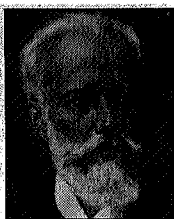


## HISTORY



**Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky** (1840 – 1893) was a Russian composer who studied music at a very young age. His most famous works include the ballet *The Nutcracker* and the exciting *1812 Overture*. He composed *Capriccio Italien* after a visit to Italy during Carnivale season.

## MUSIC



In 1880, the Arts and Crafts Movement was going strong in England. This style is reflected in art, architecture, and interior design. Works by British architect Herbert Tudor Buckland and American architect Frank Lloyd Wright are typical of the Arts and Crafts style.

## ART

## WORLD

Wabash, Indiana became the first town to be completely illuminated using electric light and the Statue of Liberty was presented to the United States by the people of France.

## 4.11 CAPRICCIO ITALIEN *How many slurs are in this piece?*

**Allegro**

Pyotr I. Tchaikovsky

TRACK 2 42



## 4.12 BARCAROLE



**Moderato**

Jacques Offenbach

TRACK 2 43



## THEORY



### NEW KEY SIGNATURE

This is the key of F Major (Concert A-flat Major).



This key signature indicates that all Bs should be played as B-flats.

## 4.13 THE BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND

**Maestoso (majestically)**

Scottish Folk Song

TRACK 2 44



## HISTORY



## MUSIC

**John Philip Sousa** (1854 – 1932) was a violinist, composer, and conductor born in Washington, D.C. He conducted the United States Marine Band from 1880 until 1892. His marches, such as *The Stars and Stripes Forever*, *Semper Fidelis*, and the *Liberty Bell*, are well known and important to American culture.



## ART

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, artist Salvador Dali of Spain was mostly known as a surrealist and emphasized visions of the subconscious. *The Persistence of Memory* (1931), a scene with melting clocks, is one of his best known works.

## WORLD

Elsewhere in 1917, the Russian revolution began, World War I was still raging, and the first commercial recordings of jazz music were available to the public.

## 4.14 HIGH SCHOOL CADETS

**March tempo**

John Philip Sousa

TRACK 2 45



## 4.15 IT'S ONLY NATURAL

BONUS  
BOX



*Dolce (sweetly)*

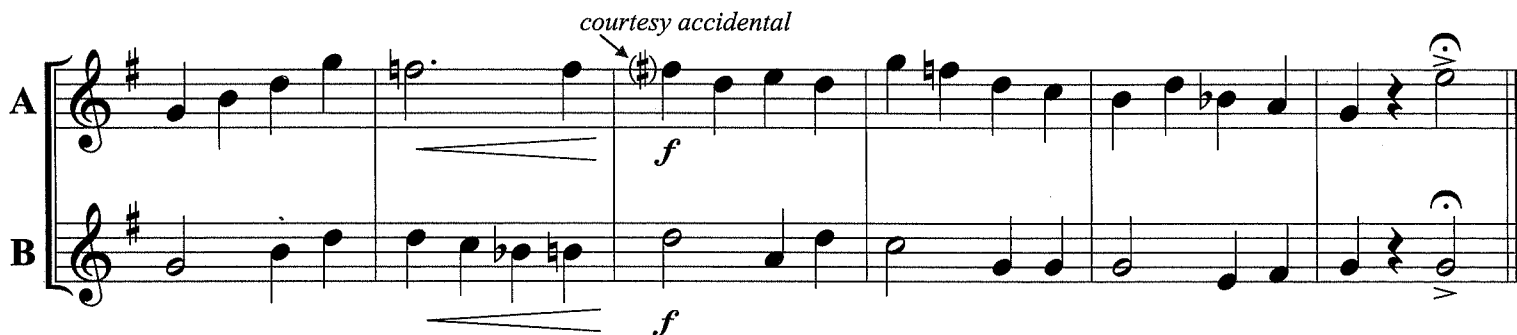


TRACK  
2 46

## 4.16 ACCIDENTAL BLUES – Duet



TRACK  
2 47



RHYTHM

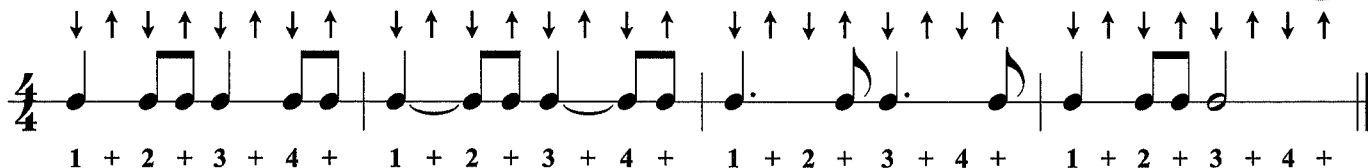


### RETURN OF THE DOT RULE

Adding a dot after a note increases the length of the note by half its value. Here, the dot is used with a quarter note to create a dotted quarter note.



