Origins of Allegretto 1

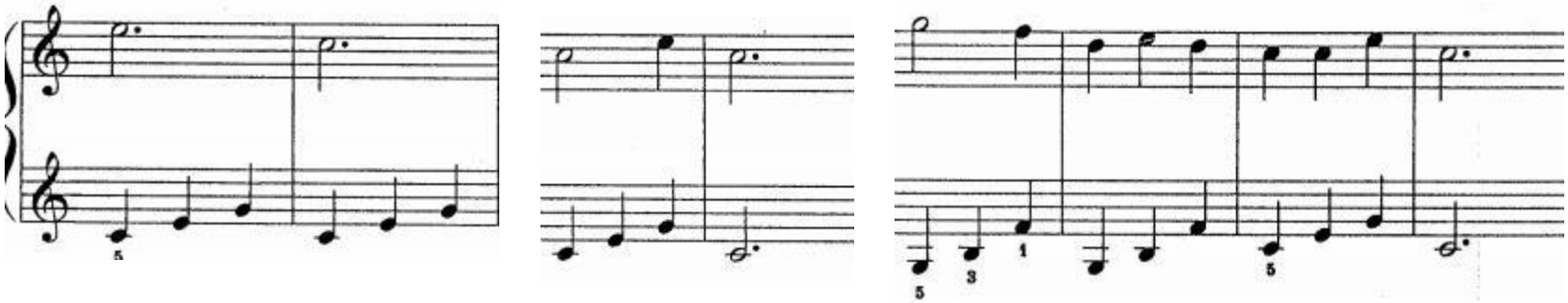
- Carl Czerny was born on February 21, 1791 – 15 July 1857)· He was an Austrian composer, teacher, and pianist of Czech origin whose vast musical production amounted to over a thousand works. His books of studies for the piano are still widely used in piano teaching.
- Born in Vienna to a musical family, began playing piano at age three and composing at age seven. He studied with Beethoven and was one of the first to report of Beethoven's deafness.
- Common lyrics are:

In and out and round about
I sing this Allegretto.
Up and down and all around
I whistle happily as I play.

Riding on a merry-go-round,
Hanging from a swing upside-down.
In and out and round about
I sing and whistle all over the town.

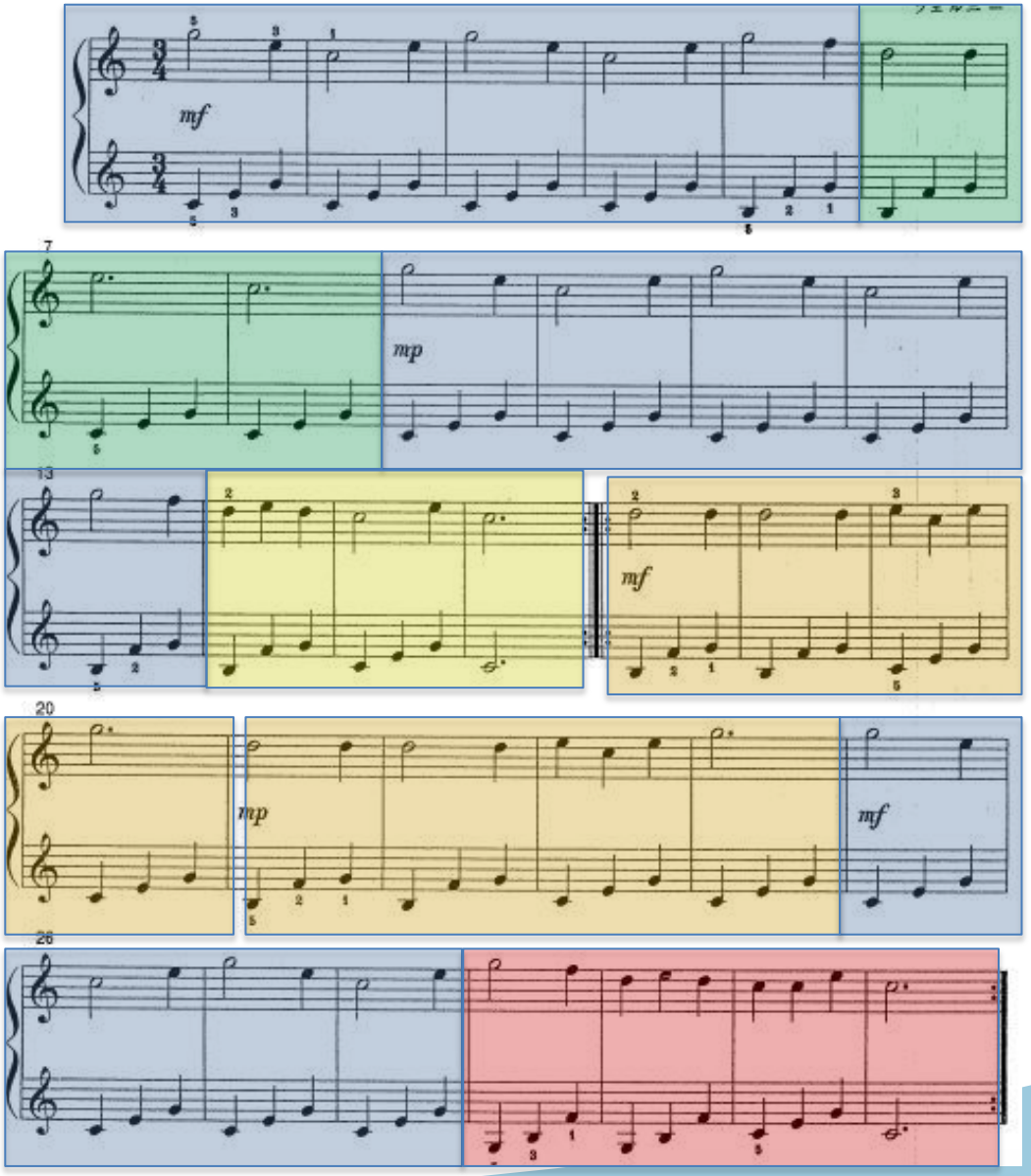
Practice Points in Allegretto 1

- There are many similarities between Allegretto 1 and Cuckoo, which is a great review warm up piece
- Although it's fairly simple, the repetitions of the melodic line with different endings are sometimes mixed up for students. The 3 endings of the theme should be previewed



