exercise with your left hand 4th finger.
4+ = 4th finger pizz. (etc.)

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

★ Good performers are on time with their instruments and music ready, dressed appropriately, and know their music well.

87. SCALE WARM-UP

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The first staff starts with a square box above the first measure. The second staff ends with a double bar line.

88. FRÈRE JACQUES - Round (When group A reaches ②, group B begins at ①)

Moderato French Folk Song

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. The first staff has a circled 1 above the first measure and a circled 2 above the fifth measure. The second staff has a circled 1 above the first measure. Both staves end with a double bar line.

Chord, Harmony

Two or more pitches sounding at the same time form a **chord** or **harmony**. Throughout this book, A = Melody and B = Harmony.

89. BILE 'EM CABBAGE DOWN - Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

American Fiddle Tune

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The first staff is labeled 'A' and the second 'B'. The first staff has square boxes above the first, third, and fifth measures. Both staves end with a double bar line.

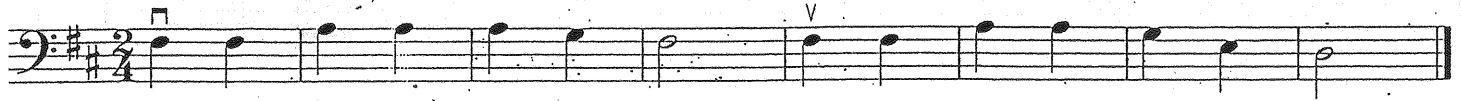
5 ◀ Measure Number

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. The first staff is labeled 'A' and the second 'B'. Both staves end with a double bar line.

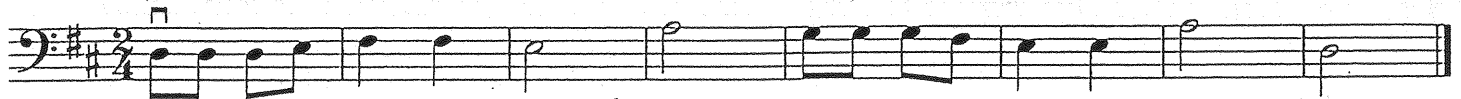
83. FOUR BY FOUR



84. 4TH FINGER MARATHON




85. HIGH FLYING



German composer **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770–1827) was one of the world's greatest composers. He was completely deaf by 1802. Although he could not hear music like we do, he could "hear" it in his mind. The theme of his final *Symphony No. 9* is called "Ode To Joy," and was written to the text of a poem by Friedrich von Schiller. "Ode To Joy" was featured in concerts celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990.

HISTORY

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86. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - ODE TO JOY

Moderato

Ludwig van Beethoven



PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

90. ENGLISH ROUND

Andante

Musical notation for the first system of 'English Round'. It features a single bass clef staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece begins with a first ending bracket (1) and a second ending bracket (2). The melody is simple and characteristic of the round.

91. LIGHTLY ROW - Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

Musical notation for the first system of 'Lightly Row - Orchestra Arrangement'. It consists of two staves, A and B, both in bass clef, 4/4 time, and one sharp key signature. The arrangement includes dynamic markings such as 'V' (vibrato) and 'f' (forte). A first ending bracket (5) is present at the beginning of the second system.

French composer **Jacques Offenbach** (1819–1880) was the originator of the **opérette** and played the cello. An **opérette** is a form of entertainment that combines several of the fine arts together: vocal and instrumental music, drama, dance, and visual arts. One of his most famous pieces is the “Can-Can” dance from *Orpheus And The Underworld*. This popular work was written in 1858, just three years before the start of the American Civil War (1861–1865).

HISTORY

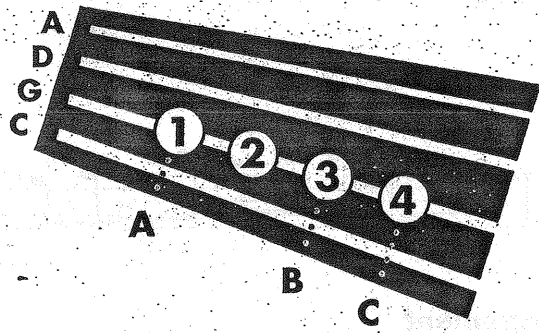
92. CAN-CAN - Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

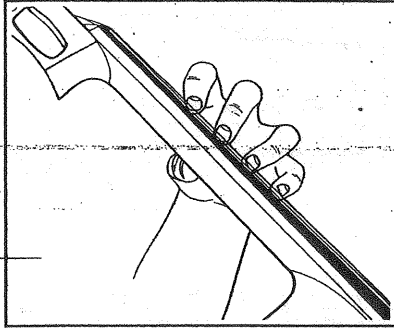
Jacques Offenbach
Arr. John Higgins

Musical notation for the first system of 'Can-Can - Orchestra Arrangement'. It consists of two staves, A and B, both in bass clef, 2/4 time, and one sharp key signature. The arrangement is marked 'Allegro' and includes dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). A first ending bracket (9) is present at the beginning of the second system.

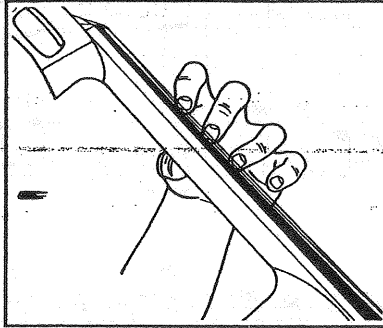
What were the strong points of your performance?



