ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000
COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD

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

HAL LEONARD CORPORATION
ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000
COMPREHENSIVE BAND METHOD

TIM LAUTZENHEISER
PAUL LAVENDER

JOHN HIGGINS
TOM C. RHODES

CHARLES MENGHINI
DON BIERSCHEK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Producing The Essential Tone
Embouchure (ahm'-bah-shure) is your mouth’s position on the mouthpiece of the instrument. A good embouchure takes time and effort, so carefully follow these steps for success:

• Hold the closed end of the head joint in your left hand. Cover the open end with the palm of your right hand.
• Rest the embouchure plate on your bottom lip. Center the embouchure hole on the center of your lips. Check by touching the embouchure hole with the tip of your tongue.
• Gently roll the head joint forward so that approximately 1/4 of the embouchure hole is covered by the lower lip.
• Keep upper and lower teeth spaced slightly apart.
• Draw the corners of your mouth straight back and relax your lower lip.
• Make a small opening in the center of your lips. Blow air partly into and partly across the embouchure hole.
• Practice regularly in front of a mirror. Roll the head joint in or out to find the embouchure position that produces your best clear and full tone.

Taking Care Of Your Instrument
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
• Carefully 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**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Ledger Lines**

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Measures & Bar Lines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bar lines divide the music staff into measures.
1. THE FIRST NOTE
Hold each long tone until your teacher tells you to rest.

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

\[ \text{F} \rightarrow \text{REST} \rightarrow \text{REST} \]

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

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

One beat = 1 &

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

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

2. COUNT AND PLAY

3. A NEW NOTE
Look for the fingering diagram under each new note. This note is "E♭ (E-flat)."

4. TWO'S A TEAM

5. HEADING DOWN
Practice long tones on each new note.

6. MOVING ON UP

Count & Tap:
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &
7. THE LONG HAUL

8. FOUR BY FOUR

9. TOUCHDOWN

10. THE FAB FIVE

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

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

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

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

11. READING THE NOTES Compare this to exercise 10, THE FAB FIVE.

12. FIRST FLIGHT

13. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Fill in the remaining note names before playing.
14. ROLLING ALONG

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

16. THE HALF COUNTS

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

18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE

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

21. **THE WHOLE THING**

22. **SPLIT DECISION – Duet**

23. **MARCH STEPS**

24. **LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS**

25. **LIGHTLY ROW**

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

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

28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE
French Folk Song

29. REMIX

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

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

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

39. MY DREYDL

Use full breath support at all dynamic levels.

Traditional Hanukkah Song
40. RHYTHM RAP  Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM

42. SKIP TO MY LOU  American Folk Song

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

44. OH, SUSANNA  Stephen Collins Foster

45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL  Gioacchino Rossini

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.
**2/4 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*

- John Philip Sousa

---

**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**
52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

TONEBUILDER

RHYTHM ETUDE

RHYTHM RAP

CHORALE

53. AURA LEE – Duet or Band Arrangement

(Part A = Melody, Part B = Harmony)

George R. Poulton

54. FRÈRE JACQUES – Round

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

French Folk Song
PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT

55. WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN – Band Arrangement

Arr. by John Higgins

56. OLD MACDONALD HAD A BAND – Section Feature

2nd time go on to meas. 13

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

Ludwig van Beethoven
Arr. by John Higgins

58. HARD ROCK BLUES – Encore

John Higgins
59. FIT TO BE TIED

60. ALOUETTE

Dotted Half Note

61. ALOUETTE – THE SEQUEL

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

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
66. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

\( \frac{3}{4} \)

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

67. THREE BEAT JAM

Moderato

Jacques Offenbach

mf

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

69. MORNING (from Peer Gynt)

Andante

Edvard Grieg

Accent

Emphasize the note.

70. ACCENT YOUR TALENT

Clap

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

71. MEXICAN CLAPPING SONG (“Chiapanecas”)

Latin American Folk Song

f

72. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

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

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

73. HOT MUFFINS – New Note

74. COSSACK DANCE

Allegro

75. BASIC BLUES – New Note

Flat applies to all As in measure.

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

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

76. HIGH FLYING

Moderato

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

77. SAKURA, SAKURA – Band Arrangement

Japanese Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins
78. UP ON A HOUSTOP
Allegro

79. JOLLY OLD ST. NICK - Duet
Moderato

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

80. THE BIG AIRSTREAM - New Note

81. WALTZ THEME (THE MERRY WIDOW WALTZ)
Moderato

Franz Lehar

82. AIR TIME

83. DOWN BY THE STATION
Allegro

84. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ
Moderato

85. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY Using these notes, improvise your own rhythms:
86. TONE BUILDER  Use a steady stream of air.

