

This is to certify that

has successfully completed
the 3rd book of the

**TEXAS MUSIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
STUDENT AFFILIATE**

World of Music

Teacher

Date



World of Music

Book 3

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Texas Music Teachers Association

Austin, Texas

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TEACHERS AND PARENTS

This is the third of three workbooks to introduce primary age children to the study of music history. It has been designed for a third grade child. It may be used as home study, in private lessons, or in a class situation.

The purpose of the book is to support and broaden the child's musical experience at this early and important stage of musical development. While it will be helpful in their theoretical studies, its main objective is to start the child on a wonderful journey through music history, learning about great composers and the music they wrote.

Your assistance in helping your child read the material will make the text more meaningful. Students are encouraged to color the pictures as they study the information.

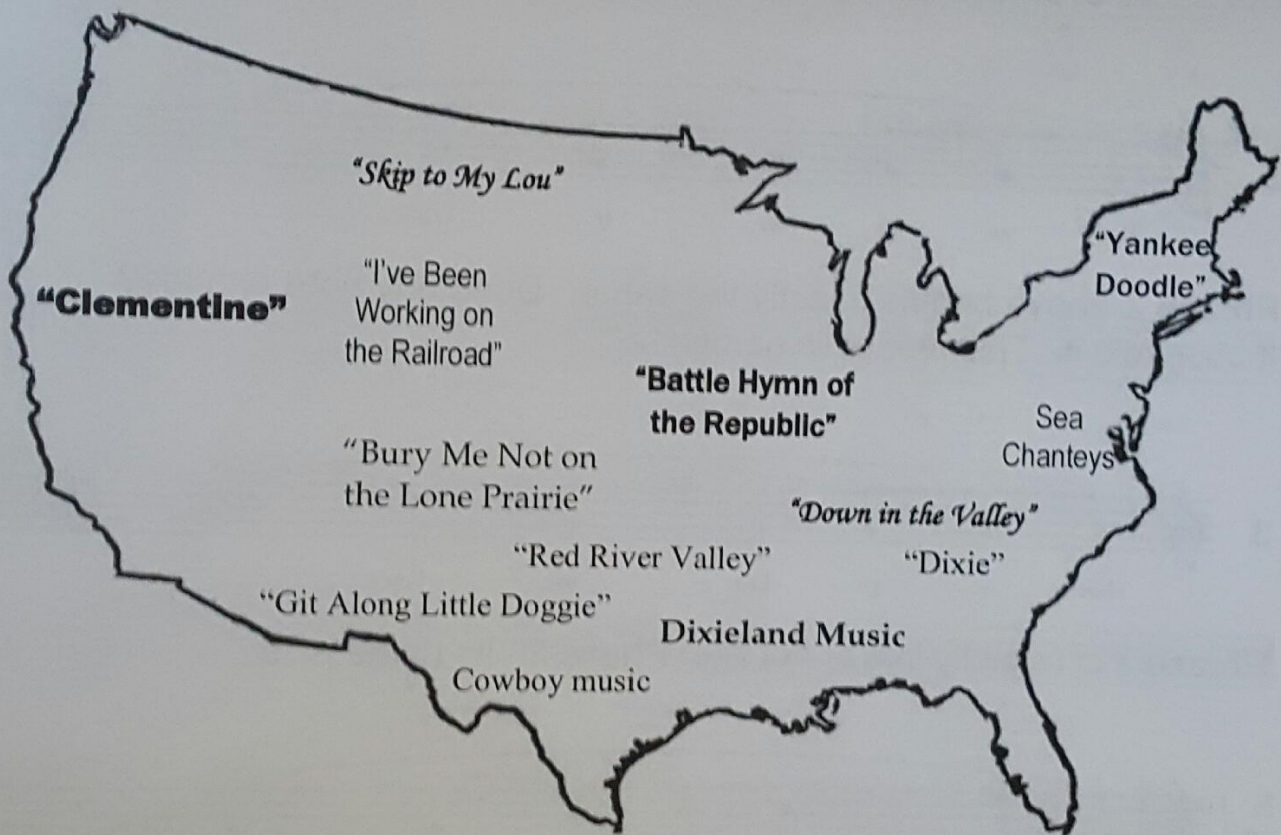
Recordings of folk songs and of any of the other music discussed in the text would be most helpful. Hearing the music and singing the songs is truly the most important thing for your child.

It is hoped these primary World of Music Books will aid your quest for a well-rounded education for your music students. Incorporating historical or stylistic materials into primary grade work is both fun and rewarding. --Carolyn Jones Campbell

FOLK SONGS

Folk songs are made up by unknown people all over the world. We sing many folk songs from other countries. We also have many from different sections of America.

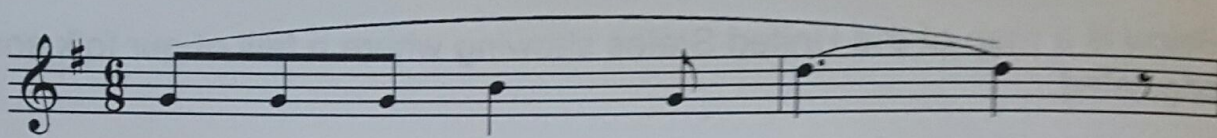
Below is a map of the United States showing where a few of our folk songs originated.



Can you think of any others to add to the map?

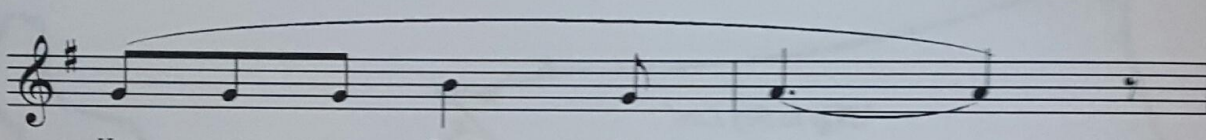
PHRASES

Phrases (frā-zez) are parts of complete melodies. "Looby Loo" is a folk song melody. Clap all four phrases, then sing as your teacher plays.

1 


Here we go Loo - by Loo, _____

The name of phrase 1 is "a". Compare the other phrases with this one.

2 

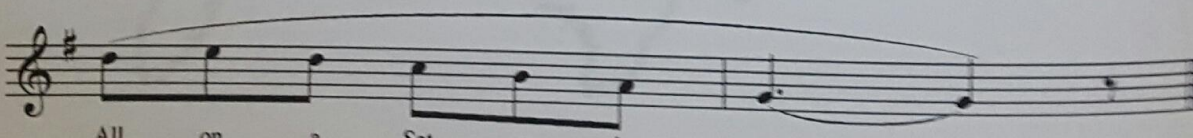
Here we go Loo - by Light, _____

Phrase 2 above begins exactly the same. Does any note change? _____
If so, circle it. This phrase is named "a'".

3 

Here we go Loo - - by Loo, _____

Phrase 3 is (exactly like or not like) Phrase 1. Its name is "a".

4 

All on a Sat - ur - day night, _____

Phrase 4 begins with a different pattern of notes than Phrase 1 and goes (up or down) with the last three notes. Its name is "b".

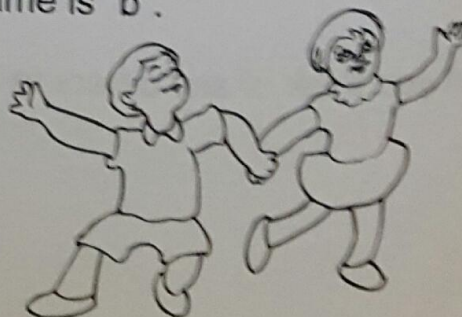
Outline of the phrases:

Phrase 1 = a

Phrase 2 = a' (a little different)

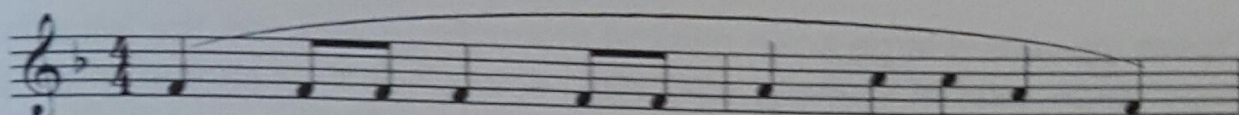
Phrase 3 = a (exactly like Phrase 1)

Phrase 4 = b (different from A)



"Ten Little Indians" is another folk song melody.

