Band is... Making music with a family of lifelong friends.
Understanding how commitment and dedication lead to success.
Sharing the joy and rewards of working together.
Individuals who develop self-confidence.
Creativity—expressing yourself in a universal language.
Band is... MUSIC!
Strike up the band.
Tim Lautzenheiser

Flutes were known to exist in ancient civilizations. Over the years, they have been made of wood or metal. Early flutes, such as recorders, are played pointing forward. The other type of flute, called a transverse flute until the mid-1800s, is played to the side.

In 1847, Theobald Boehm designed the modern flute. This flute is capable of playing with more volume than older flutes. The keys Mr. Boehm added also allow the instrument to play a full chromatic scale, and help it to play better in tune.

The flute family includes the C Flute (the most common), C Piccolo, Alto and Bass Flutes. As the highest pitched members of the concert band, marching band and orchestra, flutes play melodies, harmonies and solos, and are important members of the woodwind family.

J. S. Bach, Claude Debussy and Ralph Vaughan Williams are important composers who have written music for the flute. Some famous flute performers are Louis Moyse and James Galway.
**THE BASICS**

**Posture**
Sit on the edge of your chair, and always keep your:
- Spine straight and tall
- Shoulders back and relaxed
- Feet flat on the floor

**Breathing & Airstream**
Breathing is a natural thing we all do constantly. To discover the correct airstream to play your instrument:
- Place the palm of your hand near your mouth.
- Inhale deeply through the corners of your mouth, keeping your shoulders steady. Your waist should expand like a balloon.
- Slowly whisper “too” as you gradually exhale air into your palm.

The air you feel is the airstream. It produces sound through the instrument. Your tongue is like a faucet or valve that releases the airstream.

**Producing The Essential Tone**
Embouchure (*ahm*-’bah-shure) is your mouth’s position on the mouthpiece of the instrument. A good embouchure takes time and effort, so carefully follow these steps for success:
- Hold the closed end of the head joint in your left hand. Cover the open end with the palm of your right hand.
- Rest the embouchure plate on your bottom lip. Center the embouchure hole on the center of your lips. Check by touching the embouchure hole with the tip of your tongue.
- Gently roll the head joint forward so that approximately 1/4 of the embouchure hole is covered by the lower lip.
- Keep upper and lower teeth spaced slightly apart.
- Draw the corners of your mouth straight back and relax your lower lip.
- Make a small opening in the center of your lips. Blow air partly into and partly across the embouchure hole.
- Practice regularly in front of a mirror. Roll the head joint in or out to find the embouchure position that produces your best clear and full tone.

**Taking Care Of Your Instrument**
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
- Carefully shake the water out of the head joint.
- Put a clean soft cloth on the end of your cleaning rod.
- Draw the cleaning cloth and rod through the middle and foot joints.
- Carefully wipe the outside of each section to keep the finish clean.

**MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT**
Form your embouchure and take a deep breath without raising your shoulders. Whisper “too” and gradually exhale your full airstream. Strive for an even tone.
Getting It Together

Step 1 Hold the head joint in your left hand and the middle joint in your right hand. Gently twist and insert the head joint into the middle joint. Make sure that the embouchure hole is directly in line with the middle joint's row of keys.

Step 2 Hold the assembled middle joint in your left hand and the foot joint in your right hand. Gently twist and insert the middle joint into the foot joint. The embouchure hole, keys of the middle joint and the long rod on the foot joint should all line up.

Step 3 Rest your left thumb on the underside's long straight key. Keep your wrist straight. Your fingers should arch naturally. Rest your fingertips on the center of the keys.

Step 4 Place the tip of your right thumb on the flute's underside between your first and second fingers. Arch your fingers and rest them lightly on the keys. Put your little finger on the E-flat key.

Step 5 Allow the embouchure plate to press lightly against your lower lip. Hold the flute as shown:

READING MUSIC
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

Music Staff

Ledger Lines

Measures & Bar Lines

The music staff has 5 lines and 4 spaces where notes and rests are written.

