Making music with a family of lifelong friends.

Understanding how commitment and dedication lead to success.

Sharing the joy and rewards of working together.

Individuals who develop self-confidence.

Creativity—expressing yourself in a universal language.

Band is... **MUSIC**!

*Strike up the band,*

Tim Lautzenheiser

The origins of the trumpet can be traced to ancient Egypt, Africa and Greece. These "natural" valveless trumpets were made of wood, bronze or silver. In the Middle Ages (500–1430), these instruments played only lower notes. During the Renaissance era (1430–1600), they performed at many ceremonial functions. Gradually, players began to develop their higher range, especially in the Baroque era (1600–1750).

Heinrich Stölzel introduced a valve trumpet in Berlin in 1814. By 1830, the Bb Cornet was introduced in Europe. Valves made it possible to play all the notes of a chromatic scale on these two closely-related instruments.

Cornets and trumpets are the highest pitched members of the brass family. As one of the primary instruments in the sound of concert bands and jazz ensembles, they play melodies, harmonies and solos. A trumpet is longer than the more conically shaped cornet. In this book, we refer to the Bb Trumpet, but the instructions apply to both instruments.

Virtually all important composers have written music for the trumpet, including J.S. Bach and W.A. Mozart. Some famous performers are Maurice André, Adolph Herseth, Doc Severinsen and Wynton Marsalis.

ISBN 0-634-00320-8
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THE BASICS

Posture
Sit on the edge of your chair, and always keep your:
• Spine straight and tall
• Shoulders back and relaxed
• Feet flat on the floor

Breathing & Airstream
Breathing is a natural thing we all do constantly. To discover the correct airstream to play your instrument:
• Place the palm of your hand near your mouth.
• Inhale deeply through the corners of your mouth, keeping your shoulders steady. Your waist should expand like a balloon.
• Slowly whisper “tah” as you gradually exhale air into your palm.

The air you feel is the airstream. It produces sound through the instrument. Your tongue is like a faucet or valve that releases the airstream.

Producing The Essential Tone
“Buzzing” through the mouthpiece produces your tone. The buzz is a fast vibration in the center of your lips. Your embouchure (ahm-’bah-shure) is your mouth’s position on the mouthpiece of the instrument. A good embouchure takes time and effort, so carefully follow these steps for success:

BUZZING
• Moisten your lips.
• Bring your lips together as if saying the letter “m.”
• Relax your jaw to separate your upper and lower teeth.
• Form a slightly puckered smile to firm the corners of your mouth.
• Direct a full airstream through the center of your lips, creating a buzz.
• Buzz frequently without your mouthpiece.

MOUTHPIECE PLACEMENT
• Form your “buzzing” embouchure.
• Center the mouthpiece on your lips. Your teacher may suggest a slightly different mouthpiece placement.
• Take a full breath through the corners of your mouth.
• Start your buzz with the syllable “tah.” Buzz through the center of your lips keeping a steady, even buzz. Your lips provide a cushion for the mouthpiece.

Taking Care Of Your Instrument
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
• Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
• Remove the mouthpiece. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
• Wipe off the instrument with a clean soft cloth. Return the instrument to its case.

Trumpet valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your trumpet valves:
• Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
• Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
• Apply a few drops of special brass valve oil to the exposed valve.
• Carefully return the valve to its casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should easily screw back into place.

Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend special slide grease and valve oil, and will help you apply them when necessary.

MOUTHPIECE WORKOUT
Using only the mouthpiece, form your embouchure carefully. Take a deep breath without raising your shoulders. Begin buzzing your lips by whispering “tah” and gradually exhale your full airstream. Strive for an even tone.

“tah” | REST | “tah” | REST
Getting It Together
Throughout this book, all instructions apply to both cornets and trumpets because they are played exactly the same way.

Step 1  Put your left thumb and fingers around the valve casings and pick up the trumpet. Your left hand supports the weight of the instrument.

Step 2  Place your left ring finger inside the ring of the third valve slide.

Step 3  Hold the mouthpiece at the wide end with your right hand. Gently twist the mouthpiece into the mouthpiece receiver.

Step 4  Arch your right hand to form a backwards "C." Place your thumb between the first and second valve casings. Place your little finger on top of the hook.