## 4.17 BEAT STREET *Tap your foot to keep a steady beat.*



TRACK  
2 48

## 4.18 DOTS A LOT



TRACK  
2 49

THEORY



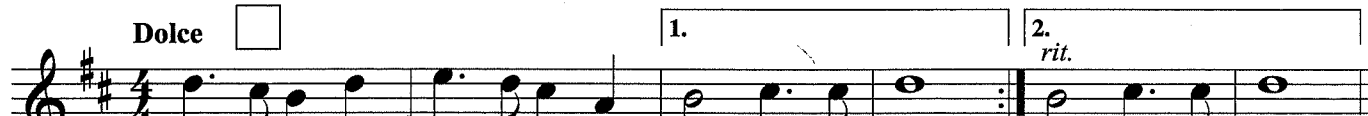
### RITARDANDO

**Ritardando** – abbreviated “rit.” – means to make the tempo gradually slower.

## 4.19 ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT

Welsh Folk Song

BONUS  
BOX



TRACK  
2 50

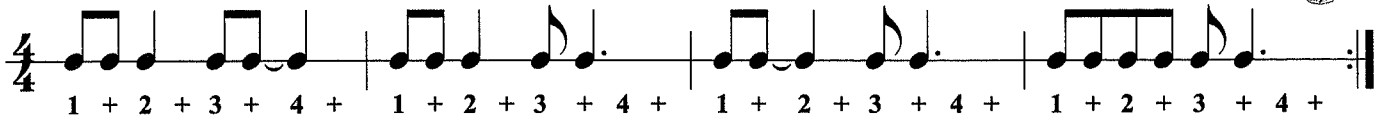
## MORE ABOUT THE DOT

While a dotted quarter note is usually followed by an eighth note, the eighth note sometimes appears *before* the dotted quarter note.



13  
24

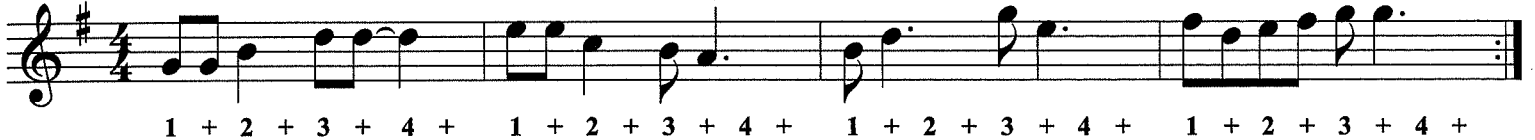
## 4.24 BEAT STREET



TRACK  
2 55

## 4.25 CARIBBEAN CARNIVAL

Calypso



TRACK  
2 56

## 4.26 GOOD NIGHT LADIES

Brightly

Traditional



TRACK  
2 57

## 4.27 GOING TO KENTUCKY

Allegro

American Folk Song



TRACK  
2 58

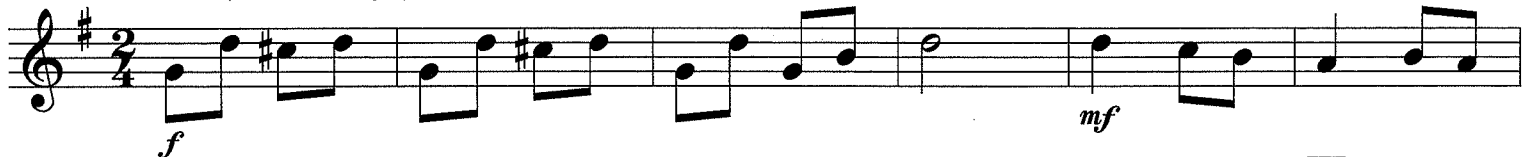
4.28 FILL 'ER UP *A deep breath and full airstream will help you play with a beautiful sound.*BONUS  
BOX

TRACK  
2 59

## 4.29 MARCHE MILITAIRE

Marziale (in a march style)

Franz Schubert



TRACK  
2 60



THEORY



ARTICULATION: TENUTO AND STACCATO

**Tenuto**  
Play with full value.



**Staccato**  
Play light and separated.



5.25 LONG AND SHORT OF IT

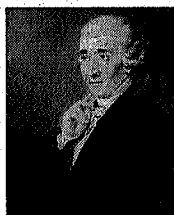


HISTORY



MUSIC

Austrian composer **Franz Joseph Haydn** (1732 – 1809) is often referred to as the father of the symphony (He wrote 108 of them!). *Symphony No. 94* is often called the *Surprise Symphony*. Haydn surprised listeners with an unexpected loud chord that came after some very quiet music.