Ledger lines extend the music staff. Notes on ledger lines can be above or below the staff.

Bar lines divide the music staff into measures.
To begin, we'll use a special "Long Tone" note. Hold the tone until your teacher tells you to rest. Practice long tones each day to develop your sound.

### 1. THE FIRST NOTE
Hold each long tone until your teacher tells you to rest.

![F](image1)  
Rest  
Rest

To play "F," place your fingers on the keys as shown.

### The Beat
The beat is the pulse of music, and like your heartbeat it should remain very steady. Counting aloud and foot-tapping help us maintain a steady beat. Tap your foot **down** on each number and **up** on each "&."

- **One beat** = 1 &

### Notes And Rests
Notes tell us how high or low to play by their placement on a line or space of the music staff, and how long to play by their shape. Rests tell us to count silent beats.

- **Quarter Note** = 1 beat
- **Quarter Rest** = 1 silent beat

### 2. COUNT AND PLAY

![Count And Play](image2)

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

**Tap:** ←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑←↑→
7. THE LONG HAUL

Replace with musical notation

8. FOUR BY FOUR

Replace with musical notation

9. TOUCHDOWN

Replace with musical notation

10. THE FAB FIVE

Replace with musical notation

Treble Clef (G Clef) indicates the position of note names on a music staff: Second line is G.

Sharp # raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Flat b lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

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

11. READING THE NOTES

Compare this to exercise 10, THE FAB FIVE.

12. FIRST FLIGHT

Replace with musical notation

13. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Fill in the remaining note names before playing.
**Notes In Review**
Memorize the fingerings for the notes you've learned:

14. **ROLLING ALONG**

Go to the next line.

15. **RHYTHM RAP**
Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

16. **THE HALF COUNTS**

17. **HOT CROSS BUNS**
Check your embouchure and hand position.

**Breath Mark**
Take a deep breath through your mouth after you play a full-length note.

18. **GO TELL AUNT RHODIE**
American Folk Song

19. **ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**
Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.
0. RHYTHM RAP  
Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

1. THE WHOLE THING

Duet  
A composition with two different parts, played together.

2. SPLIT DECISION – Duet

Key Signature  
The Key Signature tells us which notes to play with sharps (♯) or flats (♭) throughout the music. Your Key Signature indicates the Key of B♭ – play all B's as B-flats, and E's as E-flats.

3. MARCH STEPS

4. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS

5. LIGHTLY ROW

6. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ  
Draw in the bar lines before you play.
Fermata 🍂 Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER - New Note
   Practice long tones on each new note.

28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE
   French Folk Song

29. REMIX
   French Folk Song

THEORY

Harmony
   Two or more notes played together. Each combination forms a chord.

30. LONDON BRIDGE - Duet
   English Folk Song

HISTORY

Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who started playing professionally at age six, and lived during the time of the American Revolution. Mozart's music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote more than 600 compositions during his short life, including a piano piece based on the famous song, "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star."

31. A MOZART MELODY
   Adaptation

32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ
   Draw these symbols where they belong and write in the note names before you play:
3. DEEP POCKETS - New Note

4. DOODLE ALL DAY

5. JUMP ROPE

Pick-Up Notes  One or more notes that come before the first full measure. The beats of Pick-Up Notes are subtracted from the last measure.

6. A-TISKET, A-TASKET

Dynamics  \( f \) - forte (play loudly)  \( mf \) - mezzo forte (play moderately loud)  \( p \) - piano (play softly)
Remember to use full breath support to control your tone at all dynamic levels.

7. LOUD AND SOFT

8. JINGLE BELLS  Keep your fingers close to the keys, curved naturally.

J. S. Pierpont

88. JINGLE BELLS  Keep your fingers close to the keys, curved naturally.

89. MY DREYDL  Use full breath support at all dynamic levels.

Traditional Hanukkah Song
**Eighth Notes**

Each Eighth Note = \( \frac{1}{2} \) Beat

2 Eighth Notes = 1 Beat

Play on down and up taps.