- Adding the dynamics in the middle section as well as the smooth melodic line is important once the piece is up to tempo

Form in Allegretto 1



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

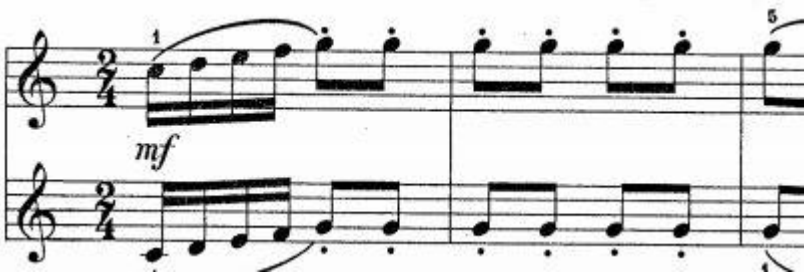
Origins of Allegretto 2

- Carl Czerny February 21, 1791 – 15 July 1857)
- Common lyrics are:

Listen to the raindrops pitter, patter
On the window pane today.
Listen to the raindrops pitter, patter,
As the rain comes falling down this way.
How I like to hear the rain come down;
Now it's raining hard all over town.
Listen to the raindrops pitter, patter
As the wind and rain go blowing all around.

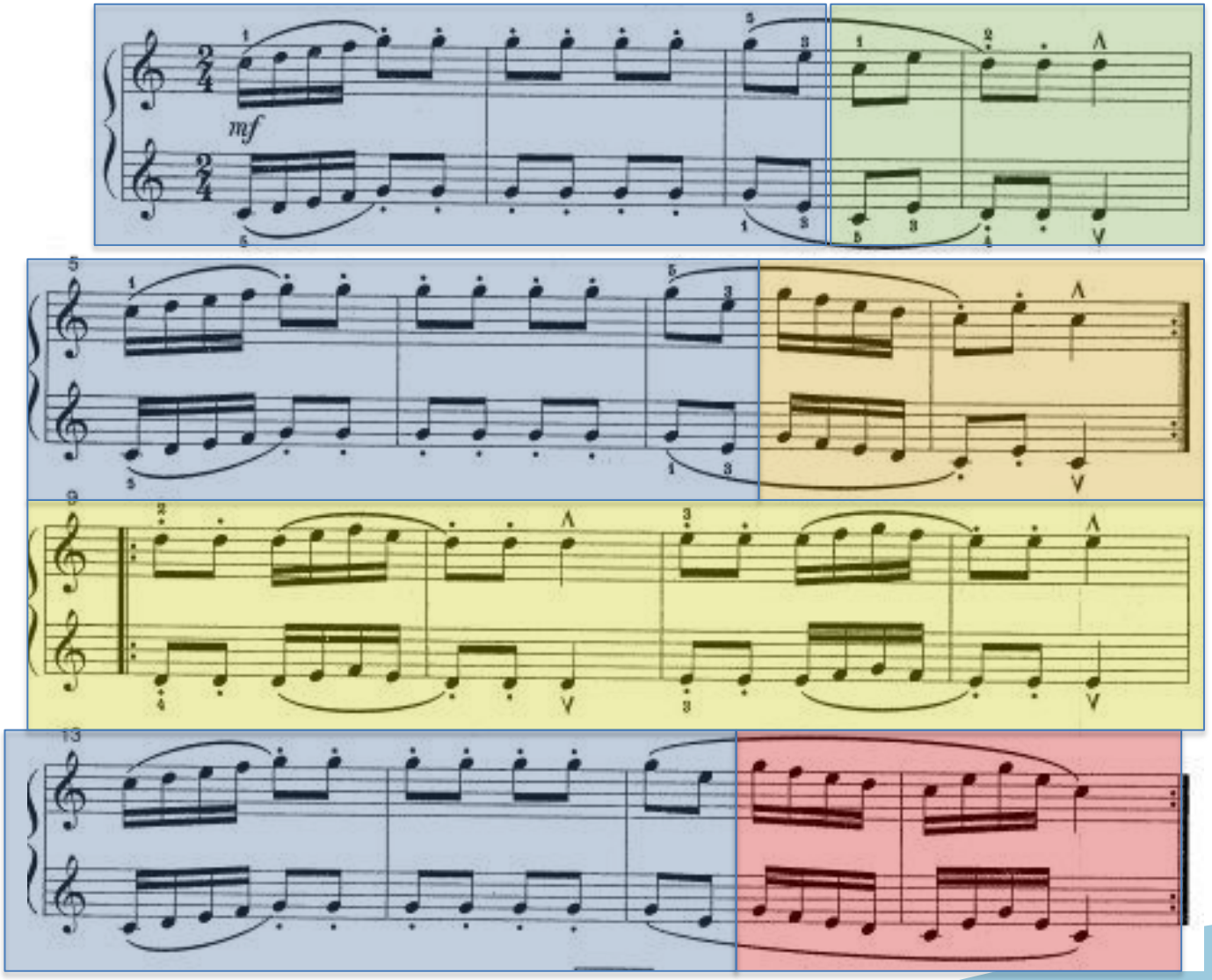
Practice Points in Allegretto 2

- Allegretto 2 is very similar to Little Playmates and will be a great warm up piece while Previewing
- Although this piece is very easy because of the parallel motion, some students have trouble counting the repetitions at the top of the scale



- Articulation differences between slurs, staccato, and marccato

Form in Allegretto 2



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of Allegro

- Written by Suzuki 1898-1998
- First 4 notes are from a Japanese folk tune. Suzuki used these 4 notes to work on fast bow stroke.
- One of Suzuki's students asked him to make the exercise more interesting, so Suzuki changed the rest of the piece to what it is today and also included it in the Piano repertoire
- Common lyrics are:

Head head ears ears eyes eyes nose nose

Shoulders shoulders waist waist knees knees toes toes.