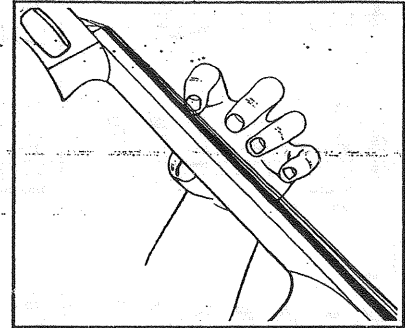
C is played with 4 fingers on the G string.



B is played with 3 fingers on the G string.




A is played with 1 finger on the G string.



Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

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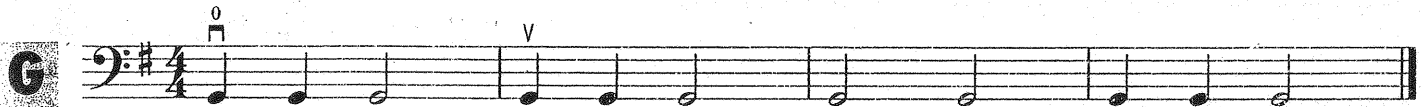
THEORY

**Key Signature
G MAJOR**



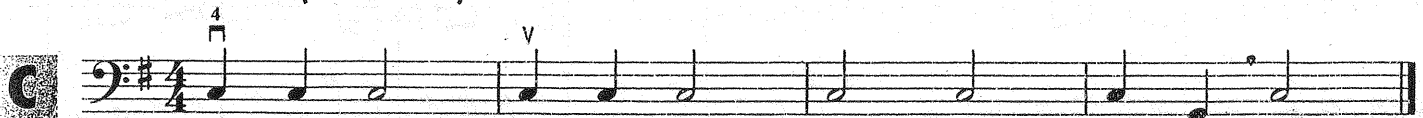
Play all F's as F# (F-sharp) and all C's as C# (C-natural).

93. LET'S READ "G"

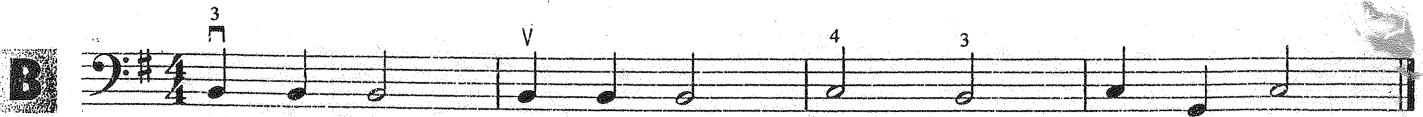


▲ Play F#s and C#s in this key signature.

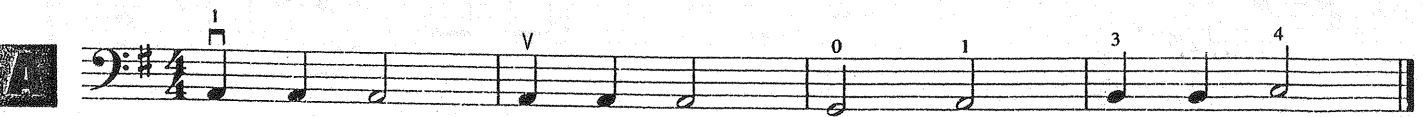
94. LET'S READ "C" (C-natural)



95. LET'S READ "B"



96. LET'S READ "A"



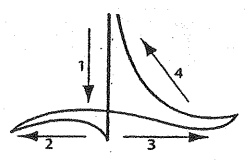
Name the notes before you play.

98. G MAJOR SCALE Write the note names before you play.

99. FOURTH FINGER D (for violins and violas)

Time Signature (Meter) C = Common Time Same as 4/4

Conducting



Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.

THEORY

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100. LOW DOWN

101. BAA BAA BLACK SHEEP

Moderato

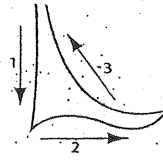
102. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - THIS OLD MAN

Moderato

American Folk Song

Time Signature $\frac{3}{4}$ = 3 beats per measure
(Meter) $\frac{4}{4}$ = ♩ or } gets one beat

Conducting



Practice conducting this three-beat pattern.

Dotted Half Note $\text{♩} \cdot \longrightarrow$ = 3 Beats of Sound
1 & 2 & 3 &
↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

$\text{♩} \cdot \longleftarrow$ Dot
A dot adds half the value of the note.

$\text{♩} \text{---} \text{♩} = \text{♩} \cdot$
2 beats + 1 beat = 3 beats

103. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

104. COUNTING THREES

105. D MAJOR SCALE IN THREES

106. FRENCH FOLK SONG

Moderato

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French Folk Song

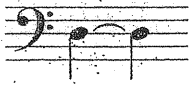
107. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - SAILOR'S SONG

Allegro

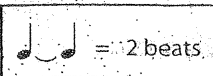
English Sea Song

△ Write in the correct time signature before you begin.

Tie

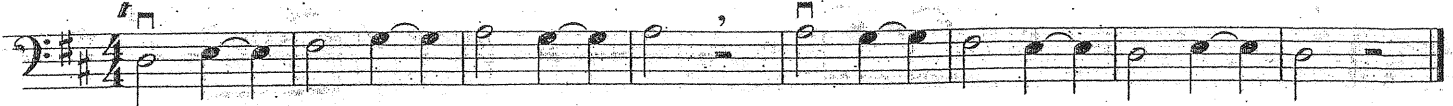


A tie is a curved line that connects notes of the same pitch. Play a single note for the combined counts of the tied notes.



