

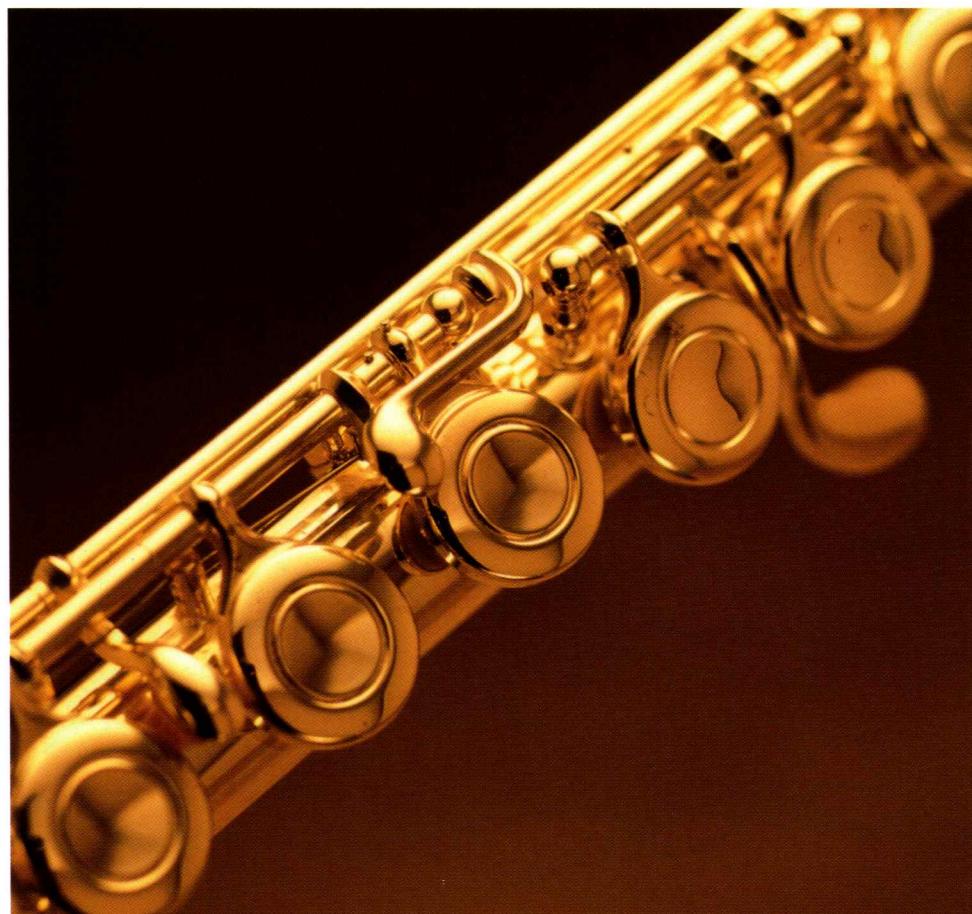


Online Resources Included



ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS[®]

FOR BAND

**COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD**

**TIM LAUTZENHEISER
JOHN HIGGINS
CHARLES MENGHINI
PAUL LAVENDER
TOM C. RHODES
DON BIERSCHENK**

**HAL•LEONARD[®]**Fully compatible with
Essential Elements 2000

PRACTICE RECORD

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

FOR BAND

COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD

**TIM LAUTZENHEISER
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DON BIERSCHENK**

Band is... **M**aking 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.

HISTORY OF THE FLUTE

Student Activation Code

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HAL•LEONARD®
CORPORATION

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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 remove the head joint and shake any water out.
- Put a clean soft cloth on the end of your cleaning rod and swab out the head joint.
- Twist the middle and foot joints apart and draw the cleaning rod through each joint.
- 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.

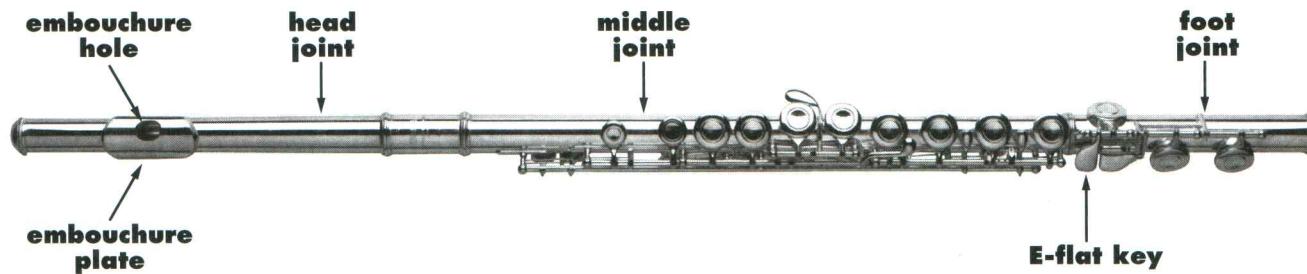
"too"

