

High School Band

Learning in Place #4: May 18-June 5, 2020

Suggested Pacing Guide:

Monday 5/18/2020	Tuesday 5/19/2020	Wednesday 5/20/2020	Thursday 5/21/2020	Friday 5/22/2020
<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log
<input type="checkbox"/> History Lesson: Louis Armstrong	<input type="checkbox"/> Rhythm #1	<input type="checkbox"/> Listening 1 - Song of Choice	<input type="checkbox"/> Whole Steps, Tones & Half Steps	<input type="checkbox"/> Rhythm #2
Monday 5/25/2020	Tuesday 5/26/2020	Wednesday 5/27/2020	Thursday 5/28/2020	Friday 5/29/2020
<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log
<input type="checkbox"/> Review Rhythm #1 & 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Listening 2 - Song of Choice	<input type="checkbox"/> Circle of Fifths I	<input type="checkbox"/> Rhythm #3	<input type="checkbox"/> History Lesson: Classical Era
Monday 6/1/2020	Tuesday 6/2/2020	Wednesday 6/3/2020	Thursday 6/4/2020	Friday 6/5/2020
<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log
<input type="checkbox"/> Circle of Fifths - Flats	<input type="checkbox"/> Rhythm #4	<input type="checkbox"/> Review Rhythm #3 & #4	<input type="checkbox"/> History Lesson: Romantic Era	<input type="checkbox"/> Musical Instruments Crossword

Band Practice Log: Record the time you spent practicing each day of the week and add up the total

Monday - 5/20/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Monday - 5/25/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Monday - 6/1/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Tuesday - 5/21/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Tuesday - 5/26/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Tuesday - 6/2/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Wednesday - 5/22/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Wednesday - 5/27/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Wednesday - 6/3/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Thursday - 5/23/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Thursday - 5/28/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Thursday - 6/4/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Friday - 5/24/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Friday - 5/29/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Friday - 6/5/2020

Tune: _____ min
Warm-Up: _____ min
Scale Work: _____ min
Method Book/Chorale: _____ min
Song of Your Choice: _____ min

Total Weekly Practice Time:

_____ Hours _____ min

Total Weekly Practice Time:

_____ Hours _____ min

Total Weekly Practice Time:

_____ Hours _____ min

 lesson 1


Meet the Great Jazz Legends

louis armstrong



Photo: Institute of Jazz Studies

IMPORTANT FACTS TO KNOW ABOUT LOUIS "SATCHMO" ARMSTRONG

Born:	August 4, 1901, New Orleans, Louisiana
Died:	July 6, 1971, Queens, New York
Period/Style of Jazz:	New Orleans Jazz
Instrument:	Cornet, trumpet, and vocalist
Major Compositions:	<i>Cornet Chop Suey, Knockin' a Jug, Weather Bird</i>
Interesting Facts:	Louis Armstrong's technical abilities on the trumpet set the standard for all trumpet players that followed. He was the first true jazz improviser. Armstrong was also known for his deep, gravelly voice.
 Included Listening:	<i>Ain't Misbehavin'</i>

Track 1

■ The Story of Louis Armstrong (1901–1971)

Louis Armstrong was born in the Storyville district of New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 4, 1901. Storyville was a lively part of town filled with dance halls, cabarets and gambling establishments called sporting houses. Louis grew up hearing blues, ragtime, and the new hot music called jazz being played in these venues by musicians such as his idol, trumpeter Joe “King” Oliver.

In his early teens, Louis was sent to a reform school for boys after shooting a gun in public. There he joined the band and learned to play the cornet. When he was released about two years later, he started playing professionally, first with King Oliver, then replacing Oliver in a popular jazz band led by trombonist Kid Ory when Oliver moved to Chicago in 1919.

In 1922, Louis received a telegram from Joe Oliver, asking him to join his Creole Jazz Band in Chicago. There, Louis met Lillian Hardin, the piano player for the band, and they were married in 1924.

He later recorded with his own bands, the Hot Five and the Hot Seven, which included his wife Lil’ and Kid Ory. Now considered classics, these recordings turned jazz into a soloist’s art form and Louis’s warm and soaring tone set the standard for jazz trumpet playing. His engaging personality as an entertainer earned Louis the nickname “Satchmo,” short for satchel mouth, because of his huge cheeks and wide smile. Later, Louis recorded the popular “West End Blues” and “Struttin’ with Some Barbecue.”