THEORY

08. FIT TO BE TIED



Slur



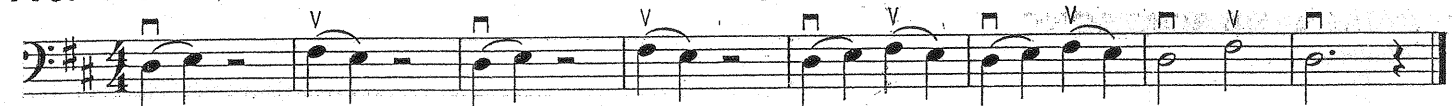
A slur is a curved line that connects two or more different pitches. Play slurred notes together in the same bow stroke.

THEORY

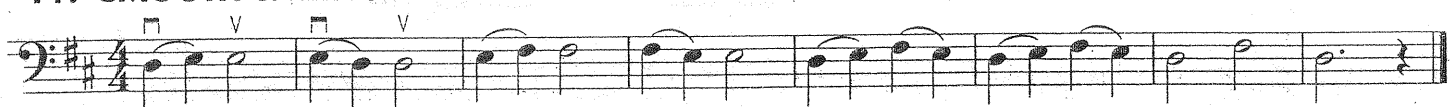
109. STOP AND GO



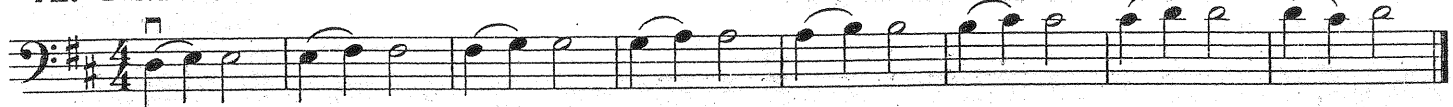
110. SLURRING ALONG



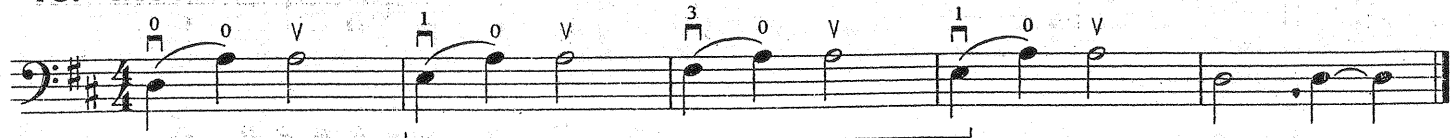
111. SMOOTH SAILING



112. D MAJOR SLURS



113. CROSSING STRINGS



114. GLIDING BOWS



115. UPSIDE DOWN



Upbeat

A note (or notes) that appears before the first full measure is called an **upbeat** (or **pickup**). The remaining beats are found in the last measure.

116. SONG FOR MARIA

Andante

Musical notation for 'Song for Maria' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. It features a pickup note (upbeat) marked with a 'V' and a triangle symbol. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. A second staff shows the continuation of the melody with a note marked 'Where is beat 4?'.

Latin American music combines the folk music from South and Central America, the Caribbean Islands, African, Spanish, and Portuguese cultures. Melodies often feature a lively accompaniment by drums, maracas, and claves. Latin American styles have become part of jazz, classical, and rock music.

D.C. al Fine

Play until you see the **D.C. al Fine**. Then go back to the beginning and play until you see **Fine** (fee'- nay). D.C. is the abbreviation for **Da Capo**, the Italian term for "return to the beginning." **Fine** is the Italian word for "the finish."

117. BANANA BOAT SONG

Moderato

Musical notation for 'Banana Boat Song' in bass clef, 2/4 time, key of D major. It includes a 'Fine' marking and a 'D.C. al Fine' marking. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The piece is identified as a 'Caribbean Folk Song'.

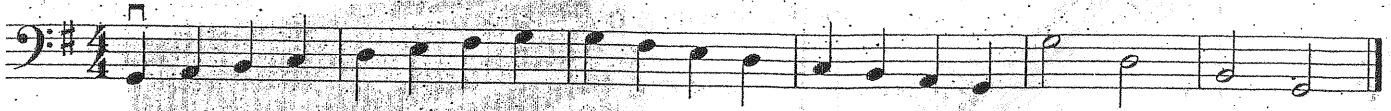
118. FIROLIRALERA - Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

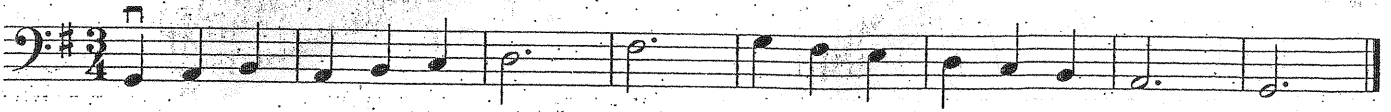
Mexican Folk Song
Arr. John Higgins

Musical notation for 'Firoliralera - Orchestra Arrangement' in bass clef, 3/4 time, key of D major. It is arranged for two parts, A and B. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. It includes 'Upbeats' markings and 'Tie' markings. The piece is identified as a 'Mexican Folk Song' arranged by John Higgins.

119.



120.



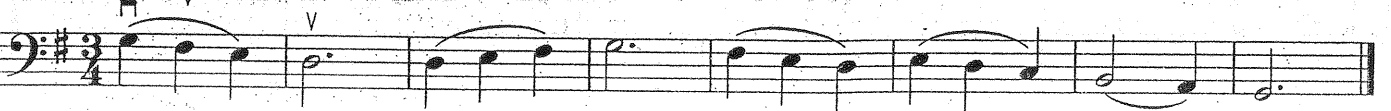
121.



122.



123.



124.