REST

"too"

REST

Getting It Together

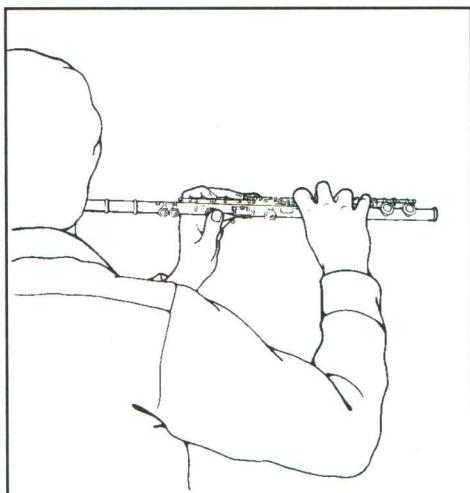


Step 1 Hold the head joint in your left hand and the middle joint in your right hand. Gently twist and insert the head joint into the middle joint. Make sure that the embouchure hole is directly in line with the middle joint's row of keys.

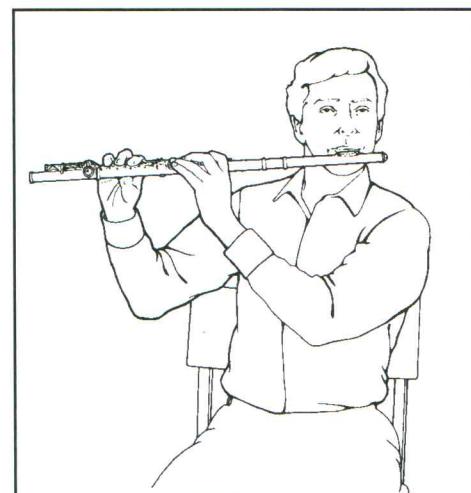
Step 2 Hold the assembled middle joint in your left hand and the foot joint in your right hand. Gently twist and insert the middle joint into the foot joint. The embouchure hole, keys of the middle joint and the long rod on the foot joint should all line up.

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.



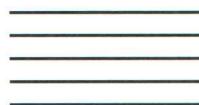
Step 5 Allow the embouchure plate to press lightly against your lower lip. Hold the flute as shown:



READING MUSIC

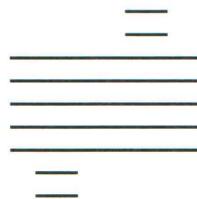
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

Music Staff



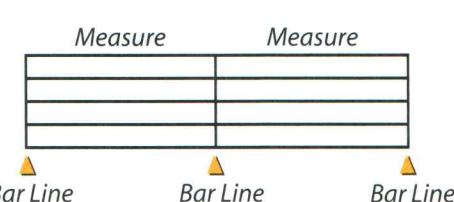
The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces where notes and rests are written.

Ledger Lines



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

Measures & Bar Lines



Bar lines divide the music staff into **measures**.

Notes In Review

Memorize the fingerings
for the notes you've learned:

Notes In Review: Fingerings for notes F, Eb, D, C, and Bb on a staff with corresponding rhythmic patterns.

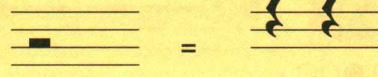
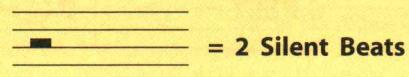
14. ROLLING ALONG

Go to the next line. ▶

Sheet music for 'Rolling Along' in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The first line ends with a repeat sign, and the second line ends with a double bar line.

Half Note

1 & 2 &

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

Clap

Sheet music for 'Rhythm Rap' in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The music consists of a series of eighth notes and rests. A repeat sign is at the end of the line, followed by a double bar line.

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 &

16. THE HALF COUNTS

Sheet music for 'The Half Counts' in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The music consists of a series of eighth notes and rests. Below the notes is a 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 &.

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

Sheet music for 'Hot Cross Buns' in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The music consists of a series of eighth notes and rests.

Breath Mark

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

18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

American Folk Song

Sheet music for 'Go Tell Aunt Rhodie' in 4/4 time with a treble clef. The music consists of a series of eighth notes and rests.

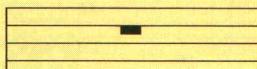
19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.

