The music notation that you see in your hymnal was unheard of until around 1,000 A.D. It was about that time that a monk in Italy named Guido began using a staff of 4 lines to indicate how pitches should move up and down. He also invented a system of syllables to teach his students exact pitches. Those syllables (Do, re, mi, *etc.*) are still in use today. Since Guido had no chalk board or overhead projector, he wrote all this on his hand. Here is the (unofficial) story of Guido...

Long ago in Arezzo lived Guido
Who thought it would really be "neato"
To write on his hand
(The idea was grand!)
All the notes that the choir was to know.

With some notes on a staff on his palm
He taught the church choir a new psalm.
"Do re me" on the fingers
Impressed all the singers.
But was "The Hand" a success
*   or a bomb?*

For five hundred years...a success!
Guido's hand was used in excess.
"To sing nice and dandy,
Use parts of your handy,"
*You'd hear each musician express.*

But Guido is dead and long gone,
And we've new ways of learning a song.
Now the new rage
Is notes on a page
That we read as we sing right along.

But notes on a staff now we know
Were invented a long time ago.
And all of it started
With one who's departed:
*The monk from Arezzo...Guido.*

Unofficial Guido Hand

If Bach was reincarnated as twins, we'd have a pair of... Re-bachs!
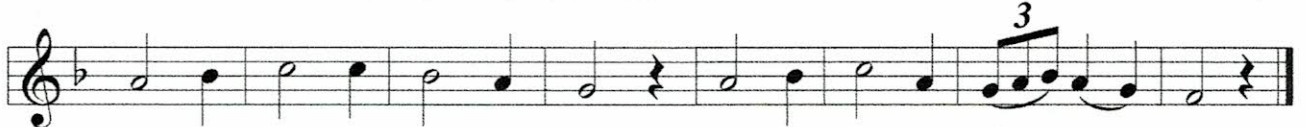
"Jesus, Joy Of Man's Desiring" is a famous hymn tune by J. S. Bach. The music below is written using modern music notation on a "staff" of 5 lines and 4 spaces. As you sing the song, notice how the notes move up and down on the staff indicating exact pitches to be sung.
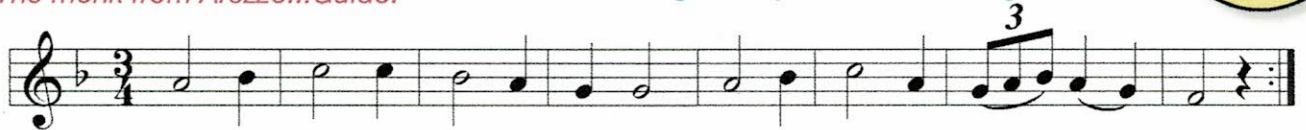
Je-	su,	joy	of	man's	de-	sir-	ing,	Ho-	ly	wis-	dom,	love	most	bright,
Drawn	by	Thee,	our	souls	as-	pir-	ing	Soar	to	un-	cre-	a-	ted	light.
Mi	*Fa*	*So*	*So*	*Fa*	*Mi*	*Re*	*Re*	*Mi*	*Fa*	*So*	*Mi*	*Re*	*Mi Re*	*Do.*
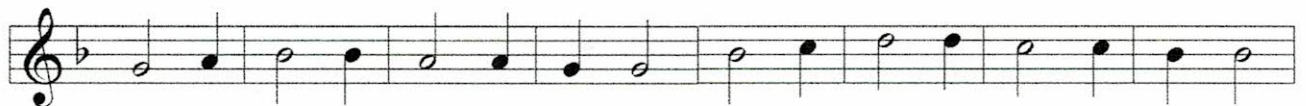
| Word | of | God, | our | flesh | that | fash- | ioned | With | the | fire | of | life | im- | pas-sioned, |
| *Re* | *Mi* | *Fa* | *Fa* | *Mi* | *Mi* | *Re* | *Re* | *Fa* | *So* | *La* | *La* | *So* | *So* | *Fa Fa,* |

| Striv- | ing | still | to | truth | un- | known, | Soar- | ing, | sing- ing | round | Thy | throne. |
| *Mi* | *Fa* | *So* | *So* | *Fa* | *Mi* | *Re,* | *Mi* | *Fa* | *So* | *Mi* | *Re* | *Mi Re Do.* |

Notes are written on a STAFF of 5 lines and 4 spaces.

