



Rockin' Triads CD 16 & 17

Play each hand alone before playing both hands together.
Find the changes in hand position.

mf

5 1

5 3 1 1

5 3 1 4

5 3 1 5

Yea!

Finger Flurries

1 2 1 2 1 2 1
over

5 3 3 1 3 3 1



Johann Sebastian Bach

Johann Sebastian Bach was a virtuoso performer on the organ and harpsichord and lived over 300 years ago in Germany during the Baroque period (1600-1750). He came from a family of musicians stretching back generations and three of his sons also became prominent musicians. J. S. Bach is considered to be one of the greatest composers in history.

Bach's Song

CD 48 & 49

Play the music in the boxes first.

Then play each hand alone before playing both hands together.

Each hand plays its own melody, and each phrase ends with a fermata.

J. S. Bach
(1685-1750)

Ostinato

Composers sometimes use a repeated accompaniment pattern called an **ostinato**. It is found in many types of music from classical to rock.



Bach Rocks

CD 50 & 51

Here, an ostinato has replaced the bass line of “Bach’s Song.” Can you find several places where the pattern changes slightly?

With a steady beat

Right Hand Finger Flurry

Left Hand Finger Stretch

Russian Dance

CD 54 & 55

Play the music in the boxes first.



Russian Folk Song

Allegro

1 1 2 2 4 3 2 1

2 3 5 2 1 3

2 3 5 2 1 1 2 1 2 1

Hey!

George Frideric Handel

George Frideric Handel was born in the same year as J. S. Bach during the Baroque period. He was one of the first truly international composers who had success in Germany, Italy and England. Some of Handel's most famous compositions include "Messiah," "Water Music" and "Music for the Royal Fireworks."

The Hero's March CD 74 & 75

Play the music in the box first. Which hand has the melody in line three?

George Frideric Handel
(1685-1759)

The musical score for "The Hero's March" is presented in four systems, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *D.C. al Fine* (Da Capo al Fine). The score concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fine".

System 1: Treble clef starts with a whole note chord (F#, C, G) and a dotted quarter note G. Bass clef starts with a whole note F# and a dotted quarter note G. Dynamics: *f*. Fingerings: Treble (5, 3, 1), Bass (5, 1, 3).

System 2: Treble clef has a quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F#, quarter note G. Bass clef has a dotted quarter note F#, quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F#. Dynamics: *f*. Fingerings: Treble (2), Bass (3, 2).

System 3: Treble clef has a dotted quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F#, quarter note G. Bass clef has a dotted quarter note F#, quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F#. Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (4, 1, 3), Bass (2, 5).

System 4: Treble clef has a dotted quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F#, quarter note G. Bass clef has a dotted quarter note F#, quarter note G, quarter note A, quarter note B, quarter note C, quarter note D, quarter note E, quarter note F#. Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: Treble (1, 2, 1, 2), Bass (2). A dashed box encloses the first two measures of this system. The score ends with *D.C. al Fine*.