Eb F Eb D Eb D C Bb C D Eb D Eb

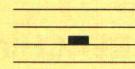
Whole Note

O → = 4 Beats

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Whole Rest= A Whole Measure
of Silent Beats

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Whole Resthangs from
a staff line.**Half Rest**sits on a
staff line.**20. RHYTHM RAP** Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

Clap

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

21. THE WHOLE THING

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

Duet

A composition with two different parts, played together.

22. SPLIT DECISION – Duet

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

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

**Key
Signature**The **Key Signature** tells us which notes to play with sharps (♯) or flats (b) throughout the music. Your Key Signature indicates the Key of B♭ – play all B's as B-flats, and E's as E-flats.**THEORY****23. MARCH STEPS**

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

▲ Play B♭'s and E♭'s

24. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS

Percussion Woodwinds Brass Percussion Woodwinds Brass Perc. Ww. Brass All

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

25. LIGHTLY ROW

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

26. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Draw in the bar lines before you play.

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

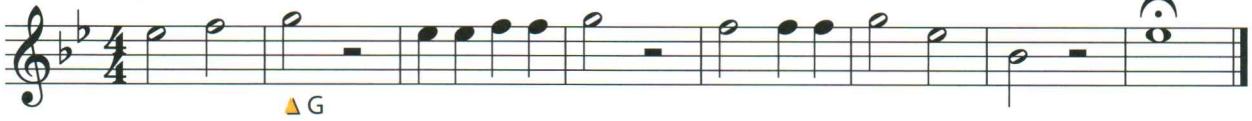
Fermata



Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER – New Note

Practice long tones on each new note.

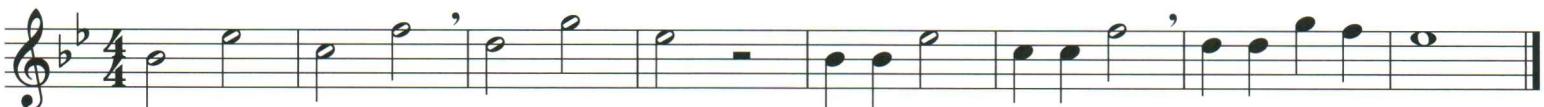


28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE

French Folk Song



29. REMIX



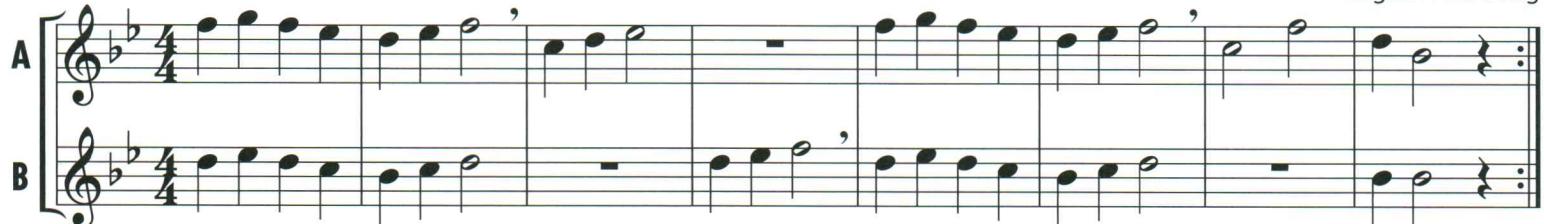
THEORY

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."

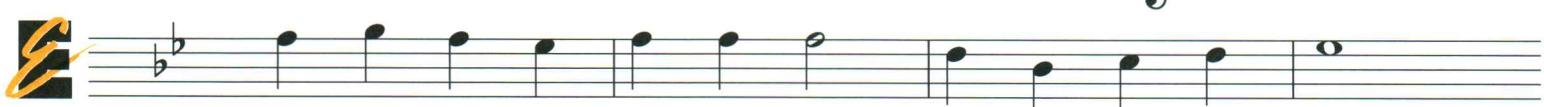
31. A MOZART MELODY

Adaptation



32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Draw these symbols where they belong and write in the note names before you play:



33. DEEP POCKETS – New Note



A

A

34. DOODLE ALL DAY

35. 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.

36. A-TISKET, A-TASKET

A musical staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The staff begins with a 'Pick-up note' (a sixteenth note) followed by a measure of four eighth notes. The measure ends with a vertical brace and a repeat sign, indicating a repeat of the previous measure. The lyrics '4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &' are written below the staff, corresponding to the notes. The staff concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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.

37. LOUD AND SOFT

38. JINGLE BELLS

Keep your fingers close to the keys, curved naturally.