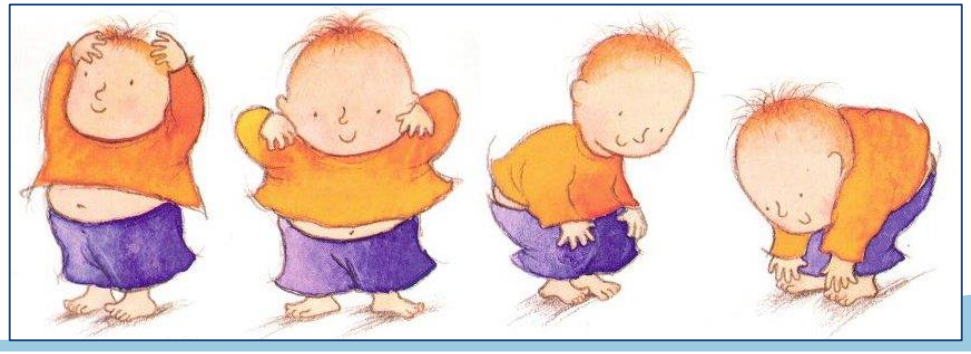
(Repeat)

Fingers, wrist and two elbows;

Eyes and ears and hair that grows!

Head head ears ears eyes eyes nose nose

Shoulders shoulders waist waist knees knees toes toes

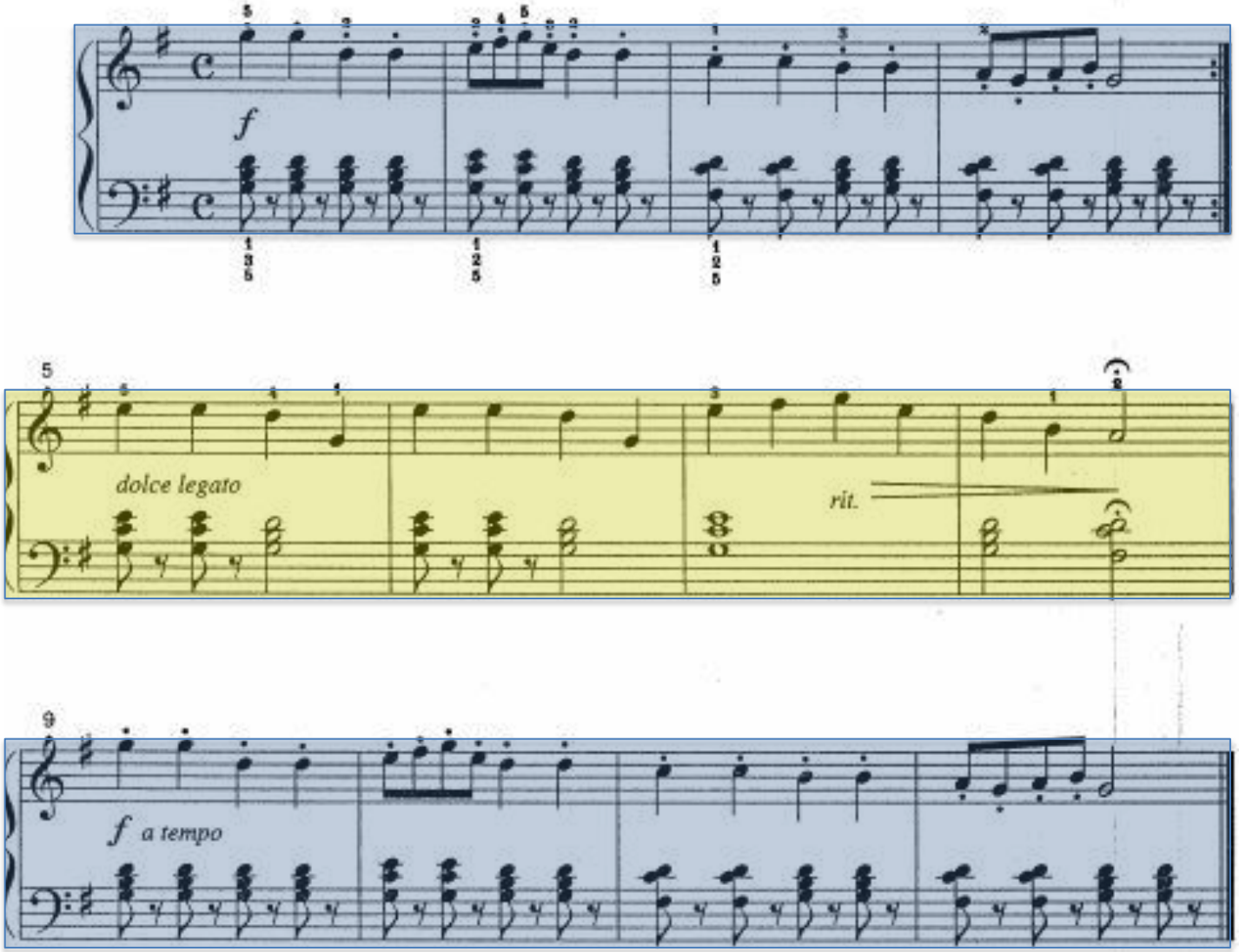


Practice Points in Allegro

- Since this is one of the most popular pieces for all the instruments, hopefully the student has heard it many times and is excited to play it (as it is much later in the book than the string books)
- Mary Had a Little Lamb is a good warm up piece to preview moving quickly between the chords

- New notation of *dolce legato* and the fermata

Form in Allegro



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of Au Clair de la Lune

- By the Light of the Moon") is a French folk song of the 18th century. Its composer and lyricist are unknown.
- Now considered a lullaby
- 19th-century French composer Camille Saint-Saëns quoted the first few notes of the tune in the section "The Fossils", part of his suite *The Carnival of the Animals*.
- Lyrics to the first verse are

"By the light of the moon,
My friend Pierrot,
Lend me your quill
To write a word.
My candle is dead,
I have no more fire.
Open your door for me
For the love of God."

