ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS 2000
for Strings

A COMPREHENSIVE STRING METHOD

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ARRANGEMENTS BY
JOHN HIGGINS

HAL LEONARD®
CONGRATULATIONS! You have made one of the most rewarding decisions in your life by joining the orchestra. The key to succeeding with Essential Elements for Strings 2000 is your commitment to daily practice. Each time you learn a new note, count a new rhythm, or play a melody with a friend, you become a more accomplished musician. As you continue to develop your skills, you will become increasingly aware of an abundance of opportunities that are available in the future. Musicians can teach, perform, conduct, or compose. No matter what profession you choose there are always opportunities available to you. You can play in community, civic, or church orchestras, attend concerts, and become a supporter of the arts. Whether you choose music as a vocation or avocation, we hope it will become an important part of your life. We are thrilled to welcome you to our orchestra family and wish you the very best for a lifetime of musical success.

The string family includes the violin, viola, violoncello, and the double bass. The violin dates back to the 16th century. The early ancestors of the violin were the Arabian rebab and rebec, popular during the 14th–16th centuries. During the 1500s, there were two types of viol: the viola da gamba, played on the knee, and the viola da braccio, played on the shoulder.

Gasparo da Salo, an Italian instrument maker, developed the present day violin during the 16th century. Da Salo and Nicolo Amati are credited with establishing the design of today’s violin, which has survived with only a few minor changes. Antonio Stradivari, and the Guarneri and Guadagnini families were famous instrument makers from the 17th and 18th centuries, and their violins are still in use today.

Nearly every composer has written music for the violin, including Johann Sebastian Bach, Ludwig van Beethoven, and Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky. Famous violin performers include Midori, Isaac Stern, Stéphane Grappelli, Itzhak Perlman, Jascha Heifetz, Joshua Bell, and Mark O’Connor.
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THE VIOLIN

- Scroll
- Pegs
- Peg box
- Nut
- Fingerboard
- Neck
- Upper bout
- "C" bout
- "F" hole
- Bridge
- Sound post (inside)
- Fine tuners
- Tailpiece
- Chin rest
- End button

Take Special Care

String instruments are delicate. Follow your teacher’s guidelines in caring for your instrument, and it will last forever.

- Follow your teacher’s instructions when removing the instrument from the case.
- Protect your instrument from heat, cold, and quick changes in temperature.
- Always wipe off the instrument with a soft dry cloth. Be sure to remove all fingerprints and rosin.
- Place a cloth over the top of the violin before closing the case.

Accessories

- Rosin
- Shoulder rest
- Soft cloth
- Extra set of strings

THE BOW

- Tip
- Stick
- Winding
- Adjusting screw
- Bow hair
- Ferrule
- Frog

- Never touch the bow hair.
- Keep the bow in your case until directed by your teacher.
HOLDING YOUR INSTRUMENT

The best way to learn to play your instrument is to practice one skill at a time. Repeat each step until you are comfortable demonstrating it for your teacher and classmates.

Many violin players begin by playing their instrument in guitar position. As you learn the basics, your teacher will help you change to shoulder position.

**Guitar Position**

**Step 1** Place the instrument case flat on the floor with the handle facing you. Open the case and lift the instrument up by the neck. Identify all parts of the violin.

**Step 2** Cradle the violin under your right arm. Raise the scroll to shoulder height. Be sure the back of the violin is flat against your stomach.

**Step 3** Identify the letter names of each string:
G (lowest pitch), D, A, E.

**Step 4** Raise your right thumb over the strings while continuing to hold the instrument. Pluck the strings as directed by your teacher. Plucking the strings is called *pizzicato*, and is abbreviated *pizz*.

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**Shoulder Position**

**Step 1** *(Standing)* – Stand with feet about a shoulder’s width apart. *(Sitting)* – Sit on the front part of the chair.

**Step 2** Turn your left foot to the 10 o’clock position. Slide your right foot back. Adjust your position to place more weight on your left foot.

**Step 3** Hold your instrument at eye level parallel to the floor. Curve your left hand around the upper bout. Find the end button with your right hand.