J S Pierpont

A musical score for two staves. The top staff is in 4/4 time, treble clef, and key signature of one flat. It starts with a dynamic 'mf' and consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bottom staff is also in 4/4 time, treble clef, and key signature of one flat. It starts with a dynamic 'f' and consists of a similar series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Both staves end with a double bar line.

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

Traditional Hanukkah Song

The image shows two staves of musical notation for a traditional Hawaiian song. The top staff begins with a dynamic marking 'mf'. The bottom staff begins with a dynamic marking 'p'. Both staves feature a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with a dynamic marking 'f' at the end of the second staff.

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.

Clap

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

41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM

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

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.

45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL

Gioacchino Rossini

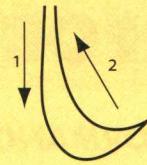
2 Time Signature



= 2 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.



46. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

47. TWO BY TWO

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

48. HIGH SCHOOL CADETS – March

Allegro

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49. HEY, HO! NOBODY'S HOME – New Note

G

Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder)

Decrescendo or **Diminuendo** (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS

Clap

51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

TONE BUILDER

RHYTHM ETUDE

RHYTHM RAP

Clap

Stomp!

CHORALE

Andante

53. AURA LEE – Duet or Band Arrangement

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton

Andante

A

B

A

B

54. FRÈRE JACQUES – Round

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

Moderato

①

②

French Folk Song

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN - Band Arrangement

Allegro

3 Measure number

mf

11

f

19

Arr. by John Higgins

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND - Section Feature

Allegro

mf

9

2nd time go on to meas. 13

f

p

13

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

Ludwig van Beethoven
Arr. by John Higgins

Moderato

mf

9

p

13

f

58. HARD ROCK BLUES - Encore

John Higgins

Allegro

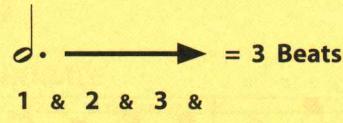
f

Tie

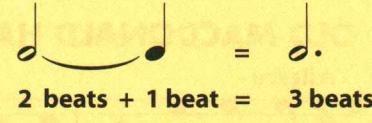
A curved line connecting notes of the same pitch. Play one note for the combined counts of the tied notes.

**59. FIT TO BE TIED**
60. ALOUETTE

French-Canadian Folk Song

Dotted Half Note

A dot adds half the value of the note.

**61. ALOUETTE – THE SEQUEL**

French-Canadian Folk Song

HISTORY

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

THEORY

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 A's become A-flats for the rest of the measure where they occur.

73. HOT MUFFINS – New Note**A_b**

Flat applies to all A's in measure.

74. COSSACK DANCE

Allegro

75. BASIC BLUES – New Note**A_b**

Flat applies to all A's in measure.

THEORY

New Key Signature

This Key Signature indicates the Key of E_b – 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

HISTORY

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

Andante

78. UP ON A HOUSETOPI

Allegro

Check Key Signature

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

B_b

81. WALTZ THEME (THE MERRY WIDOW WALTZ)

Moderato

Franz Lehár

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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

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

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

Theme

Variation 1

Variation 2

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

Moderato

Fine

Caribbean Folk Song

D.C. al Fine

Natural

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

92. RAZOR'S EDGE – New Note**93. THE MUSIC BOX**

Moderato

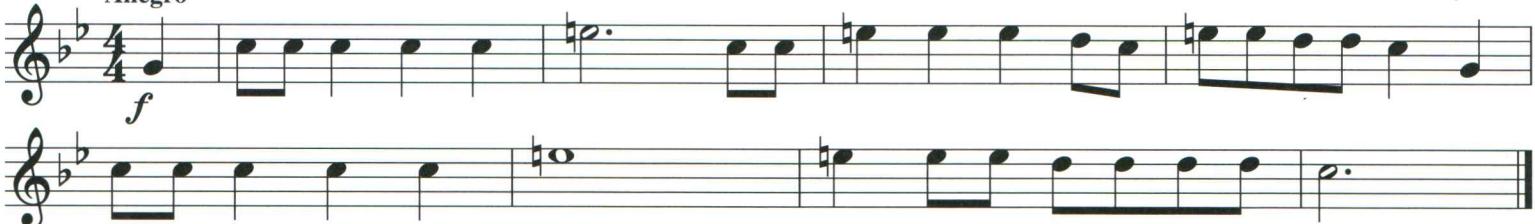


African-American spirituals originated in the 1700's, midway through the period of slavery in the United States. One of the largest categories of true American folk music, these primarily religious songs were sung and passed on for generations without being written down. The first collection of spirituals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

94. EZEKIEL SAW THE WHEEL

Allegro

African-American Spiritual

**Slur**

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

95. SMOOTH OPERATOR

▲ Slur 2 notes – tongue only the first.