Step 5  Always sit or stand tall when playing. Hold the trumpet as shown:

READING MUSIC
Identify and draw each of these symbols:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Music Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **music staff** has 5 lines and 4 spaces where notes and rests are written.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ledger Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ledger lines extend the music staff. Notes on ledger lines can be above or below the staff.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures &amp; Bar Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bar lines divide the music staff into measures.
Long Tone

To begin, we'll use a special "Long Tone" note. Hold the tone until your teacher tells you to rest. Practice long tones each day to develop your sound.

1. THE FIRST NOTE

Hold each long tone until your teacher tells you to rest.

The Beat

The beat is the pulse of music, and like your heartbeat it should remain very steady. Counting aloud and foot-tapping help us maintain a steady beat. Tap your foot down on each number and up on each "."

One beat = 1 &

Notes And Rests

Notes tell us how high or low to play by their placement on a line or space of the music staff, and how long to play by their shape. Rests tell us to count silent beats.

2. COUNT AND PLAY

3. A NEW NOTE

Look for the fingering diagram under each new note.

The black circles tell you which valves to push down. "F" is played with 1st valve.

4. TWO'S A TEAM

5.ヘADING DOWN

Practice long tones on each new note.

6. MOVING ON UP

Count & Tap:

Count & Tap:

Count & Tap:
Double Bar indicates the end of a piece of music. Repeat Sign: Without stopping, play once again from the beginning.

7. THE LONG HAUL

Double Bar

8. FOUR BY FOUR

Repeat Sign

Count & Tap: 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

9. TOUCHDOWN

10. THE FAB FIVE

Treble Clef (G Clef) indicates the position of note names on a music staff: Second line is G.

Sharp # raises the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Flat b lowers the note and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Natural | cancels a flat (b) or sharp (#) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

Time Signature indicates how many beats per measure and what kind of note gets one beat.

Note Names Each note is on a line or space of the staff. These note names are indicated by the Treble Clef.

THEORY

11. READING THE NOTES Compare this to exercise 10, THE FAB FIVE.

12. FIRST FLIGHT

13. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ Fill in the remaining note names before playing.
Notes In Review
Memorize the fingerings for the notes you've learned:

14. ROLLING ALONG

Go to the next line.

Double Bar

Half Note
\( \text{\( \frac{1}{2} \)} \) = 2 Beats
1 & 2 &

Half Rest
\( \text{\( \frac{1}{2} \)} \) = 2 Silent Beats
1 & 2 &

15. RHYTHM RAP  Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

Repeat Sign

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

16. THE HALF COUNTS

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

17. HOT CROSS BUNS  Try this song on your mouthpiece only. Then play it on your instrument.

Breath Mark
Take a deep breath through your mouth after you play a full-length note.

18. GO TELL AUNT RHODIE  American Folk Song

19. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ  Using the note names and rhythms below, draw your notes on the staff before playing.
20. **RHYTHM RAP**  
*Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.*

```
\( \frac{4}{4} \)
```

21. **THE WHOLE THING**

```
\( \frac{4}{4} \)
```

**Duet**  
A composition with two different parts, played together.

22. **SPLIT DECISION – Duet**

```
A
```
```
B
```

**Key Signature**  
The Key Signature tells us which notes to play with sharps \( \# \) or flats \( b \) throughout the music. Your Key Signature indicates the Key of C (no sharps or flats).

23. **MARCH STEPS**

```
\( \frac{4}{4} \)
```

24. **LISTEN TO OUR SECTIONS**

```
\( \frac{4}{4} \)

Percussion  Woodwinds  Brass
```
```
\( \frac{4}{4} \)

Percussion  Woodwinds  Brass
```
```
\( \frac{4}{4} \)

Perc.  Ww.  Brass  All
```

25. **LIGHTLY ROW**

```
\( \frac{4}{4} \)
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```

26. **ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**  
*Draw in the bar lines before you play.*