**Step 4** Bring the instrument down to your shoulder. The end button should be near the middle of your neck. Turn your head slightly to the left, and place your jaw on the chin rest. Be sure the scroll does not point toward the floor.
Beat = The *Pulse of Music*  The beat in music should be very steady, just like your pulse.

**Quarter Note** = 1 Beat of Sound  Notes tell us how high or low to play, and how long to play.

**Quarter Rest** = 1 Beat of Silence  Rests tell us to count silent beats.

**Music Staff**  The music staff has 5 lines and 4 spaces.

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

**Measures**  The measures on this page have four beats each.

1. **TUNING TRACK**  Wait quietly for your teacher to tune your instrument.

2. **LET’S PLAY “OPEN D”**  
   
   *Pizzicato (pizz.)* = Pluck the strings  
   *0* = Open string  
   
   ![Dstaff]

3. **LET’S PLAY “OPEN A”**  
   
   *pizz.*  
   *0*  
   
   ![Astaff]
   Keep a steady beat.

4. **TWO’S A TEAM**  
   
   *pizz.*  
   
   ![Dstaff]

5. **AT PIERROT’S DOOR**  The melody is on your CD.  
   
   *pizz.*  
   
   ![Dstaff]
6. JUMPING JACKS Identify the clef and time signature before playing.

7. MIX 'EM UP

Repeat Sign Go back to the beginning and play the music again.

Counting Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & One beat = Tap toe down or the number and
Tap ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↑ up on "&." Always count when playing or resting.

8. COUNT CAREFULLY Keep a steady beat when playing or resting.

9. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Write in the counting before you play.
SHAPING THE LEFT HAND

D STRING NOTES

Step 1  Shape your left hand as shown.
        Be certain your palm faces you.

0 = Open string  1 = 1st finger
2 = 2nd finger  3 = 3rd finger
4 = 4th finger

Step 2  Bring your hand to the fingerboard. Place your fingers on the D string, keeping your hand shaped as shown below.
        Be sure your first finger forms a square with the fingerboard, and your wrist is relaxed and straight.

G is played with 3 fingers on the D string.

F# is played with 2 fingers on the D string.

E is played with 1 finger on the D string.

Listening Skills  Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

10. LET'S READ "G"  Start memorizing the note names.

11. LET'S READ "F#" (F-sharp)

A sharp raises the sound of notes and remains in effect for the entire measure. Notes without sharps are called natural notes.

12. LIFT OFF

Is your left hand shaped as shown in the diagrams above?
SHAPING THE RIGHT HAND

Pencil Hold

Step 1 Hold a pencil in your left hand at eye level.

Step 2 Hang your right fingers over the top of the pencil, as shown.

Step 3 Place your right 4th finger on top of the pencil.

Step 4 Touch the tip of your right thumb to the pencil just opposite your 2nd finger. The curve of your thumb will form an oval with the finger.

Step 5 Lean your right hand so the first finger rests on top of the pencil between the 1st and 2nd joints. Keep your fingers relaxed. Remove your left hand from the pencil. Practice shaping your hand on the pencil until it feels natural to you.

Practice BOW BUILDER ONE daily.

13. ON THE TRAIL  Say or sing the note names before you play.

14. LET'S READ “E”

15. WALKING SONG

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

16. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ  Draw the missing symbols where they belong before you play:
Pencil Hold Exercises

I'm Outta Here
Wave goodbye while keeping your wrist relaxed.

Thumb Flexers
Flex your thumb in and out.

Finger Taps
Tap your first finger. Then tap your fourth finger.

Knuckle Turnovers
Turn your hand over and be sure your thumb knuckle is bent, as shown.

Bowing Motions

Swingin' Out
Put one finger inside your right elbow and swing your arm, as shown.

17. HOP SCOTCH

Folk songs have been an important part of cultures for centuries and have been passed on from generation to generation. Folk song melodies help define the sound of a culture or region. This folk song comes from the Slavic region of eastern Europe.

18. MORNING DANCE

19. ROLLING ALONG

Go to next line.
Place your instrument in shoulder position as shown on page 3. Then practice the following exercises with your left hand.