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

---

40. **RHYTHM RAP** Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping. Play on down and up taps.

---

41. **EIGHTH NOTE JAM**

---

42. **SKIP TO MY LOU**

American Folk Song

---

43. **LONG, LONG AGO** Good posture improves your sound. Always sit straight and tall.

---

44. **OH, SUSANNA**

Stephen Collins Foster

---

**HISTORY**

Italian composer **Gioacchino Rossini** (1792–1868) began composing as a teenager and was very proficient on the piano, viola and horn. He wrote “William Tell” at age 37 as the last of his forty operas, and its familiar theme is still heard today on radio and television.

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45. **ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL**

Gioacchino Rossini
46. RHYTHM RAP

Conducting practice this two-beat pattern.

47. TWO BY TWO

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

48. HIGH SCHOOL CADETS - March

John Philip Sousa

49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME - New Note

Dynamics
Crescendo (gradually louder)  Decrescendo or Diminuendo (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS

51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS
PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

TONE BUILDER

RHYTHM ETUDE

RHYTHM RAP

CHORALE

53. AURA LEE - Duet or Band Arrangement

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton

54. FRÈRE JACQUES - Round

(When group A reaches 2, group B begins at 1)

French Folk Song
55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Band Arrangement

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature

57. ODE TO JOY (from Symphony No. 9)

58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore
Tie: A curved line connecting notes of the same pitch. Play one note for the combined counts of the tied notes. \[ \frac{2}{4} \] = 2 Beats

59. FIT TO BE TIED

60. ALOUETTE

Dotted Half Note

\[ \frac{1}{2} \] = 3 Beats
\[ \frac{1}{8} \] = Dot
1 & 2 & 3 &
A dot adds half the value of the note. 2 beats + 1 beat = 3 beats

61. ALOUETTE - THE SEQUEL

French-Canadian Folk Song

American composer Stephen Collins Foster (1826–1864) was born near Pittsburgh, PA. He has become the most recognized song writer of his time for works such as "Oh Susanna," which became popular during the California Gold Rush of 1849. Among his most well-known songs are "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Camptown Races."

62. CAMPTOWN RACES

Stephen Collins Foster

63. NEW DIRECTIONS - New Note

To play lower notes, blow softly and direct the airstream lower into the embouchure hole.

64. THE NOBLES

Always use a full airstream. Keep fingers above the keys, curved naturally.

65. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ
Conducting

Practice conducting this three-beat pattern.

Norwegian composer Edvard Grieg (1843–1907) wrote Peer Gynt Suite for a play by Henrik Ibsen in 1875, the year before the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. “Morning” is a melody from Peer Gynt Suite. Music used in plays, or in films and television, is called incidental music.

Latin American music has its roots in the African, Native American, Spanish and Portuguese cultures. This diverse music features lively accompaniments by drums and other percussion instruments such as maracas and claves. Music from Latin America continues to influence jazz, classical and popular styles of music. “Chiapanecas” is a popular children’s dance and game song.

Compose your own music for measures 3 and 4 using this rhythm:
Accidental
Any sharp, flat or natural sign which appears in the music without being in the key signature is called an accidental.

Flat
A flat sign lowers the pitch of a note by a half-step. The note A-flat sounds a half-step below A, and all As become A-flats for the rest of the measure where they occur.

73. HOT MUFFINS - New Note
Ab

74. COSSACK DANCE
Allegro

75. BASIC BLUES - New Note
Ab

New Key Signature
This Key Signature indicates the Key of Eb – play all B's as B-flats, all E's as E-flats, and all A's as A-flats.

1st & 2nd Endings
Play through the 1st Ending. Then play the repeated section of music, skipping the 1st Ending and playing the 2nd Ending.

76. HIGH FLYING
Moderato

Japanese folk music actually has its origins in ancient China. "Sakura, Sakura" was performed on instruments such as the koto, a 13-string instrument that is more than 4000 years old, and the shakuhachi or bamboo flute. The unique sound of this ancient Japanese melody results from the pentatonic (or five-note) sequence used in this tonal system.

