Middle School Music

Breed Middle School – Mrs. Cassell & Mrs. Julian
Pickering Middle School – Mr. Rozakis
Marshall Middle School – Mr. Plouffe
Choral Music

For music theory lessons, exercises, and games, go to the “middle and high school music classes” page

- Warm-ups for singers
  - https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCc4sOlyxoxNba2CYCrOJGw/videos
- Listening videos
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWiQmFbVxk
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vsLz1tX87qY
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SRnkrDnCvC
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UK7b4hZGxUg
- Voice Parts/Videos for Breed Performances
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PSp1F41WbHl
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MH0wF_9wfof
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LowTIC274y0
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2p5qXgEjmPy
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wncsukaRfiA
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pQCG3erAR10
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjhpVAlGEX4
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5zzV6zT6Kfw
- Song for Handel and Haydn Performance
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1nzF_PNYuk
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nih914KuFPw (start at 14:45)
- Songs for Classical Concert Choir Performance
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vW2Twp44gCt8
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pQ0G51LLx
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e4AKpDEsxns
- Songs for Classical Chorus Performance
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VSMub6FrZpw
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2P2DcMJEqrU
- Songs for Pickering Chorus Performance
  -
For middle school and high school music students:

- Go to the following website: https://www.musictheory.net/
  - Look at the “Lessons” section at the top of the page, and read the following lessons:
    - The Staff, Clefs, and Leger Lines
    - Note Duration
    - Measures and Time Signature
    - Rest Duration
    - Dots and Ties
    - Steps and Accidentals

For additional enrichment, continue reading through other lessons

- Look at the “Exercises” section at the top of the page and try exercises in the following areas:
  - Note Identification
  - Note Construction
  - Keyboard Identification
  - Keyboard Reverse Identification

*Make sure that in each exercise section you go to the “settings” menu (top right of the page) and choose Difficulty Level 1 and turn off Accidentals

For additional enrichment, continue trying exercises in other sections

- Go to the following website: https://www.musictechteacher.com/
  - Go to the menu at the top right of the page and choose “Quizzes/Pianos” and then “Quizzes/Games” and explore different quizzes and games

- Search for the following songs/artists on Youtube. Listen to 3-5 minutes of the song and reflect on different musical concepts that have been discussed in class (melody, dynamics, tempo, timbre, articulation, etc.)
  - Moonlight Sonata – Beethoven
  - Waving Through a Window – from Dear Evan Hansen
- Phantom of the Opera (theme song)
- Toccata and Fugue in D minor – Bach
- Melodica Men
- Non Stop – from Hamilton (color coded lyrics)
- Maple Leaf Rag – Joplin
- Four Seasons – Vivaldi (winter, spring, summer, fall)
- Gymnopedies – Satie
- The Black Violin

*Please feel free to explore more music on your own!*
Writing Legato

1. Draw a SLUR connecting the first note of the 1st measure to the last note of the 2nd measure.
2. Draw a SLUR connecting the first note of the 3rd measure to the last note of the 4th measure.
3. Draw a SLUR connecting the first note of the 5th measure to the last note of the 6th measure.
4. Draw a SLUR connecting the first note of the 7th measure to the last note of the 8th measure.

Biking

Slow

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Up the hill it's very slow,} \\
\text{Til we reach the top.}
\end{align*}
\]

Faster

Gradually slower

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Down the hill we swiftly go,} \\
\text{Coasting to a stop!}
\end{align*}
\]

5. Over the first note, add a sign that means play MODERATELY LOUD.
6. Play the piece. Connect the notes of each phrase. Lift the hand at the end of each phrase.
Harmonic 4ths & 5ths

Play these HARMONIC 4ths & 5ths.
Listen to the sound of each interval.

JINGLE BELLS (♩♩♩) Before you play: 1. Find all the MELODIC 4ths & 5ths in the RH.
2. Find all the HARMONIC 4ths & 5ths in the LH.

Merrily

Oh, what fun it is to ride a one-horse open sleigh!

Jingle, bells! Jingle, bells! Jingle all the way!