Origins of Au Clair de la Lune

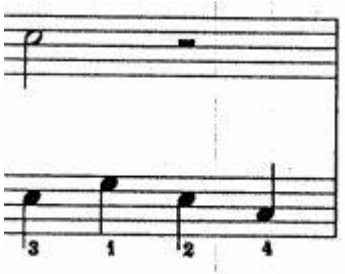
- In the 1804 painting and sculpting exposition, Pierre-Auguste Vafflard presented a painting of Edward Young burying his Protestant daughter-in-law by night. An anonymous commentator wrote those lyrics, which can still be heard instead of the classic

By the light of the moon
All things are blue
Cry for the misfortune
Of this poor soul
Sadly! His daughter is dead
It is no game
Open the door to her
For the love of God.

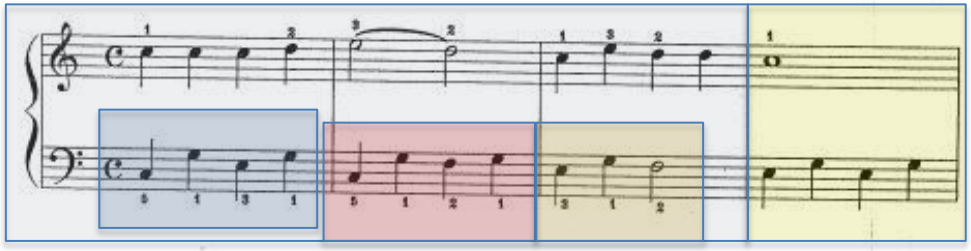
tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

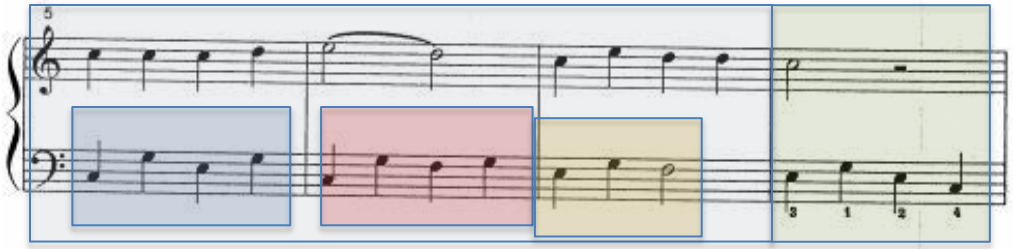
Practice Points in Au Clair de la Lune

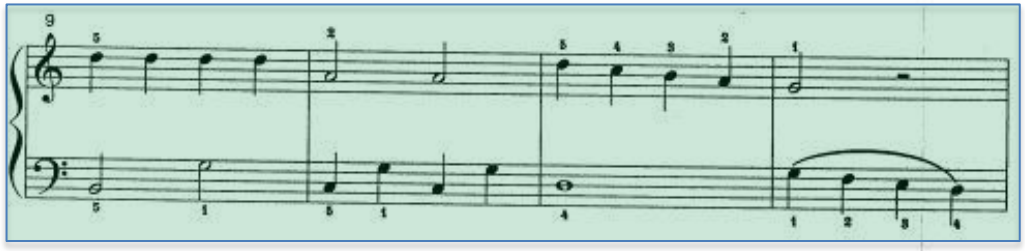
- If the student has been listening and singing the melody, this piece can be one of the first times expression and musicality can be explored at the introduction of the piece.
- Careful reading and identifying which measures the L hand has different patterns is important for accuracy and not learning incorrect fingering
- Adding dynamics, especially in m 12, and a ritard at the end can be added

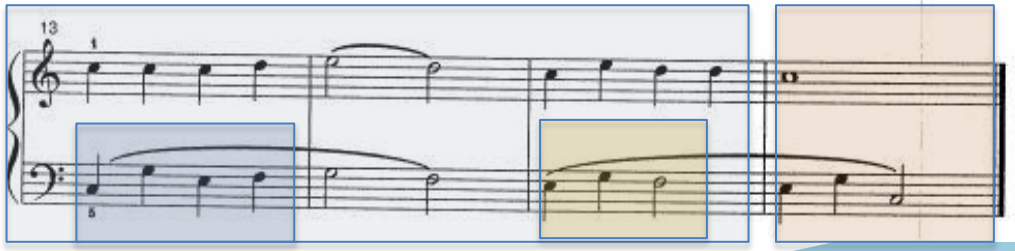


Form in Au Clair de la Lune









tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of Chant Arabe

- Listed as an anonymous composer. Probably included by Dr. Haruko Kataoka with Dr. Suzuki
- Common lyrics are:

In far off desert lands,
Where the oasis stands,
Camels in caravans
Trail across burning sands.

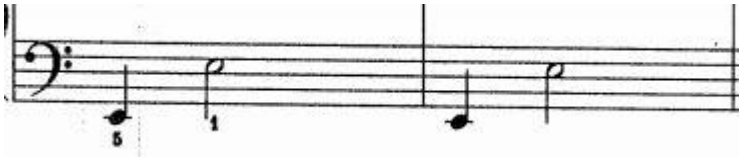
Riders in flowing turbans sit
High atop their swaying dromedaires.
Bells tinkling, jingling sweetly sing
Out across the desert air--
and gently tell us--

In far off desert lands,
Where the oasis stands,
Camels in caravans
Trail across burning sands.