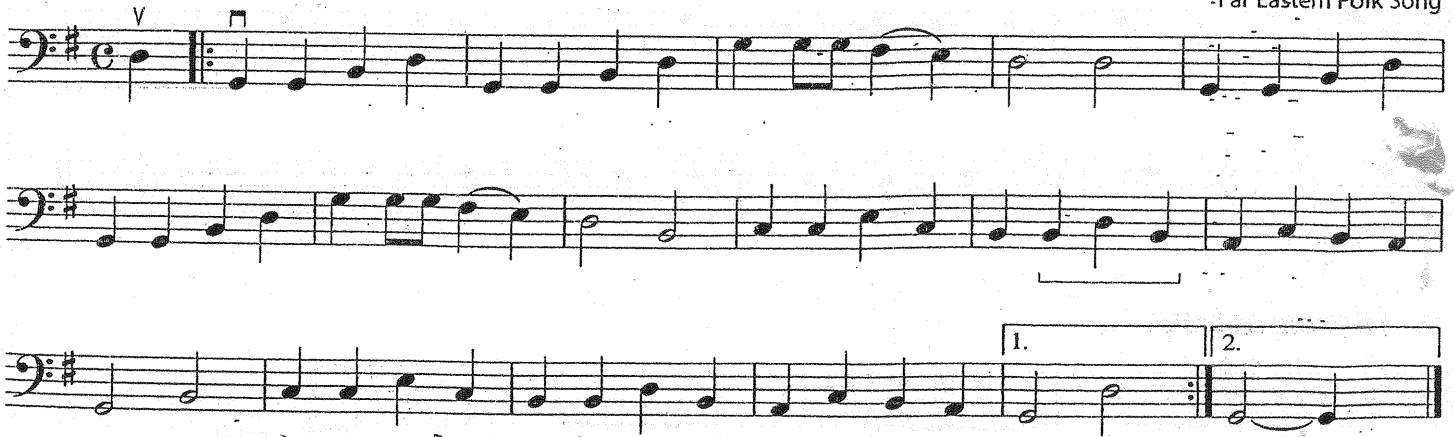
Far Eastern music comes from Malaysia, Indonesia, China and other areas. Historians believe the first orchestras, known as **gamelans**, existed in this region as early as the 1st century B.C. Today's gamelans include rebabs (spiked fiddles), gongs, xylophones, and a wide variety of percussion instruments.

HISTORY

125. JINGLI NONA

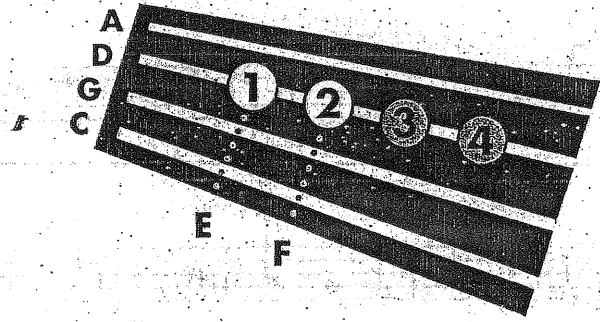
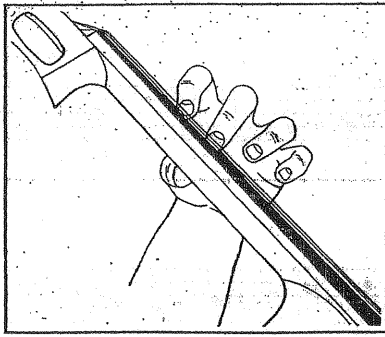
Allegro

-Far Eastern Folk Song



Where is beat 4? ▽

F
is played with
2 fingers on
the D string.



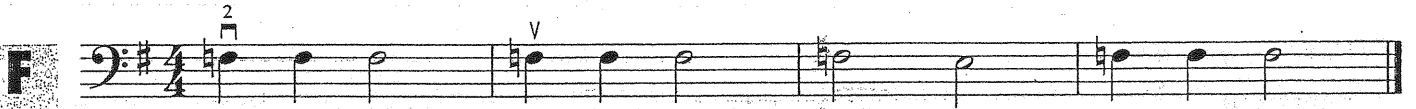
Listening Skills Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

THEORY

Natural

A natural sign cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

126. LET'S READ "F" (F-natural)



THEORY

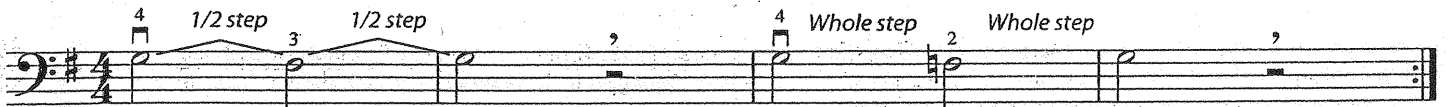
Half Step

A half step is the smallest distance between two notes.

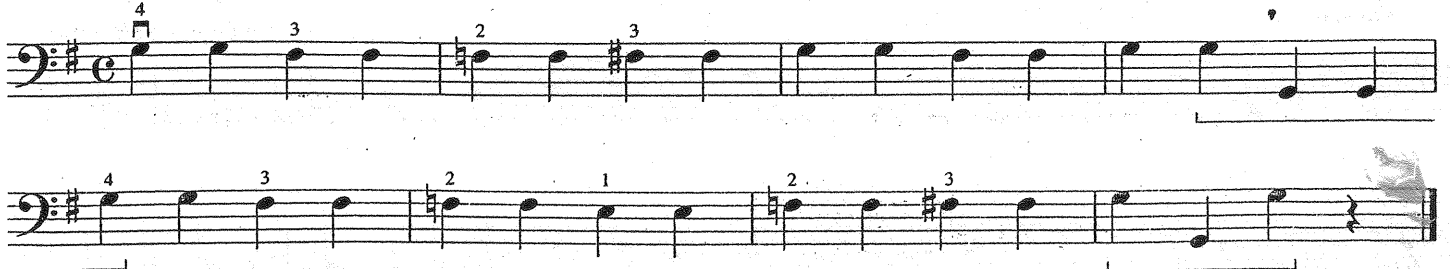
Whole Step

A whole step is two half steps combined.