96. GLIDING ALONG

▲ Slur 4 notes – tongue only the first.

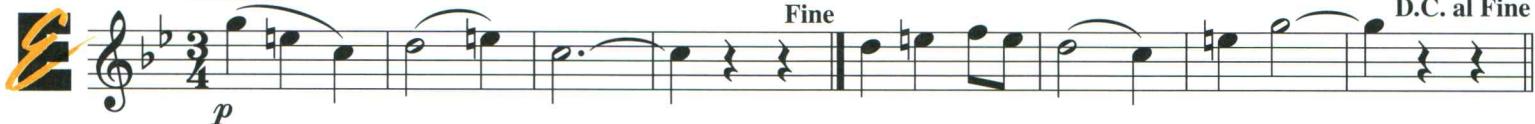
Ragtime is an American music style that was popular from the 1890's until the time of World War I. This early form of jazz brought fame to pianists like "Jelly Roll" Morton and Scott Joplin, who wrote "The Entertainer" and "Maple Leaf Rag." Surprisingly, the style was incorporated into some orchestral 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

Allegro

**98. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

Andante



99. TAKE THE LEAD - New Note

A
THEORY**Phrase**

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

100. THE COLD WIND

101. PHRASEOLOGY

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

THEORY**New Key Signature**

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

**Multiple Measure Rest**

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



102. SATIN LATIN

Allegro
HISTORY

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.

103. MINUET - Duet

Moderato

Johann Sebastian Bach

104. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

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?

E

105. NATURALLY

HISTORY

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

Allegro

E

E

$2/4$

f  $E\sharp$

mf

107. THE FLAT ZONE – New Note

Db

108. ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY

American Folk Song

Allegro

Allegro

f

HISTORY

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."

109. BOTTOM BASS BOOGIE – Duet

Allegro

Allegro

A

B

f

A

B

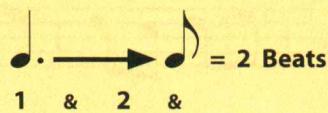
f

A

B

1. 2.

Dotted Quarter & Eighth Notes



A dot adds half the value of the quarter note.



A single eighth note has a flag on the stem.

110. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

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

111. THE DOT ALWAYS COUNTS

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

112. ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT

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

113. SEA CHANTY

Always use a full airstream.

Moderato

English Folk Song

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

114. SCARBOROUGH FAIR

Andante

English Folk Song

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

115. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

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

116. THE TURNAROUND

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

117. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - AULD LANG SYNE

Andante

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

Check Rhythm

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 **Antonin Dvorák** (1841–1904). He wrote it while visiting America in 1893, 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 4