1

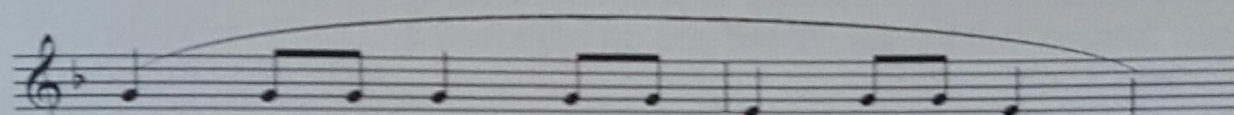


One lit - tle, two lit - tle, three lit - tle Ind - ians.

Detailed description: This block shows the first musical phrase of the song. It is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eight notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, and F4. The notes are connected by a slur. The lyrics are written below the staff, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across notes.

How many skips does phrase 1 (a) have? (4 or 6)

2

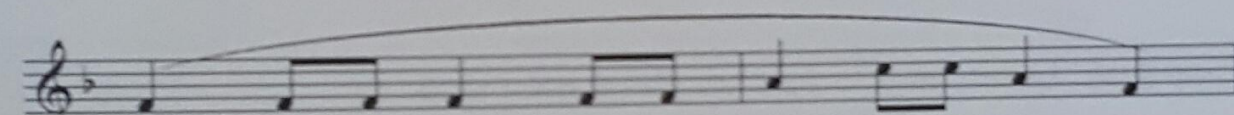


Four lit - tle, five lit - tle, six lit - tle Ind - ians.

Detailed description: This block shows the second musical phrase, which is a sequence of the first. It uses the same intervallic structure and rhythm as phrase 1 but starts on a higher pitch. The notes are: A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, and E4. The lyrics are written below the staff.

Phrase 2 (a') has the same intervals and rhythm, but different pitches. This is called a sequence.

3

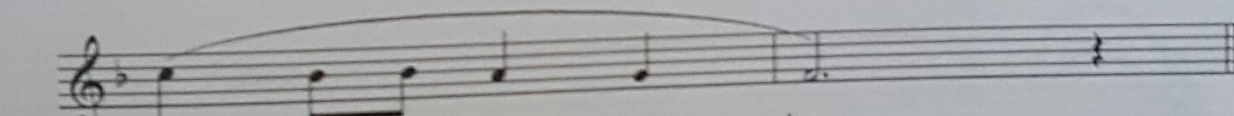


Seven lit - tle, eight lit - tle, nine lit - tle Ind - ians.

Detailed description: This block shows the third musical phrase, which is an exact copy of the first phrase. The notes are: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, and F4. The lyrics are written below the staff.

Phrase 3 (a) looks (sort of or exactly) like Phrase 1.

4



Ten - lit - tle Ind - ian boys.

Detailed description: This block shows the fourth musical phrase, which has a different pattern of notes and rhythms. The notes are: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, and F4. The lyrics are written below the staff.

Phrase 4 (b) begins on a different note, and instead of skipping down, it steps down to keynote F.

Outline of the phrases:

Phrase 1 = a

Phrase 2 = a' (same rhythm and intervals,
but on different pitches)

Phrase 3 = a (exactly like Phrase 1)

Phrase 4 = b (different pattern of notes and rhythms)



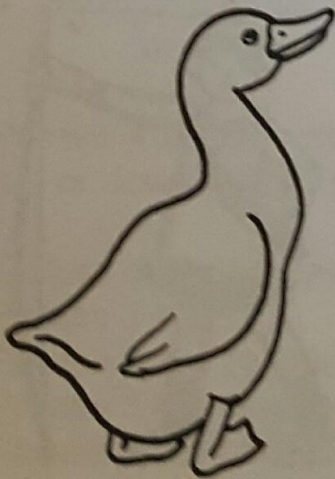
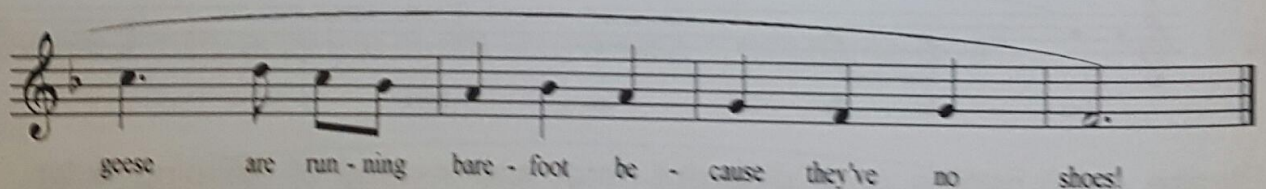
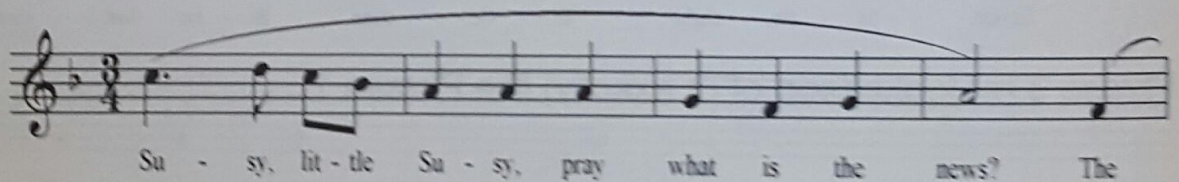
HANSEL AND GRETEL

Opera (öp-ra) is a large-scale musical production that uses the following: a large stage, sets of scenery, costumes, solo singers, a chorus of singers, dancers, a director of drama, a symphony orchestra, and a conductor. The conductor is in charge of the orchestra and the musical activity on stage.

Hansel and Gretel is an opera that you would like to go see and hear. It is a Grimm Brothers fairy tale, and you may already know the story. Perhaps your teacher will tell the story if you do not know it.

Engelbert Humperdinck (Eng-I-burt Hum-per-dink) lived in Germany in the **Romantic Era** (1800-1900). He wrote the music for *Hansel and Gretel*. Adelheid, his sister, prepared the text of the fairy tale for lyrics (words to the songs). This is called the **libretto** (lee-bret-toh). An opera is made of a libretto set to music.

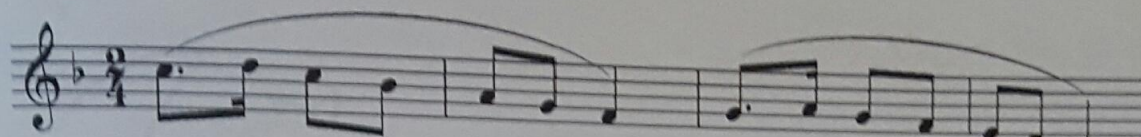
Clap first. Listen as your teacher plays, then sing.



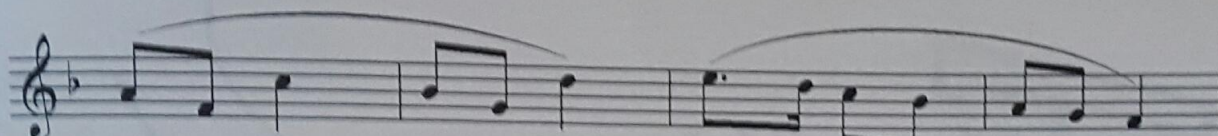
Could you make up a dance to the music?

