



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.



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.

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



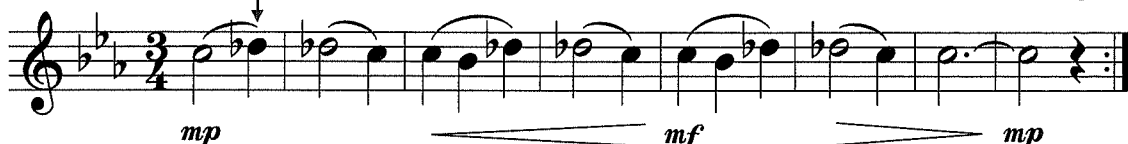
#### 4.12 BARCAROLLE



**Moderato**

D $\flat$

Jacques Offenbach



#### THEORY



#### NEW KEY SIGNATURE

This is the key of A $\flat$  Major.



This key signature indicates that all Bs, Es, As, and Ds should be played as B-flats, E-flats, A-flats, and D-flats.

#### 4.13 THE BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND

**Maestoso** (*majestically*)

Scottish Folk Song



#### 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



# 4.15 IT'S ONLY NATUR

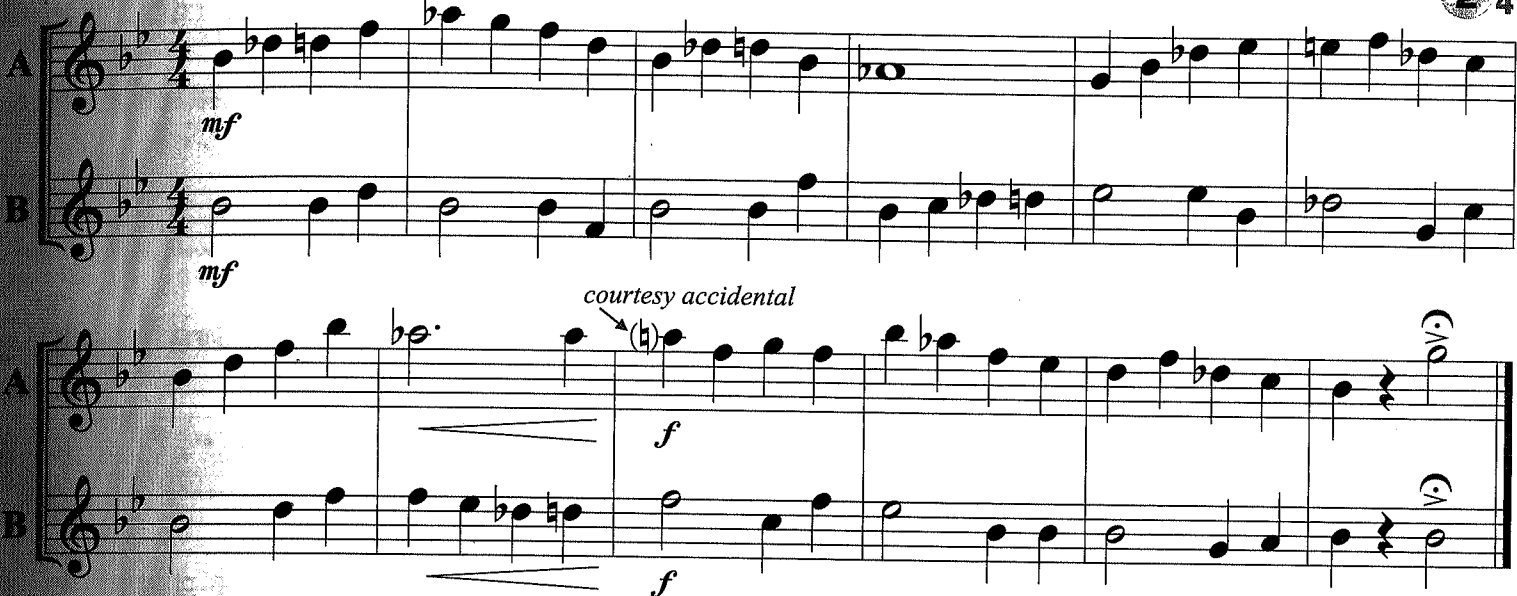


Dolce (sweetly)