5 Measure number

Antonin Dvorák

21

29 Slower 2

Piano Accompaniment

Largo

5

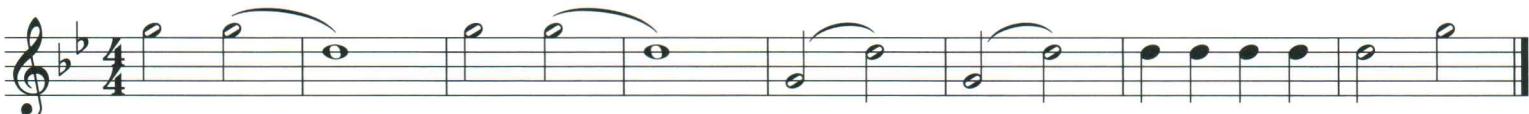
13

21

29 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

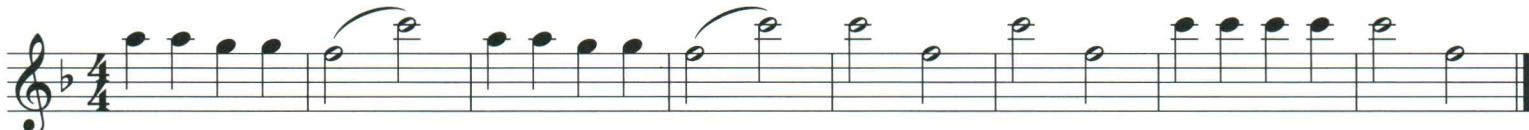


121. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 2 - New Note

C

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

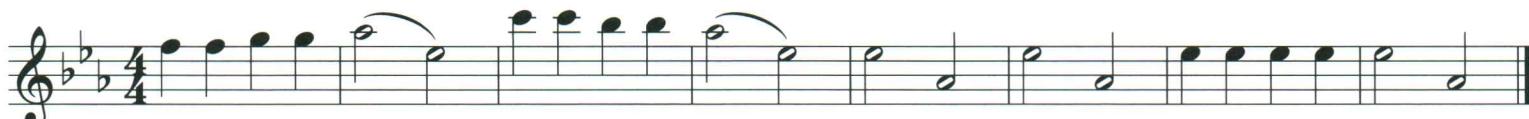
122. JUMPIN' FOR JOY



123. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 3



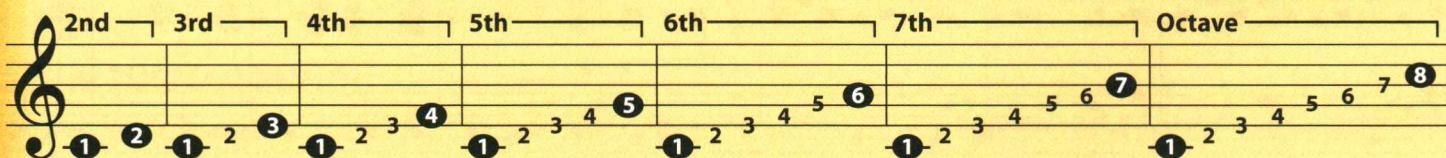
124. JUMPIN' JACKS



THEORY

Interval

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.



Intervals: 2nd

126. GRENADE GORILLA JUMP No. 4

127. THREE IS THE COUNT

128. GRENADE 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

Moderato

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

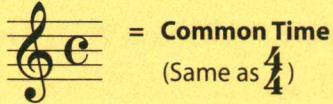
Moderato

Austrian Folk Song

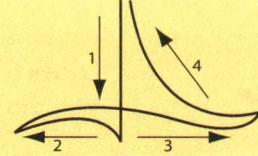
134. BOTANY BAY

Allegro

Australian Folk Song

THEORY**C Time Signature****Conducting**

Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.

**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 to © Breitkopf & Härtel, Wiesbaden - Leipzig



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

Allegro

James Black and Katherine Purvis

143. LOWLAND GORILLA WALK

144. SMOOTH SAILING

145. MORE GORILLA JUMPS

146. FULL COVERAGE

THEORY

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 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Octave

THEORY

Chord & Arpeggio

When two or more notes are played together, they form a **chord** or **harmony**. This B♭ chord is built from the 1st, 3rd and 5th steps of the B♭ scale. The 8th step is the same as the 1st, but it is an octave higher. 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?*

Chord 1 3 5 3 1

Arpeggio

Chord 8 5 3 5 8

Arpeggio

149. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO

Scale

Arpeggio

Scale

Arpeggio

HISTORY

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.

150. THEME FROM "SURPRISE SYMPHONY"

Franz Josef Haydn

Andante

p

f

p

mf

151. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THE STREETS OF LAREDO

American Folk Song

Write in the note names before you play.

E

mf

1.

2.

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

152. SCHOOL SPIRIT – Band Arrangement

March Style

W.T. Purdy
Arr. by John Higgins

5 Measure Number

13

21

29

f

mf

f

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic *f*. The second staff begins at measure 13. The third staff begins at measure 21. The fourth staff begins at measure 29 and ends with a dynamic *f*. Measure numbers 5, 13, 21, and 29 are indicated above the staves. Measure 5 is marked "Measure Number". Measure 29 ends with a repeat sign and two endings: 1. and 2.

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

Allegro

mf

f

mf

f

end Soli

5

13 7 21

29 8 37 7

45

p

mf

f

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic *mf*. The second staff begins at measure 13 and ends at measure 7. The third staff begins at measure 21. The fourth staff begins at measure 29 and ends at measure 8. The fifth staff begins at measure 37 and ends at measure 7. The sixth staff begins at measure 45 and ends with a dynamic *f*. Measure numbers 5, 13, 7, 21, 29, 8, 37, and 45 are indicated above the staves. Measure 5 is marked "Soli". Measure 29 ends with a repeat sign and two endings: 1. and 2.

E DAILY WARM-UPS

WORK-OUTS FOR TONE & TECHNIQUE

154. RANGE AND FLEXIBILITY BUILDER

155. TECHNIQUE TRAX

156. CHORALE

Johann Sebastian Bach

HISTORY

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.