Conduct your classmates as they sing.

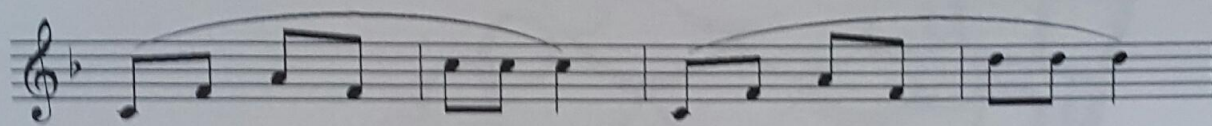
Gretel sings to her brother, Hansel:



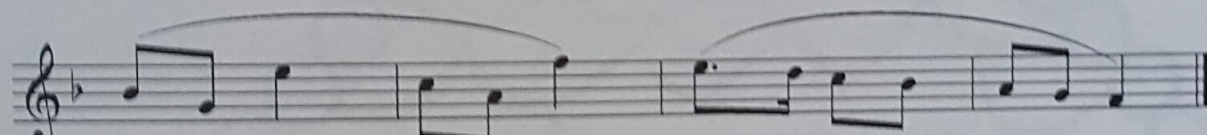
Bro - ther, come and dance with me; Both my hands I of - fer thee.



Right foot first, left foot then, round a - bout and back a - gain!



With your foot you tap, tap, tap; With your hand you clap, clap, clap;



Right foot first, left foot then, round a - bout and back a - gain!

Clap these pieces.

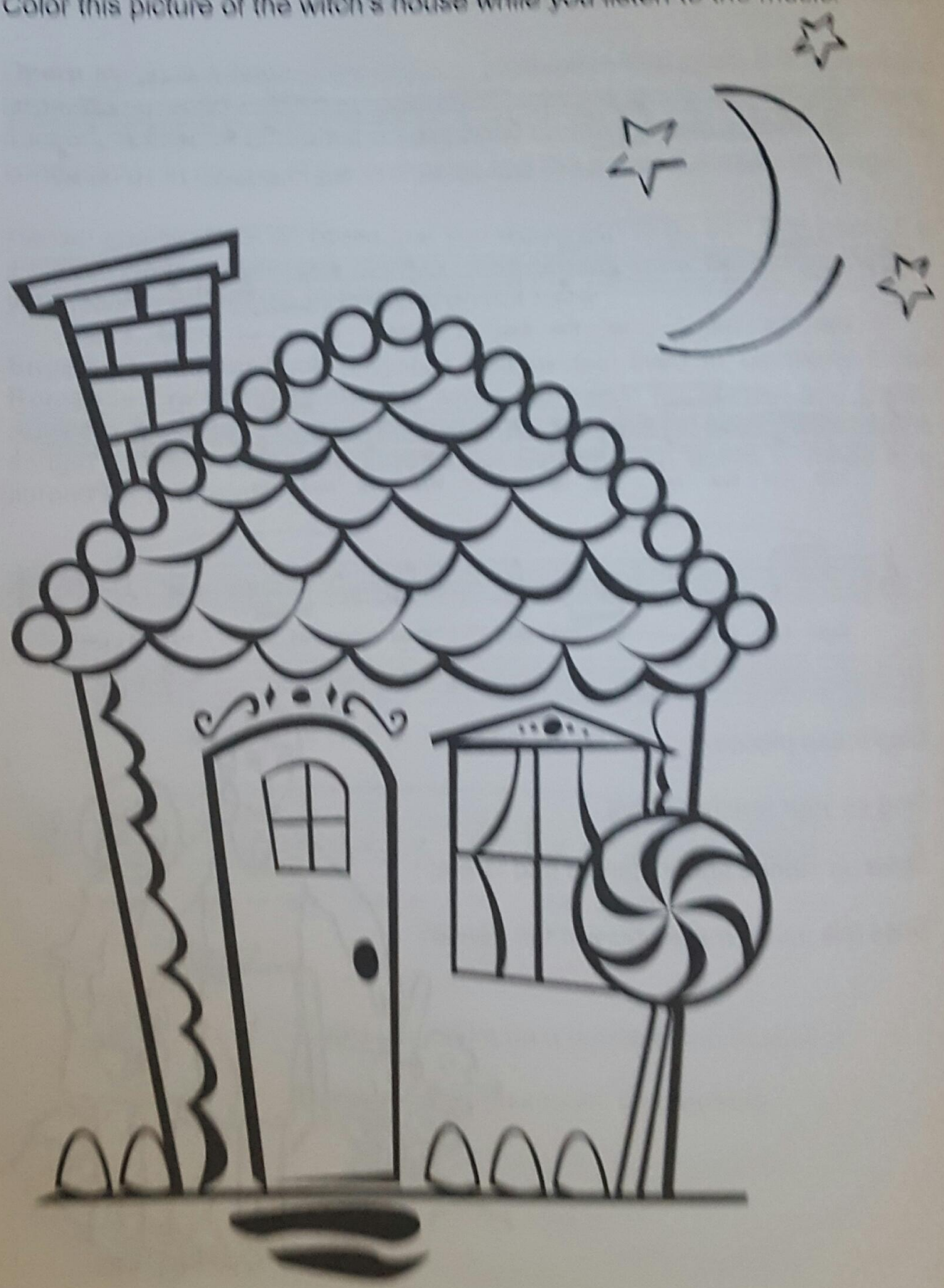
Sing as your teacher plays.

Make up stories about Hansel and Gretel.

Does this music make you want to dance?



Color this picture of the witch's house while you listen to the music.



MAJOR SCALE PATTERNS

This pattern of whole steps and half steps will build a major scale on any key on the piano:

Whole Whole Half Whole Whole Whole Half
W W H W W W H

Half steps always come between notes 3-4 and 7-8 in a major scale.

The triad that is built of notes 1, 3, 5 of a major or minor scale is called the **tonic triad** (ton-ik trī-ad).

C major scale:

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

W W H W W W H

G major scale:

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

W W H W W W H

F major scale:

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

W W H W W W H

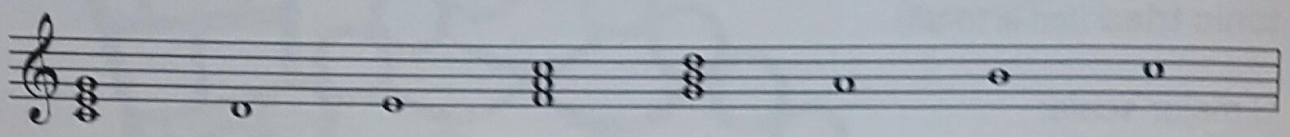
PRIMARY TRIADS

Major scales have eight notes.

The triads built on notes 1, 4, and 5 are very important. This is true in every major key. We label them with Roman Numerals.

C major:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

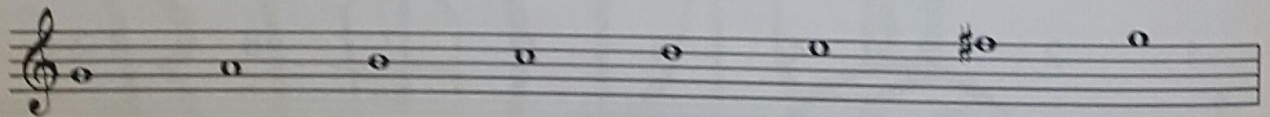


I IV V

The image shows a musical staff in treble clef with a C-clef. The notes of the C major scale are written as whole notes: C (middle C), D, E, F, G, A, B, and C. Above the staff, the numbers 1 through 8 are placed above each note. Below the staff, Roman numerals are placed below the notes: 'I' is below the first C, 'IV' is below the F, and 'V' is below the G. Triads are indicated by vertical lines connecting the notes: a vertical line connects the first C, D, and E; another vertical line connects the F, G, and A; and a third vertical line connects the G, A, and B.

