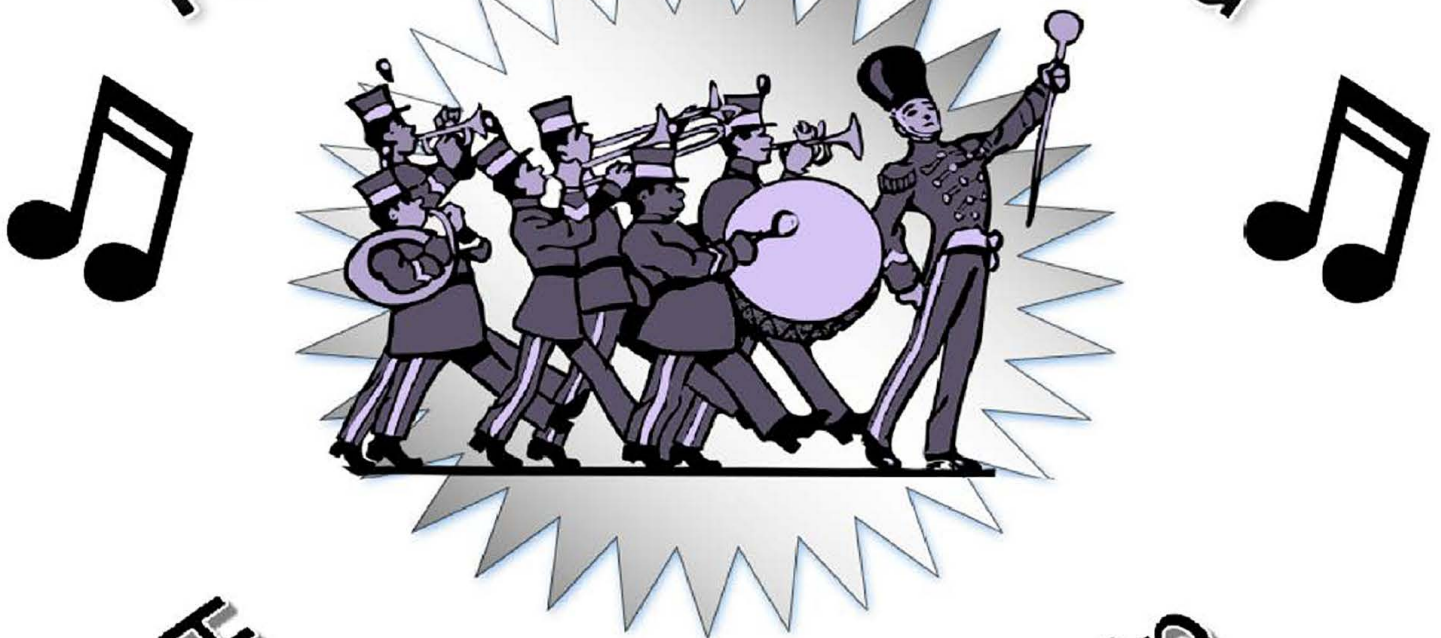


Guitar

Fundamental Music Instruction

First Songs for Band



Habits of Musicianship

This Book Belongs To: _____

Welcome to the



Fundamental Music Instruction



First Songs for Band – a beginner’s “starter kit”.

The goal of this book is to help the very beginning student explore the first sounds, begin a study of basic rhythmic playing, learn to play in a smooth, pleasing fashion and master several notes appropriate for this level of study, all leading to the ability to perform both on a solo level and as part of an ensemble.

To make the most progress possible, a student must find a quiet place to practice and get in the habit of truly listening to the sounds being produced. Learning to critique one’s sound is the best tool for building a lasting mastery of musicianship on every level. The music in this book is sequential from initial sounds to songs that are appropriate for the first performance to the beginnings of intermediate and advanced level ensemble materials.

If you patiently and consistently study the lessons enclosed, you will embark on a journey of musical performance that will set the tone for a lifetime of musical experience.

Ed Kelly, Fundamental Music Instruction Administrator

This series of lesson books is based on the "Musicality First" philosophy

It is the primary goal of the Fundamental Music Instruction program is to form an ensemble. Ensembles allow students to experience the thrill of being in a band. There is a unique satisfaction when a student is able to perform a part and contribute to the successful performance of a piece of music. These books are specifically tailored to allow every student to perform at their level. First Songs for Band Method Books begin with a "Preliminary Chapter. Every instrument has in unique techniques to address before students can comfortably perform together. Once some basic techniques are addressed, students can and should learn to practice in small groups and ultimately in large ensembles.

Fundamental Music is based on the "Musicality First" philosophy. In this way, students should experience the feeling of playing music right from the beginning. It is not about the number of notes you master but rather, the musicality you use when playing whatever range of notes you have learned. Tone quality, a conversational tone, steady tempo and style are key elements.

Included in the "Guitar Book" preliminary chapter.

"Posture and Position"

- Best position for holding the guitar. (Several Pics to help)
- Left-Hand Thumb Position and curved shape for playing notes.
(More Pics to help)

"Names of Strings" *Concepts introduced:*

- Simple sentence to remember string Names:
Elephants And Donkeys Grow Big Ears.
- Explanation of **Fret Bars** / Space between Fret Bars.
- **Chord Diagrams** to identify strings played and frets pressed.

pg 1 "Notes and Rhythms"

- Note Chart on "Musical Staff" beginning on the Lowest pitch of the guitar.
- **Line Notes** shown with sentence to memorize: **Empty Garbage Before Dad Flips.** Space Notes Spell: **FACE**
- Explanation of **Quarter Notes** and Rests, **Half Notes** and Rests and **Whole Notes** and Rests.

pg 2-3 "Open String Notes and Rhythms"

- Using **Quarters, Half and Whole Notes**, student plays Rhythm practice lines (pg. 1) followed by a quarter note exercise reinforcing Open Note accuracy (pg. 2)
- Next, the 1st **Chord Em** is introduced

pg 4-5 "Beginning Chords"

- There are 3 songs which allow for practice of Em
"Hey Yo, Nobody Home", **3 Strings Together** and
"God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen"
- These songs include Teacher Melodies or Lyrics.
- **Slash Notation** is introduced for **Strumming** patterns
- **G Chord** is introduced on pg. 4
"Row Row Row Your Boat", **Are You Sleeping**"

pg 6 "Changing Chords" (Between G and Em)

- There are 2 songs which allow for practice of changing chords between **G** and **Em**.
"Groovin on G and Em" "Play Notes then Strum"
- "Play Then Strum" asks students to play the Melody and then Strum the Chords.

pg 7 "Introduce New Notes and Chords"

- This page shows the **new note C** which is the note pressed when playing the **3 string C Chord**.
- Play the **C Chord** in **even Strums** and then play the **C Melody Note** using **Quarters Half and Whole Note Rhythms**.
- The next **Chord Chart** shows the **note F** because this is what is pressed to form a **3 String G7 Chord**

pg 8 "Strum Chords the Play Notes"

- This exercise page builds skills needed to **change Chords** on time (Then change Notes on time)
- On the first 2 lines, the changes occur with 4 beat rests (**Whole Rests**)
- Then, this change is reduced to **Half Rests** and then, no rest - There is a **repeat sign** on this last line

pg 9 "Melody Notes and Chords in the same song"

- **Melody Notes E + F** are introduced on line 1
- Next, a single **Melody note E or F** is played followed by strumming **chords C or G7**
- The last 2 lines - **Melody Note G** (1st String) is introduced.

pg 10 "1st String Melody Notes"

- "Rain Rain" and "Tisket a Tasket" are used to reinforce the 1st String **Melody Notes** and the 1st 3 **Chords** learned so far. For these songs, the **Melody and Chords** are on separate lines – this is because, these songs will appear on the next page using **Melody Notes** of string 2
- The remaining **Melody notes** of the 1st and 2nd Strings are introduced and continues concept of **combining Melody Notes and Chord Strumming**

pg 11 "2nd String Melody Notes"

- "Rain Rain" and "Tisket a Tasket" are used again to reinforce the 2nd String **Melody Notes** and reinforce 1st 3 **Chords** learned so far
- A listing of the **Melody notes and Fretboard chart**

pg 12-13 "Review Melody Notes and Chords"

- "Dr. Foster" and "Purple Cow" reviews the **3rd String G note** plus C, D, E, F, G.
- Continues to use **Strumming Notation when a Chord is played during the Melody**.
- "This Land is Your Land" is comprised of only **Melody Notes** and Reviews the **Quarter Rest**.
- "Let Us Sing" and "Jingle Bells" reinforce the **Melody Notes and Chords**

pg 14 "Melody and Chord Chart Exercises"

- The top of the page is a "Note Wheel" Begin at B and play around the circle. Then Begin at G and play around the circle in the other direction.
- Play the chords **C – G7 – G** then **G – G7 – C**

'Posture and position is key to playing'

There are several "preferred" ways to hold a guitar



The best way for you simply means - the Right-hand Must be positioned for "Plucking" or "Strumming"

The Left-hand Must be in position to press the strings properly and without wrist pain



To get started - Place the curve of the guitar body on your left thigh (while sitting tall)



If you prefer your Right Thigh – consider using a footstool or anything under your foot to raise the knee

(Follow the pictures for Right arm placement)

Left hand placement begins with the pad of your thumb



Try to be in the habit of putting the **pad of your thumb** behind the guitar neck – don't "hook" your thumb across the neck.