Practice Points in Chant Arabe

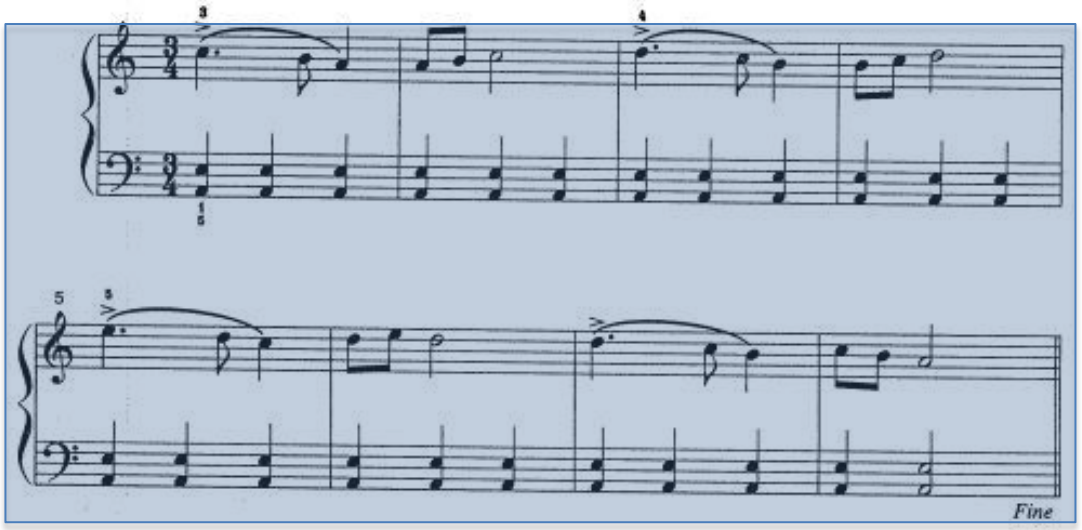
- First piece in a minor key and both hands are out of C position
- Establishing a steady rhythm and tempo in the left hand (clapping, stomping, or playing) while singing the melody will help students maintain the syncopation of the R hand. Think of the L hand like the camel feet!
- The pattern in the R hand of repeating the note at the bottom of the lyric line is sometimes over looked by students

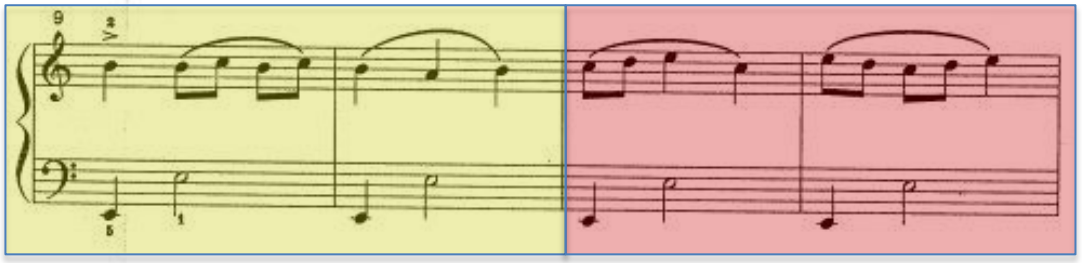
- The octave jumps in the left hand need to be previewed for accurate wrist rotation

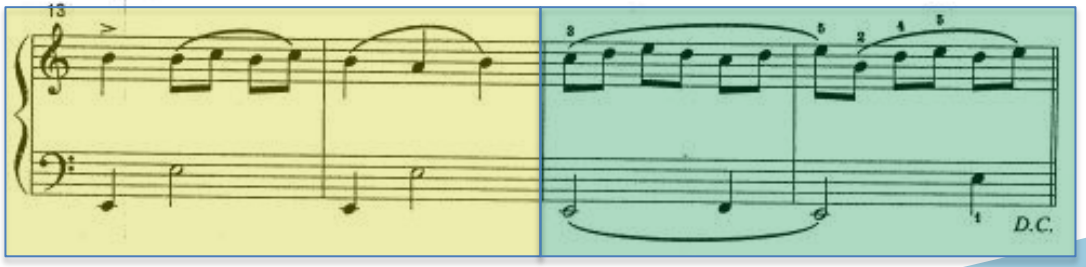


- Another preview is the R hand in the deceptive cadence before the DC

Form in Chant Arabe







tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

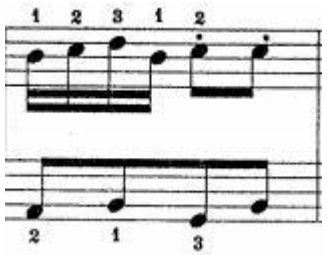
Origins of Christmas Day Secrets

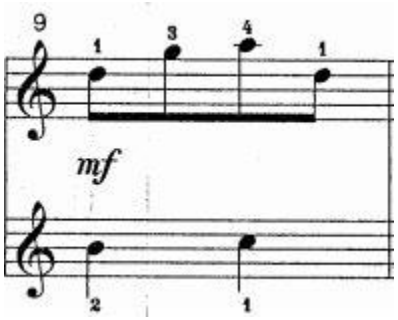
- Blanche Ray Alden (5 July 1870 – 1934) was a pianist and composer, who published under the pseudonym Theodora Dutton. Her short piano piece, *Christmas Day Secrets*, is the only work in the Suzuki Piano Repertoire attributed to a female composer.
- Written around 1906
- Blanche was born in Springfield, Massachusetts on July 5, 1870 and was a direct descendent of Mayflower Pilgrim, John Alden. In addition to composing, she also taught piano at the French-American College in Springfield, Massachusetts which today goes by the name of The American International College.
- Common lyrics are:

Sh! Sh! Listen to my secret!
Listen to my secret--it's Christmas day!
Sh! Sh! Listen to my secret!
Listen to my secret--it's Christmas day!
See this present, see this pretty present--
I made it to give to mommy.
Here's another, here's another present--
I made it for dad.
Sh! Sh! Listen to my secret!
Listen to my secret--it's Christmas day!
Sh! Sh! Listen to my secret!
Listen to my secret--it's Christmas day....