77. SAKURA, SAKURA – Band Arrangement
Japanese Folk Song
Arr.by John Higgins
78. **UP ON A HOUSTOP**  
Allegro

79. **JOLLY OLD ST. NICK - Duet**  
Moderato

See page 9 for additional holiday music, MY DREYDL and JINGLE BELLS.

80. **THE BIG AIRSTREAM - New Note**

81. **WALTZ THEME**  
Moderato

Franz Lehar

82. **AIR TIME**

83. **DOWN BY THE STATION**  
Allegro

84. **ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**  
Moderato

85. **ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY**  
Using these notes, improvise your own rhythms:
DAILY WARM-UPS

86. TONE BUILDER  Use a steady stream of air.

87. RHYTHM BUILDER

88. TECHNIQUE TRAX

89. CHORALE  (Adapted from Cantata 147)  Johann Sebastian Bach

THEORY

Theme and Variations  A musical form featuring a theme, or primary melody, followed by variations, or altered versions of the theme.

90. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR THEME

D.C. al Fine  At the D.C. al Fine play again from the beginning, stopping at Fine (fee'-nay). D.C. is the abbreviation for Da Capo, or “to the beginning,” and Fine means “the end.”

91. BANANA BOAT SONG  Caribbean Folk Song

Moderato
A natural sign cancels a flat (♭) or sharp (♯) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

**92. RAZOR’S EDGE – New Note**

**93. THE MUSIC BOX**

**African-American spirituals** originated in the 1700’s, midway through the period of slavery in the United States. One of the largest categories of true American folk music, these primarily religious songs were sung and passed on for generations without being written down. The first collection of spirituals was published in 1867, four years after The Emancipation Proclamation was signed into law.

**94. EZEKIEL SAW THE WHEEL**

**95. SMOOTH OPERATOR**

**Slur**

A curved line which connects notes of different pitch. Tongue only the first note in a slur.

**96. GLIDING ALONG**

**Ragtime** is an American music style that was popular from the 1890’s until the time of World War I. This early form of jazz brought fame to pianists like “Jelly Roll” Morton and Scott Joplin, who wrote “The Entertainer” and “Maple Leaf Rag.” Surprisingly, the style was incorporated into some orchestral music by Igor Stravinsky and Claude Debussy. The trombones now learn to play a glissando, a technique used in ragtime and other styles of music.

**97. TROMBONE RAG**

**98. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**
A musical "sentence" which is often 2 or 4 measures long. Try to play a phrase in one breath.

Write in the breath mark(s) between the phrases.

This Key Signature indicates the Key of F – play all B’s as B-flats.

The number above the staff tells you how many full measures to rest. Count each measure of rest in sequence:

German composer Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) was part of a large family of famous musicians and became the most recognized composer of the Baroque era. Beginning as a choir member, Bach soon became an organist, a teacher, and a prolific composer, writing more than 600 masterworks. This Minuet, or dance in 3/4 time, was written as a teaching piece for use with an early form of the piano.

This melody can be played in 3/4 or 4/4. Pencil in either time signature, draw the bar lines and play. Now erase the bar lines and try the other time signature. Do the phrases sound different?
Austrian composer **Franz Peter Schubert** (1797–1828) lived a shorter life than any other great composer, but he created an incredible amount of music: more than 600 art-songs (concert music for voice and accompaniment), ten symphonies, chamber music, operas, choral works and piano pieces. His "March Militaire" was originally a piano duet.