King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band



Magazine ad, 1954

Louis Armstrong was also a remarkable singer. According to Satchmo himself, while recording “Heebie Jeebies” in Chicago on February 26, 1926, the sheet music fell off the stand. Louis did not want to stop the recording session, so he continued singing, using nonsense syllables and making sounds similar to an instrument. The result was the first recorded example of what became known as scat singing, a jazz vocal practice still very popular today.

Armstrong eventually moved to New York and performed with many great musicians including the innovative arranger, Fletcher Henderson. As Armstrong’s popularity grew over the years, his music introduced the entire world to jazz. In 1968,

6

armstrong word search



Look down, across, backward and diagonally to find the words that will complete the sentences below. Circle the words.

R	G	N	I	G	N	I	S	T	A	C	S
O	J	G	H	X	Z	S	O	R	H	O	K
N	E	W	O	R	L	E	A	N	S	R	S
K	I	K	D	S	T	I	D	E	N	N	N
F	A	H	U	H	O	T	S	E	V	E	N
S	E	D	T	R	Y	A	S	D	U	T	U
H	U	Y	S	D	T	H	D	U	I	R	H
F	Y	J	K	C	H	I	C	A	G	O	D
B	W	R	H	O	T	F	I	V	E	T	S
M	U	M	C	D	L	H	Z	A	T	P	V
J	O	E	O	L	I	V	E	R	D	K	E

1. In 1901, Louis Armstrong was born in _____, Louisiana.
2. Louis Armstrong first played the _____.
3. When Louis was released from reform school, he joined a band led by _____.
4. When Louis Armstrong left New Orleans, he moved to _____.
5. Louis Armstrong's nickname: _____.
6. The names of Louis Armstrong's bands in the early 1920s: _____ and _____.
7. A kind of singing that involves the use of nonsense syllables: _____.

Vintage postcards of New Orleans



Rhythm Chart #1

1 2 3 4

1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+ 1+ 2+ 3+ 4+

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32

MUSIC LISTENING SHEET 1

Name _____ Date _____

Title _____
 Movement _____
 Composer _____
 Artist(s) _____

What tempo marking would you give this piece? <i>Largo</i> <i>Adagio</i> <i>Andante</i> <i>Allegro</i> <i>Prestissimo</i>
What kind of a key is this piece in? <i>Major</i> <i>Minor</i> <i>Both</i> <i>Other</i>
What different dynamics did you hear in this piece? (pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff, crescendo, diminuendo, etc.)
What different articulations did you hear in this piece? (staccato, legato, accents)
What kind of instruments do you hear in this piece?
How would you describe the form of this piece?
Use two of your own words to describe how this piece sounds to you: 1. _____ 2. _____
Did you like the piece?
Additional observations:

MUSIC LISTENING SHEET 2

Name _____ Date _____

Title _____
 Movement _____
 Composer _____
 Artist(s) _____

What tempo marking would you give this piece? <i>Largo</i> <i>Adagio</i> <i>Andante</i> <i>Allegro</i> <i>Prestissimo</i>
What kind of a key is this piece in? <i>Major</i> <i>Minor</i> <i>Both</i> <i>Other</i>
What different dynamics did you hear in this piece? (pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff, crescendo, diminuendo, etc.)
What different articulations did you hear in this piece? (staccato, legato, accents)
What kind of instruments do you hear in this piece?
How would you describe the form of this piece?
Use two of your own words to describe how this piece sounds to you: 1. _____ 2. _____
Did you like the piece?
Additional observations:

Rhythm Chart #2

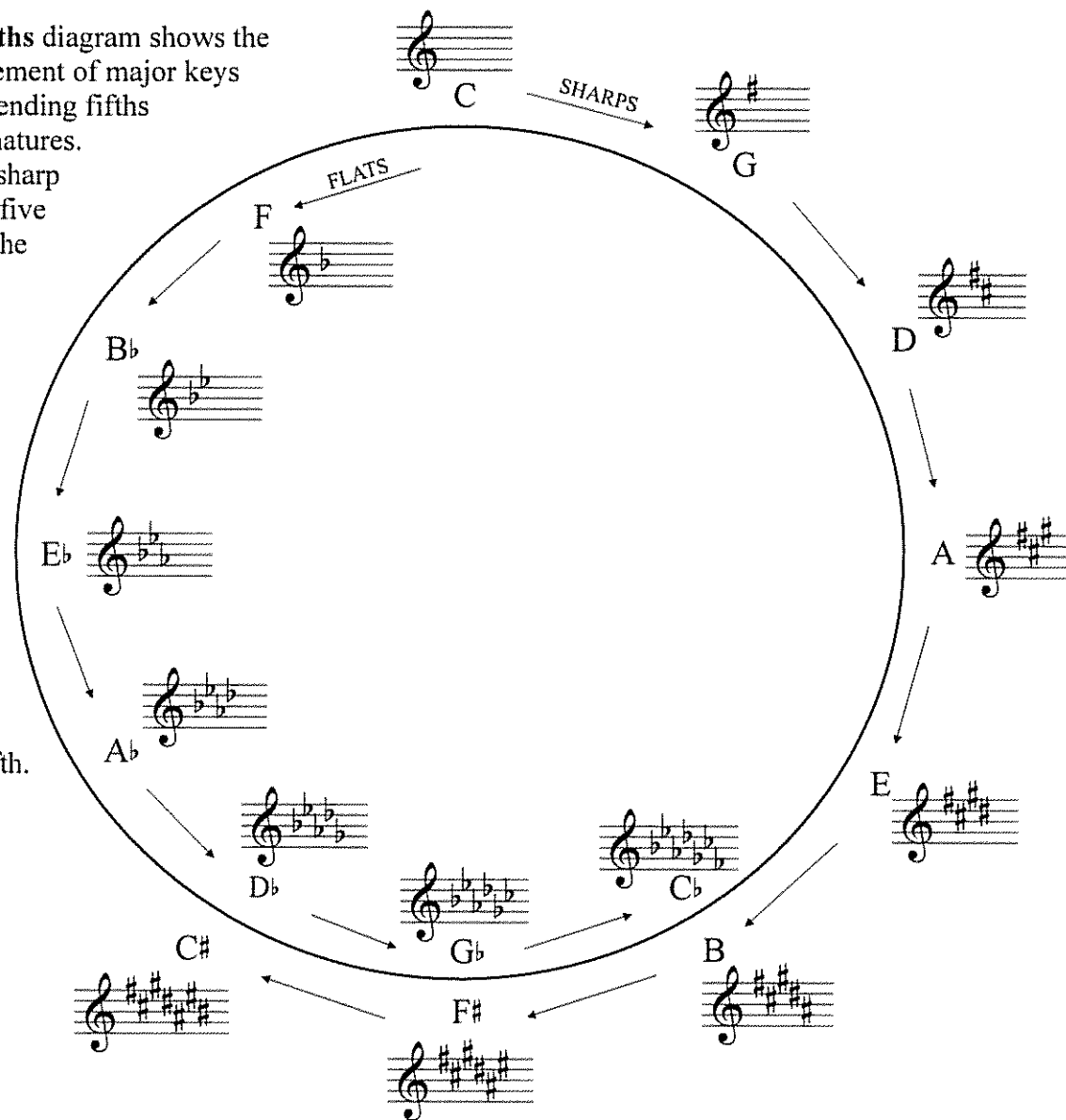
A rhythm chart consisting of 36 numbered measures, organized into 9 staves of 4 measures each. The first 20 measures are in 4/4 time, and the last 16 measures (from measure 21 to 36) are in 3/4 time. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests.

1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32
33 34 35 36

The Circle of Fifths I

The **Circle of Fifths** diagram shows the clockwise arrangement of major keys in an order of ascending fifths for sharp key signatures. With each added sharp the key advances five letter names and the tonic moves up a perfect fifth.

Flat keys are presented in an order of descending fifths. With each added flat the key moves back five letter names and the tonic moves down a perfect fifth.



1. Write the flats in the order in which they are added as you go around the circle of fifths.

B^b _____

2. Write the sharps in the order in which they are added as you go around the circle of fifths.

F[#] _____

3. Write the names of the keys with sharps in order as they appear on the circle of fifths.

G _____

4. Write the names of the keys with flats in order as they appear on the circle of fifths.

F _____

Rhythm Chart #3



A musical score for a rhythm chart, consisting of 32 numbered measures. The score is written on a single treble clef staff in common time (C). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and dotted notes, often grouped together. The measures are numbered 1 through 32, with some measures containing rests. The chart is organized into four groups of four measures each, with measure numbers 1-4, 5-8, 9-12, 13-16, 17-20, 21-24, 25-28, and 29-32. The final measure (32) ends with a double bar line.