**Finger Taps**
Tap fingertips on any string. Practice in different combinations of fingers.

**Pull Aways**
Pull your left hand away from the side of the neck, while keeping the thumb and fingers on the instrument.

**Strummin' Along**
Strum the strings with your 4th finger while swinging your elbow under the violin, as shown.

---

### 20. GOOD KING WENCESLAS

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{pizz. } & \quad \text{G} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{F} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{F} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{F} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{F} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{B} \quad \text{A} \\
\text{\textcopyright} & \quad \text{Keep fingers down when you see this bracket.}
\end{align*}
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### 21. SEMINOLE CHANT

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{pizz.} & \quad \text{G} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{E} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{E} \\
\text{Count:} & \quad 1 \ & 2 \ & 3 \ & 4 \ & 1 \ & 2 \ & 3 \ & 4 \ & 1 \ & 2 \ & 3 \ & 4 \ & 1 \ & 2 \ & 3 \ & 4 \ & 1
\end{align*}
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### 22. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – LIGHTLY ROW

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\begin{align*}
\text{pizz. } & \quad \text{A} \quad \text{F} \quad \text{A} \quad \text{F} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{A} \quad \text{F} \quad \text{A} \quad \text{F} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{G} \quad \text{A} \quad \text{F} \quad \text{A} \quad \text{F} \\
\text{\textcopyright} & \quad \text{Prepare Fill before playing.}
\end{align*}
\]
23. **LET'S READ "D"**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
D \\
\text{\textit{pizz. 3}}
\end{array}
\]

24. **LET'S READ "C\#" (C-sharp)**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
C\#
\end{array}
\]

\textit{pizz. 2}

△ Play all C#s. Sharps apply to the entire measure.

25. **TAKE OFF**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
D \\
\text{\textit{pizz. 3}}
\end{array}
\]

26. **CARIBBEAN ISLAND**

\[
\begin{array}{c}
D \\
\text{\textit{pizz. 3}}
\end{array}
\]

\textit{pizz. 3}

Practice BOW BUILDERS ONE, TWO, and THREE daily.
27. OLYMPIC HIGH JUMP

28. LET'S READ "B"

29. HALF WAY DOWN

30. RIGHT BACK UP

Scale A scale is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder," each note is the next consecutive step of the scale. This is your D Scale. The first and last notes are both D.

31. DOWN THE D SCALE Remember to memorize the note names.

32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - UP THE D SCALE
**On The Bow (Early Bow Hold)**

**Step 1** Identify all parts of the bow (see page 2). Hold the bow in your left hand near the tip with the frog pointing to the right.

**Step 2** Put your right thumb and 2nd finger on the bow stick near the middle of the bow.

**Step 3** Shape your right hand on the bow stick, as shown.

**Step 4** Turn your right hand over, and be sure your thumb and fingers are curved.

**Step 5** Hold the bow and repeat the exercises on page 8.

---

**Alert** Do not place your bow on the instrument until instructed to do so by your teacher.

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**33. SONG FOR CHRISTINE**

```
pizz.
```

```
\[ \text{Note staff} \]
```

**34. NATALIE'S ROSE** Remember to count.

```
pizz.
```

```
\[ \text{Note staff} \]
```

**35. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY** How many words can you create by drawing notes on the staff below?

```
\[ \text{Note staff} \]
```

*Example* E G G
Folk songs often tell stories. This **Israel folk song** describes a game played with a dreidel, a small table-top spinning toy that has been enjoyed by families for centuries. The game is especially popular in December around the time of Hanukkah.

**36. DREIDEL**

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**B O W  B U I L D E R  F I V E**

**Shadow Bowing**

Shadow Bowing is bowing without the instrument.

**Step 1** Tighten the bow hair as instructed by your teacher.

**Step 2** Place the rosin in your left hand. Hold the bow at the balance point.

**Step 3** Shadow bow by slowly moving the bow back and forth on the rosin. Be sure to move the bow, not the rosin.

---

**Down Bow** ▼ Move the bow away from your body (to the right).

**Up Bow** ▲ Move the bow toward your body (to the left).

---

**37. ROSIN RAP #1**  *Bow these exercises on the rosin.*

---

**38. ROSIN RAP #2**

---

**39. ROSIN RAP #3**

---

Is your bow hand shaped as shown in the diagram above?
Review these notes. Write the letter names in the spaces below.