**106. MARCH MILITaire – New Note**

Franz Schubert

**107. THE FLAT ZONE – New Note**

**108. ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY**

American Folk Song

**109. BOTTOM BASS BOOGIE – Duet**

Boogie-woogie is a style of the blues, and it was first recorded by pianist Clarence "Pine Top" Smith in 1928, one year after Charles Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic. A form of jazz, blues music features altered notes and is usually written in 12-measure verses, like "Bottom Bass Boogie."
110. RHYTHM RAP
Clap

111. THE DOT ALWAYS COUNTS

112. ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT
Fine

113. SEA CHANTY Always use a full airstream.

114. SCARBOROUGH FAIR

115. RHYTHM RAP
Clap

116. THE TURNAROUND

117. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – AULD LANG SYNE
Scottish Folk Song
PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

You can perform this solo with or without a piano accompanist. Play it for the band, the school or your family. It is part of Symphony No. 9 ("From The New World") by Czech composer Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904). He wrote it while visiting America in 1894, and was inspired to include melodies from American folksongs and spirituals. This is the Largo (or "very slow tempo") theme.

118. THEME FROM "NEW WORLD SYMPHONY"

Largo

Antonín Dvořák

Piano Accompaniment

Largo

Measure number

Slower
Great musicians give encouragement to fellow performers. On this page, clarinetists learn their instruments' upper register in the "Grenadilla Gorilla Jumps" (named after the grenadilla wood used to make clarinets). Brass players learn lip slurs, a new warm-up pattern. The success of your band depends on everyone's effort and encouragement.

119. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 1

120. JUMPIN' UP AND DOWN

121. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 2 - New Note

- Higher notes are easier when you aim your airstream higher across the embouchure hole.

122. JUMPIN' FOR JOY

123. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 3

124. JUMPIN' JACKS

The distance between two pitches is an interval. Starting with "1" on the lower note, count each line and space between the notes. The number of the higher note is the distance of the interval.

125. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Write in the numbers of the intervals, counting up from the lower notes.
25

126. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 4

127. THREE IS THE COUNT

128. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 5

129. TECHNIQUE TRAX

130. CROSSING OVER

Trio
A trio is a composition with three parts played together. Practice this trio with two other players and listen for the 3-part harmony.

131. KUM BAH YAH - Trio Always check the key signature.

African 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.)

132. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE
Andante
African-American Spiritual

133. AUSTRIAN WALTZ
Moderato
Austrian Folk Song

134. BOTANY BAY
Allegro
Australian Folk Song

135. TECHNIQUE TRAX
Practice at all dynamic levels.

136. FINLANDIA
Andante
Jean Sibelius

137. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY
Create your own variations by penciling in a dot and a flag to change the rhythm of any measure from \( \frac{\text{\}}{\text{\}} \) \text{ to } \frac{\text{\}}{\text{\}} \).
138. EASY GORILLA JUMPS

139. TECHNIQUE TRAX  Always check the key signature.

140. MORE TECHNIQUE TRAX

141. GERMAN FOLK SONG  Moderato

142. THE SAINTS GO MARCHIN’ AGAIN  James Black and Katherine Purvis

143. LOWLAND GORILLA WALK

144. SMOOTH SAILING

145. MORE GORILLA JUMPS

146. FULL COVERAGE
**Scale**

A scale is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder," each step is the next consecutive note in the key. This scale is in your Key of B♭ (two flats), so the top and bottom notes are both B♭s. The interval between the B♭s is an octave.

147. **CONCERT B♭ SCALE**

Scale Steps:

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
```

Octave

```
7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

An arpeggio is a "broken" chord whose notes are played individually.

148. **IN HARMONY**

Divide the notes of the chords between band members and play together. Does the arpeggio sound like a chord?

149. **SCALE AND ARPEGGIO**

Austrian composer **Franz Josef Haydn** (1732–1809) wrote 104 symphonies. Many of these works had nicknames and included brilliant, unique effects for their time. His Symphony No. 94 was named "The Surprise Symphony" because the soft second movement included a sudden loud dynamic, intended to wake up an often sleepy audience. Pay special attention to dynamics when you play this famous theme.

HISTORY

**150. THEME FROM "SURPRISE SYMPHONY"**

American Folk Song

**151. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THE STREETS OF LAREDO**

Write in the note names before you play.
**PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT**

152. **SCHOOL SPIRIT – Band Arrangement**

*March Style*

W.T. Purdy
Arr. by John Higgins

---

**Soli**

When playing music marked *Soli*, you are part of a group "solo" or group feature. Listen carefully in "Carnival of Venice," and name the instruments that play the Soli part at each indicated measure number.