157. HATIKVAH

Israeli National Anthem

Andante

Eighth Note & Eighth Rest

 = 1/2 beat of sound
 = 1/2 beat of silence



158. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

159. EIGHTH NOTE MARCH

160. MINUET

Moderato

Johann Sebastian Bach

161. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

162. EIGHTH NOTES OFF THE BEAT

163. EIGHTH NOTE SCRAMBLE

164. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Andante

 *p* *mf* < *f*

165. DANCING MELODY - New Note



HISTORY

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

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HISTORY

"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

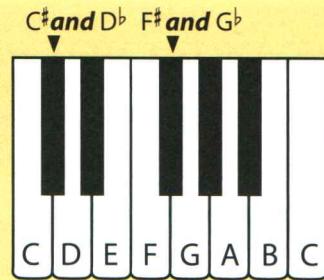
168. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - METER MANIA

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:

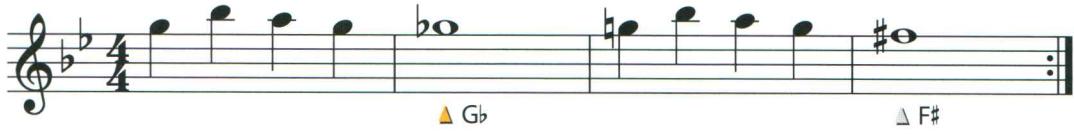


169. SNAKE CHARMER

G_b/F#



Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.



170. DARK SHADOWS

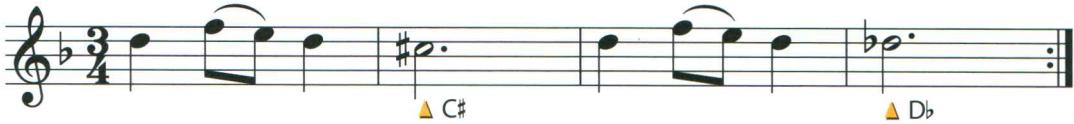


▲ *Pick-up note*

171. CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.

D♭/C♯



172. MARCH SLAV

Largo



Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky



173. NOTES IN DISGUISE



Chromatic Notes

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'



HISTORY

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

Allegro

176. SILVER MOON BOAT

Chinese Folk Song

Largo

Fine

D.C. al Fine

HISTORY

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.

177. THEME FROM SYMPHONY NO. 7 – Duet

Ludwig van Beethoven

Allegro (moderately fast)

1. 2.

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. CAPRICCIO ITALIEN

Always check the key signature.

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky

Allegro

179. AMERICAN PATROL

F.W. Meacham

Allegro

180. WAYFARING STRANGER

African-American Spiritual

Andante

181. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SCALE COUNTING CONQUEST

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

182. AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL - Band Arrangement

Samuel A. Ward
Arr. by John Higgins

Maestoso 2

7 Andante 3

183. LA CUCARACHA - Band Arrangement

Latin Rock

Latin American Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins

Latin Rock

PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

184. THEME FROM 1812 OVERTURE – Band Arrangement

Allegro

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky
Arr. by John Higgins

10

18

26

34

42

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 Higgins

Allegro

Flute

Piano

3

f

mf

13

p

1.

mf

2.

f

1.

mf

2.

f

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

Andante

African-American Spiritual

186. SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT - Duet

Andante

African-American Spiritual

Fine

D.C. al Fine

187. LA BAMBA - Duet

Allegro

Mexican Folk Song

187. LA BAMBA - Duet

Allegro

Mexican Folk Song

Fine

D.C. al Fine

RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

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.

RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

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

1.

2.

3.

4.

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

1.

2.

3.

4.



RHYTHM STUDIES

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32

33 34 35 36



RHYTHM STUDIES

37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |

$\frac{4}{4}$

41 | 42 | 43 | 44 |

$\frac{4}{4}$

45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |

$\frac{4}{4}$

49 | 50 | 51 | 52 |

$\frac{4}{4}$

53 | 54 | 55 | 56 |

$\frac{4}{4}$

57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |

$\frac{3}{4}$

61 | 62 | 63 | 64 |

$\frac{3}{4}$

65 | 66 | 67 | 68 |

$\frac{2}{4}$

69 | 70 | 71 | 72 |

$\frac{2}{4}$

CREATING MUSIC

THEORY

Composition

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

Ludwig van Beethoven

1. Question 2. Answer 3. Question 4. Answer

2. Q. AND A.

Write your own “answer” phrases in this melody.

1. Question 2. Answer

3. Question 4. Answer

3. PHRASE BUILDERS

Write 4 different phrases using the rhythms below each staff.

A

C

B

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.

1. Question 2. Answer

3. Question 4. Answer

THEORY

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).