CLASSICAL ERA 1750-1820

Typical Characteristics of Classical Music



NAME _____

DATE _____

- Balanced phrases (phrases usually the same length)
- Obvious cadences (stopping points in the music/musical punctuation)
- Tuneful, singable melodies
- Accompaniments underneath the melodies had regularly recurring accents.
- Symphony, solo concerto, string quartet and sonata were popular instrumental forms. All were works with multiple movements.
- Dynamic contrasts became subtler, not as sudden as in Baroque (few terraced dynamics).
- Expansion of orchestra into four families (brass, percussion, strings, woodwinds)
- Notation, instruments, dynamics all written in the score by the composer
- Piano became very popular.
- Secular music was more prevalent than sacred.

Listening tracks found on youtube– OPTIONAL for this section...

Listening Selections:

Gloria (from Heiligmesse) by Haydn (Classical) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WL3iwzcBzlY>

Gloria in Excelsis (from Gloria) by Vivaldi (Baroque)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=51otDdKMi-4>

Optional if you can access YOUTUBE... If not– skip to questions next page.

CLASSICAL ERA QUESTIONS



NAME _____

DATE _____

- The Classical Era lasted from
 - 1750-1820
 - 1500-1600
 - 1850-1900
- Composers were employed to entertain
 - wealthy nobles and aristocrats
 - farmers and migrant workers
 - priests and church members
- The instrument that replaced the harpsichord was the
 - trumpet
 - viola
 - piano
- The favorite form of chamber music was the
 - string trio
 - string quartet
 - string quintet
- A work for orchestra with four contrasting parts or movements is the
 - concerto
 - mass
 - symphony
- The invention of a mechanical device that helps musicians count steadily was a
 - time signature
 - metronome
 - rhythm
- Name two composers of the Classical Era
•
•
- A famous artist in the Classical Era was
 - Goya
 - Wordsworth
 - Napoleon
- Match the following books with the name of the author
 - _____ *Candide* A. Samuel Johnson
 - _____ *Faust* B. Jane Austen
 - _____ *Dictionary* C. Voltaire
 - _____ *Pride and Prejudice* D. Goethe
- Extra credit: For what are the people in Question 8 known?

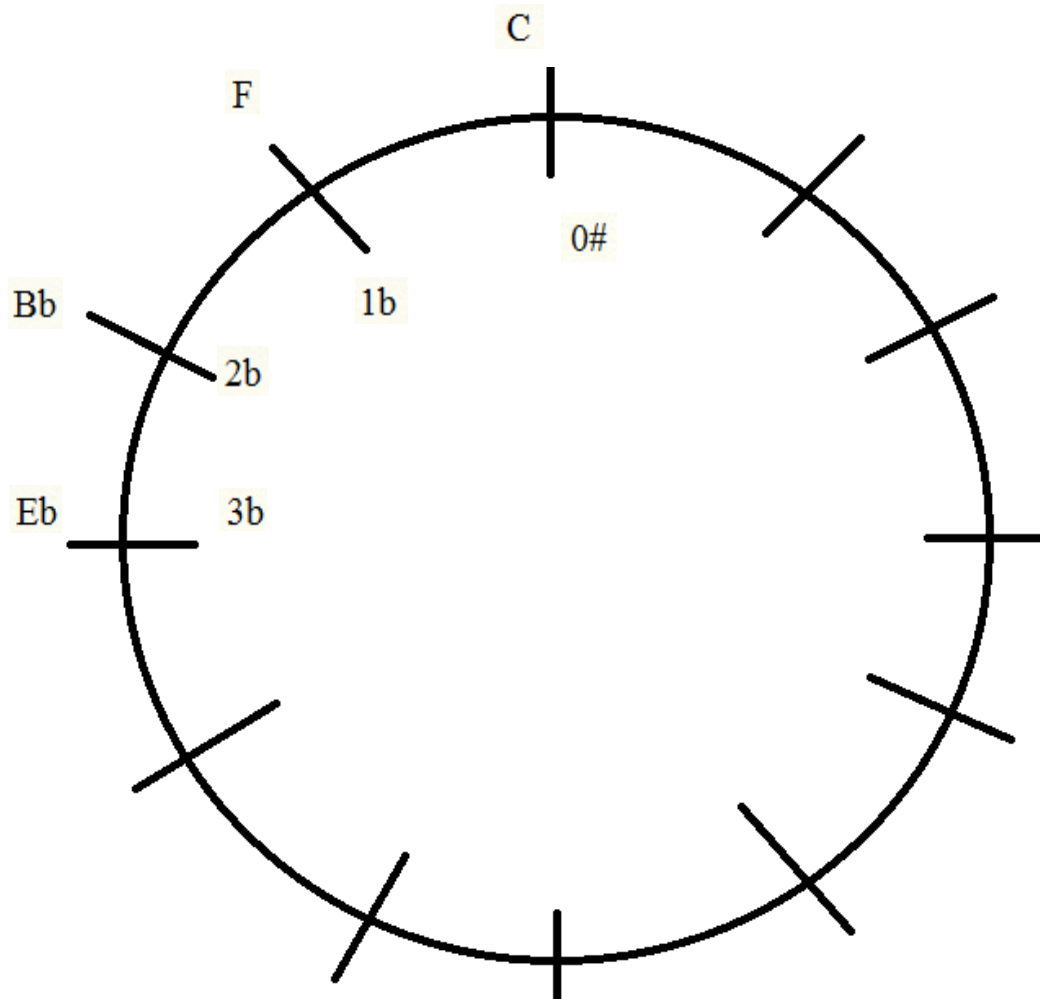
Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Circle of Fifths – Flat Scales