Oh, what fun it is to ride a one-horse open sleigh!
## Word Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Instrument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guitar</td>
<td>Cello</td>
<td>Piano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harp</td>
<td>Clarinet</td>
<td>Double bass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piccolo</td>
<td>Violin</td>
<td>Flute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangle</td>
<td>French horn</td>
<td>Tuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola</td>
<td>Trumpet</td>
<td>Harmonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tambourine</td>
<td>Timpani</td>
<td>Mouth organ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balalaika</td>
<td>Xylophone</td>
<td>Saxophone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagpipes</td>
<td>Bassoon</td>
<td>Cor anglais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cymbals</td>
<td>Sitar</td>
<td>Drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trombone</td>
<td>Glockenspiel</td>
<td>Oboe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Musical Instruments
Worksheet 7

Crossword

The answers to the clues in this crossword puzzle are all names of musical instruments.

ACROSS
1. Percussion with stretched skin.
3. High pitched woodwind.
5. Brass instrument without valves.
8. Low pitched double reed woodwind.
9. Woodwind without reed, usually made of metal.
12. Mid-range double reed woodwind.
13. Common name for harmonica.
15. Brass instrument with valves, its tubing in circular coils.
16. Large deep percussion with stretched skin.

DOWN
1. Largest in the string family.
2. Single reed instrument made of brass.
4. Double reed woodwind instrument.
5. Brass instrument with valves.
7. Stringed instrument which rests on the floor whilst being played.
10. Single reed woodwind.
11. Highest pitched in the string family.
12. Percussion instrument clasped together in pairs.
14. Instrument with many strings which is not played with a bow.
Let's Learn About Notes
Sheet 6

Writing Music

The notes in each bar have to add up to four beats. Can you decide which notes need to go in each bar?

4/4

4 quarter notes

One note in the fourth space.
One note in the second space.
One note on the fifth line.
One note on the third line.

1/4

3 notes

One dotted half note in the third space.
Two eighth notes together in the first space.

3/4

One whole note on the first line.

How many quarter notes are there on this sheet? ...............
Music Basics

Note Names in the Treble
Sheet 1

Fill in the missing letters.

Can you write all the letters in?

These are a bit mixed up.
Bass Basics

Note Names in the Bass
Sheet 1

Fill in the missing letters.

Can you write all the letters in?

These are a bit mixed up.
Solve This!

Check these Notes. Each word has one extra letter. Write the correct words under the notes. (All the words are in the middle of the page, in mixed order.) Write all the extra letters in the middle. They spell the answer to the riddle.

Baggage  Deed  Badge
Beef      Bagged  Cadge
Fade      Cafe    Decade
Faced     Babe    Bead

What dad found in a nest in the old bird cage in the attic.

---
George Frideric Handel was born about a month before Johann Sebastian Bach and would have been playing children's games around his home in Halle, Germany at the same time that Sebastian was playing in his hometown, Eisenach, which was not all that far away. There were a lot of musicians in Halle, so it would not have been uncommon for a young boy to take an interest in music. George loved to watch the musicians play. He especially liked to watch the horn players on the bridges over the rivers.

His father, however, did not want him to grow up to be a musician and insisted on him studying law instead. George's family were hard workers and had little time for music. George's father, also called George Handel, was a surgeon and because of this he knew the Duke of Saxony. At one meeting the Duke heard George playing the organ and said that he would provide him with lessons. His father gave his permission and George became so good at playing the organ that he became the assistant organist at the church when he was just twelve years old.

Sadly, at this time George's father died. In his grief George wrote a poem to remember him by. Because he was very concerned about obeying his father's wishes George decided to go to school and study law. However, his heart was not in it. He was so much drawn to music that he did not finish his studies. At that time a position became vacant as organist at a Cathedral. He applied for it and was accepted. When George turned eighteen he moved to Hamburg, which is a big city. In Hamburg George became a violinist at the German Opera House. By now he had learned to play the organ, the harpsichord, the violin and the oboe. He was drawn to the horn players and of these George liked the oboe the best. He was hard working and ambitious, always looking for ways to improve his music and interested in meeting people who could help him in his career. He also began to think about travelling to other countries.