Practice Points in Christmas Day Secrets

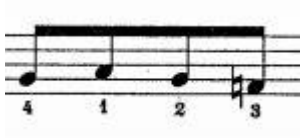
- This piece is the culmination of all the techniques presented in the book thus far. It is very important that enough listening and previews have been done to break down the long piece into a manageable goal each week
- Subdividing the faster rhythm can be practiced by clapping/stomping the slower rhythm and saying/playing the melodic line. There are several examples of the R hand being 2x's as fast as the L



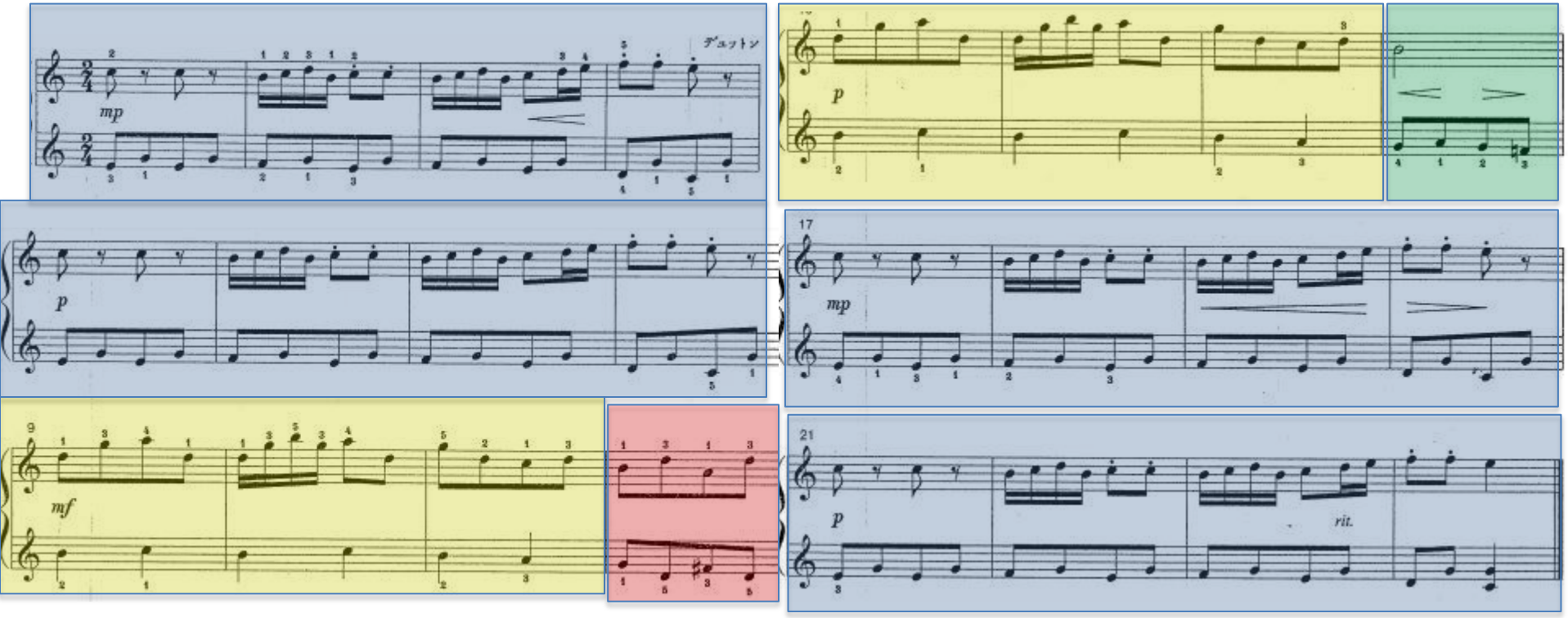


- There are 2 sections with new fingerings, however these can be modified for preference

- Introduction of ♮ and #



Form in Christmas Day Secrets



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of Cuckoo

- Traditional German children's song.
- August Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben (1798 –1874) from Saxony wrote the lyrics which is part of "Frühlingsbotschaft"... a group of art songs or "lieder" for choir
- Original lyrics:

Cuckoo, Cuckoo calls from the forest,
He makes us sing, dance and jump!
Spring, Spring will soon be here!

Cuckoo, Cuckoo doesn't stop singing:
Come into the fields,
Meadows, and forests,
Spring, Spring, stop here!

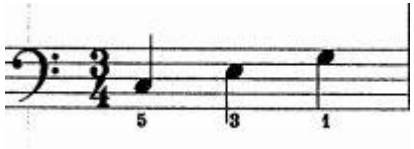
Cuckoo, Cuckoo, great hero,
What you sang
Has worked!
Winter, Winter clears the field!

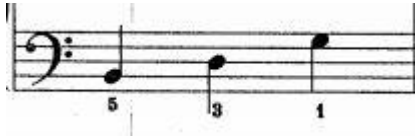
- At Tone, we normally use the lyrics

Cuckoo, cuckoo where are you hiding
Cuckoo, cuckoo up in a tree
I want some pizza, I want some candy
Cuckoo, cuckoo where are you now

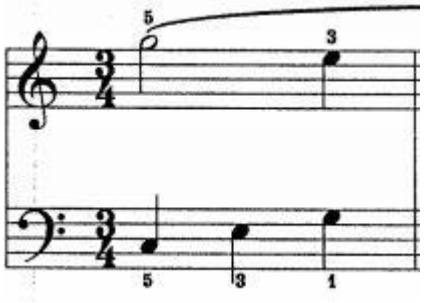
Practice Points in Cuckoo

- Introduces several new techniques including ¾ time, separate hands, and dominant chords out of 5 finger position. Because of all these additions and the step up in difficulty, it's very important that the student has been listening and singing the lyrics
- Preview left hand coordination 5-3-1 in both tonic and dominant