127. HALF-STEPPIN' AND WHOLE STEPPIN'



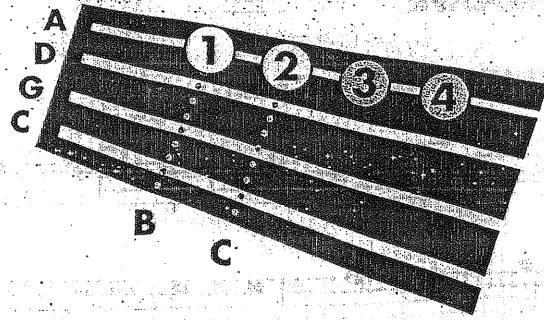
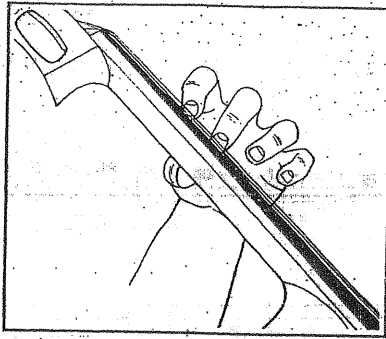
128. SPY GUY



129. MINOR DETAILS



C is played with 2 fingers on the A string.



Listening Skills Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

130. LET'S READ "C" (C-natural)

131. HALF STEP AND WHOLE STEP REVIEW

Chromatics

Chromatic notes are altered with sharps, flats, and naturals. A chromatic pattern is two or more notes in a sequence of half steps.

THEORY

132. CHROMATIC MOVES

133. THE STETSON SPECIAL

134. BLUEBIRD'S SONG

Allegro

Texas Folk Song

Key Signature C MAJOR



All notes are naturals.

135. C MAJOR SCALE - Round

Musical notation for the C Major Scale in bass clef, 2/4 time. The scale is written in two lines. The first line starts with a circled 1 and ends with a circled 2. The second line starts with a circled 2 and ends with a circled 1. Fingerings are indicated: 1, 2, 1/2 step, 2, 1/2, 2, 1/2. The notes are: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

Duet

A composition with two different parts, played together.

136. SPLIT DECISION - Duet

Musical notation for Split Decision in bass clef, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves, A and B. Staff A starts with a circled 1 and ends with a circled 2. Staff B starts with a circled 2 and ends with a circled 1. The notes are: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

137. OAK HOLLOW

Moderato

Musical notation for Oak Hollow in bass clef, common time. It consists of two staves. The notes are: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

138. A-TISKET, A-TASKET

Allegro

Musical notation for A-Tisket, A-Tasket in bass clef, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a circled 1 and ends with a circled 2. The second staff starts with a circled 2 and ends with a circled 1. There are first and second endings indicated. The notes are: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

In the second half of the 1800s many composers tried to express the spirit of their own country by writing music with a distinct national flavor. Listen to the music of Russian composers such as Borodin, Tchaikovsky, and Rimsky-Korsakov. They often used folk songs and dance rhythms to convey their nationalism. Describe the sounds you hear.

139. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - RUSSIAN FOLK TUNE

Andante

Russian Folk Song

Musical notation for the Russian Folk Tune in bass clef, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The notes are: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.



Alert: This page mixes finger patterns. Watch for second finger (Ct) and third finger (Ft).

140. BINGO

Allegro

18th Century English Game Song

Where is beat 2? Δ

English composer **Thomas Tallis** (1505–1585) served as royal court composer during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth I. Composers and artists during this era wanted to recreate the artistic and scientific glories of ancient Greece and Rome. The great artist Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel during Tallis' lifetime. **Rounds** and **canons** were popular forms of music during the early 16th century. Divide into groups, and play or sing the *Tallis Canon* as a 4-part round.

HISTORY

141. TALLIS CANON – Round

Moderato

Thomas Tallis

Theme and Variations

Theme and Variations is a musical form where a theme, or melody, is followed by different versions of the same theme.

THEORY

142. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR SONG

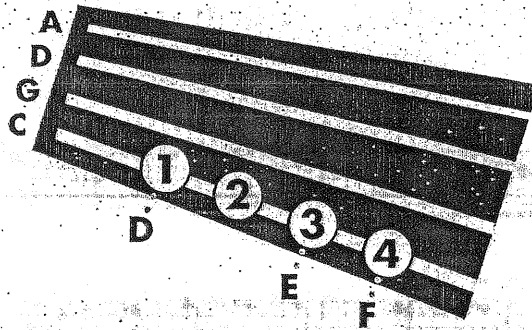
Moderato

Variation 2 – make up your own variation

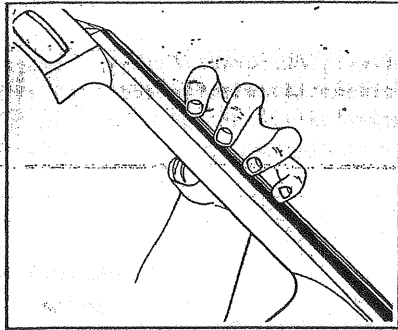
143. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY – THE BIRTHDAY SONG

Moderato

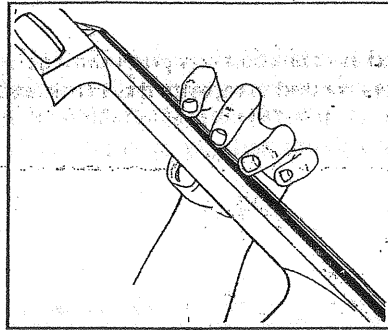
Now play the line again and create your own rhythm.