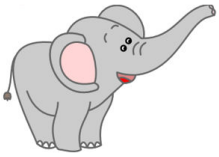
To get a pleasing tone on the Guitar – you Must curve the left hand fingers this will give you the ability to press with the **Tip of each finger**



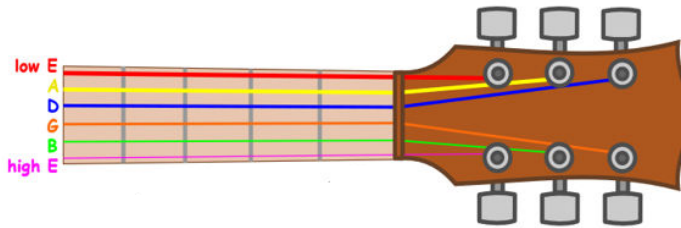
Practice this exercise



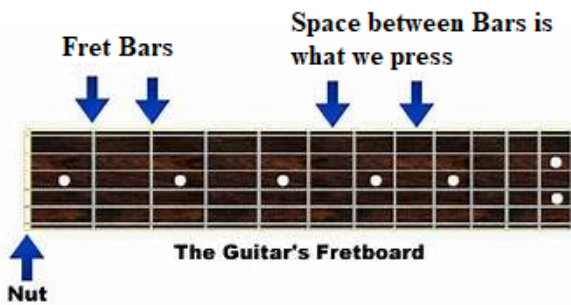
NAMES OF THE GUITAR STRINGS



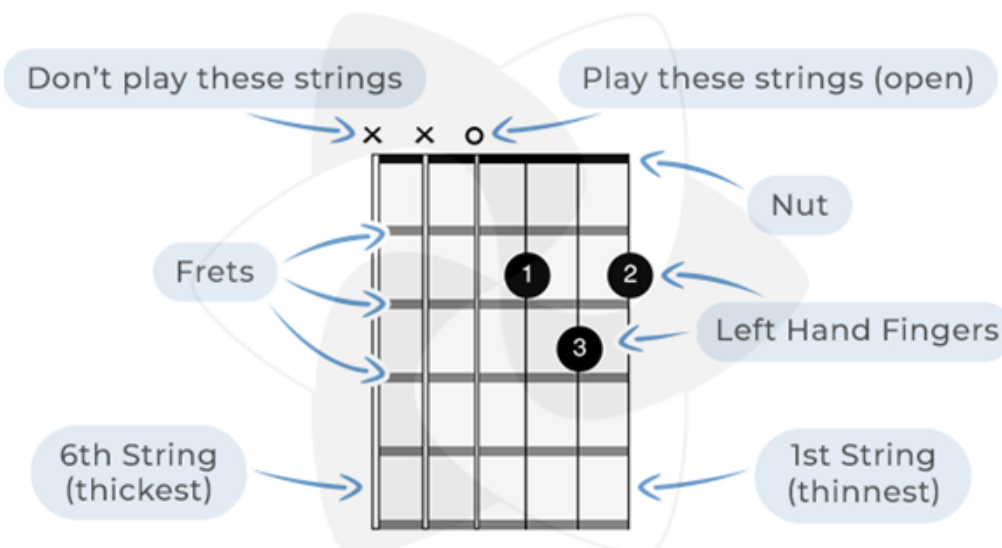
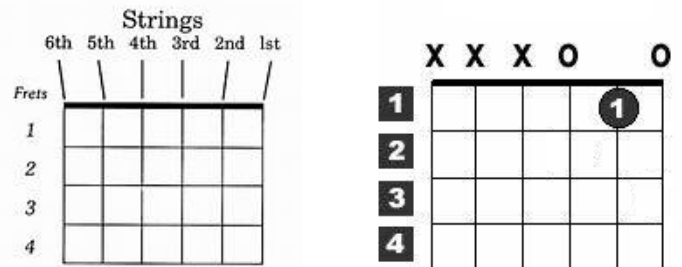
Elephants **A**nd Donkeys **G**row **B**ig **E**ars



Frets + Chord Charts



Chord Diagram
(Chord simply means playing several strings at the same time)



Notes & Rhythms

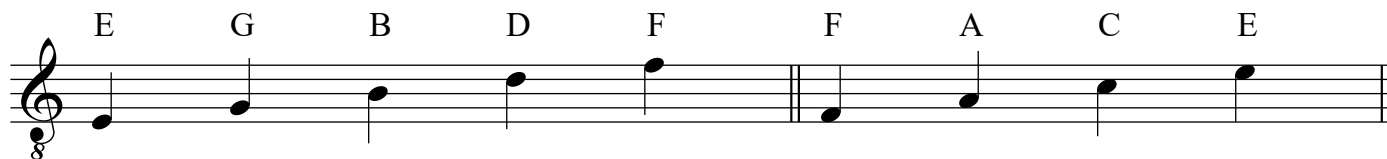
Every string and every Fret that can be pressed on the Guitar Fret Board represent a Note (musical sound – below is a “Musical Staff” showing notes from the very lowest pitch on the guitar. There are only 7 names used for Notes – as you can see, names are repeated as you move higher and higher in pitch.



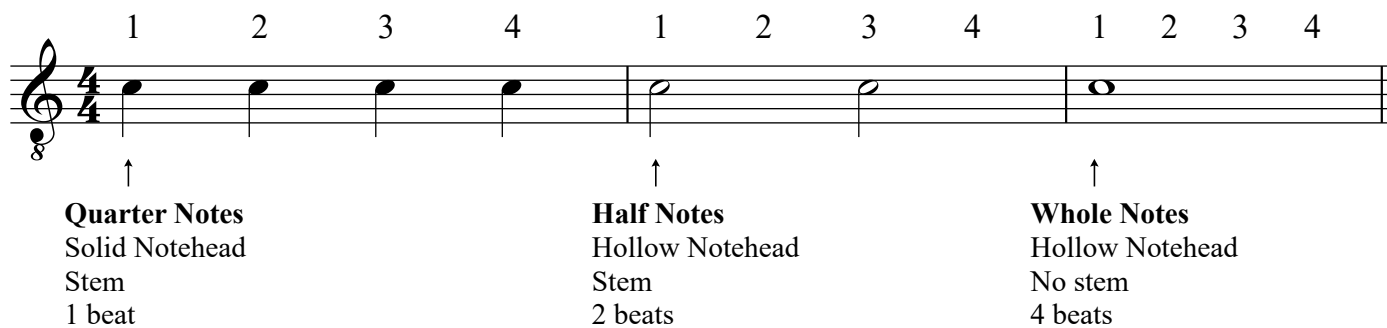
Notes can be placed on the lines or the spaces of the staff to indicate the pitch.

To help remember the Line Notes, Say: **Empty Garbage Before Dad Flips.** To

help remember the Space Notes, spell: **FACE**



Rhythm & Beat Values - These are the Note Timings for the first part of this book.