Can you draw the I, IV, and V chords in G major and F major?

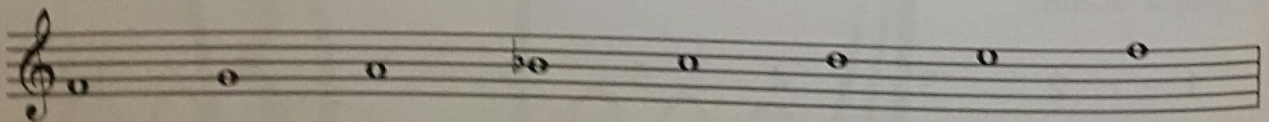
G major:



— — —

The image shows a musical staff in treble clef with a G-clef. The notes of the G major scale are written as whole notes: G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, and G. Below the staff, there are three horizontal lines for drawing chords: one under the G, one under the C, and one under the F#.

F major:



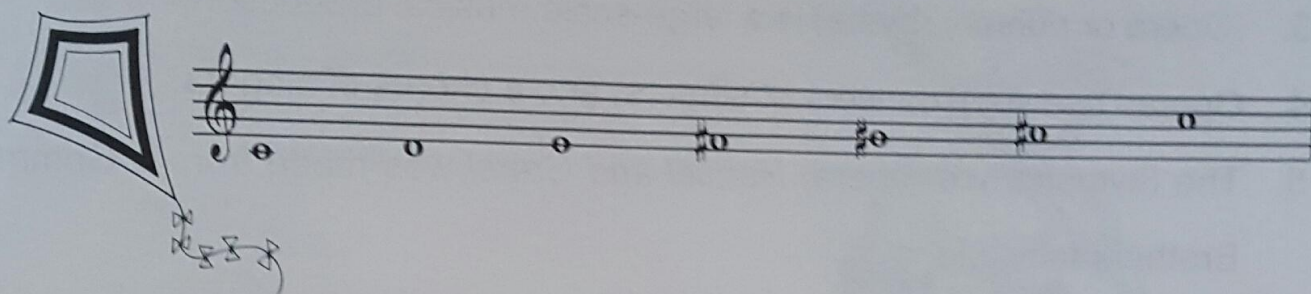
— — —

The image shows a musical staff in treble clef with an F-clef. The notes of the F major scale are written as whole notes: F, G, A, Bb, C, D, E, and F. Below the staff, there are three horizontal lines for drawing chords: one under the F, one under the C, and one under the Bb.

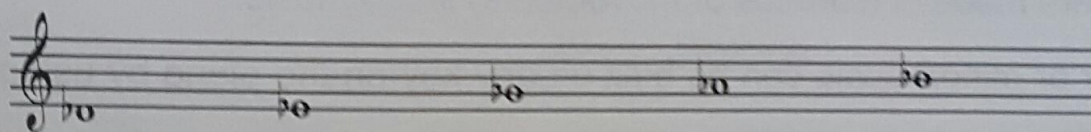
OTHER SCALES

Composers use many kinds of scales in their compositions. You will learn more of them as you grow up studying the piano.

There is a scale made only of whole steps. It has six different tones and is called the **whole tone scale**. Make up a piece using the whole tone scale. Perhaps you see a rocket taking off, a kite flying, or yourself drifting around in the clouds.

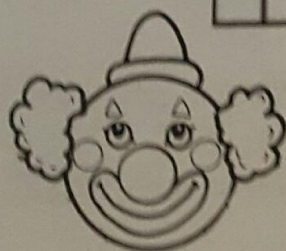
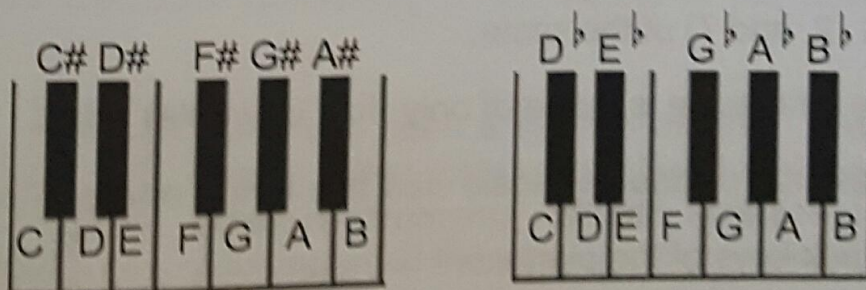


This five-tone scale below is the **pentatonic** (pen-ta-ton-ik) **scale**. Make up fun pieces using any group of the piano's five black keys, or make up bird sounds.



There is a scale built of only half steps. It uses every note and does not skip any. It is called a **chromatic** (krō-mat-ik) **scale**.

Use your second finger to play every note going up and down.



Make up a piece about a clown using five notes going up and down.

REVIEW ACTIVITY

1. The United States has had many (folk or rap) songs which were made up by unknown people. Two of these songs are "I've Been Working on the Railroad" and "Down in the Valley."
2. Phrases are parts of complete (harmonies or melodies).
3. (Opera or nursery rhyme) is a large-scale musical production.
4. Operas use solo (dancers or singers) and a chorus of singers.
5. The (symphony or opera) *Hansel and Gretel* was made from a Grimm Brothers fairy tale.
6. Engelbert Humperdinck wrote *Hansel and Gretel* in the (Baroque or Romantic) Era.
7. Operas are made of (librettos or movements) set to music.
8. A (major or minor) scale can be built on any key on the piano by using the pattern W W H W W W H.
9. The triad that is built of notes 1, 3, 5 of a major or minor scale is called the (tonic or dominant) triad.
10. The primary triads of any key are triads that are built on notes (1, 4, and 5 or 1, 2, and 7) of the scale.
11. The whole tone scale is made of only (half or whole) steps.
12. The (pentatonic or double) scale has five tones and can be found on the five black keys of the piano.
13. The chromatic scale is made of only (half or whole) steps.

PEER GYNT SUITE

Peer Gynt Suite is a popular piece composed by **Edvard Grieg** (Ed-ward Greeg). Grieg lived in Norway in the **Romantic Era** (1800-1900).

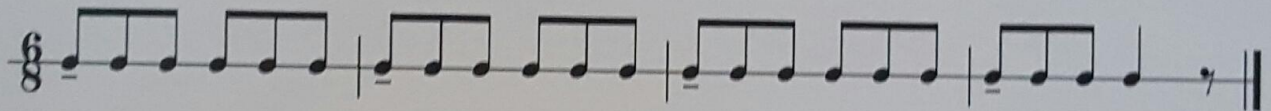
Peer is a foolish and bold young fellow. He set out from home in search of fame and fortune. The **Suite** (group of pieces) tells the story of his adventures. Grieg wrote the pieces for symphony orchestra and later for piano, as well.

Listen to recordings of these pieces played by an orchestra and then by piano.

"Morning"
"Ase's Death"
"Anitra's Dance"
"In the Hall of the Mountain King"
"Solveig's Song"



Grieg: Morning



Clap this at a medium speed.

Now listen to a recording of the music. Pretend you have been asleep and that you are gradually awakening to the sound of the music as the sun rises.



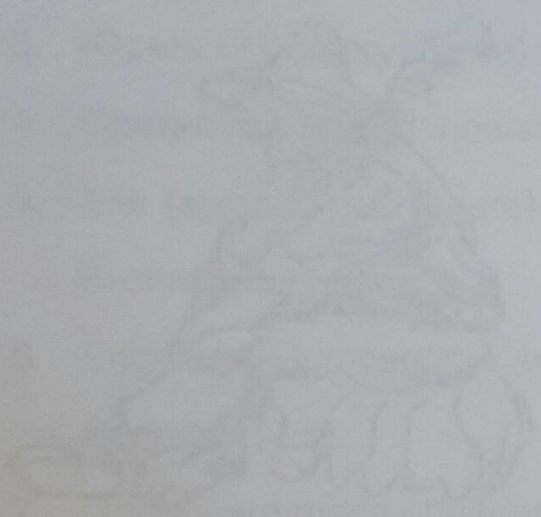
Have you seen a sunrise before? Did you hear the birds? What instrument played the birds' part? What other instruments played solos as the strings accompanied them?