**40. CAROLINA BREEZE**

*J.S. Pierpont*

**41. JINGLE BELLS**

**42. OLD MACDONALD HAD A FARM**

American Folk Song

Practice BOW BUILDER FIVE daily.
Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who first performed in concert at age 6. He lived during the time of the American Revolution (1775–1783). Mozart's music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote hundreds of compositions, including a piano piece based on this familiar song.

43. A MOZART MELODY

Adapted by W.A. Mozart

Key Signature

D MAJOR

A key signature tells us what notes to play with sharps and flats throughout the entire piece. Play all F's as F♯ (F-sharp) and all C's as C♯ (C-sharp) when you see this key signature, which is called "D Major."

44. MATTHEW’S MARCH

Play F♯'s and C♯'s when you see this key signature.

45. CHRISTOPHER’S TUNE

46. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

Play the notes below. Then compose your own music for the last two measures using the notes you have learned with this rhythm:
Let’s Bowl

**Step 1** Hold the instrument with your left hand on the upper bout as illustrated.

**Step 2** Hold the bow at the balance point (Early Bow Hold). Your right elbow should be slightly lower than your hand.

Your teacher will suggest when to begin moving your bow hand toward the frog, as shown in the Regular Bow Hold illustration. The tip of your thumb will move to the place on the stick where it touches the frog.

**Listening Skills** Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully. Your tone should be smooth and even.

---

47. BOW ON THE D STRING

```
\( \text{arco} \) Play with the bow on the string.
```

```markdown
\[ \text{music notation} \]
```

48. BOW ON THE A STRING

```
\( \text{music notation} \)
```

```markdown
\[ \text{music notation} \]
```
String Levels
Your arm moves when bowing on different strings. Memorize these guidelines:

- Raise your arm to play lower-pitched strings.
- Lower your arm to play higher-pitched strings.

49. RAISE AND LOWER

50. TEETER TOTTER

51. MIRROR IMAGE

Bow Lift , Lift the bow and return to its starting point.

52. A STRAND OF D ‘N’ A

53. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – OLYMPIC CHALLENGE

BOW BUILDER SEVEN

Combining Both Hands
Using notes from the D major scale, echo what your teacher plays.

Example A:

Example B:
PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Congratulations! You are now ready to practice like an advanced player by combining left and right hand skills while reading music. When learning a new line of music, follow these steps for success:

**Step 1** Tap your toe and say or sing the letter names.

**Step 2** Play *pizz.* and say or sing the letter names.

**Step 3** Shadow bow and say or sing the letter names.

**Step 4** Bow and play as written.

54. **BOWING "G"**

55. **BACK AND FORTH**

56. **DOWN AND UP**

57. **TRIBAL LAMENT**

58. **BOWING "D"**

59. **LITTLE STEPS**

60. **ELEVATOR DOWN**
66. RHYTHM RAP  
Shadow bow and count before playing.

67. PEPPERONI PIZZA

68. RHYTHM RAP  
Shadow bow and count before playing.

69. D MAJOR SCALE UP

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

70. HOT CROSS BUNS  
Moderato

71. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE  
Andante  
*French Folk Song*
72. RHYTHM RAP
Shadow bow and count before playing.

73. BUCKEYE SALUTE
Moderato

74. RHYTHM RAP
Shadow bow and count before playing.

75. TWO BY TWO

76. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – FOR PETE’S SAKE
Moderato
77. RHYTHM RAP
Shadow bow and count before playing.

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

78. AT PIERROT'S DOOR
Moderato
French Folk Song

79. THE HALF COUNTS

80. GRANDPARENT'S DAY
Andante
American Folk Song

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.)

81. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE
Moderato
American Folk Song

82. TEXAS TWO-STRING
Holding your violin in shoulder position, pizz. this exercise with your left hand 4th finger.
4+ = 4th finger pizz.
Your 4th finger is often used to match the pitch of the next highest open string, creating a smoother tone and fewer changes between strings for bowing.

83. FOUR BY FOUR

84. 4TH FINGER MARATHON

85. HIGH FLYING

German composer Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827) was one of the world's greatest composers. He was completely deaf by 1802. Although he could not hear music like we do, he could "hear" it in his mind. The theme of his final Symphony No. 9 is called "Ode To Joy," and was written to the text of a poem by Friedrich von Schiller. "Ode To Joy" was featured in concerts celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990.

86. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – ODE TO JOY

Moderate

Ludwig van Beethoven
Good performers are on time with their instruments and music ready, dressed appropriately, and know their music well.

87. SCALE WARM-UP

88. FRÈRE JACQUES – Round  (When group A reaches 3, group B begins at 1)  

Moderato

French Folk Song

Chord, Harmony  Two or more pitches sounding at the same time form a chord or harmony. Throughout this book, A = Melody and B = Harmony.

89. BILE ‘EM CABBAGE DOWN – Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

American Fiddle Tune
90. ENGLISH ROUND

Andante

91. LIGHTLY ROW – Orchestra Arrangement

Moderato

French composer Jacques Offenbach (1819–1880) was the originator of the operetta and played the cello. An operetta is a form of entertainment that combines several of the fine arts together: vocal and instrumental music, drama, dance, and visual arts. One of his most famous pieces is the “Can-Can” dance from Orpheus And The Underworld. This popular work was written in 1858, just three years before the start of the American Civil War (1861–1865).

92. CAN-CAN – Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

Jacques Offenbach
Arr. John Higgins

What were the strong points of your performance?
G STRING NOTES

C is played with 3 fingers on the G string.

B is played with 2 fingers on the G string.

A is played with 1 finger on the G string.

Listening Skills
Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

New Key Signature
G MAJOR

Play all F's as F# (F-sharp) and all C's as C (C-natural).

Ledger Lines
Ledger lines extend the music staff higher or lower.

93. LET'S READ "G"

△ Play F#'s and C#'s in this key signature.

94. LET'S READ "C" (C-natural)

95. LET'S READ "B"

96. LET'S READ "A"
97. WALKING AROUND  Name the notes before you play.

98. G MAJOR SCALE  Write the note names before you play.

99. FOURTH FINGER D

4th finger on G string = Open D pitch.

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

Conducting

Practice conducting this four-beat pattern.

100. LOW DOWN

101. BAA BAA BLACK SHEEP
Moderato

102. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THIS OLD MAN
Moderato
American Folk Song
103. RHYTHM RAP

Shadow bow and count before playing.

\[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{Count: 1} \ & \ \text{2} \ & \ \text{3} \ & \ \text{1} \ & \ \text{2} \ & \ \text{3} \ & \ \text{1} \ & \ \text{2} \ & \ \text{3} \ & \ \text{1} \ & \ \text{2} \ & \ \text{3} \ & \ \text{1} \ & \ \text{2} \ & \ \text{3} \\
\end{array} \]

104. COUNTING THREES

\[ \text{Slow Bow} \rightarrow \text{Slow Bow} \]

105. D MAJOR SCALE IN THREES

\[ \text{French Folk Song} \]

106. FRENCH FOLK SONG

\[ \text{English Sea Song} \]

\[ \Delta \text{ Write in the correct time signature before you begin.} \]

107. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SAILOR’S SONG

\[ \text{English Sea Song} \]

\[ \Delta \text{ Write in the correct time signature before you begin.} \]
108. FIT TO BE TIED
A tie is a curved line that connects notes of the same pitch. Play a single note for the combined counts of the tied notes.

109. STOP AND GO
A slur is a curved line that connects two or more different pitches. Play slurred notes together in the same bow stroke.