The Circle of Fifths is a tool used by musicians to know **how many** flats or sharps are in scales. It does not tell which notes are flat or sharp.

The Circle of Fifths looks like a clock with 12 points representing the 12 major scales. C major (no flats, no sharps) is at the top. Each scale going counter clockwise (left) adds 1 flat. The starting note of the scale is found by counting 4 notes from the previous one within the key signature (C, D, E, F).

So C major scale has no flats or sharps. If you count 4 notes (C, D, E, F), F major scale has 1 flat. If you count 4 again within the key signature (F, G, A, B \flat), B \flat major scale has 2 flats, and so on. The flat scales of the Circle of Fifths looks like this:



The Circle of Fifths is a great tool for knowing the number of flats or sharps in a scale. What it lacks is to tell which flats or sharps are actually in the scale. That is where the Order of Flats and the Order of Sharps comes in. This lesson will only cover the Order of Flats.

The Order of Flats is the order that the flats appear in the flat scales. The order is always the same and is progressive. The Order of Flats is: **B, E, A, D, G, C, F**. This means that a scale with 1 flat will always have Bb. A scale with 2 flats will always have Bb and Eb. A scale with 3 sharps will always have Bb, Eb, and Ab. You can use short sentence to help you remember the Order of Sharps: Big Elephants Always Drink Giant Coke Floats or make up your own.

Steps of Writing Out Flat Scales: Example: Ab Major Scale

1) Each scale must have 8 notes going in alphabetical order. Don't forget music only uses A – G!

A B C D E F G A

2) Find the scale on the Circle of Fifths.

How many flats does it have? The Ab major scale has 4 flats.

3) Find the first 5 sharps on the Order of Sharps.

What are the 5 sharps in the b scale? They are B, E, A, D

Ab Bb C Db Eb F G Ab

4) Your scale is finished!!!

Try writing out these flats scales on your own.

C: _____

F: _____

Bb: _____

Eb: _____

Ab: _____

Db: _____

Gb: _____

Cb: _____

Rhythm Chart #4

In 6/8 time, the dotted-quarter note gets the beat. There are only 2 beats per measure that are divided into triplets.

1 2 3 4

1 la li 2 la li

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32

THE ROMANTIC ERA

1820

1840

1860

1880

1900

MUSIC

The last compositions of Beethoven were among the first of the new *Romantic* era, lasting from the early 1800's to about 1900. No longer employed by churches or nobles, composers became free from Classical restraints and expressed their personal emotions through their music. Instead of simple titles like *Concerto* or *Symphony*, they would often add descriptive titles like *Witches' Dance* or *To The New World*. Orchestras became larger, including nearly all the standard instruments we now use. Composers began to write much more difficult and complex music, featuring more "colorful" instrument combinations and harmonies.



Nationalism was an important trend in this era. Composers used folk music and folk legends (especially in Russia, eastern Europe and Scandinavia) to identify their music with their native lands. Today's concert audiences still generally prefer the drama of Romantic music to any other kind.