Clap the rhythm again. Could you hear the sounds with the rhythm this time? The more times you listen to this piece, the more sounds and rhythms you will remember.

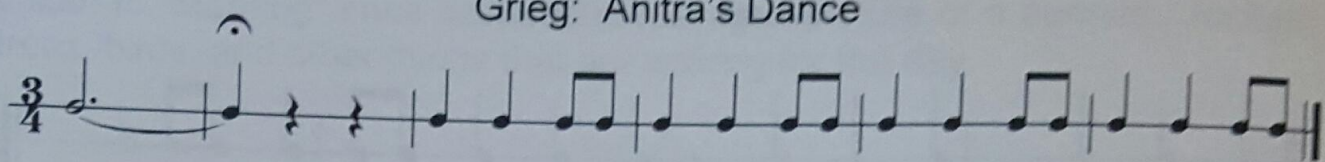
Listen to "Morning" once more as you draw a picture of a sunrise. Include trees, birds, and other things that are waking for the day.

Sunrise

Drawn by: _____



Grieg: Anitra's Dance



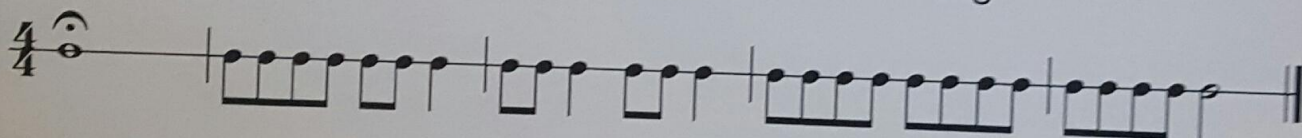
The Suite takes us to Arabia (ah-rā-bee-ah), where Peer visits a sheik's (shee-k's) palace. Anitra, the sheik's young daughter, dances for Peer. (A sheik is a leader of an Arab clan or family.)

Listen as the music plays. Shut your eyes, and sway to the rhythm as you see the young girl dance in your mind.

Clap the rhythm. Listen for a special sound with the rhythm.

Did you hear an instrument that sounds like one in a rhythm band? It was the triangle playing in the percussion section. If you have a triangle, play it as you listen again.

Grieg: In the Hall of the Mountain King



In your imagination, go into a dark cave with Peer. He has heard that bad trolls live there. Do you know what trolls are?

Listen to the bass playing the same pattern over and over again. That is called an **ostinato** (ah-ste-nah-toh). The same melody is also used over and over with small changes. Feel the rhythm getting faster as Peer's heart beats faster and faster as he runs on through the scary cave.

How does the music sound to you? Happy? Sad? Scary? Exciting? How do you think the adventure ended? Did Peer escape?



Listen to the music again. Play a rhythm instrument as you walk around the room. Keep up with the music – play faster and faster!

Are you tired from so many adventures with Peer? Listen quietly to “Solveig’s Lullaby.” It is a beautiful piece.

How does this music make you feel? Is the music fast or slow?

Draw a picture below of something that is beautiful to you.

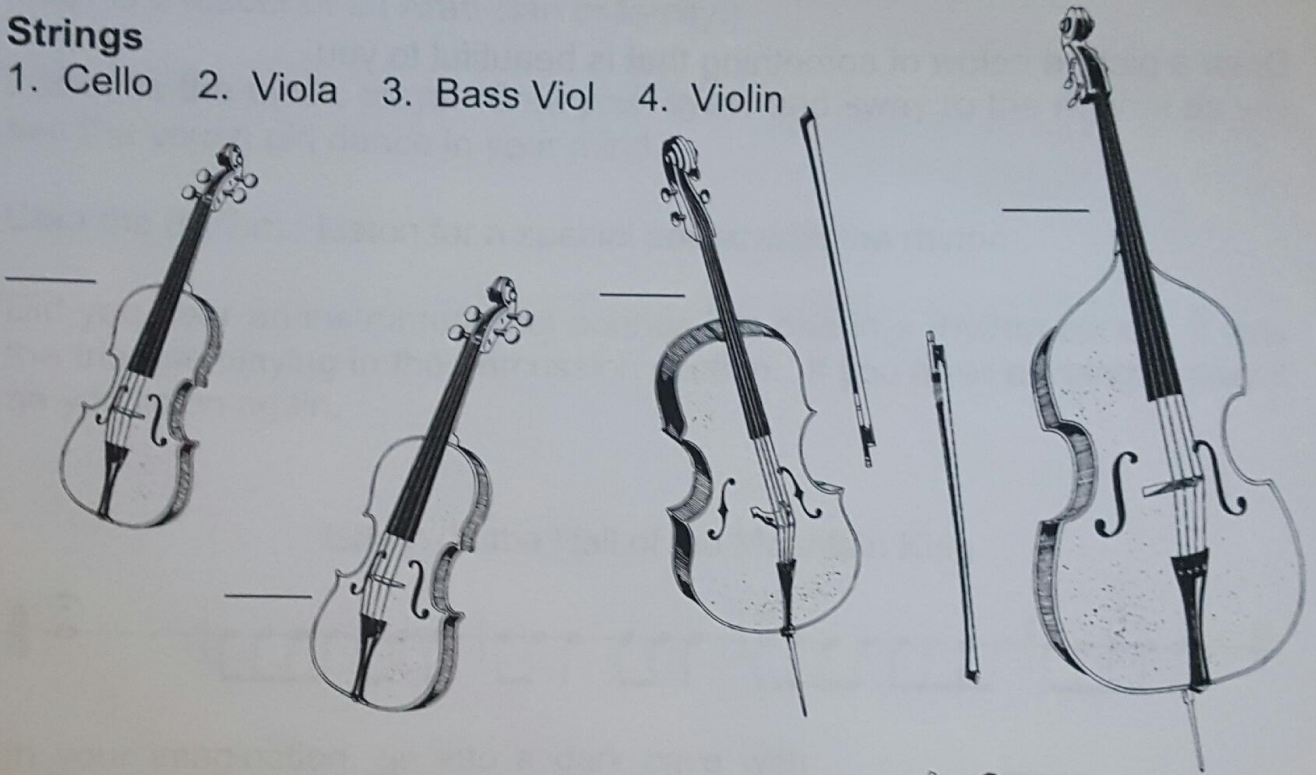
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

People play instruments in a **symphony orchestra** (sim-fō-nee or-kes-tra).

There are four groups of instruments in a symphony. They are strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. Label the instruments in each section.