87. RHYTHM BUILDER

88. TECHNIQUE TRAX

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

THEORY

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

90. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR THEME

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

91. BANANA BOAT SONG  Caribbean Folk Song
A natural sign cancels a flat (♭) or sharp (♯) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

92. RAZOR’S EDGE – New Note

93. THE MUSIC BOX
Moderato

African-American spirituals originated in the 1700s, 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

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

95. SMOOTH OPERATOR

96. GLIDING ALONG

97. TROMBONE RAG
Allegro

98. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ
Andante
99. TAKE THE LEAD - New Note

A

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

100. THE COLD WIND

Phrase
p
mf
p

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

f
\(\Delta\) Ab
p
f

102. SATIN LATIN

Allegro
mf
\(\Delta\) E

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?
105. NATURALLY

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

Allegro

Franz Schubert

107. THE FLAT ZONE – New Note

D♭

108. ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY

Allegro

American Folk Song

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

HISTORY
Solo with Piano Accompaniment

You can perform this solo with or without a piano accompanist. Play it for the band, the school or your family. It is part of Symphony No. 9 (“From The New World”) by Czech composer Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904). He wrote it while visiting America in 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”

Piano Accompaniment

Largo 4 5 Measure number

Antonín Dvořák

P

29 Slower 2
Great musicians give encouragement to fellow performers. On this page, clarinetists learn their instruments' upper register in the “Grenadilla Gorilla Jumps” (named after the grenadilla wood used to make clarinets). Brass players learn lip slurs, a new warm-up pattern. The success of your band depends on everyone’s effort and encouragement.

119. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 1

120. JUMPIN’ UP AND DOWN

121. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 2 – New Note

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

122. JUMPIN’ FOR JOY

123. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 3

124. JUMPIN’ JACKS

125. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Write in the numbers of the intervals, counting up from the lower notes.

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.

THEORY

Intervals: 2nd
126. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 4

127. THREE IS THE COUNT

128. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 5

129. TECHNIQUE TRAX

130. CROSSING OVER

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

131. KUM BAH YAH - Trio Always check the key signature. African Folk Song
132. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE
Andante
African-American Spiritual

133. AUSTRIAN WALTZ
Moderato
Austrian Folk Song

134. BOTANY BAY
Allegro
Australian Folk Song

C Time Signature
\( \frac{4}{4} \) = Common Time
(Same as \( \frac{4}{4} \))

135. TECHNIQUE TRAX
Practice at all dynamic levels.

136. FINLANDIA
Andante
Jean Sibelius

137. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY
Create your own variations by penciling in a dot and a flag to change the rhythm of any measure from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \)

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.)
147. CONCERT Bb 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 Bb (two flats), so the top and bottom notes are both Bb's. The interval between the Bb's is an octave.

148. IN HARMONY

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

149. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO

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

150. THEME FROM "SURPRISE SYMPHONY"

Franz Josef Haydn

151. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THE STREETS OF LAREDO

Write in the note names before you play.

American Folk Song
152. SCHOOL SPIRIT – Band Arrangement

March Style

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

Allegro

Soli

end Soli

Julius Benedict
Arr. by John Higgins
154. RANGE AND FLEXIBILITY BUILDER

155. TECHNIQUE TRAX

156. CHORALE

Johann Sebastian Bach

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

Andante

Israeli National Anthem
158. RHYTHM RAP

159. EIGHTH NOTE MARCH

160. MINUET

Johann Sebastian Bach

161. RHYTHM RAP

162. EIGHTH NOTES OFF THE BEAT

163. EIGHTH NOTE SCRAMBLE

164. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ
165. **DANCING MELODY - New Note**

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

166. **EL CAPITAN**

*Allegro*

John Philip Sousa

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

167. **O CANADA**

*Maestoso (Majestically)*

Calixa Lavallée, I’Hon. Judge Routheir 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:

```
C D E F G A B C
```

169. **Snake Charmer**

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.

170. **Dark Shadows**

△ Pick-up note

171. **Close Encounters**

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.

172. **March Slav**

Largo

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky

173. **Notes in Disguise**

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

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

175. EGYPTIAN DANCE  Watch for enharmonics. Camille Saint-Saëns

176. SILVER MOON BOAT Chinese Folk Song

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

[Music notation images are present in the document, depicting the sheet music for each piece.]
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

179. AMERICAN PATROL  
F.W. Meacham

180. WAYFARING STRANGER  
African-American Spiritual

181. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SCALE COUNTING CONQUEST
182. AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL – Band Arrangement

Maestoso 2

183. LA CUCARacha – Band Arrangement

Latin American Folk Song

Latin Rock

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

186. SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT – Duet

African-American Spiritual

187. LA BAMBA – Duet

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

1.

2.

3.

4.

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

1.

2.

3.

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

1.

2.

3.

4.

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

1.

2.

3.

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

1. **ODE TO JOY**

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

   Ludwig van Beethoven

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
   B
   C
   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.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000**

**STAR ACHIEVER**

**NAME**

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

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

- **C**
- **C# / D♭**
- **D**
- **D# / E♭**
- **E**
- **F**
- **F# / G♭**
- **G**
- **G# / A♭**
- **A**
- **A# / B♭**
- **B**

〇 = 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 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.