153. **CARNIVAL OF VENICE – Band Arrangement**

Julius Benedict
Arr. by John Higgins
The traditional Hebrew melody "Hatikvah" has been Israel's national anthem since the nation's inception. At the Declaration of State in 1948, it was sung by the gathered assembly during the opening ceremony and played by members of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra at its conclusion.
165. DANCING MELODY – New Note

American composer and conductor John Philip Sousa (1854–1932) wrote 136 marches. Known as “The March King,” Sousa wrote The Stars And Stripes Forever, Semper Fidelis, The Washington Post and many other patriotic works. Sousa’s band performed all over the country, and his fame helped boost the popularity of bands in America. Here is a melody from his famous El Capitan operetta and march.

166. EL CAPITAN

Allegro

John Philip Sousa

“O Canada,” formerly known as the “National Song,” was first performed during 1880 in French Canada. Robert Stanley Weir translated the English language version in 1908, but it was not adopted as the national anthem of Canada until 1980, one hundred years after its premiere.

167. O CANADA

Maestoso (Majestically)

Calixa Lavallee, l’Hon. Judge Routhier and Justice R.S. Weir

168. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – METER MANIA

Count and clap before playing. Can you conduct this?
Enharmonics

Two notes that are written differently, but sound the same (and played with the same fingering) are called enharmonics. Your fingering chart on pages 46-47 shows the fingerings for the enharmonic notes on your instrument.

On a piano keyboard, each black key is both a flat and a sharp:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>D♭</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G♯</th>
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</table>

169. SNAKE CHARMER

Gb/F♯

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.

170. DARK SHADOWS

Pick-up note

171. CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

Db/C♯

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.

172. MARCH SLAV

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky

173. NOTES IN DISGUISE

Chromatic notes are altered with sharps, flats and natural signs which are not in the key signature. The smallest distance between two notes is a half-step, and a scale made up of consecutive half-steps is called a chromatic scale.

174. HALF-STEPPIN'
French composer Camille Saint-Saëns (1835–1921) wrote music for virtually every medium: operas, suites, symphonies and chamber works. The “Egyptian Dance” is one of the main themes from his famous opera Samson et Delilah. The opera was written in the same year that Thomas Edison invented the phonograph—1877.

175. EGYPTIAN DANCE  Watch for enharmonics.

Camille Saint-Saëns

German composer Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827) is considered to be one of the world’s greatest composers, despite becoming completely deaf in 1802. Although he could not hear his music the way we can, he could “hear” it in his mind. As a testament to his greatness, his Symphony No. 9 (p. 13) was performed as the finale to the ceremony celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990. This is the theme from his Symphony No. 7, second movement.

176. SILVER MOON BOAT

Chinese Folk

177. THEME FROM SYMPHONY NO. 7 – Duet

Ludwig van Beethoven
Russian composer Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky (1840–1893) wrote six symphonies and hundreds of other works including The Nutcracker ballet. He was a master at writing brilliant settings of folk music, and his original melodies are among the most popular of all time. His 1812 Overture and Capriccio Italien were both written in 1880, the year after Thomas Edison developed the practical electric light bulb.

178. **CAPRICE ITALIEN** Always check the key signature.

179. **AMERICAN PATROL**

180. **WAYFARING STRANGER**

181. **ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SCALE COUNTING CONQUEST**
PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

182. AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL – Band Arrangement

Maestoso

183. LA CUCARACHA – Band Arrangement

Latin Rock
PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

184. THEME FROM 1812 OVERTURE - Band Arrangement

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro
**PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT**

**Solo with Piano Accompaniment**

Performing for an audience is an exciting part of being involved in music. This solo is based on Serenade in G Major, K. 525, also known as “Eine Kleine Nachtmusik” (“A Little Night Music”). **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** wrote this piece in 1787, the same year the American Constitution was signed into law. You and a piano accompanist can perform this for the band or at other school and community events.