ART

Americans saw paintings by countryman John Trumbull (his historical painting *Declaration of Independence* is on the back of the \$2 bill). In England, young artist Joseph Turner was setting the tone for Impressionism.

WORLD

The United States Bill of Rights was ratified, the world's first Sunday newspaper (*The Observer*) was published in England, and Benjamin Franklin invented bifocals!

5.26 SURPRISE SYMPHONY

Franz J. Haydn



Andante

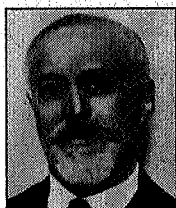


HISTORY



MUSIC

**Paul Abraham Dukas** (1865 – 1935) was a French composer who wrote in the Romantic style. His most famous work, *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*, is based on a poem by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. The poem describes an apprentice who loses control of an enchanted broomstick.



ART

Edvard Munch, from Norway, painted in the Expressionist style which uses symbolism to portray many different themes. One of his best-known works is *The Scream* (1893).

WORLD

The 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave women the right to vote, author Madeleine L'Engle was born, and the first underground metro railway opened in Boston.

5.27 THE SORCERER'S APPRENTICE

Misterioso

Paul A. Dukas



5.28 GO DOWN MOSES

Spiritual



NEW NOTE!



5.29 JITTERS, CRITTERS

Misterioso



A **recapitulation** is a summary that restates the main points of a subject. In music, a recapitulation occurs after a development section and presents the main themes of a movement for a final time. Your musicianship developed substantially in Book 1, so the following recapitulation will acquaint you with many of the concepts you have already learned.

## LET'S REVIEW

The following music will help you to remember these important elements:

Key of G Major  
(Concert B♭ Major)



Dotted Quarter Note



Dynamics *p mp mf f*

Whole Note



Dotted Half Note



Slur



Half Note and Rest



Eighth Notes



Ritardando *rit.*

Quarter Note and Rest



Time Signatures



Breath Mark ,

### 1.1 GIVE ME FIVE!



### 1.2 SUR LE PONT D'AVIGNON *Hold all notes for their full value.*

French Folk Song



### 1.3 THIS OLD MAN *Be sure to play complete phrases!*

English Folk Song



### 1.4 ORANGES AND LEMONS

English Folk Song



### 1.5 THEME FROM SONATA NO. 11

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



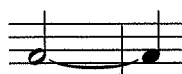
# LET'S REVIEW

The following music will help you to remember these important elements:

Key of C Major  
(Concert E♭ Major)



Tie



Repeat



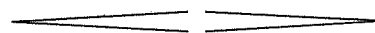
Tempo Markings

*Allegro*  
*Andante*

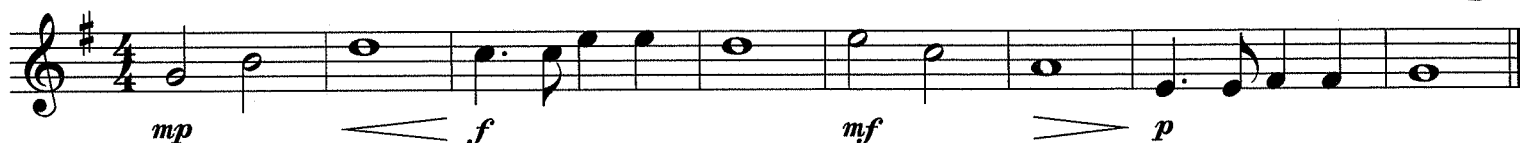
Fermata



Crescendo and Decrescendo



## 1.6 FADING FANFARE



## 1.7 AURA LEE

American Folk Song



## 1.8 LOS POLLITOS

*Allegro*

Mexican Folk Song



### HISTORY

### MUSIC

Polish composer **Frédéric Chopin** (1810–1845), much like Mozart, was a musical prodigy who began composing at a very early age. He was an accomplished pianist and all of his works involve the piano. His *Fantaisie-Impromptu* is one of his best-known pieces, despite the fact he never wanted it to be published!



### LITERATURE

In 1834, when *Fantaisie-Impromptu* was written, the great Russian poet and author Alexander Pushkin wrote the short story *The Queen of Spades*, a tale of human greed. Composers Tchaikovsky and Franz von Suppé both wrote operas based on Pushkin's story.

