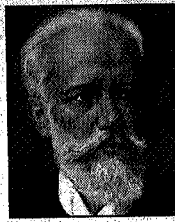


HISTORY



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



ART

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.

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?*

Pyotr I. Tchaikovsky



Allegro



4.12 BARCAROLLE

Jacques Offenbach



Moderato

NEW NOTE!



THEORY



NEW KEY SIGNATURE

This is the key of B \flat Major (Concert A \flat Major).



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

4.13 THE BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND

Scottish Folk Song



Maestoso (*majestically*)



HISTORY



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.

MUSIC



ART

In the early 20th 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

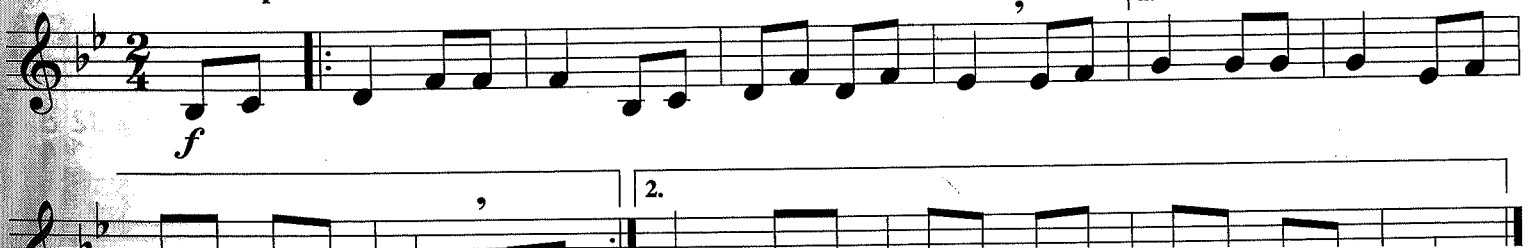
Elsewhere in 1917, the Russian revolution began, World War I was still raging, and the first commercial recordings of jazz music were available to the public.

4.14 HIGH SCHOOL CADETS

John Philip Sousa



March tempo



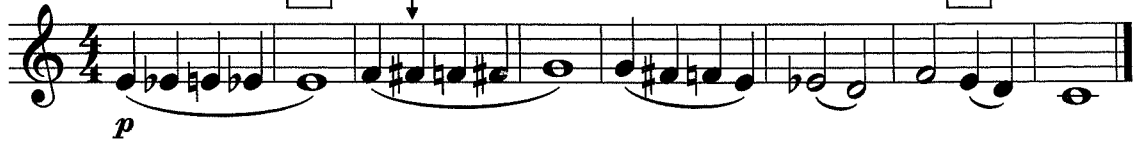
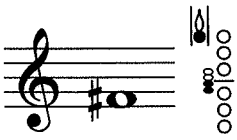
Use alternate F# when approaching or leaving F.

2 46

Dolce (sweetly)