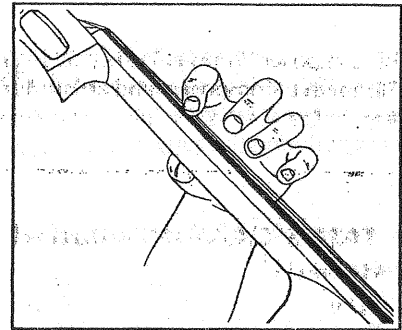
F is played with 4 fingers on the C string.



E is played with 3 fingers on the C string.



D is played with 1 finger on the C string.



Listening Skills

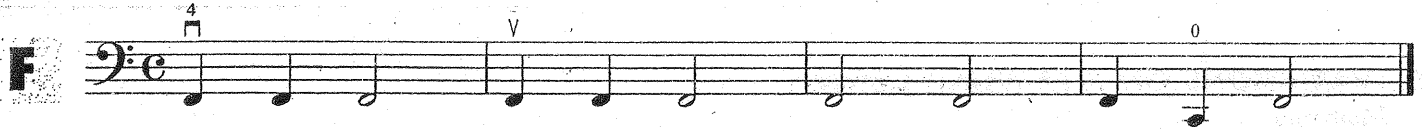
Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

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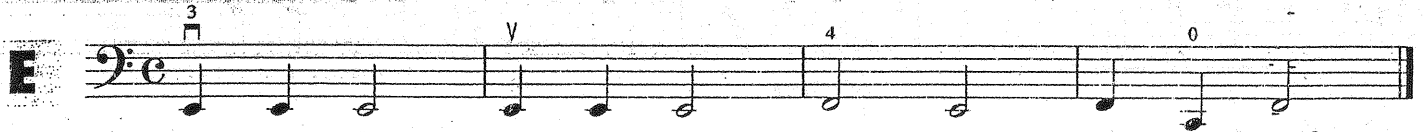
144. LET'S READ "C"



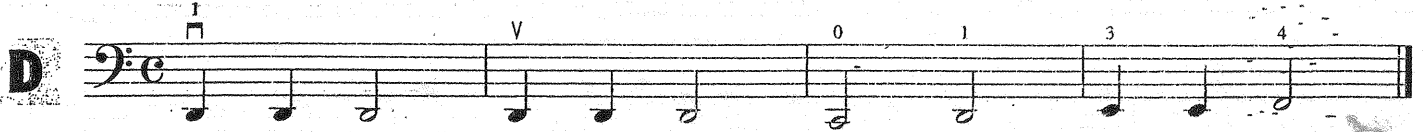
145. LET'S READ "F"



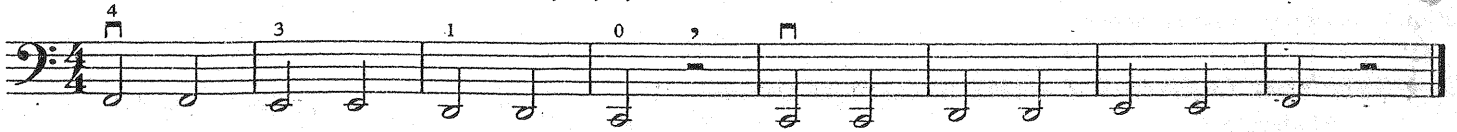
146. LET'S READ "E"



147. LET'S READ "D"



148. SIDE BY SIDE Name the notes before you play.



149. C MAJOR SCALE



Whole Note

Whole Rest

○ → = 4 Beats



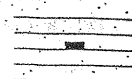
= A Whole Measure of Silent Beats

Whole Rest

Half Rest



hangs from a staff line.



sits on a staff line.

THEORY

& 2 & 3 & 4 &

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

151. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

Count: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

152. SLOW BOWS

153. LONG, LONG AGO

Moderato

T.H. Bailey

Arpeggio

An arpeggio is a chord whose pitches are played one at a time. Your first arpeggio uses the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 8th steps from the C major scale.

THEORY

153. C MAJOR SCALE AND ARPEGGIO

154. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS

Violin Viola Cello Bass Vln. Vla. Vcl. Bs. All

155. MONDAY'S MELODY

Moderato

Traditional Folk Song

Special Cello Exercise

Write the note names below. Then, write stories using as many note names as possible. Share your work with orchestra friends.

Staff 1: Bass clef, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. Note names: _____

Staff 2: Bass clef, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. Note names: _____

Team Work

Great musicians give encouragement to their fellow performers. Violin and bass players will now learn new challenging notes. The success of your orchestra depends on everyone's talent and patience. Play your best as these sections advance their musical technique.

Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

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156. LET'S READ "E" - Review

Staff 1: Bass clef, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. A 'V' is placed above the E4 note.

157. LET'S READ "A" - Review

Staff 2: Bass clef, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. A 'V' is placed above the A4 note.

158. LET'S READ "G" - Review

Staff 3: Bass clef, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. A 'V' is placed above the G4 note.

159. LET'S READ "F#" (F-sharp) - Review

Staff 4: Bass clef, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. A 'V' is placed above the F#4 note.

160. MOVING ALONG *Name the notes before you play.*

Staff 5: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. Rests are placed after every second note.