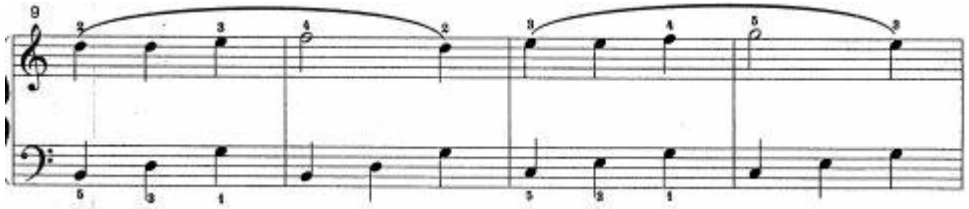




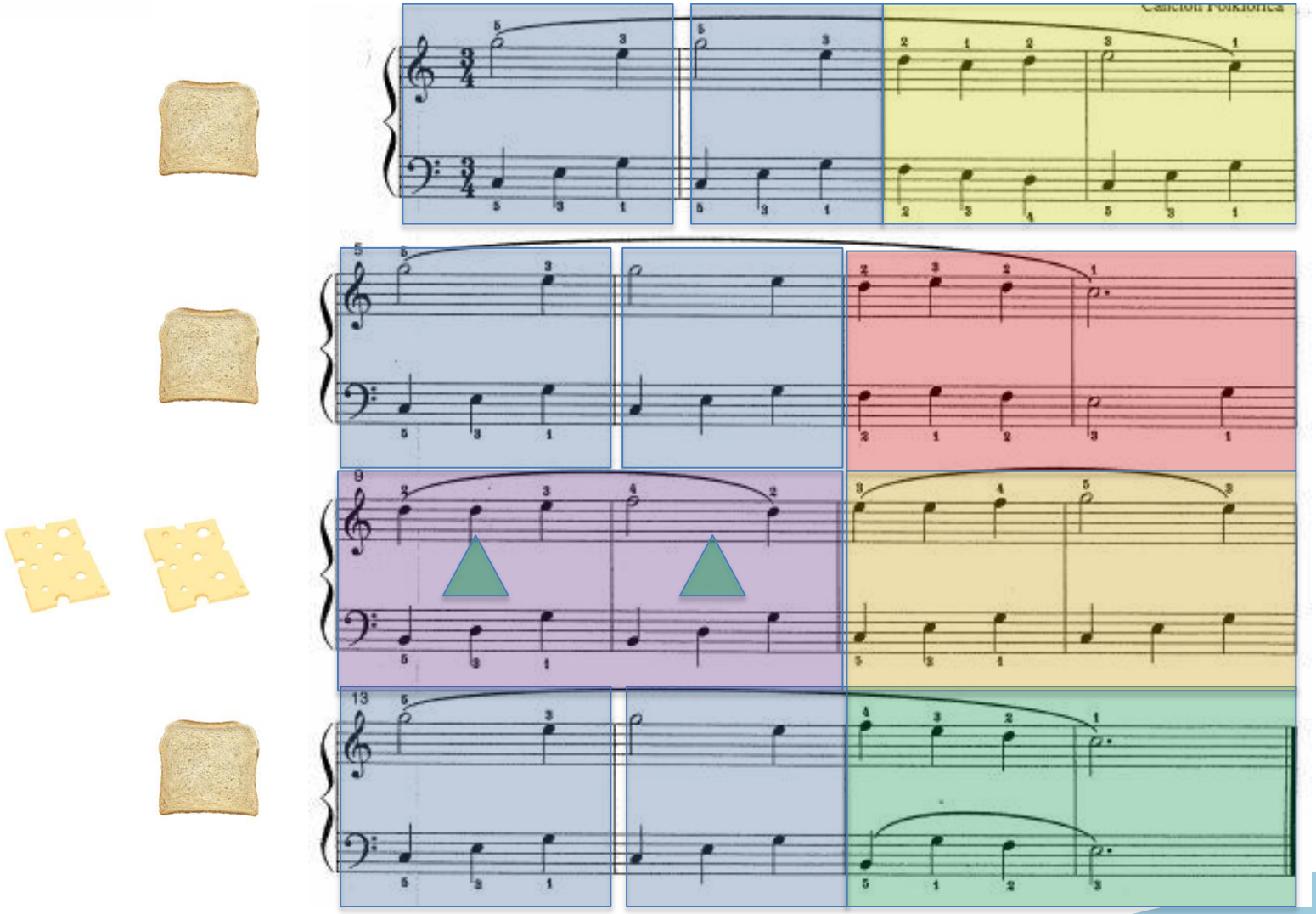
- One way to work on the differing rhythm and coordination between L and R is to say "Together-alone-Together"



- The melodic skipping in the 3rd line combined with the new dominant Left hand chords can be tricky and should be previewed slowly



Form in Cuckoo



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

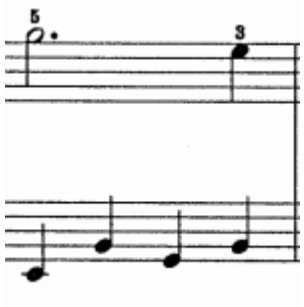
Origins of French Children's Song

- Traditional French children's song still sung for Father's Day "Petit Papa"
- Traditional translated lyrics are:

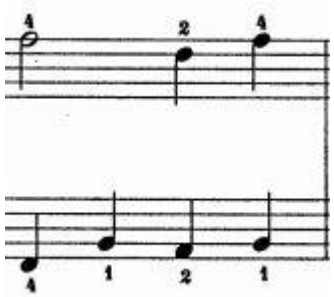
Little Daddy, today is your day
Mommy told me you weren't here.
I had flowers to crown your head
And a bunch to put on your heart.
Little Daddy, little Daddy!

Practice Points in French Children's Song

- Alberti bass continues to be perfected, along with the introduction of the doted half note rhythm in the melody