Open String Rhythms

These are rhythms to be played using Open String

Count out-loud as you play



Quarter Notes on Open String E (String 1)



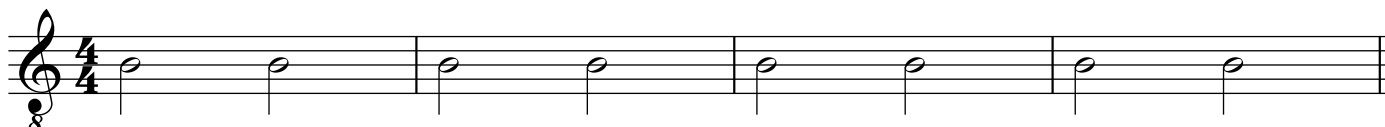
Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4



Half Notes on Open String B (String 2)



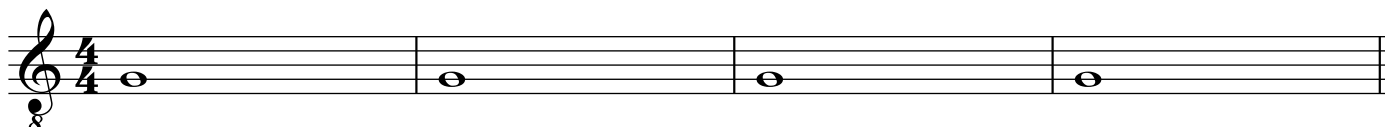
Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4



Whole Notes on Open String G (String 3)



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



Mixed Rhythms on Open String E (String 1)

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



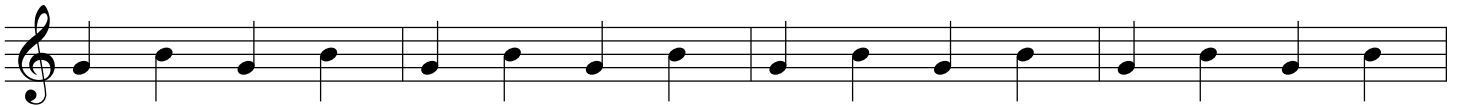
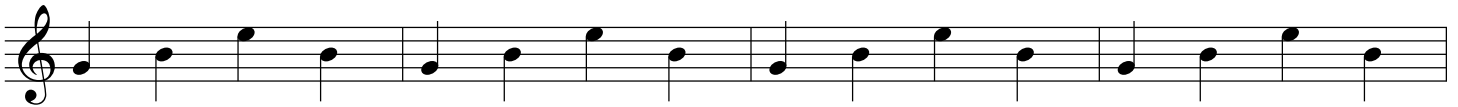
First Songs for Band, Melody Notes

This first page of music can be played 1 line at a time or as a full page.

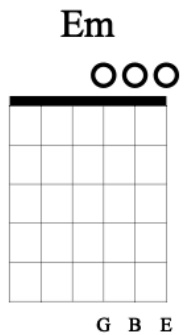
Play slowly at first to build accuracy.

These are all Open String notes so you can concentrate on the Right Hand.

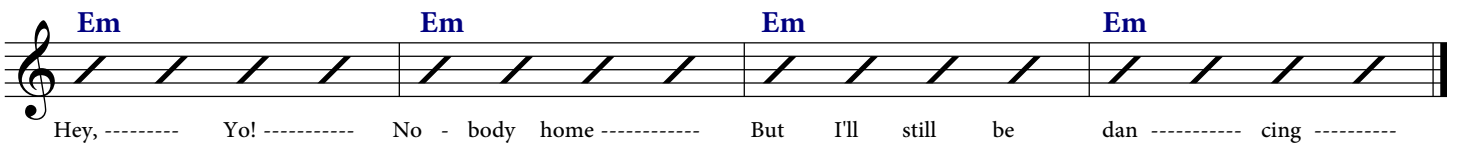
Slowly then Medium then Fast Listen for the tone you produce - control the Right-Hand stroke for a steady, "Conversational Tone"



Now try "Strumming" the 3 strings to getter.
When you play steady quarter note "Strums,
you play an E minor chord and the notation looks like this:



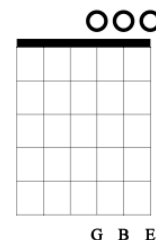
Hey, Ho, Nobody Home



This is one way you will see strumming notation - This "Slash" Notation means to strum in even beats

Strumming Open Chord Em

Strum even sounds - even when the teacher melody has a different rhythm.



3 Strings Together

Em Em Em Em

This next song adds a Quarter Note Rest between each Strum. -

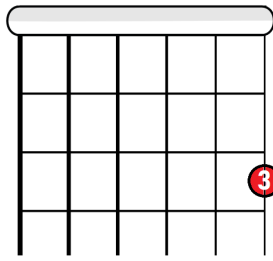
The last measure in each line strums once and you will not strum again until the next measure begins



God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen

Em Em Em Em

G Chord



Use your 3rd finger to press the 1st string (3rd Fret).
You will strum 3 strings.

Row Your Boat

(The Chord Symbol is only written once until the chord changes)

G

Teacher Melody

Row Row Row Your Boat Gent - tly down the stream.

Mer - ril - ly mer - ri - ly mer - ri - ly mer - ri - ly life is but a dream.

Be sure to strum with a steady beat. The pulse of music is as important as the correct notes.

Are You Sleeping?

Your Right hand is similar to keeping a beat with a drum

G

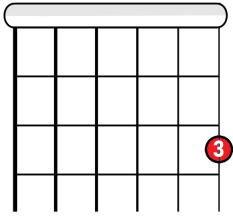
Teacher Melody

Are you sleep - ing? Are you sleep - ing? Broth - er John, Broth - er John,

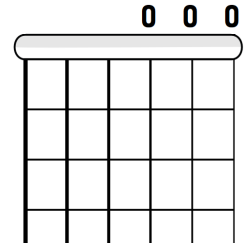
Morn-ing bells are ring - ing, morn-ing bells are ring - ing; Ding, ding dong! Ding, ding dong!

Changing Chords (G + Em)

G Chord



Em Chord



This page uses both the G and Em chords
Count out-loud when you play
Change chords when the chord name changes

Groovin' on G and Em

G Em G Em

Teacher Melody

G Em G Em G

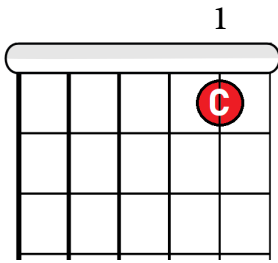


Play Notes then Strum Chords

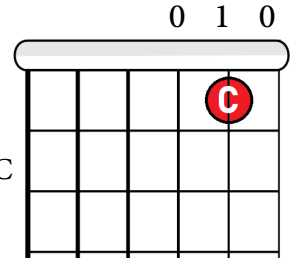
G Em G Em G Em G

New Note and New Chord

New Note C and New Chord C use the same Fret to play
The difference is - The note only uses string 2
The chord uses strings 1, 2 and 3



New Note C



New Chord C

1st Fret / 2nd String C Chord

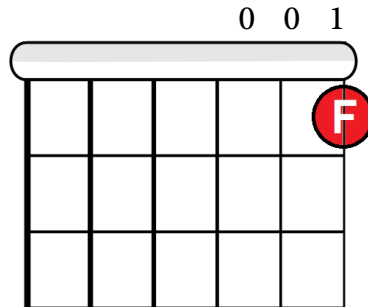


1st Fret / 2nd String C Note



Repeat Sign -
Go back to the beginning

(Note: This line can play along with -
Middle C Warm-up - Pg 6 of the piano Book)



To play a G7 Chord - press the 1st
Fret / 1st String - strum 3 strings

New Chord G7

G7 Blues

1st Fret / 1st String G7 Chord

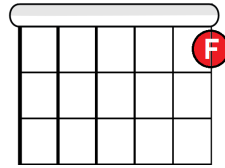
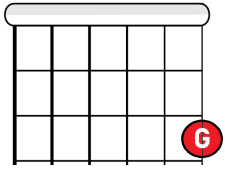


Teacher Melody



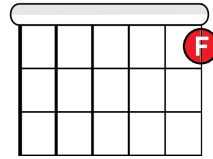
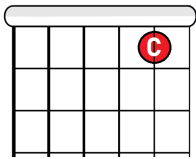
This next page will review the difference between Strumming Chords and Playing Melody Notes

Strum Chords G - G7 - C, then Play Notes G - F - C



Strum the G Chord Strum the G7 Chord

Play the G Note 4 Beats Rest Play the F Note



Strum the C Chord G7

Play the C Note F

This next line begins with 2 beats rest between changes - then no rests

(Go back to the beginning)

2 Beats Rest

G G7 C G G7 C

G F C G F C

Notes of the 1st String E - F

Melody Note / Strum

Notes and Chords (G - F - E)

F Note or G7 Chord



G Note or G Chord





Play the next 2 songs twice each - Play the Melody and then the Chords

Rain Rain

G
Em
G
Em
G
Em
G
Em



Tisket A Tasket

G
C
G7
G
C
G7
G
C
G7
G
C

Notes of the 2nd String B - C - D

B
C
D
B

B
C
D
B

G7
G7
C
G

0 0 1
0 0 1
0 1 0
0 0 3

Rain Rain and Tisket a Tasket can also be played on the B string



Rain Rain 2

G Em G Em G Em G Em

Tisket A Tasket 2



G C G C G C G



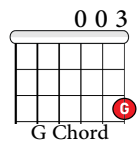
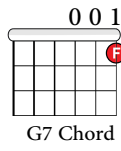
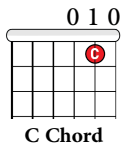
Notes of the 1st and 2nd Strings

We began with Melody Notes using Open Strings - then, notes requiring Frets were added.