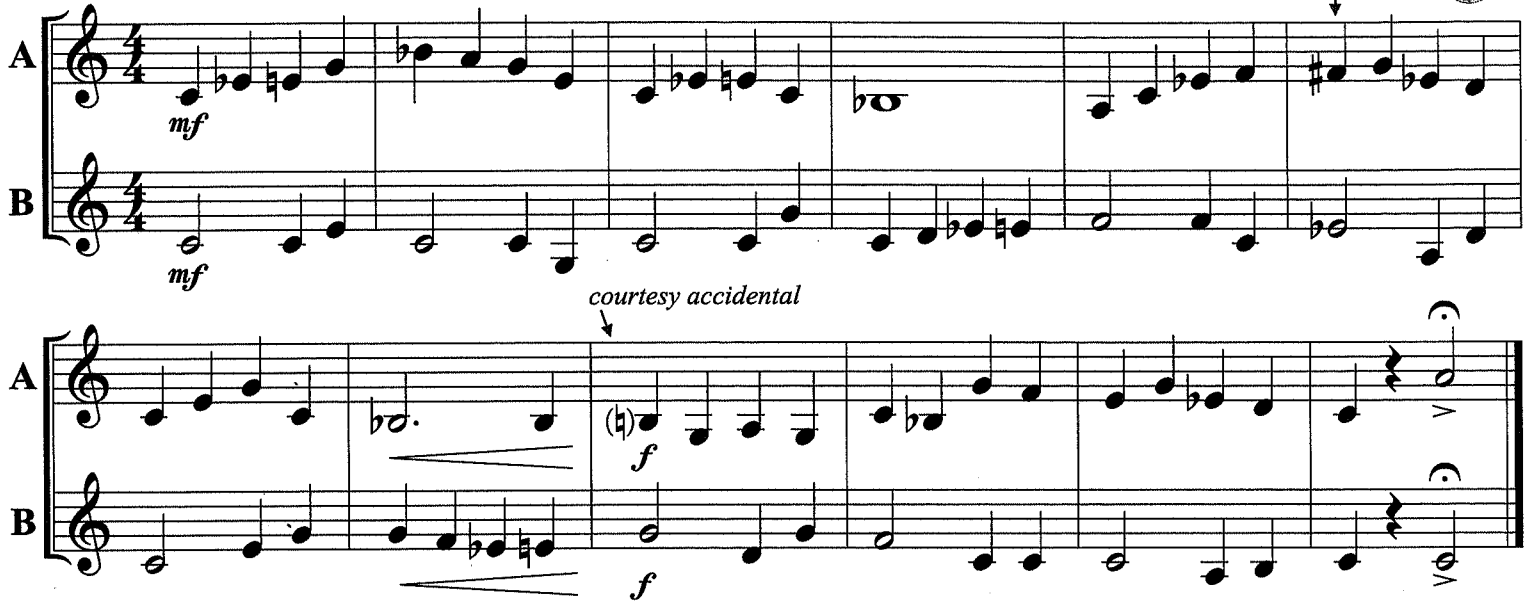
use alt. F# throughout

ALT.
F#



4.16 ACCIDENTAL BLUES – Duet

TRACK
2 47



RHYTHM

RETURN OF THE DOT RULE

13
24

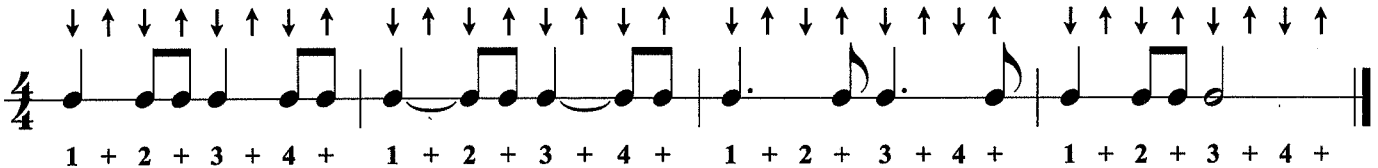
Adding a dot after a note increases the length of the note by half its value. Here, the dot is used with a quarter note to create a dotted quarter note.



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

TRACK
2 48

CLAP



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

TRACK
2 50

BONUS
BOX

Dolce

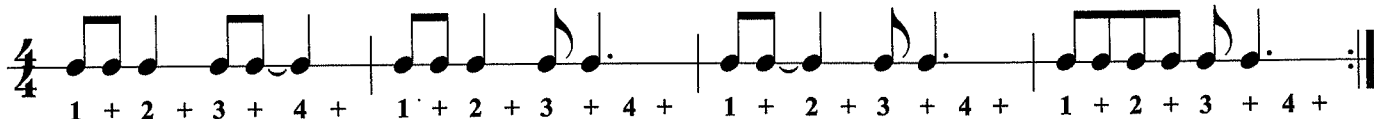


MORE ABOUT THE DOT

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

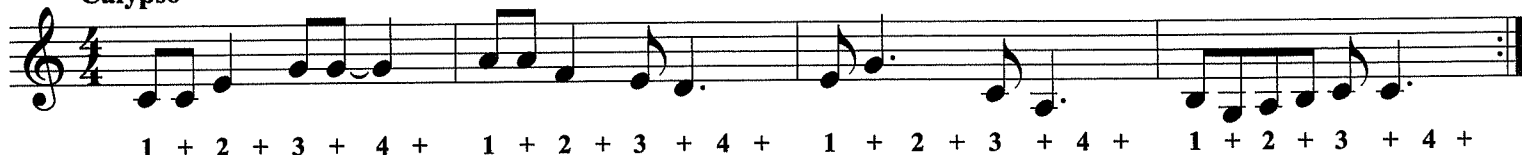


4.24 BEAT STREET

TRACK
2 55

4.25 CARIBBEAN CARVINAL

Calypso

TRACK
2 56

4.26 GOOD NIGHT LADIES

Traditional



Brightly

TRACK
2 57

4.27 GOING TO KENTUCKY

Allegro

American Folk Song

TRACK
2 584.28 FILL 'ER UP *A deep breath and full airstream will help you play with a beautiful sound.*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

TRACK
3 25

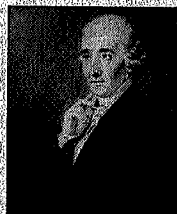


HISTORY



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

Andante

Franz J. Haydn

TRACK
3 26

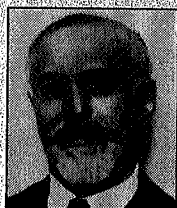


HISTORY



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 19th 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

TRACK
3 27



5.28 GO DOWN MOSES

NEW NOTE!

