

## Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky was a famous Russian composer during the Romantic period (1820-1900). In addition to “The Nutcracker Ballet” and his six symphonies, the “1812 Overture” is one of his best known compositions. It was written in 1880 to remember the great battle of 1812 between Napoleon of France and the Russian Czar.



## 1812 Overture - Russian Hymn

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky  
(1840-1893)

Andante

*p* *legato*

1 2

5 2 1

5 1

3

2

1 2

5 3 1

2

3 1

5 1

3 1

1

5



## 1812 Overture - The Battle

Play the music in the boxes first.

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky  
(1840-1893)

**Allegro**

## Two Sixteenth Notes and Eighth Note



### Rhythm Patterns



## Czech Czardas

Play the melody with a bouncing motion from the wrist.

*f-p* means to play loudly the first time and softly the second time.



Allegro

Traditional Dance



# Amazing Grace

Here the chromatic scale is used to accompany part of the melody.  
Play each hand alone first.

Religious Folk Ballad

## Introduction

Andante

Musical score for the introduction of 'Amazing Grace' in 3/4 time, key of D major. The score is divided into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

**System 1:** Treble clef starts with a quarter note D4 (finger 4), followed by quarter notes E4 (finger 1), F#4 (finger 3), G4 (finger 1), A4 (finger 3), B4 (finger 1), and a half note C5 (finger 1). Bass clef starts with a quarter rest, followed by a half note chord of G3 and B2 (finger 1), a half note chord of F#3 and A2 (finger 2), and a half note chord of E3 and G2 (finger 3).

**System 2:** Treble clef starts with a half note D4 (finger 3), followed by quarter notes E4 (finger 2), F#4 (finger 3), G4 (finger 1), A4 (finger 3), B4 (finger 5), and a half note C5 (finger 2). Bass clef starts with a quarter note D3 (finger 3), followed by quarter notes C3 (finger 1), B2 (finger 3), A2 (finger 2), G2 (finger 1), F#2 (finger 1), E2 (finger 1), and a half note D2 (finger 1).

**System 3:** Treble clef starts with a half note D4 (finger 5), followed by quarter notes E4 (finger 1), F#4 (finger 1), G4 (finger 3), A4 (finger 1), B4 (finger 1), and a half note C5 (finger 3). Bass clef starts with a quarter note D3 (finger 3), followed by quarter notes C3 (finger 2), B2 (finger 1), A2 (finger 1), G2 (finger 1), F#2 (finger 1), E2 (finger 1), and a half note D2 (finger 1).

**System 4:** Treble clef starts with a quarter note D4 (finger 1), followed by quarter notes E4 (finger 3), F#4 (finger 1), G4 (finger 3), A4 (finger 1), and a half note B4 (finger 1). Bass clef starts with a quarter note D3 (finger 3), followed by quarter notes C3 (finger 1), B2 (finger 2), A2 (finger 1), G2 (finger 3), F#2 (finger 1), E2 (finger 1), and a half note D2 (finger 3).

## Syncopation

Shifting the emphasis to an unaccented beat or part of a beat is called **syncopation**.

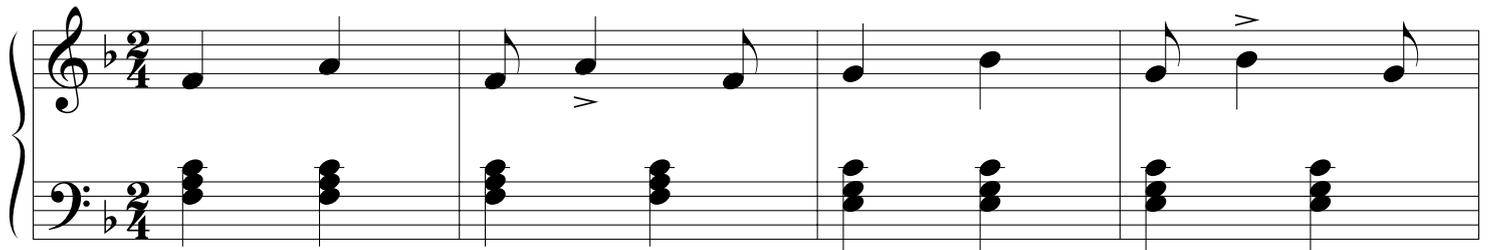


## Rhythm Patterns

What do you discover about lines 1 and 2?



## Rhythm Stumper



## Reinhold Glière

Reinhold Glière was a Russian composer who lived after Tchaikovsky and followed in the tradition of using many Russian folk songs in his music.



## Russian Sailor's Dance

In what key is this song written?

Reinhold Glière  
(1875-1956)

Moderato

*Fine*

Presto

*D.C. al Fine*