TRACK 2 46

# 4.16 ACCIDENTAL BLUES – Duet



TRACK 2 47

## RHYTHM

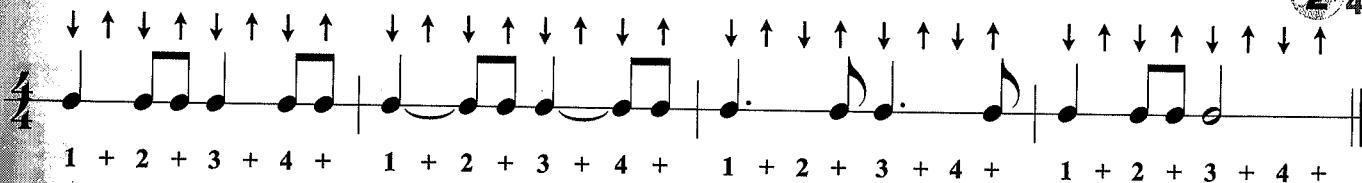


## RETURN OF THE DOT RULE

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.

$$\text{Quarter note} + \text{Dot} = \text{Quarter note} + \text{Eighth note} = \text{Dotted quarter note} = \text{Half note}$$

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



TRACK 2 48

# 4.18 DOTS A LOT



TRACK 2 49

## THEORY



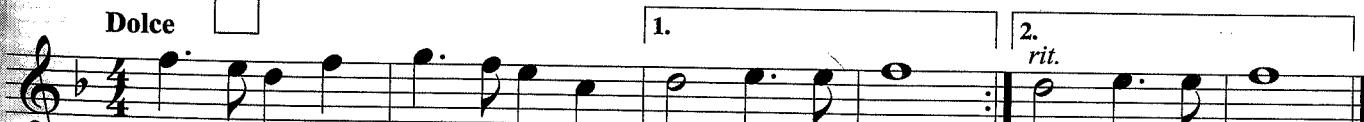
## RITARDANDO

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

# 4.19 ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT

Welsh Folk Song

Dolce

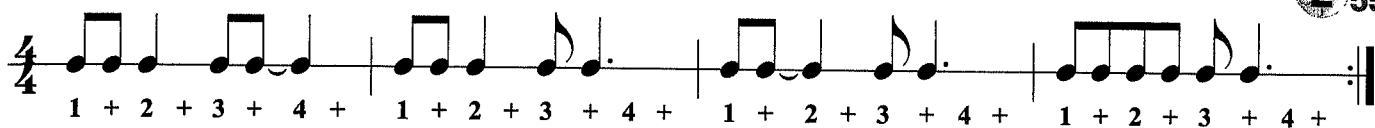


TRACK 2 50





## 4.24 BEAT STREET


 TRACK  
2 55

## 4.25 CARIBBEAN CARNIVAL

Calypso


 TRACK  
2 56

## 4.26 GOOD NIGHT LADIES

Brightly

Traditional

ON THE  
PODIUM
 TRACK  
2 57

## 4.27 GOING TO KENTUCKY

Allegro

American Folk Song

NEW  
NOTE!E<sub>b</sub>
 TRACK  
2 58
4.28 FILL 'ER UP *A deep breath and full airstream will help you play with a beautiful sound.*NEW  
NOTE!

E


 TRACK  
2 59

## 4.29 MARCHE MILITAIRE

Marziale (in a march style)

Franz Schubert


 TRACK  
2 60



**Tenuto**  
Play with full value.



**Staccato**  
Play light and separated.



## 5.25 LONG AND SHORT OF IT

TRACK  
3 25

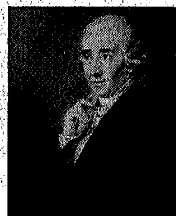


### HISTORY



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.

### 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 TRACK 3 26

Andante

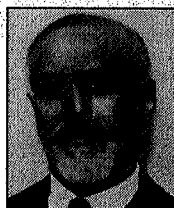


### HISTORY



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.