5. INSTANT MELODY

A

B

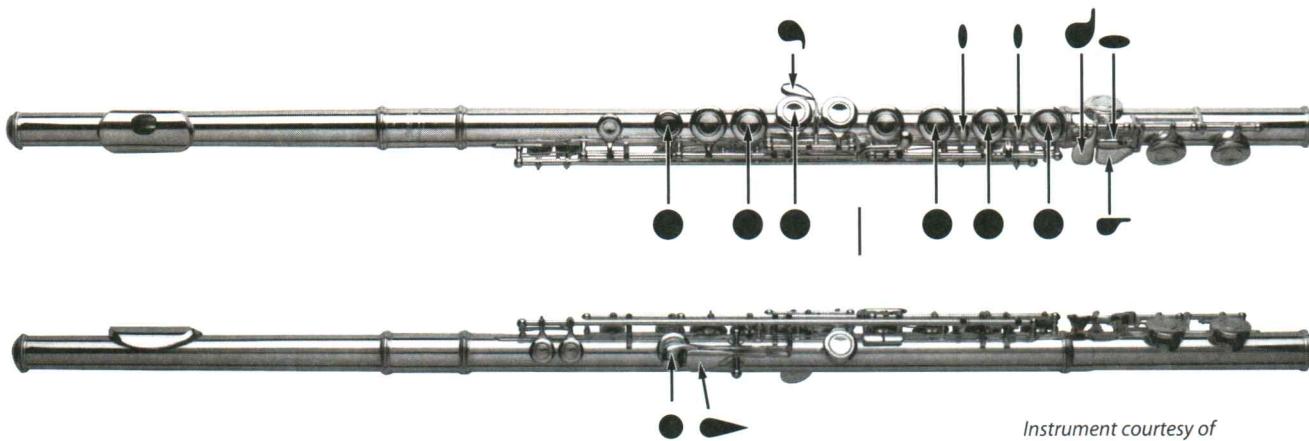
You can mark your progress through the book on this page. Fill in the stars as instructed by your band director.



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
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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

FINGERING CHART

FLUTE



*Instrument courtesy of
Yamaha Corporation of America,
Band and Orchestral Division*

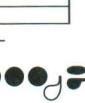
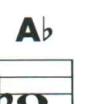
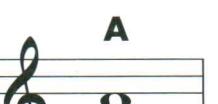
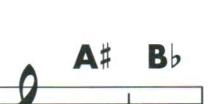
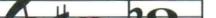
- = Open
- = Pressed down

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

Instrument Care Reminders

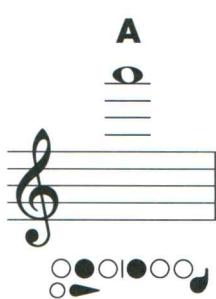
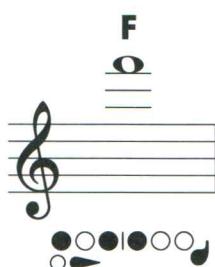
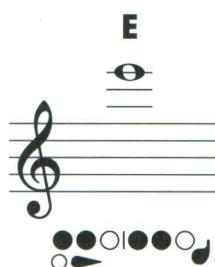
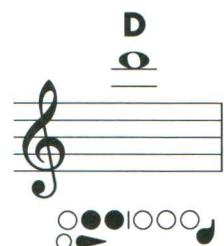
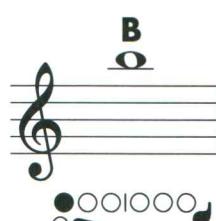
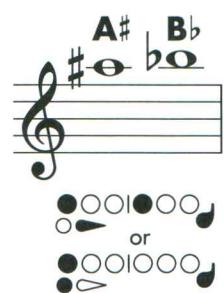
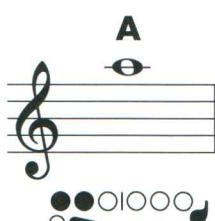
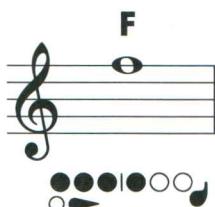
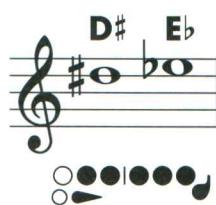
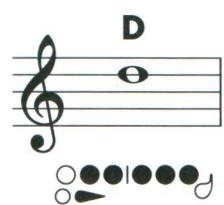
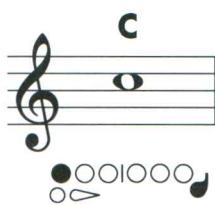
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:

- Carefully remove the head joint.
- Put a clean soft cloth on the end of your cleaning rod and swab out the head joint.
- Twist the middle and foot joints apart and draw the cleaning rod through each joint.
- Carefully wipe the outside of each section to keep the finish clean.

C  	C♯ D♭  	D  	D♯ E♭  
E  	F  	F♯ G♭  	G  
G♯ A♭  	A  	A♯ B♭  	B  

FINGERING CHART

FLUTE




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