Below is the complete the set of Notes for the 1st 2 Strings

	B	1	3	E	1	3
1 2 3						
	B	C	D	E	F	G
	2nd String	2nd String	2nd String	1st String	1st String	1st String
	No Frets (Open)	1st Fret	3rd Fret	No Frets (Open)	1st Fret	3rd Fret

Songs to Review Melody Notes and Chords



Dr. Foster

G7

G E C E G E C E G E D E

C

G E D E G F D F G F E D

Purple Cow

C C G7

G C D G C D E E D C D D G

G7 G7 G C

D E G D E D F E D C



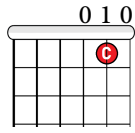
This Land is Your Land

C D E F F F C D E E

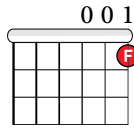
E C E D D D C D E E

C D E F F F C D E D

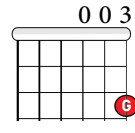
C D D D B B B D C



C Chord



G7 Chord



G Chord



Let Us Sing

Musical notation for "Let Us Sing".

Staff 1: Treble clef. Notes: C4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (below). Notes: G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Chords: G (above), G (above). Notes: C4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). Chords: C (below), C (below), C (below). Notes: G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Chords: G (above), G (above).

Staff 2: Treble clef. Notes: F4 (quarter), F4 (quarter). Chords: G7 (above), G7 (above). Notes: E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (above). Notes: G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (above).

Jingle Bells



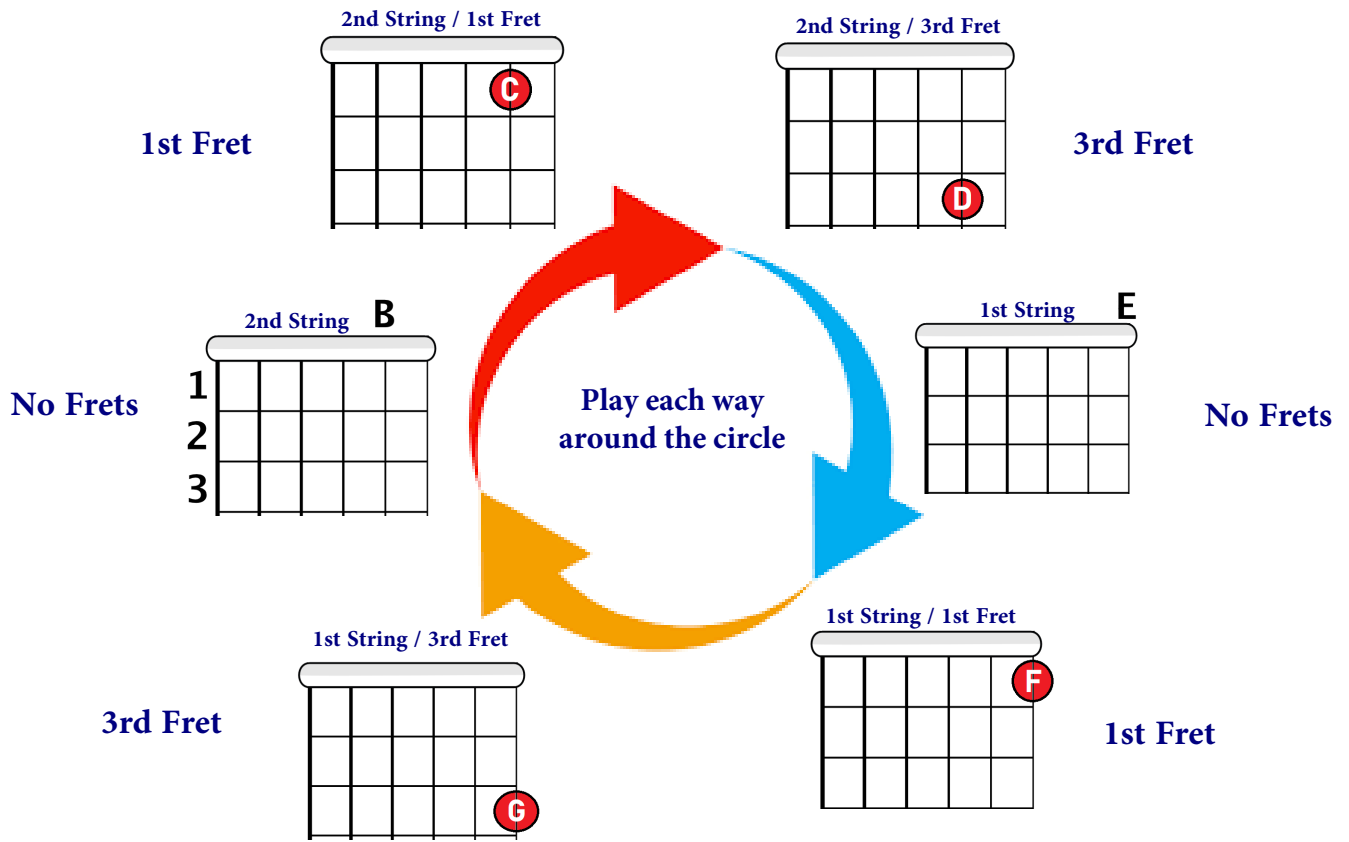
Musical notation for "Jingle Bells".

Staff 1: Treble clef. Notes: E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (above). Notes: E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (above). Notes: G4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (above). Notes: G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (above).

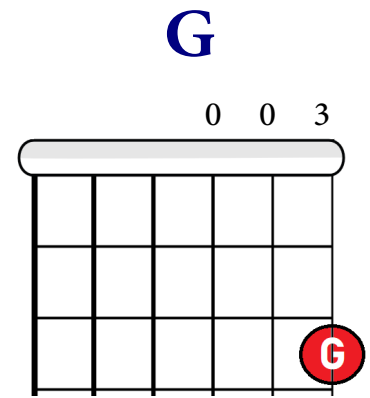
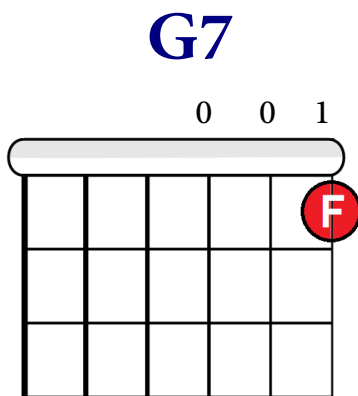
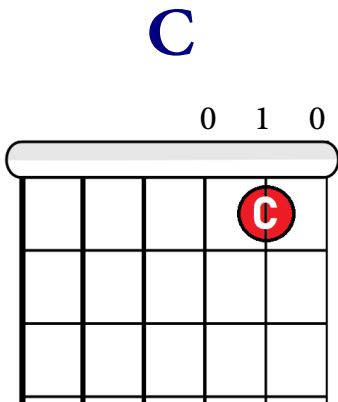
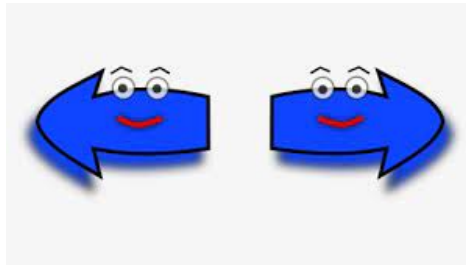
Staff 2: Treble clef. Notes: F4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), F4 (quarter). Chords: G7 (above), G7 (above). Notes: E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). Chords: G7 (above), G7 (above). Notes: D4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (above).