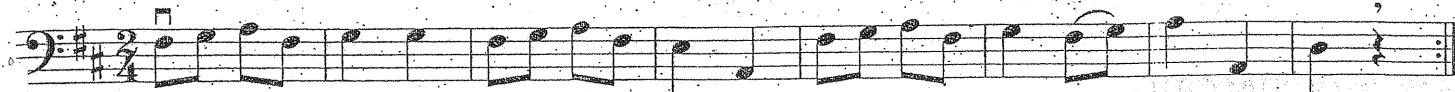
OR SCALE

Staff 6: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6.

162. SHEPHERD'S HEY

Moderato

English Folk Song



163. BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN

Allegro

American Folk Song



Listening Skills

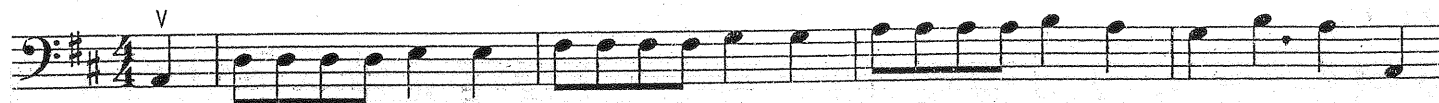
Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

164. LET'S READ "B" - Review



165. ICE SKATING

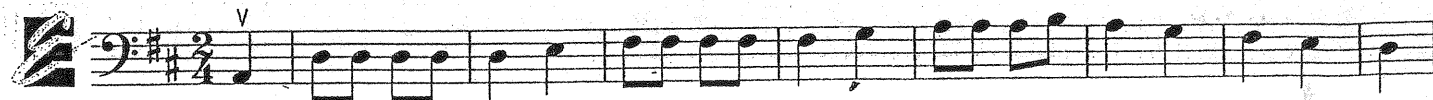
Moderato



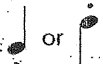
166. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - ACADEMIC FESTIVAL OVERTURE THEME

Moderato

Johannes Brahms



Staccato



Staccato notes are marked with a dot above or below the note. A staccato note is played with a stopped bow stroke. Listen for a space between staccato notes.

167. PLAY STACCATO


168. ARKANSAS TRAVELER

Allegro

Southern American Folk Song



SKILL BUILDERS - G Major

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169.

170.

171.

172.

173.

Hooked Bowing



Hooked bowing is two or more notes played in the same direction with a stop between each note.

74. HOOKED ON D MAJOR

175. WALTZING BOWS

176. POP GOES THE WEASEL

Allegro

American Folk Song

SKILL BUILDERS - C Major

177.

178.

179.

180.

Dynamics

Dynamics tell us what volume to play or sing.

f (forte)

Play loudly. Add more weight to the bow.

p (piano)

Play softly. Remove weight from the bow.

181. FORTE AND PIANO

f *p*

182. SURPRISE SYMPHONY THEME

Andante

Franz Josef Haydn

p *f* *p* *f*



SKILL BUILDERS - Scales and Arpeggios

Add your own dynamics to any of the lines below.



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183. D MAJOR

184. G MAJOR

185. G MAJOR (Upper Octave - violin)

186. C MAJOR

187. C MAJOR

188. CRIPPLE CREEK - Orchestra Arrangement (A = Melody and B = Harmony)

Allegro

American Folk Song
Arr. Michael Allen

Musical score for 'Cripple Creek' in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has two staves, A (Melody) and B (Harmony), both starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system also has two staves, A and B, continuing the melody and harmony. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, along with dynamic markings and articulation symbols.

Africa is a large continent made up of many nations, and African folk music is as diverse as its many cultures. This folk song is from Kenya. The words describe warriors as they prepare for battle. Listen to examples of African folk music and describe the sound.

HISTORY

19. TEKELE LOMERIA - Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

Kenyan Warrior Song
Arr. John Higgins

Musical score for 'Tekele Lomeria' in bass clef, 6/8 time, key of D major. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has two staves, A (Melody) and B (Harmony), both starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system also has two staves, A and B, with dynamic markings alternating between piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, along with dynamic markings and articulation symbols.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

HISTORY

Italian composer **Giochino Rossini** (1792-1868) wrote some of the world's favorite operas. "William Tell" was Rossini's last opera, and its popular theme is still heard on television.

190. WILLIAM TELL OVERTURE – Orchestra Arrangement

Giochino Rossini
Arr. John Higgins

Allegro

A
B

p *f* *p* *f*

Fine 9

D.C. al Fine

191. ROCKIN' STRINGS – Orchestra Arrangement

John Higgins

Moderato

A
B

f *f*

1. 2.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

192. SIMPLE GIFTS - Orchestra Arrangement

Shaker Folk Song
Arr. John Higgins

Andante

First system of music for parts A and B. Part A (top staff) begins with a rest followed by a series of eighth notes. Part B (bottom staff) begins with a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *V* (accents).

Second system of music for parts A and B. Part A continues with eighth notes. Part B continues with eighth notes. Dynamics include *V* (accents).

Third system of music for parts A and B. Part A begins with a measure marked with a box containing the number 10. Part B continues with eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *V* (accents).

Fourth system of music for parts A and B. Part A continues with eighth notes. Part B continues with eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *V* (accents).

Fifth system of music for parts A and B. Part A begins with a measure marked with a box containing the number 19. Part B continues with eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *V* (accents).

Sixth system of music for parts A and B. Part A continues with eighth notes. Part B continues with eighth notes. Dynamics include *V* (accents).