- Gioacchino Rossini (1792-1868), *William Tell Overture*
- Franz Schubert (1797-1828), *Unfinished Symphony*, *Tantum ergo**, *Die Nacht**
- Hector Berlioz (1808-1879), *Symphony fantastique*, *L'Enfance du Christ**
- Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847), *In Praise of Spring**, *Lift Thine Eyes to the Mountains**, *Laudate pueri dominum**
- Robert Schumann (1810-1856), *Von dem Rosenbusch**, *So wahr die Sonne scheint**, *In meinem Garten**
 - Johannes Brahms (1833-1897), *A German Requiem*, *Six Folk Songs**, *Sleep, Gently, Sleep**, *Ach, arme Welt**
 - Anton Bruckner (1824-1896) *Locus iste**
 - Anton Dvorak (1841-1904), *If You Should Go Away**

*as featured in *Essential Repertoire*

1820

1840

1860

1880

1900



ART & LITERATURE

- Charles Dickens, author (*The Pickwick Papers*, *David Copperfield*)
- Lewis Carroll, author (*Alice In Wonderland*)
- Louisa May Alcott, author (*Little Women*)
- Pierre Renoir, artist (*Luncheon of the Boating Party*)
- Harriet Beecher Stowe, author (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*)
- Jules Verne, author (*20,000 Leagues Under The Sea*)
- Claude Monet, artist (*Gare Saint-Lazare*)
- Mark Twain, author (*Tom Sawyer*, *Huckleberry Finn*)
- Vincent van Gogh, artist (*The Sunflowers*)
- Rudyard Kipling, author (*Jungle Book*)

1820

1840

1860

1880

1900

WORLD EVENTS

- Darwin's "Origin of Species" (1859)
- American Civil War (1861-1865)
- Emancipation Proclamation (1863)
- Alexander Graham Bell invents telephone (1876)
- Edison invents phonograph, practical light bulb, movie projector (1877-1888)
- First railroad (1830)
- Samuel Morse invents telegraph (1837)
- First photography (1838)
- Slavery outlawed in England (1833)
- Queen Victoria is Queen of England (1837-1901)



ROMANTIC ERA 1820-1900



NAME _____

DATE _____

Typical Characteristics of Romantic Music

- Personal expression is the norm.
- Use of widely varying dynamic levels.
- Many expressive changes (dynamics, tempo, number of players or parts) are present in a single piece.
- There is an interest in both large forms (symphonies) and short miniature pieces.
- Solo voice and piano works (called art songs or Lieder) are very popular.
- Use of widely varying melodies (narrow range, wide range, very singable).
- Rhythmic diversity, many slight changes in tempo (rubato) is found.
- Solo piano is very popular.
- Texts indicate an interest in nature, the bizarre and the supernatural.
- Much larger orchestra is the norm.
- New instruments are added (tuba, saxophone).
- Composers specify even more details in the score (dynamic levels, tempo changes, etc.).

Listening Selections:

Lift Thine Eyes by Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847)

<https://youtube/FfuB3R0I7X4>

Gioacchino Rossini "William Tell Overture"

<https://youtube/c7O91GDWGPU>

Dvorak - Symphony no. 9 - 4th movement -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vHqtdH2f1Yk>

Can you find other Romantic Composers on Youtube? List them here:

Do you recognize any of their music from other sources: Television, Cartoons, Movies?

ROMANTIC ERA QUIZ



NAME _____

DATE _____

1. The Romantic Era lasted from
 - A. 1820-1900
 - B. 1520-1600
 - C. 1620-1700
2. Who wrote his first compositions in the Classical Era and his last in the Romantic Era?
 - A. Mozart
 - B. Haydn
 - C. Beethoven
3. An important trend in this era was
 - A. Imperialism
 - B. Nationalism
 - C. Socialism
4. Romantic music was usually very
 - A. dramatic
 - B. grammatic
 - C. problematic
5. *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn* were both written by
 - A. Louise May Alcott
 - B. Charles Dickens
 - C. Mark Twain
6. "The Sunflowers" was a painting by
 - A. Vincent van Gogh
 - B. Claude Monet
 - C. Pierre Renoir
7. Name one thing that was invented during the Romantic Era that still exists today. Then describe how this invention has affected our lives.
8. Which of the listening selections was your favorite? Why?

Musical Instruments

Find each instrument name in the word search below.

E L T S T P W Z N U D T X Q X
 F R E N C H H O R N R D N V Y
 F V W N E I G E C O T L M X L
 X L K T Y L O I M L U Q K J O
 Y L U G B O G B A R B T V F P
 H R C T R L O N U D A N D H H
 I H S T E N I R A L C I B A O
 U D C A E L Z G X I N S K Q N
 T V V S X B Z L V A R D T N E
 E Q W J N O P K P S R T V Y Q
 P N K W G X P M V I O L I N U
 M G O W S P I H J Z B V K C E
 U G U Z M T J O O P D H Q F A
 R U Y C C N V I Y N N Q Y J T
 T Q C P F F W J B D E U R D I