```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
```
Fermata

Hold the note (or rest) longer than normal.

27. REACHING HIGHER - New Note
Practice long tones on each new note.

28. AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE
French Folk Song

29. REMIX

30. LONDON BRIDGE - Duet
English Folk Song

Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791) was a child prodigy who started playing professionally at age six, and lived during the time of the American Revolution. Mozart's music is melodic and imaginative. He wrote more than 600 compositions during his short life, including a piano piece based on the famous song "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star."

31. A MOZART MELODY
Adaptation

32. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ
Draw these symbols where they belong and write in the note names before you play:
33. DEEP POCKETS - New Note

34. DOODLE ALL DAY

35. JUMP ROPE

Pick-Up Notes One or more notes that come before the first full measure. The beats of Pick-Up Notes are subtracted from the last measure.

36. A-TISKET, A-TASKET

Dynamics $f$ - forte (play loudly)  $mf$ - mezzo forte (play moderately loud)  $p$ - piano (play softly)
Remember to use full breath support to control your tone at all dynamic levels.

37. LOUD AND SOFT

Clap

38. JINGLE BELLS Also practice new music on your mouthpiece only. J. S. Pierpont

39. MY DREYDL Use full breath support at all dynamic levels. Traditional Hanukkah Song
40. RHYTHM RAP  Clap the rhythm while counting and tapping.

41. EIGHTH NOTE JAM

42. SKIP TO MY LOU

43. LONG, LONG AGO  Good posture improves your sound. Always sit straight and tall.

44. OH, SUSANNA

45. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ — WILLIAM TELL

Italian composer Gioacchino Rossini (1792–1868) began composing as a teenager and was very proficient on the piano, viola and horn. He wrote "William Tell" at age 37 as the last of his forty operas, and its familiar theme is still heard today on radio and television.
2. Time Signature

\[ \frac{2}{4} \]

= 2 beats per measure
= Quarter note gets one beat

Conducting

Practice conducting this two-beat pattern.

46. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

\[ \frac{2}{4} \]

1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

47. TWO BY TWO

\[ \frac{4}{4} \]

1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

Tempo Markings

Tempo is the speed of music. Tempo markings are usually written above the staff, in Italian.

Allegro – Fast tempo
Moderato – Medium tempo
Andante – Slower walking tempo

48. HIGH SCHOOL CADETS – March

Allegro

\[ \frac{4}{4} \]

\[ f \]

John Philip Sousa

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49. HEY, HO! NOBODY’S HOME – New Note

\[ \frac{4}{4} \]

\[ mf \]

\[ A \]

\[ A \]

Dynamics

Crescendo (gradually louder)
Decrescendo or Diminuendo (gradually softer)

50. CLAP THE DYNAMICS

Clap

\[ \frac{4}{4} \]

\[ f \]

51. PLAY THE DYNAMICS
52. PERFORMANCE WARM-UPS

TONE BUILDER

RHYTHM ETUDE

RHYTHM RAP

CHORALE

Andante

53. AURA LEE – Duet or Band Arrangement

A

B

Andante

54. FRÈRE JACQUES – Round

Moderato

(When group A reaches ②, group B begins at ①)

French Folk Song
59. FIT TO BE TIED

60. ALOUETTE

Dotted Half Note

A dot adds half the value of the note.

2 beats + 1 beat = 3 beats

61. ALOUETTE - THE SEQUEL

French-Canadian Folk Song

HISTORY

American composer Stephen Collins Foster (1826–1864) was born near Pittsburgh, PA. He has become the most recognized song writer of his time for works such as "Oh Susanna," which became popular during the California Gold Rush of 1849. Among his most well-known songs are "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Camptown Races."

62. CAMPTOWN RACES

Allegro

Stephen Collins Foster

63. NEW DIRECTIONS

64. THE NOBLES Always use a full airstream. Keep fingers on top of the valves, arched naturally.

65. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ
66. RHYTHM RAP

Clap

\[ \frac{3}{4} \]

1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3

67. THREE BEAT JAM

\[ \frac{3}{4} \]

1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3

68. BARCAROLLE

Moderato

\[ \frac{3}{4} \]

mf