185. **EINE KLEINE NACHTMUSIK – Solo** (Concert Eb version)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
Arr. by John Higgi
DUETS

Here is an opportunity to get together with a friend and enjoy playing music. The other player does not have to play the same instrument as you. Try to exactly match each other’s rhythm, pitch and tone quality. Eventually, it may begin to sound like the two parts are being played by one person! Later, try switching parts.

186. SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT – Duet

African-American Spiritual

187. LA BAMBA – Duet

Mexican Folk Song
KEY OF B♭  In this key signature, play all B♭'s and E♭'s.

1.

2.

3.

4.

KEY OF E♭  In this key signature, play all B♭'s, E♭'s and A♭'s.

1.

2.

3.

4.
KEY OF F  In this key signature, play all B♭'s.

1.

2.

3.

4.

KEY OF Ab  In this key signature, play all B♭'s, E♭'s, A♭'s and D♭'s.

1.

2.

3.

4.
Composition is the art of writing original music. A composer often begins by creating a melody made up of individual phrases, like short musical "sentences." Some melodies have phrases that seem to answer or respond to "question" phrases, as in Beethoven's Ode To Joy. Play this melody and listen to how phrases 2 and 4 give slightly different answers to the same question (phrases 1 and 3).

1. **ODE TO JOY**

```
\[ \text{Ludwig van Beethoven} \]
```

2. **Q. AND A.** Write your own "answer" phrases in this melody.

```
\[ \text{\textit{Answer}} \]
```

3. **PHRASE BUILDERS** Write 4 different phrases using the rhythms below each staff.

```
\[ \text{A} \quad \text{B} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{D} \]
```

4. **YOU NAME IT:**

Pick phrase A, B, C, or D from above, and write it as the "Question" for phrases 1 and 3 below. Then write 2 different "Answers" for phrases 2 and 4.

```
\[ \text{1. Question} \quad \text{2. Answer} \]
```

5. **IMPROVISATION**

Improvisation is the art of freely creating your own melody as you play. Use these notes to play your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).
You can mark your progress through the book on this page. Fill in the stars as instructed by your band director.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000

STAR ACHIEVER

NAME

1. Page 2–3, The Basics
2. Page 5, EE Quiz, No. 13
3. Page 6, EE Quiz, No. 19
4. Page 7, EE Quiz, No. 26
5. Page 8, EE Quiz, No. 32
6. Page 10, EE Quiz, No. 45
7. Page 12–13, Performance Spotlight
8. Page 14, EE Quiz, No. 65
9. Page 15, Essential Creativity, No. 72
10. Page 17, EE Quiz, No. 84
11. Page 17, Essential Creativity, No. 85
12. Page 19, EE Quiz, No. 98
13. Page 20, Essential Creativity, No. 104
14. Page 21, No. 109
15. Page 22, EE Quiz, No. 117
16. Page 23, Performance Spotlight
17. Page 24, EE Quiz, No. 125
18. Page 26, Essential Creativity, No. 137
19. Page 28, No. 149
20. Page 28, EE Quiz, No. 151
21. Page 29, Performance Spotlight
22. Page 31, EE Quiz, No. 164
23. Page 32, EE Quiz, No. 168
24. Page 33, No. 174
25. Page 35, EE Quiz, No. 181
26. Page 36, Performance Spotlight
27. Page 37, Performance Spotlight
28. Page 38, Performance Spotlight

MUSIC — AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF LIFE
**FINGERING CHART**

The most common fingering appears first when two fingerings are shown.

**Instrument Care Reminders**

Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
- Carefully shake the water out of your cleaning rod.
- Put a clean soft cloth on the end of the head joint.
- Draw the cleaning cloth and rod through the middle and foot joints.
- Carefully wipe the outside of each section to keep the finish clean.
FINGERING CHART

FLUTE

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