### MUSIC



### 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

Paul A. Dukas TRACK 3 27

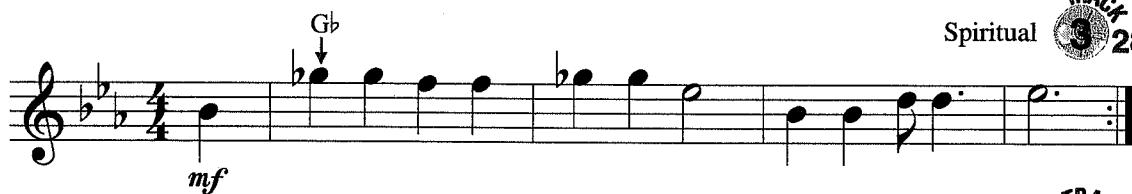
Misterioso



## 5.28 GO DOWN MOSES

Spiritual TRACK 3 28

NEW  
NOTE!  
G<sub>b</sub>



## 5.29 JITTERS, CRITTERS

TRACK  
3 29










Misterioso



A **recapitulation** is a summary of 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 B $\flat$ Major		Dotted Quarter Note		Dynamics	<i>p mp mf f</i>
Whole Note		Dotted Half Note		Slur	
Half Note and Rest		Eighth Notes		Ritardando	<i>rit.</i>
Quarter Note and Rest		Time Signatures	$\frac{4}{4}$ C $\frac{3}{4}$	Breath Mark	

### 1.1 GIVE ME FIVE!



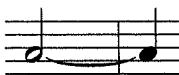
## LET'S REVIEW

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

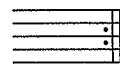
Key of E $\flat$  Major



Tie



Repeat

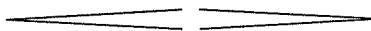


Tempo Markings *Allegro*  
*Andante*

Fermata



Crescendo and Decrescendo



### 1.6 FADING FANFARE

TRACK 12



### 1.7 AURA LEE

American Folk Song

TRACK 13



### 1.8 LOS POLLITOS

*Allegro*

Mexican Folk Song

TRACK 14



#### 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-Improptu* is one of his best-known pieces, despite the fact he never wanted it to be published!



#### MUSIC

#### LITERATURE

In 1834, when *Fantaisie-Improptu* 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

TRACK 15



## LET'S REVIEW

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

Key of 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*

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 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*

*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 F Major



Tenuto



Staccato

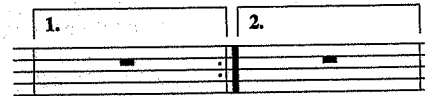


Style Marking *Marziale*

Dynamics

*mf - f*

First and Second Endings

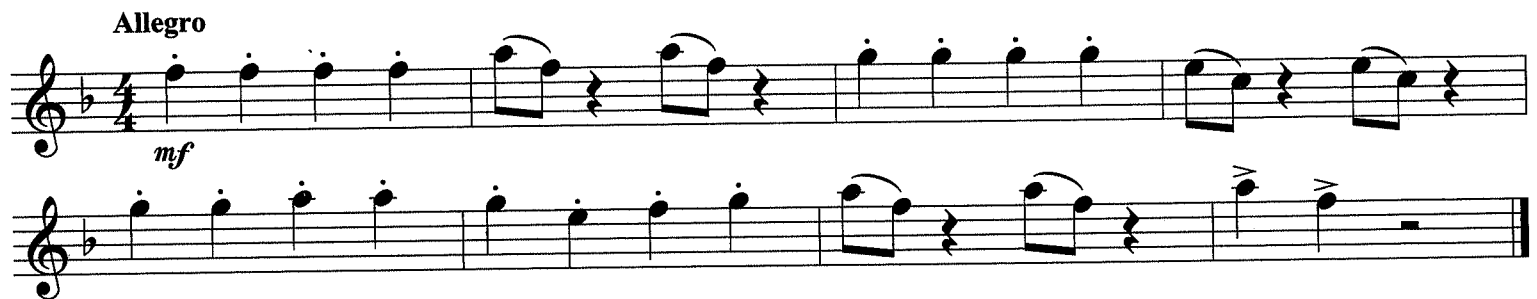


### 1.15 THE MAN ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE *Play tenuto notes smoothly and connected.*

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



○ = 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.

The chart displays 24 notes on a treble clef staff, arranged in four rows of six. Each note is accompanied by a fretboard diagram showing the common fingering (black dots) and an alternate fingering (white dots) in a box below it.

**Row 1:** C, C# Db, D, D# Eb, E, Fb

**Row 2:** E# F, F# Gb, G, G# Ab, A

**Row 3:** A# Bb, B Cb, C, C# Db, D

**Row 4:** D# Eb, E Fb, E# F, F# Gb, G

**Row 5:** G# Ab, A, A# Bb, B Cb, C

**Row 6:** C# Db, D, D# Eb, E Fb, E# F