WHOLE NOTE = 4 Beats

HALF NOTE = 2 Beats

QUARTER NOTE = 1 Beat
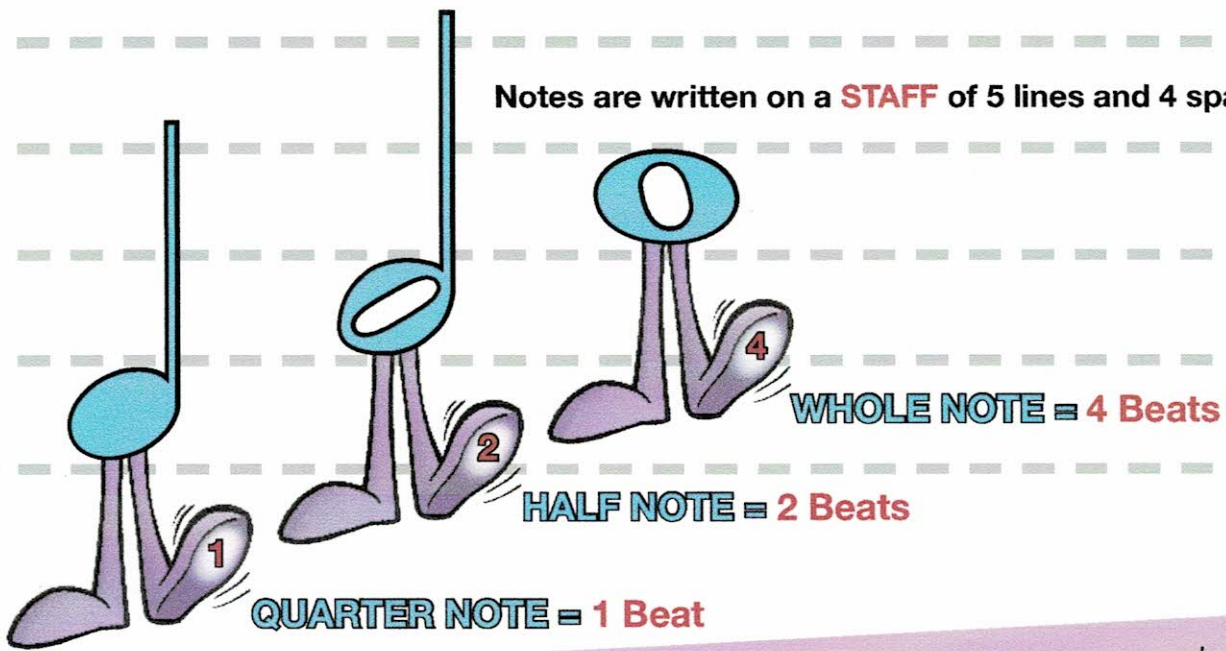
NOTES appear on a **STAFF**. Use a pencil to trace the 5 dotted lines above to make a staff, but do not trace over the notes. The vertical location of a note on the staff tells the exact pitch that should be sung. The blue notes above demonstrate pitches going up. The kind of note indicates how long the pitch should last. To measure the length of notes, tap your foot.

Sing "When I Survey The Wondrous Cross" below, tapping your foot once

These musical expressions are used in everyday life.
Draw a line connecting the phrase to the meaning.

1. **Buy it for a song...**
2. **Change your tune...**
3. **Face the music...**
4. **Fiddle around...**
5. **Harp on something...**
6. **Music to my ears...**
7. **Play it by ear...**
8. **Playing second fiddle...**
9. **Pay the piper...**
10. **Toot your own horn...**

...keep saying something.
...waste time.
...acknowledge a fact.
...get it cheaply.
...tell a different story.
...you're glad to hear it.
...brag on yourself.
...being second best.
...having no definite plan.
...pay for something.

for each quarter note, twice for each half note, and 4 times for each whole note. The red arrows show how many taps of the foot each note receives. Notice how the pitches sound higher as the notes ascend on the staff and how they sound lower as the notes descend on the staff.

When   I   sur - vey   the ____   won - drous ____   cross,

On   which   the   Prince   of ____   glo - ry ____   died.

My   rich - est   gain   I ____   count   but ____   loss,

And   pour   con - tempt   on   all   my ____   pride.

So what is all this "arm waving" that the director does? Does it mean anything more than "Hey, look up here and follow me!?" So glad you asked....it is called **CONDUCTING**.

Before the director conducts, he or she looks at the **TIME SIGNATURE** that appears at the beginning of the song. The top number of the time signature tells the director what pattern to conduct. Below you will see 3 of the most common patterns...the 2, 3, and 4 patterns.

Place an "X" over the time signatures below that do not match the conducting pattern directly beside or above them.

Use your right hand to practice these conducting patterns.

After you master the conducting patterns, sing and conduct "Praise, My Soul, The King Of Heaven" on the following page, "Jesus, Joy Of Man's Desiring" on page 6, and "When I Survey The Wondrous Cross" on page 7.

2

$$\frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{4}{8}$$

1

Q: How many choir directors does it take to change a light bulb?
A: Nobody knows. Nobody ever watches the choir director!

3

2

1

$$\frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{4}{8}$$

4

2

3

1

$$\frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{4}{4} \quad \frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{4}{8}$$