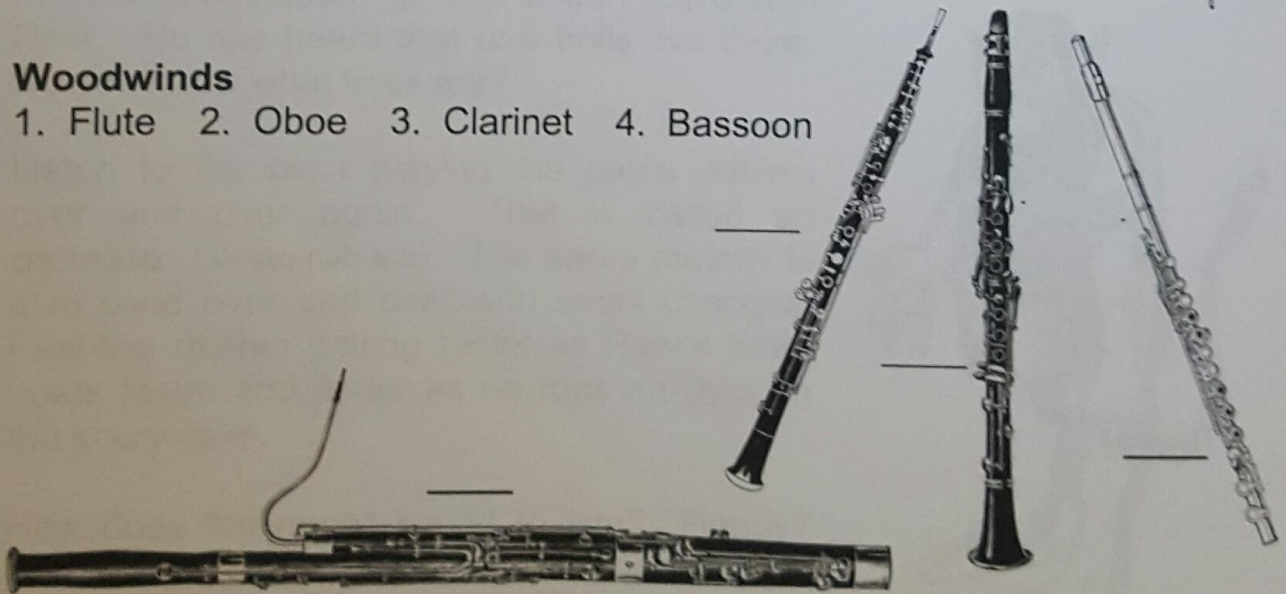
Strings

1. Cello 2. Viola 3. Bass Viol 4. Violin



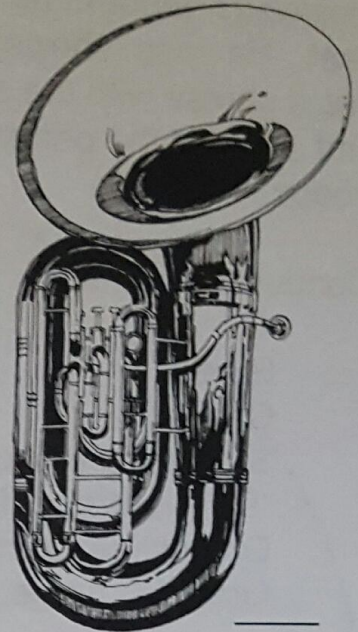
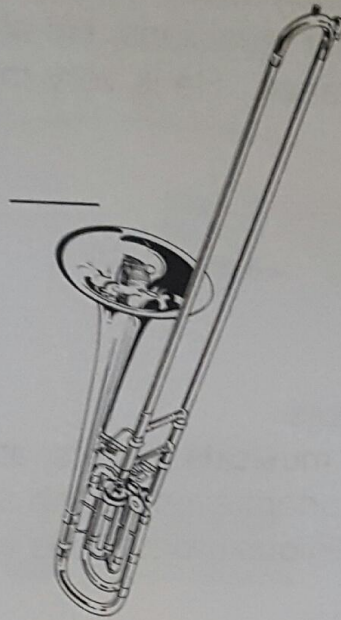
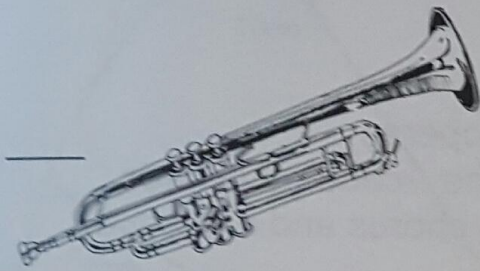
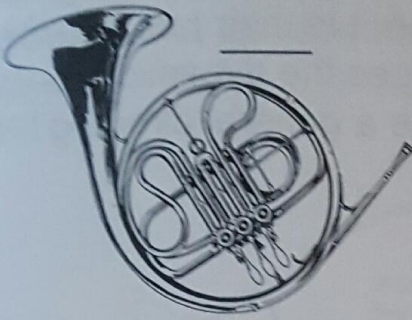
Woodwinds

1. Flute 2. Oboe 3. Clarinet 4. Bassoon



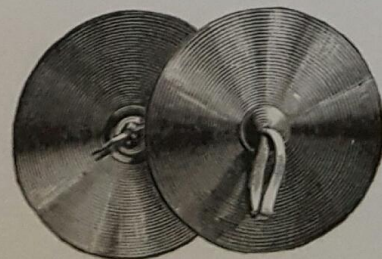
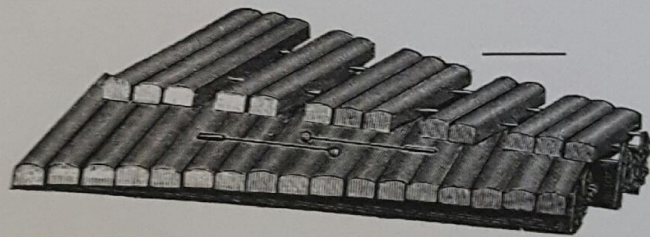
Brass

1. Trumpet 2. French Horn 3. Trombone 4. Tuba



Percussion

1. Xylophone 2. Snare Drum 3. Cymbals 4. Timpani



Every symphony orchestra has a leader called a **conductor** (kon-duk-ter). The conductor is another very important part of the symphony orchestra. He makes sure that the musicians learn their music. When his group of musicians perform, he sets the tempo (speed) and keeps the musicians on beat. He cues (shows) each section or soloist when it is their turn to come into a phrase with the other musicians. He also shapes the dynamics (lounds and softs) of the performance. He is very much like a general directing his troops.

Conductors direct:

Bands

Choirs

Symphony orchestras

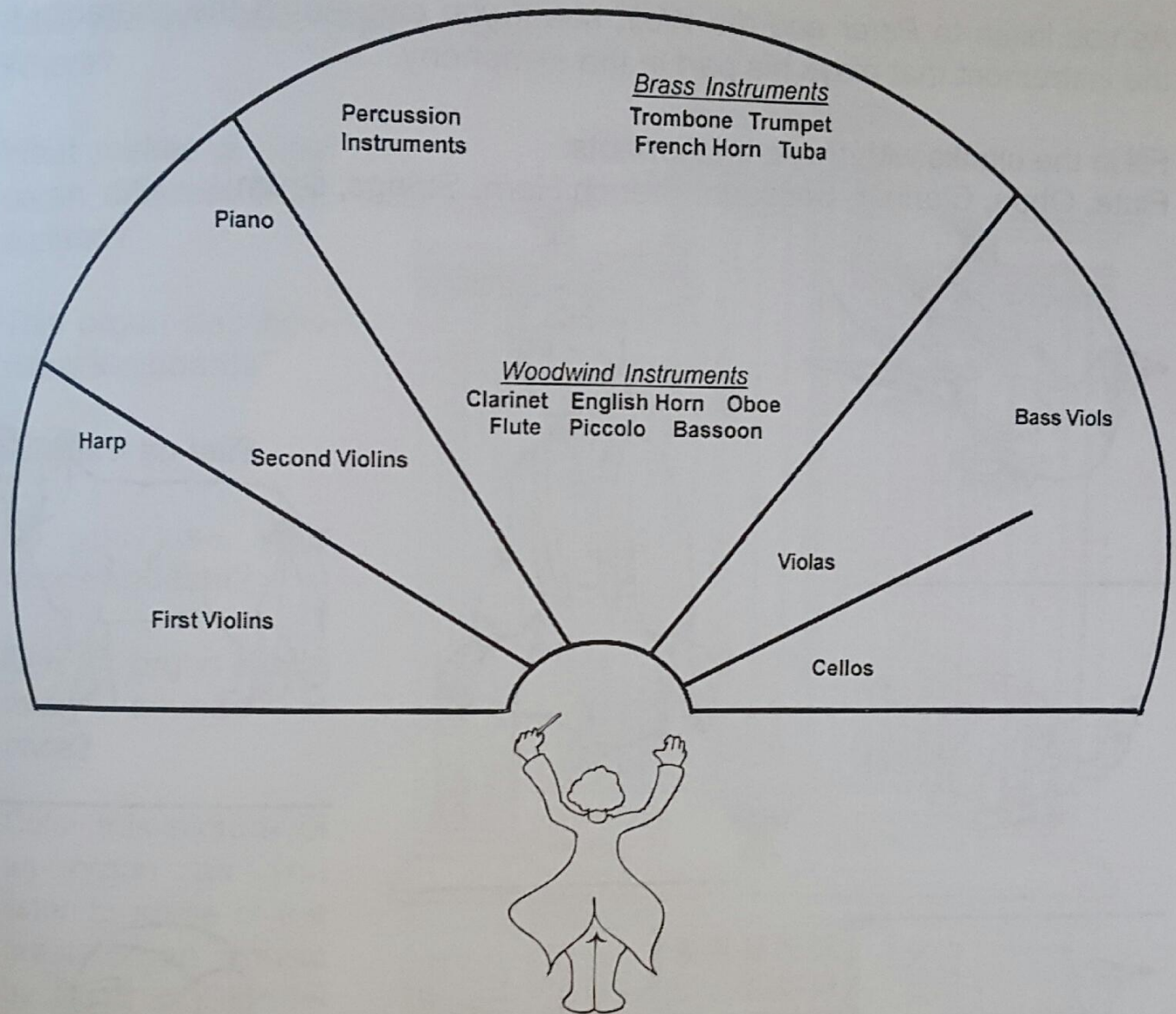
"Pit" orchestras for musicals, ballets, and operas