Norwegian composer Edvard Grieg (1843–1907) wrote Peer Gynt Suite for a play by Henrik Ibsen in 1875, the year before the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. “Morning” is a melody from Peer Gynt Suite. Music used in plays, or in films and television, is called incidental music.

69. MORNING (from Peer Gynt)

Andante

\[ \frac{3}{4} \]

mf

Accent

Emphasize the note.

70. ACCENT YOUR TALENT

Clap

\[ \frac{3}{4} \]

Latin American music has its roots in the African, Native American, Spanish and Portuguese cultures. This diverse music features lively accompaniments by drums and other percussion instruments such as maracas and claves. Music from Latin America continues to influence jazz, classical and popular styles of music. “Chiapanecas” is a popular children’s dance and game song.

71. MEXICAN CLAPPING SONG (“Chiapanecas”)
A flat sign lowers the pitch of a note by a half-step. The note B-flat sounds a half-step below B, and all B’s become B-flats for the rest of the measure where they occur.

73. HOT MUFFINS – New Note

74. COSSACK DANCE

75. BASIC BLUES – New Note

The Key Signature tells us which notes to play with sharps or flats throughout the music. This Key Signature indicates the Key of B – play all B’s as B-flats.

Play through the 1st Ending. Then play the repeated section of music, skipping the 1st Ending and playing the 2nd Ending.

Japanese folk music actually has its origins in ancient China. "Sakura, Sakura" was performed on instruments such as the koto, a 13-string instrument that is more than 4000 years old, and the shakuhachi or bamboo flute. The unique sound of this ancient Japanese melody results from the pentatonic (or five-note) sequence used in this tonal system.

77. SAKURA, SAKURA – Band Arrangement

Japanese Folk Song
Arr. by John Higgins
78. UP ON A HOUSETOP
Allegro

Check Key Signature

79. JOLLY OLD ST. NICK – Duet
Moderato

See page 9 for additional holiday music, MY DREYDL and JINGLE BELLS.

80. THE BIG AIRSTREAM – New Note

81. WALTZ THEME (THE MERRY WIDOW WALTZ)
Moderato
Franz Lehar

82. AIR TIME

83. DOWN BY THE STATION
Allegro

84. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ
Moderato

85. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY Using these notes, improvise your own rhythms:
86. TONE BUILDER  Use a steady stream of air.

87. RHYTHM BUILDER

88. TECHNIQUE TRAX

89. CHORALE  (Adapted from Cantata 147)  Johann Sebastian Bach

THEORY

Theme and Variations

A musical form featuring a theme, or primary melody, followed by variations, or altered versions of the theme.

90. VARIATIONS ON A FAMILIAR THEME

Theme

Variation 1

Variation 2

D.C. al Fine

At the D.C. al Fine play again from the beginning, stopping at Fine (fee'-nay).
D.C. is the abbreviation for Da Capo, or “to the beginning,” and Fine means “the end.”

91. BANANA BOAT SONG

Caribbean Folk Song
**Theory**

92. RAZOR’S EDGE – New Note

A sharp sign raises the pitch of a note by a half-step. The note F-sharp sounds a half-step above F, and all F's become F-sharps for the rest of the measure where they occur.

**93. THE MUSIC BOX**

Moderato

African-American spirituals originated in the 1700’s, midway through the period of slavery in the United States. One of the largest categories of true American folk music, these primarily religious songs were sung and passed on for generations without being written down. The first collection of spirituals was published in 1867, four years after The Emancipation Proclamation was signed into law.

**94. EZEKIEL SAW THE WHEEL**

African-American Spiritual

A curved line which connects notes of different pitch. Tongue only the first note in a slur.

**95. SMOOTH OPERATOR**

Slur 2 notes – tongue only the first.

**96. GUIDING ALONG**

Slur 4 notes – tongue only the first.

Ragtime is an American music style that was popular from the 1890’s until the time of World War I. This early form of jazz brought fame to pianists like “Jelly Roll” Morton and Scott Joplin, who wrote “The Entertainer” and “Maple Leaf Rag.” Surprisingly, the style was incorporated into some orchestral music by Igor Stravinsky and Claude Debussy. The trombones now learn to play a glissando, a technique used in ragtime and other styles of music.

**97. TROMBONE RAG**

Allegro

**98. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ**

Andante

Fine

D.C. al Fine
99. TAKE THE LEAD – New Note