Can you answer these questions?

What was the name of the town where George was born? .................................................................

Which other composer was born in the same year? .............................................................................

What did George's father want him to study? .......................................................................................

Who organised music lessons for George? ............................................................................................

What major decision did George make when he was 18? ...............................................................)

How old was he when his father died? .................................................................................................

Name three instruments that he could play? .........................................................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True or False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Handel was born in Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He studied law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| He liked watching the horn players | ........................................... |
| His father wanted him to be a musician | ........................................ |
| Handel played a violin at church | ........................................... |
George Frideric Handel - 1685 - 1759
his later years

George Handel wanted to travel and expand his musical career. In When he was 22 he decided to visit Italy, where he learnt a lot about their style, which he liked and used in his own music as well. He spent time at Florence, Rome and Naples and while he was there he wrote a lot of music, including operas, oratorios and cantatas. The last opera that he wrote in Italy was 'Agrippina,' which he wrote in 1709 in Venice. It was a huge success.

The following year he returned to Germany to become the court composer and conductor for the Elector of Hanover, but he soon wanted to travel again and by the end of the year he left for London, where he found more success with his new opera, 'Rinaldo.'

When he went back to Germany, he asked permission for a short trip back to London, which was granted. He never returned from that trip but made his home in London permanently.

London was an exciting place, which had just been rebuilt after the disastrous Fire of London, which lasted for five days and burnt down most of the old buildings.

Handel became very popular in England. Queen Anne, the Queen of England at the time, liked him very much. After he wrote a piece of music called 'Birthday Ode' for her she was so happy she said she would pay him two hundred pounds a year for the rest of his life.

In 1719 Handel started the Royal Academy of Music where he presented some of his greatest operas over the next ten years. He had many successes and a few failures but he was a popular person and was happy in London. Handel became a naturalized British subject in 1727.

As well as operas, Handel wrote music for national celebrations. One of his most famous pieces was the 'Water Music' which he wrote for the King to listen to as he sailed down the Thames River.

He was later appointed composer to the Chapel Royal by the King. It was around this time that he composed one of his greatest and most well known oratorios, 'The Messiah.' This work is performed by many choirs today at Christmas time.

Can you answer these questions?

Name two places that Handel visited in Italy. ..........................................................

Name an opera that he wrote while in Italy. ..........................................................

How long did he stay in Italy? ..........................................................

Where was he when he wrote 'Rinaldo'? ..........................................................

What major project did he undertake in 1719? ..........................................................

Who did he write 'Birthday Ode' for? ..........................................................

Name two other pieces that he wrote. ..........................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True or False</th>
<th>Queen Anne liked his music.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handel wrote 'Agrippina' in Italy</td>
<td>He wrote music for celebrations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He lived in Hamburg most of his life.</td>
<td>He became composer to the Chapel Royal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Composers
Bach - Handel - Purcell
Sheet 6

George Frideric Handel - 1685 - 1759

Time Line

1685 - Birth of Handel
1688 - Salem Witch Hunt in America
1697 - William III and Mary II
1702 - Queen Anne
1710 - George I
1714 - Water Music
1720 - Radamisto
1724 - Giulio Cesare in England
1726 - Composed four anthems for the Coronation of George II
1727 - Became an English citizen by naturalization
1737 - Suffered a stroke
1741 - Wrote Messiah in 23 days
1749 - The music for the Royal Fireworks was written
1752 - Organized yearly concerts for the London Foundling Hospital
1759 - Died in London on April 14th

Questions:
1. Did he study at the university?
2. An opera he wrote in Italy.
3. Did Handel live for most of his life?
4. Was King of England when he wrote the Water Music?
5. Was the Music for the Royal Fireworks written?
6. Who did he write coronation anthems for?
7. How long did he take to compose The Messiah?
8. When did he become an English citizen?
9. For which hospital did he organize yearly concerts?
10. What health problem did he suffer before he died?