Instrument courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America, Band and Orchestral Division.
### Definitions (pg.)
- Accent 15
- Accidental 16
- Allegro 11
- Andante 11
- Arpeggio 28
- Bass Clef 5 \((Bass\ clef\ inst.)\)
- Bar Lines 3
- Beat 4
- Blues 21
- Breath Mark 6
- Chord 28
- Chromatic Notes 33
- Chromatic Scale 33
- Common Time 26
- Crescendo 11
- D.C. al Fine 18
- Decrescendo 11
- Diminuendo 11
- Dotted Half Note 14
- Dotted Quarter Note 22
- Double Bar 5
- Duet 7
- Dynamics 9
- Eighth Note 10
- Eighth Rest 31
- Embouchure 2 \((Brass\ &\ WW's)\)
- Enharmonics 33
- Fermata 8
- 1st & 2nd Endings 16
- Flat 5
- Forte \(f^\) 9
- Glissando 19 \((Trombone)\)
- Half Note 6
- Half-step 33
- Harmony 8
- Interval 24
- Key Signature 7
- Largo 23
- Ledger Lines 3
- Measure 3
- Mezzo Forte \(m^f\) 9
- Moderato 11
- Multiple Measure Rest 20
- Music Staff 3
- Natural Sign 5
- Notes 4
- Phrase 20
- Piano \(p^\) 9
- Pick-Up Notes 9
- Quarter Note 4
- Ragtime 19
- Repeat Sign 5, 26
- Rests 4, 6, 7, 31
- Round (Canon) 12
- Scale 28
- Sharp 5
- Slur 19
- Soli 29
- Solo 23, 38
- Tempo 11
- Theme And Variations 18
- Tie 14
- Time Signature 5
- Treble Clef 5 \((Treble\ clef\ inst.)\)
- Trio 25
- Whole Note 7

### Composers

**JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH**
- Chorale (from Cantata 147) 18
- Chorale 30
- Minuet 20
- Minuet 31

**LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN**
- Ode To Joy (from Sym. No. 9) 13
- Theme From Symphony No. 7 34

**JOHANNES BRAHMS**
- Theme From Sym. No. 1 38
  \((Brass\ &\ Low\ WW's)\)

**ANTONIN DVORÁK**
- Theme From “New World Sym.” 23

**STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER**
- Camptown Races 14
- Oh, Susanna 10

**EDVARD GRIEG**
- Morning (from Peer Gynt) 15

**FRANZ JOSEF HAYDN**
- Theme From “Surprise Symphony” 28

**FRANZ LEHAR**
- Waltz Theme 17

**WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART**
- A Mozart Melody 8
- Eine Kleine Nachtmusik 38
  \((High\ WW's)\)

**JACQUES OFFENBACH**
- Barcarolle 15

**GIOACCHINO ROSSINI**
- William Tell 10

**CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS**
- Egyptian Dance 34

**FRANZ SCHUBERT**
- March Militaire 21

**JEAN SIBELIUS**
- Finlandia 26

**JOHN PHILIP SOUSA**
- El Capitan 32
- High School Cadets 11

**PETER ILYICH TCHAIKOVSKY**
- Capriccio Italian 35
- March Slav 33
- 1812 Overture 37

### World Music

**AFRICAN**
- Kum Bah Yah 25

**AMERICAN**
- American Patrol 35
- America The Beautiful 36
- Aura Lee 12
- Ezekiel Saw The Wheel 19
- Go Tell Aunt Rhodie 6
- Michael Row The Boat Ashore 26
- On Top Of Old Smokey 21
- Skip To My Lou 10
- Swing Low, Sweet Chariot 39
- The Streets Of Laredo 28
- Wayfaring Stranger 35
- When The Saints Go Marching In 13, 27

**AUSTRALIAN**
- Botany Bay 26

**AUSTRIAN**
- Austrian Waltz 26

**CANADIAN**
- Alouette 14
- O Canada 32

**CARIBBEAN**
- Banana Boat Song 18

**CHINESE**
- Silver Moon Boat 34

**ENGLISH**
- London Bridge 8
- Scarborough Fair 22
- Sea Chanty 22

**FRENCH**
- Au Claire De La Lune 8
- Frère Jacques 12

**GERMAN**
- German Folk Song 27

**ISRAELI**
- Hatikva 30

**ITALIAN**
- Carnival Of Venice 29

**JAPANESE**
- Sakura, Sakura 16

**MEXICAN**
- Chiapanecas 15
- La Bamba 39
- La Cucaracha 36

**SCOTTISH**
- Auld Lang Syne 22

**TRADITIONAL**
- Jingle Bells 9
- Jolly Old St. Nick 17
- My Dreidl 9
- Up On A Housetop 17