110. SLURRING ALONG

111. SMOOTH SAILING

112. D MAJOR SLURS

113. CROSSING STRINGS

114. GLIDING BOWS

115. UPSIDE DOWN
116. SONG FOR MARIA

Andante

Latin American music combines the folk music from South and Central America, the Caribbean Islands, African, Spanish, and Portuguese cultures. Melodies often feature a lively accompaniment by drums, maracas, and claves. Latin American styles have become part of jazz, classical, and rock music.

117. BANANA BOAT SONG

Moderato

Caribbean Folk Song

118. FIROLIRALERA – Orchestra Arrangement

Allegro

Mexican Folk Song

Arr. John Higgins

Play until you see the D.C. al Fine. Then go back to the beginning and play until you see Fine (fee'- nay). D.C. is the abbreviation for Da Capo, the Italian term for "return to the beginning." Fine is the Italian word for "the finish."
Far Eastern music comes from Malaysia, Indonesia, China and other areas. Historians believe the first orchestras, known as gamelans, existed in this region as early as the 1st century B.C. Today's gamelans include rebabs (spiked fiddles), gongs, xylophones, and a wide variety of percussion instruments.

125. JINGLI NONA

Allegro

Far Eastern Folk Song
Low 2nd Finger

**Step 1**
Shape your left hand as shown. Be certain your palm faces you. Notice your 2nd finger lightly touches your 1st finger.

**Step 2**
Bring your hand to the fingerboard. Your 1st and 2nd fingers touch. There is a space between your 2nd and 3rd fingers, and between your 3rd and 4th fingers.

_F_ is played with low 2nd finger on the D string.

**Listening Skills**
Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

---

**Theory**

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

126. LET'S READ "F" (F-natural)

```
\[ \text{Low 2nd finger} \]
```

127. **HALF-STEPPIN' AND WHOLE STEPPIN'**

```
\[ \text{1/2 step} \quad \text{1/2 step} \quad \text{Whole step} \quad \text{Whole step} \]
```

128. **SPY GUY**

129. **MINOR DETAILS**
Low 2nd Finger On The A String
Shape your left hand on the A string as shown.

is played with low 2nd finger on the A string.

Listening Skills Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

130. LET’S READ “C” (C-natural)

131. HALF STEP AND WHOLE STEP REVIEW

1/2 step 1/2 step Whole step Whole step

Chromatics Chromatic notes are altered with sharps, flats, and naturals. A chromatic pattern is two or more notes in a sequence of half steps.

132. CHROMATIC MOVES

133. THE STETSON SPECIAL

134. BLUEBIRD’S SONG
Allegro

Texas Folk Song
**Key Signature**

C MAJOR

**All notes are naturals.**

**135. C MAJOR SCALE - Round**

\[ \text{1/2 step} \]

**Duet**

A composition with two different parts, played together.

**136. SPLIT DECISION - Duet**

**137. OAK HOLLOW**

Moderato

**138. A-TISKEN, A-TASKET**

Allegro

**HISTORY**

In the second half of the 1800s many composers tried to express the spirit of their own country by writing music with a distinct national flavor. Listen to the music of Russian composers such as Borodin, Tchaikovsky, and Rimsky-Korsakov. They often used folk songs and dance rhythms to convey their nationalism. Describe the sounds you hear.

**139. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ - RUSSIAN FOLK TUNE**

Andante

Russian Folk Song
English composer Thomas Tallis (1505–1585) served as royal court composer during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth I. Composers and artists during this era wanted to recreate the artistic and scientific glories of ancient Greece and Rome. The great artist Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel during Tallis’ lifetime. Rounds and canons were popular forms of music during the early 16th century. Divide into groups, and play or sing the Tallis Canon as a 4-part round.

Theme and Variations is a musical form where a theme, or melody, is followed by different versions of the same theme.

Variation 2 – make up your own variation

Now play the line again and create your own rhythm.
Special Violin Exercise

Write the note names below. Then, write stories using as many note names as possible. Share your work with orchestra friends.

Note Names:

Team Work

Great musicians give encouragement to their fellow performers. Viola and cello players will now learn new challenging notes. The success of your orchestra depends on everyone’s talent and patience. Play your best as these sections advance their musical technique.