Staff 3: Treble clef. Notes: E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (above). Notes: E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (above). Notes: G4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (above). Notes: G4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Chords: C (above), C (above).

Staff 4: Treble clef. Notes: F4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), F4 (quarter). Chords: G7 (above), G7 (above). Notes: E4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). Chords: G7 (above), G7 (above). Notes: G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter). Chords: G (above), G (above).



Play the Chords forward and backward



First Songs for Band "3 Note Chapter - ensemble playing

Now that you have been learning the basics of playing **3 String Chords, Melody Notes** of the 1st 2 Strings and playing with a steady beat, you will now begin a study of pieces that will: enhance the skills introduced in the preliminary chapter, allow you to play along with any other instrument(s) in the Band Program and learn new skills that include - Expanding chords to 4 Strings and controlling the number of strings that you strum when chords are playing in the melody.

By keeping the melodies to 3 notes using **Quarters, Half and Whole notes**, students may find it easier to build the basic skills of Reading music and playing with a steady beat

Fundamental Music is based on the "Musicality First" philosophy. In this way, students should experience the feeling of playing music right from the beginning. It is not about the number of notes you master but rather, the musicality you use when playing whatever range of notes you have learned. Tone quality, a conversational tone, steady tempo and style are key elements.

Included in the "Guitar Book" 3 Note chapter

Strumming Notation is included above many of the songs of this section. Once you have played the **chord part**, go back, and play the **melody**. Most melodies include a **chord** that fits within the **melody** of the song. This means the **C Chord** will be altered to sound strings 4, 3, and 2 (you will mute string 1). Work for a clear – steady tone. All 3 – 4 strings must sound with a good tone. Finger placement on the strings is crucial to developing this skill.

Hot Cross Buns

- The C Chord used in has the 4th string E – however, since the melody calls for the Note C, the chord should only be played using strings 4, 3 and 2 (Mute the 1st String)
- Chords written above are 4 string Chords (no muted strings) Notation is to Strum Half and Whole Notes – then Quarters, Half and Whole.

Apache Warrior

- There are no Chords for Apace Warrior
- There is a new note – 6th String / 3rd Fret G (follow the chart below the notes)

French Song

- Right-Hand - Quarter to Half - then Quarter to Whole Note
- Left-Hand plays harmonies during the Half Notes and the Whole Notes
- When Playing Half Note Harmonies, each hand moves in parallel motion but use different fingers - this will take practice.

Mary Had a Little Lamb

- Right-Hand - Quarter, Quarter, Half Rhythms.
- Left-Hand sustains a whole note G (Tied to another whole note G - making it 8 beats long)
- There are no rests for the Left-Hand this time.

Christmas Chimes

- There are only 2 Melody Notes – E and C
- When the Melody is E – the Chord sounds all 4 Strings. When the Melody is C – the 1st string is muted.
- There have been less notes names used below the melody – in Christmas chimes, only the 1st 2 are identified. Starting with Down by the station, notes will no longer be identifies (unless they are new)

Down By the Station

- Right-Hand melody is predominantly Steps (There is a line to line moving from E to C just before each whole note)
- Left-Hand harmony part moves only in Steps (or repeated notes)
- Left-Hand continues to develop "Independent" motion.

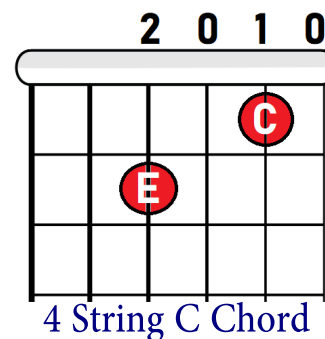
Gotcha Cha -ha

- Another opportunity to use chords as part of the melody – using 4 string C chords and the muted 1st string.
- There is a new harmony in this song. This is an altered G chord. Instead of playing G on the 1st String, D on the second string is played instead. This harmony is for strings 4, 4 and 2

First Songs for Band - 3 Note Chapter

In this section -

- Melodies use E, D and C. - Chords are C and G7
- A New Fingering is added to the C Chord making it a 4 String Chord
- When used in melodies, the C chord will sometimes "Mute" the E string
- The G7 Chord will now be a 4 String Chord as well



Hot Cross Buns

Hot Cross Buns musical notation with chord diagrams and a "Mute the E string**" instruction.

Apache Warrior

Apache Warrior musical notation with chord diagrams and a "6th String / 3rd Fret G" instruction.

**Note - To "Mute" the E string for use in the melody, allow the pointer finger to touch the 1st string when pressing the C Note
To Play the Chords as Accompaniment (written above the Melody, play the 4 String Versions)

The Guitar has the unique ability to play Melodies, Chords or a combination (earlier, the use of chords as a melody note was written in Slash Notation. In this section, the music notation is provided so you will know when to mute the 1st string and when to play the 4 String Chord.



French Song **Note: Names of notes will be less and then not at all**

French Song

Chords: C, G7, C, G7, C, G7, C

Notes: C, D, C, E, D

Chord diagrams: 2 0 1 0, 2 0 1

Mary Had a Little Lamb

Mary Had a Little Lamb

Chords: C, G7, C

Notes: E, D, C, D, E, D, E

Chord diagrams: 2 0 1 0, 2 0 1 0

Christmas Chimes

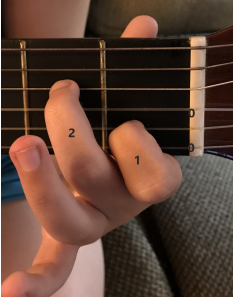


Christmas Chimes

Notes: E, C

Chord diagrams: 2 0 1 0, 2 0 1, 2 0 1

Note: 2 different versions of the C Chord



Now that you have added a 2nd finger into the C Chord, keep in mind:

- The left thumb belongs behind the fretbar – not hooked on top
- The curve of the fingers need to be in a way that you do not touch other string
- Use the Tip of the Fingers to press close to the Fretbar
- Using Chords in the melody sometimes means you will “Mute” the 1st string



Down By the Station Names of notes are now missing

Chord progression: C // G7 // C // G7 // G7 // C

All
 Note: 2 different versions of the C Chord

Chord progression: C // C // G7 // G7 // C



Gotcha Cha-Cha

Chord progression: C // G7 // G7 // C // G7 // C

All
 This is New

Chord progression: C // G7 // G7 // C // G7 // C



"4 Note Chapter"



This chapter will focus on Changing from **4 String C Chords** to **Am Chords**. This new chord will require 3 fingers.

To do this, make sure your fingers are curved enough to have the tips pressing the **C and E notes**.

This way, you can "Tuck" the 3rd finger next to the **E** – pressing **A**. This new sound in the **Chord** will also be the **new Note A** for playing **Melodies**

Down and Up picking – Adagio, Moderato and Allegro Tempos will also be introduced

Similar to the 3 note chapter, some songs will have 2 versions – **Chord and Strumming** symbols are the 1st line and **Melodies** are written in **Music Notation**

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Included in the "Guitar Book" 4 Note chapter

March

- 4 String C Chord changing to Am Chord
- Melody Notes C, B, A, G (A is the new note – G is a review from earlier songs)

Indian Song

- 4 String C Chord changing to Am Chord
- Repeat Sign is used

Half Note Scale

- All 8 Notes are put in scale form (This is not a true G scale –the F# note needed for this will be introduced later in the book)

Rockin'

- This song reinforces Melody Notes A and G
- A Half Note Rest is used in bar 2

Whose on First

- Chords are again written above the melody
- New Chord changes are used – G Chord to Am Chord requires a change from using the 3rd finger / 3rd Fret to using fingers 1 and 2 on Frets 1 and 2
- Adagio, Moderato and Allegro Tempos are introduced – Slow, Medium and Fast Speeds

Peter Piper Picked.....