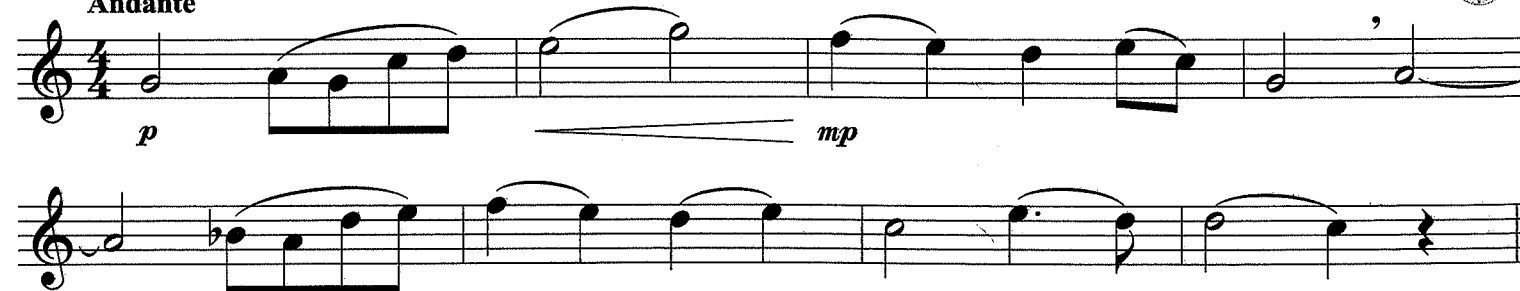
### WORLD

In 1834, final modifications were made to the present form of Braille, a system used to help the blind read and write. Fish lovers sent up a cheer when sardines were canned for the first time in Europe.

## 1.9 FANTASIE-IMPROMPTU

*Andante*

Frédéric Chopin



# LET'S REVIEW

The following music will help you to remember these important elements:

Key of F Major  
(Concert A $\flat$  Major)



Time Signature  $\frac{2}{4}$

Eighth Rest  $\gamma$

Tempo Marking *Moderato*

Accent  $>$



Pick-up Note



## 1.10 THEME FROM SYMPHONY NO. 1 – Duet

Johannes Brahms



*Moderato*



## 1.11 ALL NIGHT, ALL DAY

Traditional Spiritual



*Andante*



### HISTORY



**Jacques Offenbach** (1819–1880) was born in Germany as “Jacob” but became “Jacques” when he moved to Paris to study cello at the Paris Conservatoire. He is best known for his operettas (he wrote almost 100 of them!), including *Orpheus in the Underworld*, which includes the famous *Can-can*.

### MUSIC



### LITERATURE

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote the narrative poem *The Courtship of Miles Standish*. Standish was a passenger on the Mayflower and became Plymouth Colony’s assistant governor. Just a few years later, Charles Dickens wrote *Great Expectations*, a story of an orphan boy named Pip who faced personal struggles that shaped his life and character.

### WORLD

In 1858, a series of seven debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas were held in Illinois. That year, Minnesota was admitted to the union as the 32<sup>nd</sup> state. Pencils with attached erasers, as well as rotary washing machines, were patented.

## 1.12 CAN-CAN Use your air to emphasize notes with accents.

Jacques Offenbach



*Allegro*



## 1.13 CRIPPLE CREEK

Appalachian Folk Song



*Brightly*



## 1.14 THE MARINES' HYMN

Official Song of the U.S. Marine Corps



*March tempo*



The following music will help you to remember these important elements:

Key of D Major  
(Concert F Major)



Tenuto



Staccato

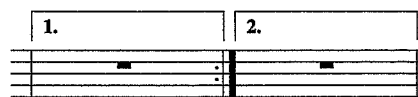


Style Marking *Marziale*

Dynamics

*mf-f*

First and Second Endings



# 1.15 THE MAN ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE *Play tenuto notes smoothly and connected.*

Gaston Lyle



# 1.16 THE CUCKOO WOODPECKER *Play staccato notes lightly and separated.*



# 1.17 BACKYARD STOMP



# 1.18 TURKISH MARCH *Remember to change dynamics on the repeat.*

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



# 1.19 FLOWER DRUM SONG

Chinese Folk Song



# 1.20 TECHNIQUE TWISTER *Use good breath support and keep a steady beat. Try playing with a metronome!*





## CONCERT B $\flat$ MAJOR

### SCALE



### SCALE IN THIRDS



## CONCERT E $\flat$ MAJOR

### SCALE



### SCALE IN THIRDS



## CONCERT A $\flat$ MAJOR

### SCALE



### SCALE IN THIRDS



## CONCERT F MAJOR

### SCALE



### SCALE IN THIRDS



## CHROMATIC SCALE



# SAXOPHONE FINGERING CHART

○ = open  
● = pressed down

Sometimes it is better to use an alternate fingering to make technique smoother. These alternate fingerings are displayed after the more common fingerings.

A#	Bb	B	Cb	B#	C	C#	Db	D	D#	Eb	E	Fb

E#	F	F#	Gb	G	G#	Ab	A	A#	Bb

B	Cb	B#	C	C#	Db	D	D#	Eb	E	Fb	E#	F

F#	Gb	G	G#	Ab	A	A#	Bb	B	Cb

B#	C	C#	Db	D	D#	Eb	E	Fb	E#	F