Listening Skills

Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

144. LET’S READ “C” – Review

145. LET’S READ “F” – Review

146. LET’S READ “E” – Review

147. LET’S READ “D” – Review

148. SIDE BY SIDE Name the notes before you play.

149. C MAJOR SCALE
150. RHYTHM RAP
Shadow bow and count before playing.

151. SLOW BOWS

152. LONG, LONG AGO
Moderato

T.H. Baily

Arpeggio
An arpeggio is a chord whose pitches are played one at a time. Your first arpeggio uses the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 8th steps from the C major scale.

153. C MAJOR SCALE AND ARPEGGIO

154. LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS
Violin Viola Cello Bass Vln. Vla. Vcl. Bs. All

155. MONDAY'S MELODY
Moderato

Traditional Folk Song

D.C. al Fine
E STRING NOTES

A is played with 3 fingers on the E string.

G is played with 2 fingers on the E string.

F# is played with 1 finger on the E string.

Listening Skills  Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

156. LET'S READ "E"

157. LET'S READ "A"

158. LET'S READ "G"

159. LET'S READ "F#" (F-sharp)

160. MOVING ALONG  Name the notes before you play.

161. G MAJOR SCALE
162. SHEPHERD’S HEY
Moderato
English Folk Song

163. BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN
Allegro
American Folk Song

NEW NOTE

B
is played with
4 fingers on
the E string.

Listening Skills
Play what your teacher plays. Listen carefully.

164. LET’S READ “B”

165. ICE SKATING
Moderato

166. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – ACADEMIC FESTIVAL OVERTURE THEME
Moderato
Johannes Brahms
Staccato notes are marked with a dot above or below the note. A staccato note is played with a stopped bow stroke. Listen for a space between staccato notes.

167. PLAY STACCATO

168. ARKANSAS TRAVELER

Allegro

Southern American Folk Song

169. SKILL BUILDERS - G Major

170.

171.

172. 4th finger on A string = open E pitch

173.
Hooked Bowing

Hooked bowing is two or more notes played in the same direction with a stop between each note.

174. HOOKED ON D MAJOR

175. WALTZING BOWS

176. POP GOES THE WEASEL

Allegro

American Folk Song

177. SKILL BUILDERS - C Major

178.

179.

180.
Dynamics tell us what volume to play or sing.

\[ f \] (forte)  Play loudly. Add more weight to the bow.
\[ p \] (piano)  Play softly. Remove weight from the bow.

181. FORTE AND PIANO

182. SURPRISE SYMPHONY THEME

Andante

Franz Josef Haydn

SKILL BUILDERS - Scales and Arpeggios

Add your own dynamics to any of the lines below.

183. D MAJOR

184. G MAJOR

185. G MAJOR

186. C MAJOR

187. C MAJOR  (Lower Octave – viola and cello)
Africa is a large continent made up of many nations, and African folk music is as diverse as its many cultures. This folk song is from Kenya. The words describe warriors as they prepare for battle. Listen to examples of African folk music and describe the sound.

189. TEKELE LOMERIA – Orchestra Arrangement

Kenyan Warrior Song
Arr. John Higgins
Italian composer Gioachino Rossini (1792–1868) wrote some of the world's favorite operas. "William Tell" was Rossini's last opera, and its popular theme is still heard on television.

190. WILLIAM TELL OVERTURE - Orchestra Arrangement

Gioachino Rossini
Arr. John Higgins

191. ROCKIN' STRINGS - Orchestra Arrangement

John Higgins
Solo with Piano Accompaniment

A solo is a composition written for one player, often with piano accompaniment. This solo was written by Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750). You and a piano accompanist can perform for the orchestra, your school, your family, and at other occasions. When you have learned the piece well, try memorizing it. Performing for an audience is an exciting part of being involved in music.

193. MINUET NO. 1 - Solo

Moderato

Johann Sebastian Bach
Arr. John Higgins

Piano Accompaniment

Moderato
Improvisation is the art of freely creating your own music as you play.

194. RHYTHM JAM  Using the following notes, improvise your own rhythms.

195. INSTANT MELODY  Using the following notes, improvise your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).

VIOLIN FINGERING CHART
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