- Down and Up picking notation is introduced – generally this is alternation Down and Up – but some repeated Half Notes are marked Down Stroke
- Begin at a very slow speed to build accuracy. Be sure to use only the tip of the pick

Playing in different Tempos is used for the next 3 songs

The Names introduced are

- **Adagio (Slow)**
- **Moderato (Medium)**
- **Allegro (Fast)**

Ladders

- Follow the Picking Pattern
- Moderato and Allegro Tempos

Looney Toones Circular Motion

- These songs will need a slow speed to start in order to build accuracy and Picking Skills
- Reading skills are also reinforced

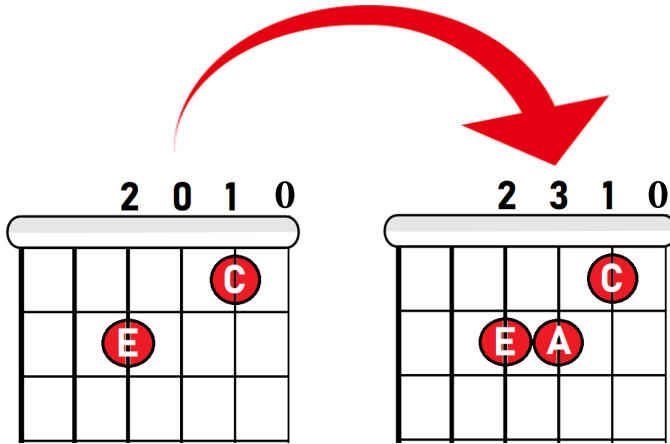
To be able to have Guitars, Piano and Band instruments play together - it is necessary for the teacher to have a knowledge to using a Capo and for transposing Piano Keys (Consult the transposition chart included in the Teacher Manual)

First Songs "4 Note Section"

This chapter will focus on Changing from 4 String C Chords to Am Chords. This will require 3 fingers. To do this, make sure your fingers are curved enough to have the tips pressing the C and E notes. This way, you can "Tuck" the 3rd finger next to the E - pressing A. This new sound in the Chord will also be the new Note A for playing Melodies



C Chord



Am Chord



March

C
//
Am
//
C
//
Am
//
C
//
Am
//
Am
//
C
//

All C B A G A B C

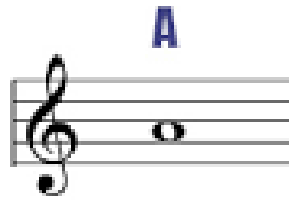
C
//
Am
//
C
//
Am
//
Am
//
C
//
Am
//
C
//

A G A B C

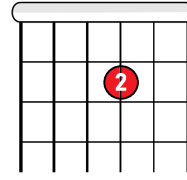
Indian Song

C
//
Am
//
C
//
Am
//
Am
//
C
//
Am
//
C
//
Am
//

All C A A G



Melody Note A



C Scale



Play this scale forward

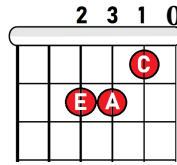
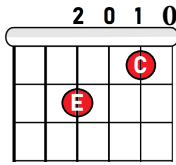
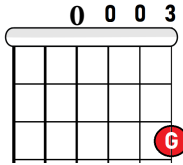


and backward

Rockin'



Half Note Rest



Try playing this song - Slow then Medium the Fast Speeds (called "Tempo")

Whose on First



Adagio (Slow)



TEMPO



Moderato (Medium)



Allegro (Fast)

Down and Up Strokes



Alternate picking is when you continuously switch the pick direction as you play each note. When you use a down-pick or down-stroke, the next note is often an up-pick or up-stroke. (Most songs do not alternate for every note - be careful to follow the notation)

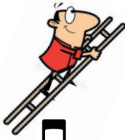


Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers Polka

All

Follow same pattern.....

Ladders



Play Moderato and then Allegro

All

Follow same pattern.....

Looney Toones (Alternate Picking throughout)



Play this song - Adagio, Moderato and Allegro Tempos

All

Circular Motion (Alternate Picking throughout)



Tempos are: Slow (Adagio) - Medium (Moderato) and Fast (Allegro)

All

First Songs For Band - "5 Note Chapter"

This next chapter expands the Chord vocabulary - G to Am / Am to D7 / G to D7 / A7. Chords used in Melodies is continued - in this chapter, the chords are written in Music notation. This is because C Chords and G Chords have alterations when used in Melodies.

New Rhythms are introduced including Syncopation, further use of 8th Notes plus 1st and 2nd Endings and D.S. al Fine

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Tone quality, a conversational tone, steady tempo and style are key elements.

Included in the "Piano Book" 5 Note chapter

Oats Peas and Beans

- The 1st Chord change moves from G to Am
- A new chord is used - D7 and there is a chart detailing how to make that move
- The bottom of the page introduces the word *Simile* for continuing the pattern of up and down strokes

Rain Rain

- This is a simple review of C to Am Chords

Joyful Joyful'

- This song moves from G to D7 - there is a detail of this at the top of the page
- The strumming of chords is predominantly Whole notes and Half Notes. There is a Dotted Half followed by Quarter on line 2
- 8th notes are used in the 3rd line of the song (see below)

This song introduces D.S. al Fine and Dotted Quarter Notes followed by an 8th Note

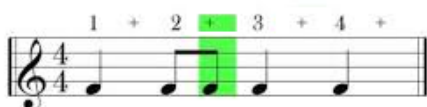
Chord Exercise

- This is a review of chords studied so far
- Arpeggio style exercise using more 8th notes
- The picking pattern uses down-strokes as you Ascend the Chord and Up strokes as you descend.

Jingle Bells 2

- This is named Jingle Bells 2 because a different version of the song appeared earlier in this book.
- This version begins on a different note,
- A new Chord is introduced - A7
- 1st and 2nd Ending is used
- Note: when the picking pattern continues for several notes, the notation is not used until the pattern changes. (This generally happens when it is an alternating stroke pattern for many notes)

Chapter 5 Introduces 8th Notes (from "Joyful")



"And"

Dreydle Dreydle

- There are 2 versions of this song included
- The 1st version reviews notes of the 1st and 2nd String and it's chords C and G7
- The 2nd version review notes of the 2nd and 3rd Strings and it's chords G and D7 (Which is one of the new Chord Changes in the chapter)

Old English Song

- There are 2 versions of this song included also
- The 1st version is melody only and builds 8th note playing skill.
- The 2nd version harmonizes this melody and introduces the use of "Altered Chords" that fit the melody. This begins with C Chord. You will "Mute" the E string when necessary.
- The next alteration is pressing 3rd fret D instead of G when playing the G chord.

Small World

This song reinforces the Dotted Quarter followed by 8th Note There is a chart that shows the difference between Quarters and Dotted Quarters followed by 8th

- **Another opportunity to work on G to D7 and D7 to G**

Sweetly Sings the Donkey

- This is another "Harmonized Melody"
- 2 versions of the C Chord used in the harmonies
- Small world reviewed Dotted Quarter followed by 8th and Sweetly Sings reviews Dotted Half followed by Quarter

Cuckoo

- Arpeggio style accompaniment song -
- Strings 4, 3 and 2 are used for the G chord - this introduces 4th String D
- E and F (4th String) are also introduced

First Songs "5 Note Section"

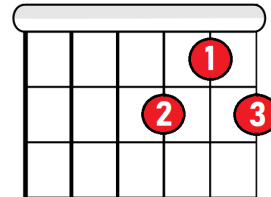
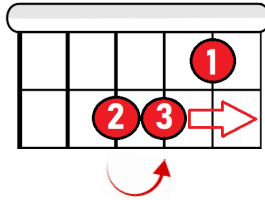
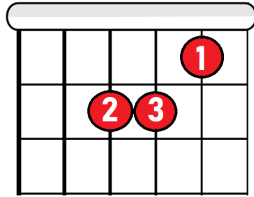
Am Chord



Am Chord
to
D7 Chord



D7 Chord



Oats Peas and Beans

Chord progression: G, Am, D7

Notes: B, C

Labels: G, Am, D7, *Simile...*

Chord progression: G, Am, D7, G

Notes: B, A

C Chord

Fretboard diagram: 2 0 1 0

Am Chord

Fretboard diagram: 2 3 1 0



Rain Rain

Chord progression: C, Am, C, Am, C, Am, C, Am

Note: *Simile* = "In a similar way"

G Chord



- Slide finger 3 to Fret 2
- Add Finger 1 on C
- Add Finger 2 on A



D7 Chord

Joyful Joyful

All

G // D7 // G // G // D7 //

simile.....

Fine

G // G7 // C // G // D7 // G //

D.S. al Fine

D7 // G // D7 // G // D7 // G // D7 // G //

Count: 1 2 + 3 4

8th Notes

Count: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4



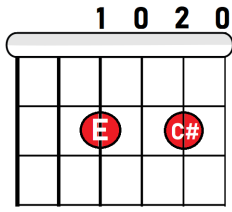
D.S. al Fine
 When D. S. al Fine is written in the music you go back to this symbol (*segno*) and play to the *fine*.