Orchestras for important events such as the Academy Awards

Oratorios (large religious productions with chorus and orchestra)

Draw a conductor at work directing his musicians while you listen to a recording of Haydn's *Surprise Symphony*. If you have the chance, conduct the music as you listen.

Most symphony orchestras have the same instruments and sit in the same seating arrangement. The instruments sit close to the other instruments in their families. The woodwinds all sit near each other, as do the strings, brass, and percussion. The conductor is always in the front on a podium, so everyone can see him.



Have you ever been to a symphony concert? You would enjoy it!

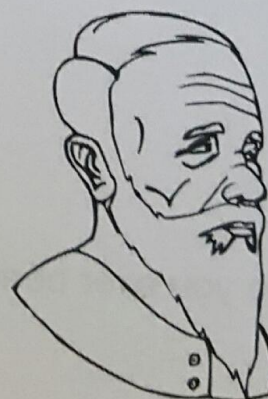
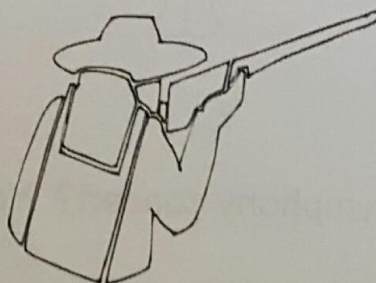
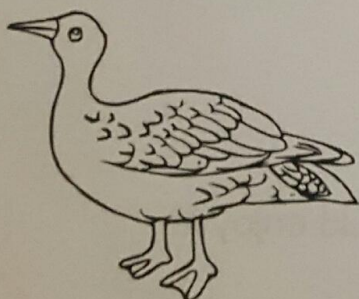
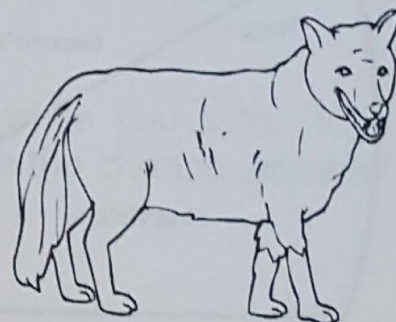
PETER AND THE WOLF

Peter and the Wolf is a piece by Sergei Prokofiev that tells a story. The characters are all instruments! **Sergei Prokofiev** (Sair-gāy Prō-kōh-fee-ef) was a great composer from Russia who lived in the **Contemporary Era** (1900 - present).

As you listen to *Peter and the Wolf*, see if you can match the character to the instrument that plays his part in the symphony.

Fill in the blanks with these instruments:

Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, French Horn, Strings, Drum



ORGAN MUSIC

The **organ** (or-gun) is another important musical instrument. The picture below shows a pipe organ. The sound is produced by forcing wind through the pipes. Some people have electric organs in their homes. The sound of an electric organ is produced by electric connections.

Have you ever seen a pipe organ?
Where?

What makes a pipe organ different from a piano?

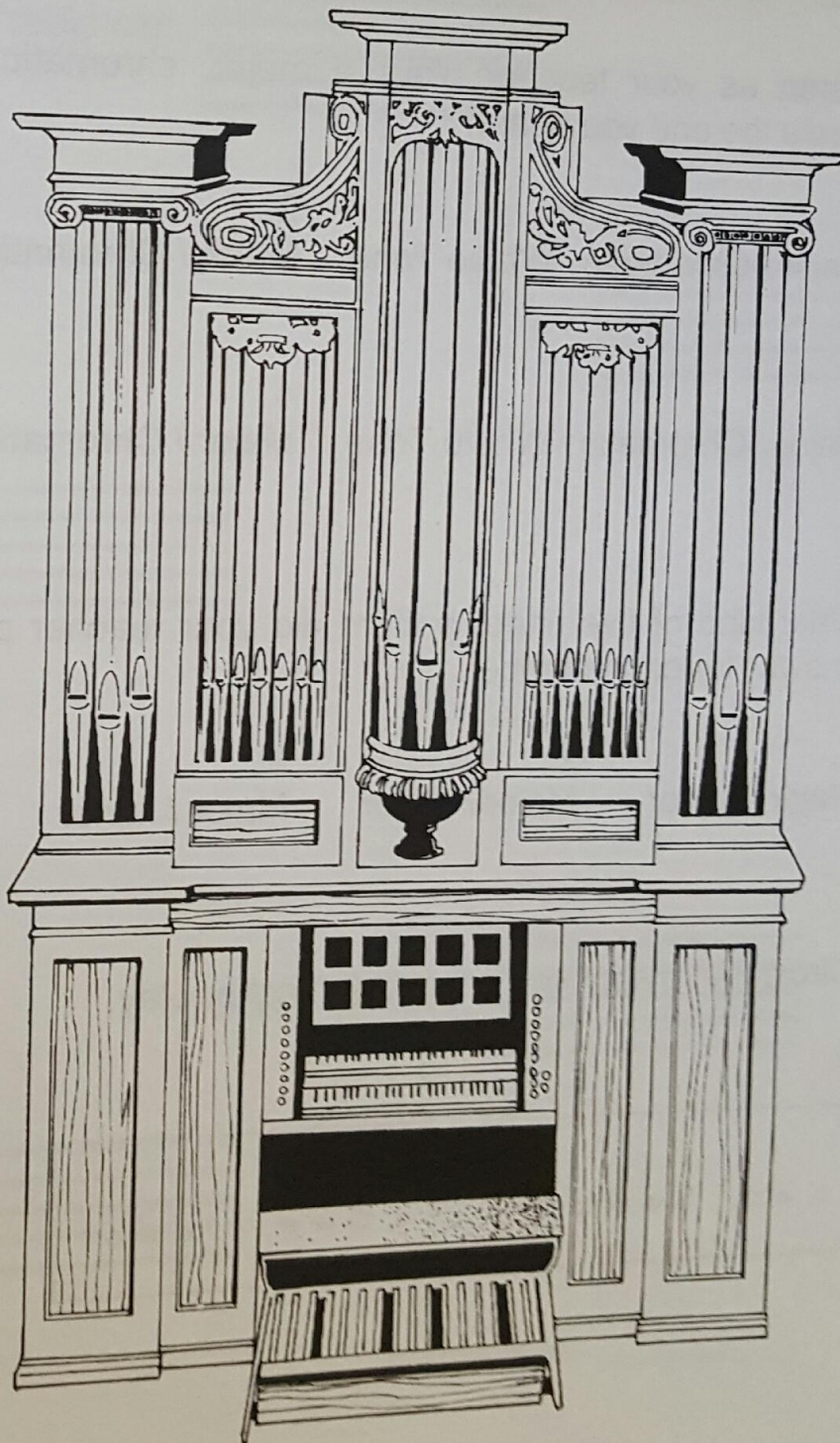
This organ has how many keyboards?