```
B

```

**THEORY**

Phrase

A musical “sentence” which is often 2 or 4 measures long. Try to play a phrase in one breath.

100. THE COLD WIND

```

```

**THEORY**

Phrase

Write in the breath mark(s) between the phrases.

101. PHRASEOLOGY

```

```

**THEORY**

New Key Signature

This Key Signature indicates the Key of G – play all F’s as F-sharps.

**Multiple Measure Rest**

The number above the staff tells you how many full measures to rest.

Count each measure of rest in sequence:

1-2-3-4 2-2-3-4

102. SATIN LATIN

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```

**HISTORY**

German composer Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) was part of a large family of famous musicians and became the most recognized composer of the Baroque era. Beginning as a choir member, Bach soon became an organist, a teacher, and a prolific composer, writing more than 600 masterworks. This Minuet, or dance in 3/4 time, was written as a teaching piece for use with an early form of the piano.

103. MINUET – Duet

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```

Moderato

Johann Sebastian Bach

104. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY

This melody can be played in 3/4 or 4/4. Pencil in either time signature, draw the bar lines and play. Now erase the bar lines and try the other time signature. Do the phrases sound different?
A natural sign cancels a flat (♭) or sharp (♯) and remains in effect for the entire measure.

105. NATURALLY

Austrian composer Franz Peter Schubert (1797–1828) lived a shorter life than any other great composer, but he created an incredible amount of music: more than 600 art-songs (concert music for voice and accompaniment), ten symphonies, chamber music, operas, choral works and piano pieces. His "March Militaire" was originally a piano duet.

106. MARCH MILITAIRE

Franz Schubert

107. THE FLAT ZONE - New Note

108. ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY

American Folk Song

Boogie-woogie is a style of the blues, and it was first recorded by pianist Clarence "Pine Top" Smith in 1928, one year after Charles Lindbergh’s solo flight across the Atlantic. A form of jazz, blues music features altered notes and is usually written in 12-measure verses, like "Bottom Bass Boogie."

109. BOTTOM BASS BOOGIE - Duet
118. THEME FROM "NEW WORLD SYMPHONY"

Solo with Piano Accompaniment

You can perform this solo with or without a piano accompanist. Play it for the band, the school or your family. It is part of Symphony No. 9 ("From The New World") by Czech composer Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904). He wrote it while visiting America in 1893, and was inspired to include melodies from American folksongs and spirituals. This is the Largo (or "very slow tempo") theme.

Piano Accompaniment

Antonín Dvořák
SPECIAL TRUMPET EXERCISE – Lip Slurs

Lip Slurs are notes that are slurred without changing valves. Brass players practice these to develop a stronger airstream and embouchure, and to increase range. Add this pattern to your daily Warm-Ups:

Great musicians give encouragement to fellow performers. On this page, clarinetists learn their instruments’ upper register in the “Grenadilla Gorilla Jumps” (named after the grenadilla wood used to make clarinets). Brass players learn lip slurs, a new warm-up pattern. The success of your band depends on everyone’s effort and encouragement.

119. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 1

120. JUMPIN’ UP AND DOWN

121. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 2

122. JUMPIN’ FOR JOY

123. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 3

124. JUMPIN’ JACKS

THEORY

Interval

The distance between two pitches is an interval. Starting with “1” on the lower note, count each line and space between the notes. The number of the higher note is the distance of the interval.

125. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ

Write in the numbers of the intervals, counting up from the lower notes.
126. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 4

127. THREE IS THE COUNT

128. GRENADILLA GORILLA JUMP No. 5

129. TECHNIQUE TRAX

130. CROSSING OVER – New Note

**Trio**
A trio is a composition with three parts played together. Practice this trio with two other players and listen for the 3-part harmony.

131. KUM BAH YAH – Trio Always check the key signature. African Folk Song

Moderato
132. MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE
Andante
African-American Spiritual

133. AUSTRIAN WALTZ
Moderato
Austrian Folk Song

134. BOTANY BAY
Allegro
Australian Folk Song

135. TECHNIQUE TRAX
Practice at all dynamic levels.

136. FINLANDIA
Andante
Jean Sibelius

137. ESSENTIAL CREATIVITY
Create your own variations by penciling in a dot and a flag to change the rhythm of any measure from \( \frac{4}{4} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \).
A scale is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder," each step is the next consecutive note in the key. This scale is in your Key of C (no sharps or flats), so the top and bottom notes are both Cs. The interval between the Cs is an octave.