Chord Arpeggios

.... V.... V V

2 0 1 0 2 3 1 0 0 2 1 3 0 0 0 3

C Am D7 G



A7 Chord



Jingle Bells 2

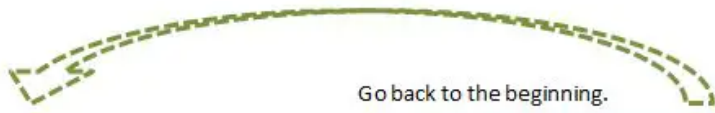
All

G G G G C C G

B B D G A B C C G

1. **A7** **D7** 2. **D7** **G**

A D D C A G



1. 2.

On the 2nd time through, skip to the 2nd ending.

Dreydle Dreydle (in C)



All

C G7 G7 C

G E G G F E D F D G C

Dreydle Dreydle (in G)



G D7 D7 G

Simile...

Note: sets the pattern. keep alternating until there is a new marking



2 Versions of the same song - practice the Melody Only part and then add the harmonies to it

Old English Song (Melody Only)

All

C D G G F E D

C D E F G

Old English Song (Harmonized)

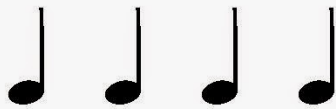
be careful to control the strum there are 2 versions of the C chord

It's a Small World will use "Dotted Quarter Notes"

4 Even Cookies



Understanding Dotted Quarter Notes:



1 2 3 4

Divide the 2nd Cookie



Becomes



1 2 + 3 4

It's a Small World

G **D7** **D7** **G**

Simile...

G **C** **G** **D7** **D7** **G**

Sweetly Sings the Donkey



All

2 0 1 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 3

0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0

Cuckoo (Accompaniment)



Notes of the 4th String

Follow the Note Charts

All

D D E F D

2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 **D** 0 **D**

E E F G E

0 **D** 0 **D** 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1

First Songs For Band - "Intermediate Chapter"

This next chapter will complete the C Chord and introduce the C Scale.

New Rhythms are introduced including Syncopation, further use of 8th Notes plus 1st and 2nd Endings and D.S. al Fine

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Included in the "Piano Book" Intermediate chapter

Brahm's Lullaby

- Uses Notes of the 4th String D, E and F
- This and Silent Night focus on smooth and connected phrasing. (Legato)
- These 2 songs clearly require more attention to "Musicality" - you are encouraged to listen carefully to the tone quality and the musical phrasing of your playing. (Self Assessment)
- Uses the 3/4 Time signature (1st used in the song Cuckoo)

Silent Night

- Continues the focus on musical phrasing (Legato)
- The last 2 measures completes the C Chord and uses Melodic Note C
- Another Song in the 3/4 Time Signature
- Uses Dotted Quarter followed by 8th note (Introduced in "Small World")

C Scale

- The C Scale should be played as written (Descending) and in opposite direction (Ascending)

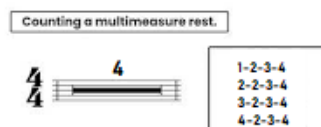
Joy to the World

- Returns to 4/4 Time
- This song puts the C Scale to use (This melody is based on the C Scale - either a complete scale or portions of it)
- Uses dotted Quarter followed by 8th Note
- Reviews "Tied Notes"
- Play Adagio, Moderato, Allegro

Amazing Grace

- 3/4 Time Signature
- Uses the Complete C Chord
- Introduces the Complete Em Chord
- Uses Tied Notes
- in bar 10, there is a dotted Quarter Note followed by 3 8th notes

Multi Measure Rest is used in Holiday March



This Little Light of Mine

- A new Strumming pattern is introduced (Uses 8th notes and Down / Up Strokes)
- There is a chord change in the middle of the strumming pattern (This is a new technique and you will need to move to the new chord on time) G to G7 and G to C
- The Tied Notes in this song connect an 8th note to a Quarter - this is a "Syncopated" feel. After learning the song, try using a "Swing" style for both the melody and the Chord Strumming

Camptown Races

- This song uses another 8th Note Strumming pattern
- Play this Adagio - Moderato - Allegro

On Parade

- This is a part in a "Full Band" arrangement. The Guitar part is written in "Accompaniment Style" meaning it does not play the melody but rather plays the chords in Rhythmic Style.
- The Strumming pattern is not always the same - compare bar 1 and bar 3 to see the difference
- The bottom of the page has chords used in "We Will Rock You"

We Will Rock You

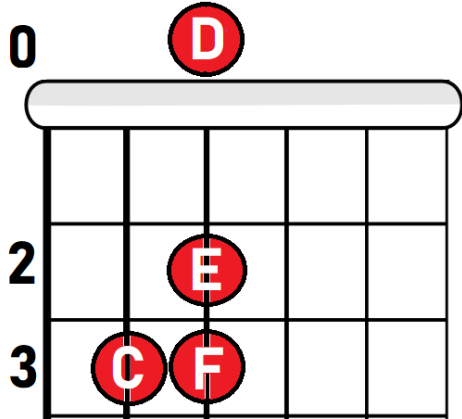
- New Chord D is Introduced
- Em to Em7 and Am to Am7 are also used
- Melody Note F# is used until now, (It has been played as part of the D7 Chord)

Holiday March

- Another part in a "Full Band" arrangement - the Guitar part does not begin playing until the b. 3
- Multi Measure Rests are used (2 Bars and 8 Bars)
- This song uses a common Chord Progression (G - Em - Am - D7 - G)
- Line 3 and line 5 uses a chord change from D to D7

The last page in the book is a Chord Review Page

"Brahm's Lullaby" uses notes from Low Note C on the 5th String, 3rd fret - the new notes of the 4th string and the notes we have already studies from the 3rd and 2nd strings. The 4 New notes are on the chart below:



*Time Signature Change to
3 beats per measure*

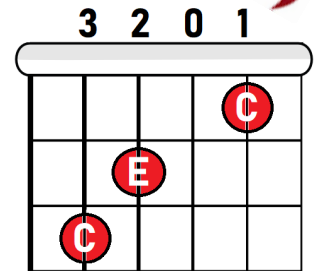


Lullaby and Silent Night are played LEGATO (smoothly connected).
Do all you can to move from note to note with no gap in sound
Often this means keeping pressure on the current note while you set up to play the next note.



Introducing the complete C Chord

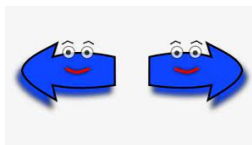
- Use finger 3 on the New C Note (String 5)
- Be sure to curve fingers properly



C Scale



Play this scale forward



and backward

There was a C Scale on pg. 21 - this one is in a traditional format and should be played Descending and Ascending

This Song puts the C Scale to use - the 1st 8 notes form the descending C Scale

(Limited note identification given)

Joy to the World

Play Adagio then Moderato and Allegro

All

C C G

C E C G

D C C A F

G G7 D7 C Em 0 0 0
(Complete Chord)

Amazing Grace

G G7 C G

Em G D7 G G7

C G Em D7 G

8th Note Strumming Styles

When playing up strokes, strum 3 strings or less (not all six)

This Little Light of Mine

All **G** **G7** **G**

Simile...

Detailed description: This staff shows the first four measures of the piece. The first measure has a G chord above it. The second measure has a 'V' above it. The third and fourth measures have 'V' above them. The fifth measure has 'Simile...' written above it. The sixth measure has a G7 chord above it. The seventh measure has a G chord above it. The eighth measure is empty. The notation includes a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a blue 'All' box on the left.

C **G**

Detailed description: This staff shows the next four measures. The first measure has a C chord above it. The second measure has a G chord above it. The third and fourth measures are empty. The fifth measure has a G chord above it. The sixth measure is empty. The notation includes a treble clef and a blue 'All' box on the left.

G **Em**

Detailed description: This staff shows the next four measures. The first measure has a G chord above it. The second measure has an Em chord above it. The third and fourth measures are empty. The fifth measure has a G chord above it. The sixth measure is empty. The notation includes a treble clef and a blue 'All' box on the left.

G **D7** **G** **C** **G**

Detailed description: This staff shows the final four measures. The first measure has a G chord above it. The second measure has a D7 chord above it. The third measure has a G chord above it. The fourth measure has a C chord above it. The fifth measure has a G chord above it. The sixth measure is empty. The notation includes a treble clef and a blue 'All' box on the left.