Why is it so tall?

Do you use your hands and feet?

Can an organ make many sounds at once?

Color this picture of an organ as you listen to some of the great organ music by Bach or Handel from the Baroque Era.



EAR TRAINING

These two phrases are slightly different. Listen carefully, and then circle the one you heard. What is different?

1. 2.

Listen as your teacher plays a major, chromatic, or whole tone scale. Circle the one you heard.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.
Major / Chromatic / Whole Tone | 2.
Major / Chromatic / Whole Tone |
| 3.
Major / Chromatic / Whole Tone | 4.
Major / Chromatic / Whole Tone |

What kind of five finger pattern did your teacher play? Circle the correct answer for each number.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1.
Major / Minor | 2.
Major / Minor | 3.
Major / Minor | 4.
Major / Minor |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|

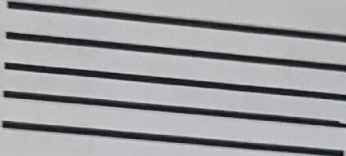
Circle the rhythm you hear your teacher play.

1.	2.	3.
a. b.	a. b.	a. b.

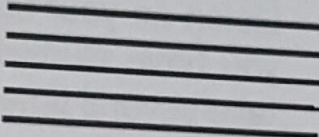
THEORY REVIEW

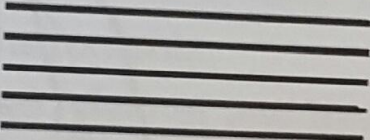
Draw the appropriate symbol for the examples below.

Major scale pattern: _____

Treble clef: 

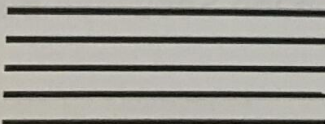
Sharp sign: _____

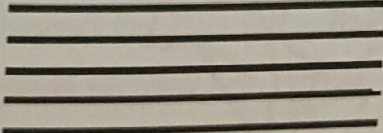
Triad: 

Bass Clef: 

Flat sign: _____

Half note: _____

Interval of a 2nd: 

Interval of a 5th: 

Whole note: _____

MUSICAL ERAS

There are four eras in music history. They are listed below with approximate dates and a few composers.

Baroque
1600-1750

Bach
Handel
Scarlatti

Classical
1750-1800

Haydn
Mozart
Beethoven

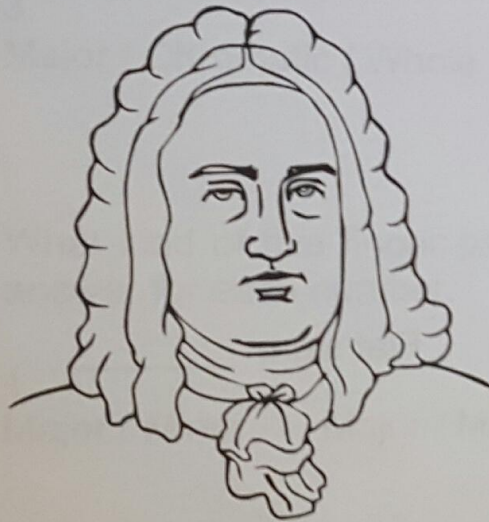
Romantic
1800-1900

Grieg
Schumann
Tchaikovsky
Chopin

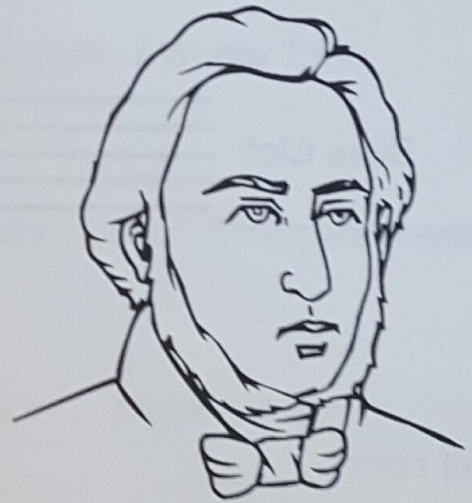
Contemporary
1900-Present

Prokofiev

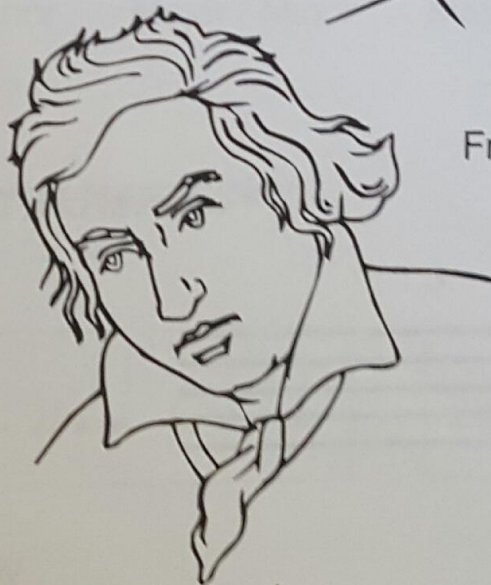
We have listened to music by many of these composers in our studies. Listen as your teacher plays a phrase or two of the different compositions you have studied. Do you recognize the piece or its composer? It may take several times, but very soon, you will recognize most of the themes.



Johann Sebastian Bach



Frederic Chopin



Ludwig van Beethoven

REVIEW ACTIVITY

1. Edvard Grieg lived in Norway in the (Baroque or Romantic) Era.
2. Grieg wrote the *Peer Gynt Suite* for a (symphony orchestra or band).
3. Later, Grieg wrote *Peer Gynt Suite* for (piano, tuba, or violin).
4. In "Ase's Death," we learn that Peer's (sister, father, or mother) dies.
5. Peer goes to Arabia, where a sheik's daughter (dances or sings) for him.
6. In "In the Hall of the Mountain King," Peer is in a (dark cave or bright meadow) with trolls.
7. The bass pattern in "In the Hall of the Mountain King" is an (ostinato or interval).
8. An ostinato is a repeating (treble or bass) pattern.
9. The four groups of instruments are: _____, _____, _____, and _____.
10. The violin, viola, cello, and bass viol are (string, woodwind, or percussion) instruments.
11. The flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon are (string, woodwind, or brass) instruments.
12. The trumpet, French horn, trombone, and tuba are (woodwind, brass, or percussion) instruments.
13. The cymbals, bells, snare drum, and timpani are (string, brass, or percussion) instruments.
14. Conductors set the tempo and keep all the musicians they are conducting on the (beat or pitch).
15. Conductors conduct choirs, bands, and (orchestras or dancers).
16. In *Peter and the Wolf*, Peter is represented by the (flute or strings).
17. Grandpa is played by the (oboe, bassoon, or French horn).
18. Bach wrote great works for organ in the (Classical or Baroque) Era.
19. The four eras in music history that we are studying are _____, _____, _____, and _____.