**147. CONCERT Bb Scale** (Trumpet – C Scale)

A scale is a sequence of notes in ascending or descending order. Like a musical "ladder," each step is the next consecutive note in the key. This scale is in your Key of C (no sharps or flats), so the top and bottom notes are both Cs. The interval between the Cs is an octave.

**Chord & Arpeggio**

When two or more notes are played together, they form a chord or harmony. This C chord is built from the 1st, 3rd and 5th steps of the C scale. The 8th step is the same as the 1st, but it is an octave higher. An *arpeggio* is a "broken" chord whose notes are played individually.

**148. IN HARMONY**

Divide the notes of the chords between band members and play together. Does the arpeggio sound like a chord?

**149. SCALE AND ARPEGGIO**

Austrian composer *Franz Josef Haydn* (1732–1809) wrote 104 symphonies. Many of these works had nicknames and included brilliant, unique effects for their time. His Symphony No. 94 was named "The Surprise Symphony" because the soft second movement included a sudden loud dynamic, intended to wake up an often sleepy audience. Pay special attention to dynamics when you play this famous theme.

**150. THEME FROM “SURPRISE SYMPHONY”**

*Franz Josef Haydn*

**151. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – THE STREETS OF LAREDO**

*American Folk Song*
152. SCHOOL SPIRIT – Band Arrangement

March Style

W.T. Purdy
Arr. by John Higgins

Soli
When playing music marked Soli, you are part of a group "solo" or group feature. Listen carefully in "Carnival of Venice," and name the instruments that play the Soli part at each indicated measure number.

153. CARNIVAL OF VENICE – Band Arrangement

Allegro

Julius Benedict
Arr. by John Higgins
154. RANGE AND FLEXIBILITY BUILDER

155. TECHNIQUE TRAX

156. CHORALE

The traditional Hebrew melody "Hatikvah" has been Israel's national anthem since the nation's inception. At the Declaration of State in 1948, it was sung by the gathered assembly during the opening ceremony and played by members of the Palestine Symphony Orchestra at its conclusion.

157. HATIKVAH

Andante

Israeli National Anthem
165. DANCING MELODY – New Note

American composer and conductor John Philip Sousa (1854–1932) wrote 136 marches. Known as “The March King,” Sousa wrote The Stars And Stripes Forever, Semper Fidelis, The Washington Post and many other patriotic works. Sousa’s band performed all over the country, and his fame helped boost the popularity of bands in America. Here is a melody from his famous El Capitan operetta and march.

166. EL CAPITAN

Allegro

John Philip Sousa

“O Canada,” formerly known as the “National Song,” was first performed during 1880 in French Canada. Robert Stanley Weir translated the English language version in 1908, but it was not adopted as the national anthem of Canada until 1980, one hundred years after its premiere.

167. O CANADA

Maestoso (Majestically)

Calixa Lavallée, L’Hon. Judge Routhier and Justice R.S. Weir

168. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – METER MANIA

Count and clap before playing. Can you conduct this?
Enharnometrics

Two notes that are written differently, but sound the same (and played with the same fingering) are called enharmonics. Your fingering chart on pages 46–47 shows the fingerings for the enharmonic notes on your instrument.

On a piano keyboard, each black key is both a flat and a sharp:

D♯ and E♭  G♯ and A♭

C D E F G A B C

169. SNAKE CHARMER

\[ Ab/G\# \]

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.

170. DARK SHADOWS

\[ Eb/D\# \]

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.

\[ \text{\#} \]

Pick-up note

171. CLOSE ENCOUNTERS

\[ Eb/D\# \]

Enharmonic notes use the same fingering.

172. MARCH SLAV

Largo

Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky

173. NOTES IN DISGUISE

Chromatic notes are altered with sharps, flats and natural signs which are not in the key signature. The smallest distance between two notes is a half-step, and a scale made up of consecutive half-steps is called a chromatic scale.

174. HALF-STEPPIN'
French composer Camille Saint-Saëns (1835–1921) wrote music for virtually every medium: operas, suites, symphonies and chamber works. The “Egyptian Dance” is one of the main themes from his famous opera *Samson et Delilah*. The opera was written in the same year that Thomas Edison invented the phonograph—1877.

175. EGYPTIAN DANCE  
Allegro  
Watch for enharmonics.  
Camille Saint-Saëns

176. SILVER MOON BOAT  
Largo  
Chinese Folk Song

German composer Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827) is considered to be one of the world’s greatest composers, despite becoming completely deaf in 1802. Although he could not hear his music the way we can, he could “hear” it in his mind. As a testament to his greatness, his Symphony No. 9 (p. 13) was performed as the finale to the ceremony celebrating the reunification of Germany in 1990. This is the theme from his Symphony No. 7, second movement.

177. THEME FROM SYMPHONY NO. 7 – Duet  
Allegro (moderately fast)  