Try playing this using "Swing Style"

"Straight Eighths"
the way it's written

Detailed description: A short musical notation showing a sequence of eighth notes on a treble clef staff.

"Swing Eighths"
the way it's played

Detailed description: A short musical notation showing eighth notes with triplet markings (3) on a treble clef staff, indicating a swing feel.



Camptown Races

All **G** **D7** **G** **D7** **G**

Simile...

Detailed description: This staff shows the first five measures of the piece. The first measure has a G chord above it. The second measure has a D7 chord above it. The third measure has a G chord above it. The fourth measure has a D7 chord above it. The fifth measure has a G chord above it. The notation includes a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a blue 'All' box on the left.

(Play Adagio - Moderato - Allegro)

On Parade

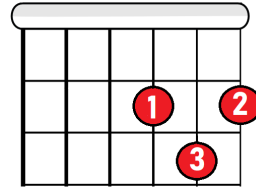
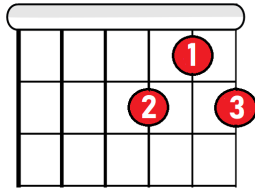
The musical score consists of five staves of music in treble clef, 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and contains the following chords: G, G, D7. The second staff starts with a *Simile...* marking and contains D7, D7, G. The third staff contains G, G, C. The fourth staff contains C, G, D7, G. The fifth staff contains C, G, D7, G. Fingerings are indicated by 'V' above notes and numbers in red circles on chord diagrams.

New Chords Em7 - Am7

The diagram illustrates the transition from basic chords to seventh chords. On the left, the Em chord is shown with a fretboard diagram (0 0 0) and fingerings 2 and 3 on the second string. A red arrow points to the second string with the text "(Remove finger 3)". This becomes the Em7 chord, shown with a fretboard diagram (0 0 0 0) and fingerings 2 and 3 on the second string. On the right, the Am chord is shown with a fretboard diagram (0 2 3 1 0) and fingerings 2, 3, and 1. A red arrow points to the second string with the text "(Remove finger 3)". This becomes the Am7 chord, shown with a fretboard diagram (0 2 0 1 0) and fingerings 2 and 1.

All

D7 Chord

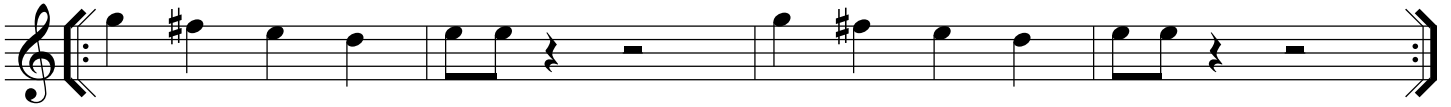


D Chord

We Will Rock You

G D C G Em Em

G D C G Em Em



Follow the Melody Rhythm for Strumming

Em Em7 Em Em7 Em

Am Am7

Em7 Em Em7 Em

Em7 Em

Am Am7



G D C G Em Em

G D C G Em Em



Am Am7 Em Em

Am Am7 Em Em



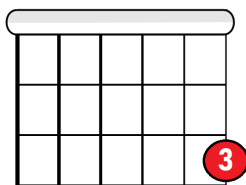
G D C G Em Em

G D C G Em Em

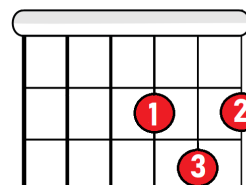


To Change fro G to D Chords:

G Chord



- Move finger 3 to String 2
- Add Finger 1 on A
- Add finger 2 on F#



D7 Chord

All

Strumming: follow the Rhythm of the Melody

Note: on line 3, the Chords begin with D and change to D7

Holiday March

The musical score for 'Holiday March' consists of eight staves of music in treble clef. The notes are as follows:

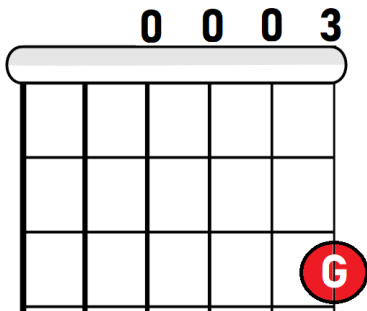
- Staff 1: A whole note chord G, followed by quarter notes G4, B4, D5, G4, A4, B4, D5, G4.
- Staff 2: Quarter notes G4, B4, D5, G4, A4, B4, D5, G4.
- Staff 3: Quarter notes G4, B4, D5, G4, A4, B4, D5, G4.
- Staff 4: Quarter notes G4, B4, D5, G4, A4, B4, D5, G4.
- Staff 5: A whole note chord G, followed by quarter notes G4, B4, D5, G4, A4, B4, D5, G4.
- Staff 6: A whole note chord G, followed by quarter notes G4, B4, D5, G4, A4, B4, D5, G4.
- Staff 7: A whole note chord G, followed by quarter notes G4, B4, D5, G4, A4, B4, D5, G4.
- Staff 8: A whole note chord G, followed by quarter notes G4, B4, D5, G4, A4, B4, D5, G4.

Chords are indicated above the notes: G, Em, Am, D7, G, G, Em, Am, D7, G, D, D7, G, C, G, Em, G, Em, Am, D7, G.

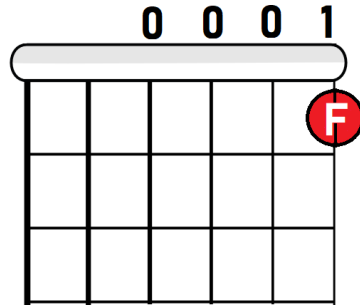
Strumming patterns are indicated by numbers above the notes: '2' above the first note of Staff 1, and '8' above the first note of Staff 5. A '2' is also placed above the second measure of Staff 7.

Congratulations on completing the
FIRST SONGS FOR BAND
LESSON SERIES

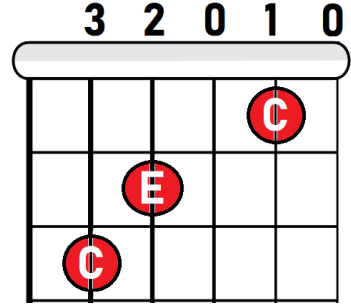
Chord Review



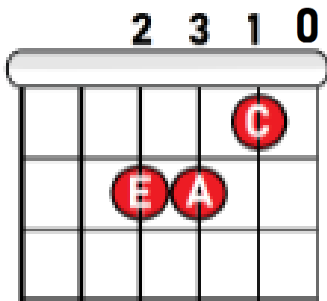
G Chord



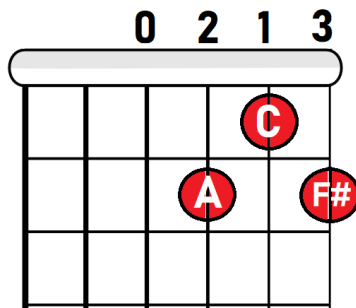
G7 Chord



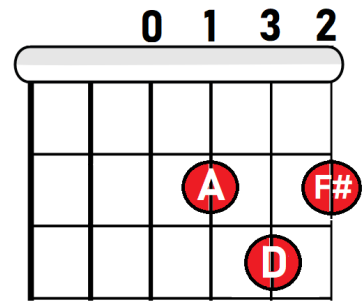
C Chord



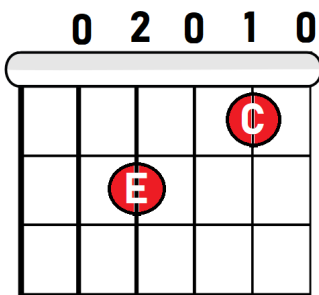
Am Chord



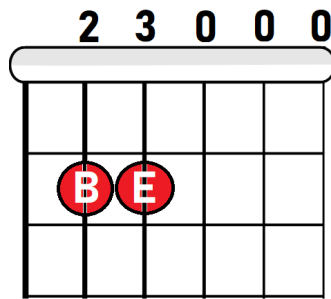
D7 Chord



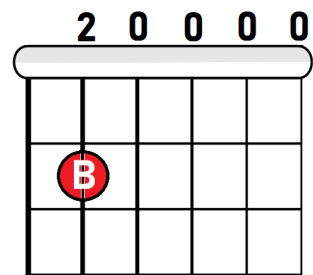
D Chord



Am7 Chord



Em Chord



Em7 Chord