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

A solo is a composition written for one player, often with piano accompaniment. This solo was written by **Johann Sebastian Bach** (1685–1750). You and a piano accompanist can perform for the orchestra, your school, your family, and at other occasions. When you have learned the piece well, try memorizing it. Performing for an audience is an exciting part of being involved in music.

193. MINUET NO. 2 – Solo

Johann Sebastian Bach
Arr. John Higgins

Moderato

The solo bass line is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings (4, 1, 4, 2, 0, 1, 2) and breath marks (V). The second staff includes a measure rest for 9 measures and continues with fingerings (0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4). The third staff includes a measure rest for 17 measures and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fourth staff concludes the solo line with breath marks (V).

Piano Accompaniment

Moderato

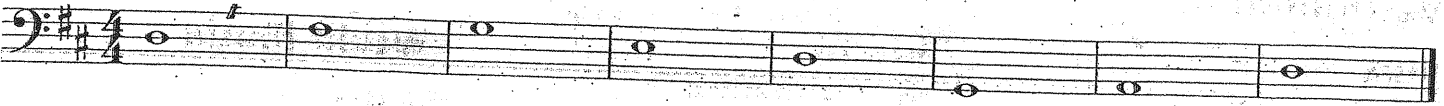
The piano accompaniment is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff includes a measure rest for 9 measures. The third staff includes a measure rest for 17 measures and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fourth staff concludes the accompaniment.

Improvisation

Improvisation is the art of freely creating your own music as you play.

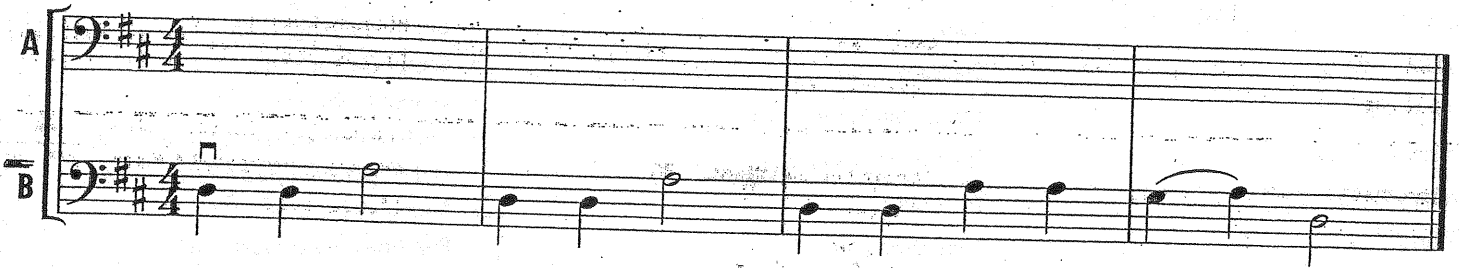
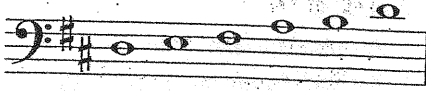
194. RHYTHM JAM

Using the following notes, improvise your own rhythms.



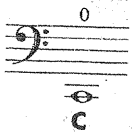
195. INSTANT MELODY

Using the following notes, improvise your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).

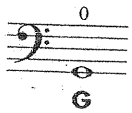


CELLO FINGERING CHART

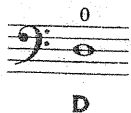
C STRING



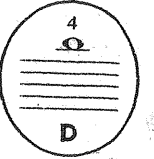
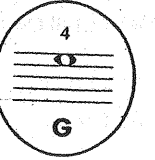
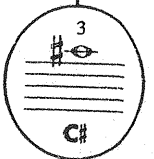
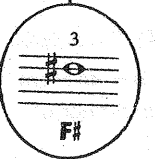
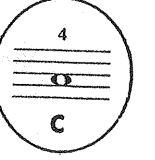
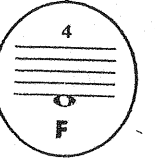
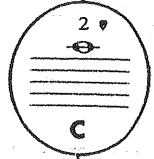
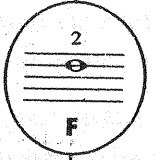
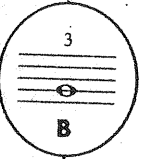
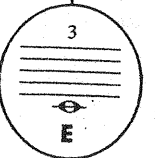
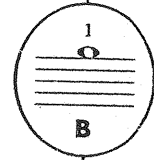
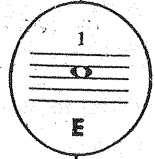
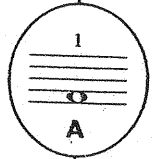
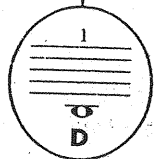
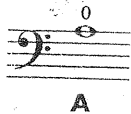
G STRING



D STRING



A STRING



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ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

2000 PLUS DVD

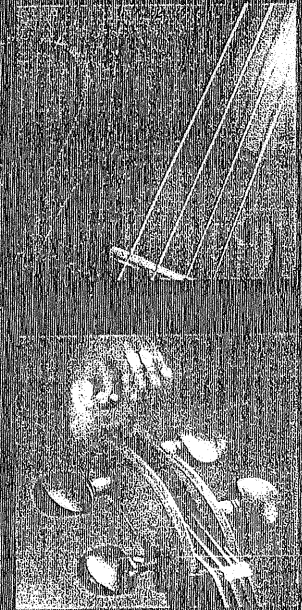
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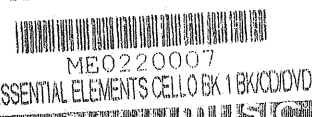
PLAY-ALONG
CD & DVD

FEATURES	CD		DVD	
	CD Player	CD-ROM*	DVD Player	DVD-ROM*
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