A \flat 

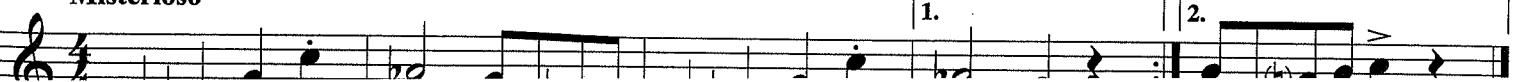
Spiritual

TRACK
3 28

5.29 JITTERS, CRITTERS

Misterioso

TRACK
3 29



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 reacquaint 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 C 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

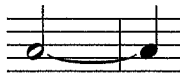


The following music will help you to remember these important elements:

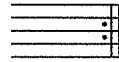
Key of F Major
(Concert E♭ Major)



Tie



Repeat



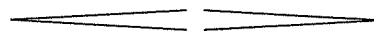
Tempo Markings

Allegro
Andante

Fermata



Crescendo and Decrescendo



1.6 FADING FANFARE



1.7 AURA LEE

American Folk Song



1.8 LOS POLLITOS

Mexican Folk Song

Allegro



HISTORY



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!

MUSIC



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

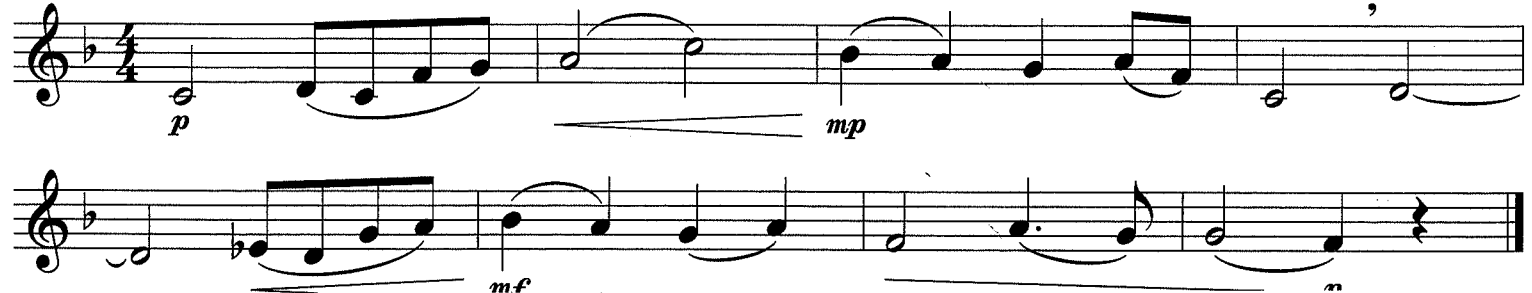
In 1834, final modifications were made to the present form of Braille, a system used to help the blind read and write. Fish lovers sent up a cheer when sardines were canned for the first time in Europe.



1.9 FANTASIE-IMPROMPTU

Frédéric Chopin

Andante



LET'S REVIEW

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

Key of B \flat Major
(Concert A \flat Major)



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

Eighth Rest 7

Tempo Marking *Moderato*

Accent



Pick-up Note



1.10 THEME FROM SYMPHONY NO. 1 – Duet

Johannes Brahms



Moderato

A *mp*

B *mp*

1.11 ALL NIGHT, ALL DAY

Traditional Spiritual



Andante

mf

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 32nd 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

f *mp* *f* *mp*

1.13 CRIPPLE CREEK

Appalachian Folk Song



Brightly

mf

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 G Major
(Concert F Major)



Tenuto



Staccato

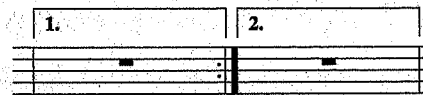


Style Marking *Marziale*

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

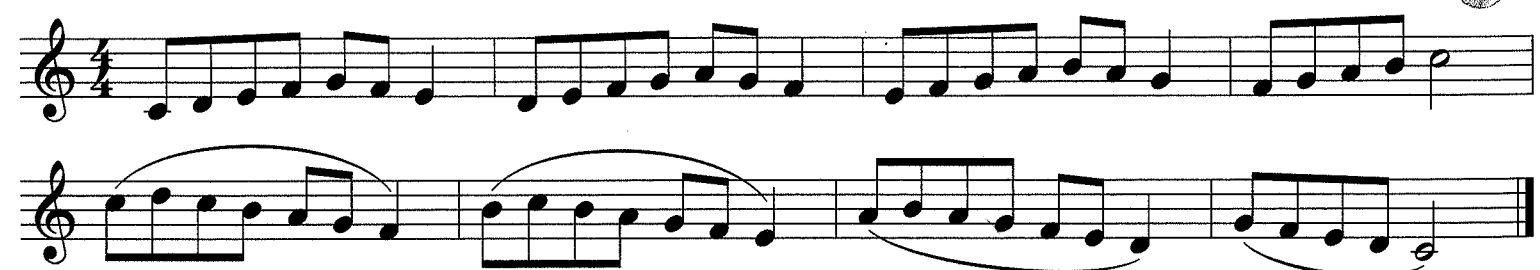


1.19 FLOWER DRUM SONG

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



CLARINET 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.

E	F \flat	E \sharp	F	F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat

B	C \flat	B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F

F \sharp	G \flat	G	G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat	B \sharp	C

C \sharp	D \flat	D	D \sharp	E \flat	E	F \flat	E \sharp	F	F \sharp	G \flat	G

G \sharp	A \flat	A	A \sharp	B \flat	B	C \flat	B \sharp	C	C \sharp	D \flat	D