Ludwig van Beethoven
Russian composer Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840–1893) wrote six symphonies and hundreds of other works including The Nutcracker ballet. He was a master at writing brilliant settings of folk music, and his original melodies are among the most popular of all time. His 1812 Overture and Capriccio Italien were both written in 1880, the year after Thomas Edison developed the practical electric light bulb.

178. CAPRICCIO ITALIEN  Always check the key signature.  Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

179. AMERICAN PATROL  F.W. Meacham

180. WAYFARING STRANGER  African-American Spiritual

181. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS QUIZ – SCALE COUNTING CONQUEST
**PERFORMANCE SPOTLIGHT**

**Solo with Piano Accompaniment**

Performing for an audience is an exciting part of being involved in music. This solo is based on *Symphony No. 1* by German composer **Johannes Brahms** (1833–1897). He completed his first symphony in 1876, the same year that the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. You and a piano accompanist can perform this for the band or at other school and community events.

**185. THEME FROM SYMPHONY NO. 1 – Solo** *(Concert Eb version)*

Johannes Brahms
Arr. by John Higgins

Allegro
DUETS

Here is an opportunity to get together with a friend and enjoy playing music. The other player does not have to play the same instrument as you. Try to exactly match each other’s rhythm, pitch and tone quality. Eventually, it may begin to sound like the two parts are being played by one person! Later, try switching parts.

186. SWING LOW, SWEET CHARIOT – Duet

Andante

African-American Spiritual

187. LA BAMBA – Duet

Allegro

Mexican Folk Song
RUBANK® SCALE AND ARPEGGIO STUDIES

TRUMPET KEY OF C (CONCERT B♭)

1.

2.

3.

4.

TRUMPET KEY OF F (CONCERT E♭) In this key signature, play all B♭'s.

1.

2.

3.

4.
**CREATING MUSIC**

**Compositional Theory**

**Composition** is the art of writing original music. A composer often begins by creating a melody made up of individual phrases, like short musical "sentences." Some melodies have phrases that seem to answer or respond to "question" phrases, as in Beethoven's *Ode To Joy*. Play this melody and listen to how phrases 2 and 4 give slightly different answers to the same question (phrases 1 and 3).

1. **ODE TO JOY**  
   1. *Question*  
   2. *Answer*  
   3. *Question*  
   4. *Answer*  
   Ludwig van Beethoven

2. **Q. AND A.** Write your own "answer" phrases in this melody.
   1. *Question*  
   2. *Answer*  
   3. *Question*  
   4. *Answer*

3. **PHRASE BUILDERS** Write 4 different phrases using the rhythms below each staff.
   A
   B
   C
   D

4. **YOU NAME IT:**  
   Pick phrase A, B, C, or D from above, and write it as the "Question" for phrases 1 and 3 below. Then write 2 different "Answers" for phrases 2 and 4.
   1. *Question*  
   2. *Answer*  
   3. *Question*  
   4. *Answer*

**Improvisation Theory**

**Improvisation** is the art of freely creating your own melody as you play. Use these notes to play your own melody (Line A), to go with the accompaniment (Line B).

5. **INSTANT MELODY**
   A
   B
You can mark your progress through the book on this page. Fill in the stars as instructed by your band director.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS
2000

STAR ACHIEVER

NAME

1. Page 2–3, The Basics
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26. Page 36, Performance Spotlight
27. Page 37, Performance Spotlight
28. Page 38, Performance Spotlight

MUSIC — AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF LIFE
**FINGERING CHART**

**Bb TRUMPET/Bb CORNET**

**Instrument Care Reminders**
Before putting your instrument back in its case after playing, do the following:
- Use the water key to empty water from the instrument. Blow air through it.
- Remove the mouthpiece. Once a week, wash the mouthpiece with warm tap water. Dry thoroughly.
- Wipe off the instrument with a clean soft cloth. Return the instrument to its case.

Trumpet valves occasionally need oiling. To oil your trumpet valves:
- Unscrew the valve at the top of the casing.
- Lift the valve half-way out of the casing.
- Apply a few drops of special brass valve oil to the exposed valve.
- Carefully return the valve to its casing. When properly inserted, the top of the valve should easily screw back into place.

Be sure to grease the slides regularly. Your director will recommend special slide grease and valve oil, and will help you apply them when necessary.

CAUTION: If a slide, a valve or your mouthpiece becomes stuck, ask for help from your band director or music dealer. Special tools should be used to prevent damage to your instrument.

---

**F#**

![](image1)

**G**

![](image2)

**G#**

![](image3)

**A**

![](image4)

**A#**

![](image5)

**Bb**

![](image6)

**B**

![](image7)

**C**

![](image8)

**C#**

![](image9)

---

*Instruments courtesy of Yamaha Corporation of America, Band and Orchestral Division*
# Definitions

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