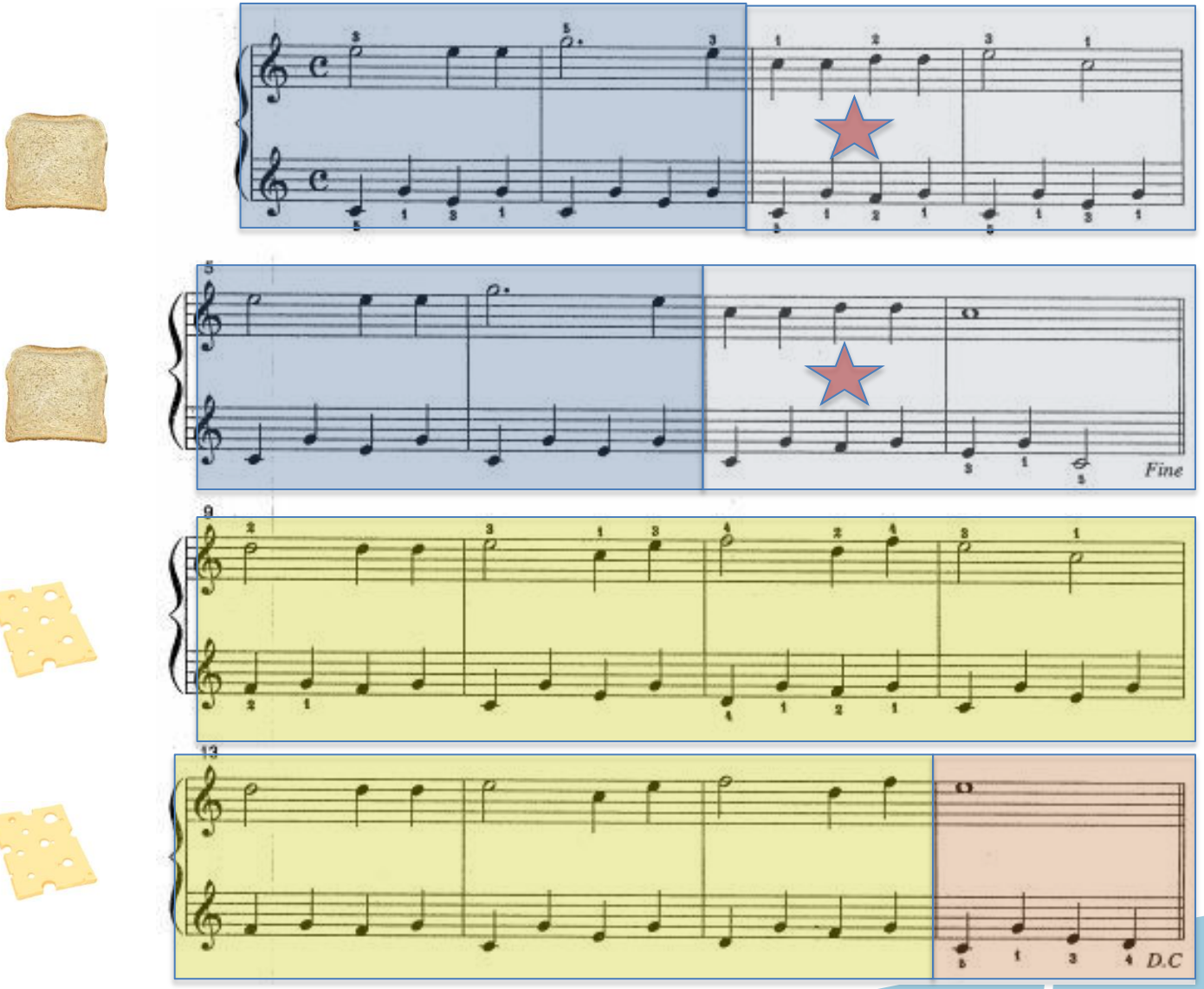


- New form notation of DC al Fine
- Continued development of strength going between the 2 and 4 fingers in the second section



- Adding an echo in the 4th line and a decrescendo in the last measure for a higher level in review
- **Many instructors in the Suzuki community and Tone move this piece AFTER Mary Had a Little Lamb for many reasons – mostly because students need to have a period of more familiar pieces to motivate them after accomplishing Cuckoo and Lightly Row.**

Form in French Children's Song



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of Go Tell Aunt Rhody

- Folk song from New England with clapped accompaniment.
- "Rhody" can be substituted for any name!
- Original words are quite morbid

Go tell Aunt Rhody, go tell Aunt Rhody
Go tell Aunt Rhody the old grey goose is dead
The ones she's been saving (3 x's) to make a feather bed.

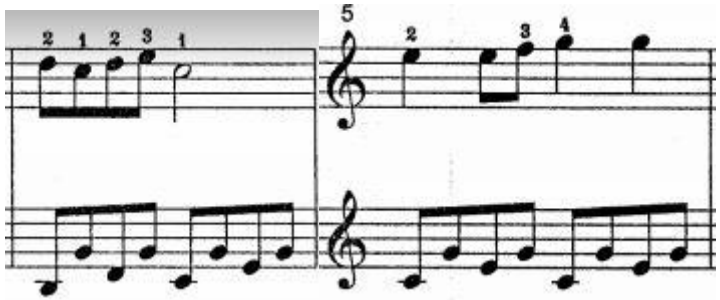
- We change the lyrics to be more fun and inviting for example:

Go tell Aunt Sally, go tell Sally
Go tell Aunt Sally the party is today
I want some presents, I want birthday cake
I want some presents, I want cake
Go tell Aunt Sally, go tell Sally
Go tell Aunt Sally the party is today

Practice Points in Go Tell Aunt Rhody

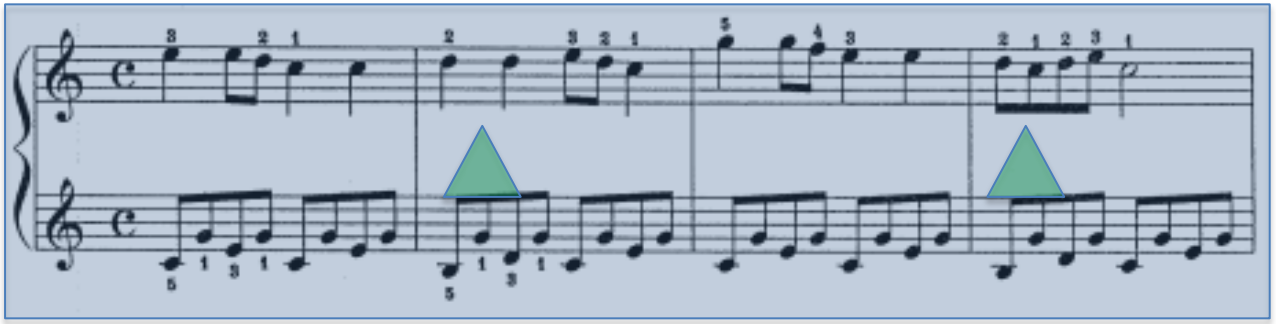
- Although the L hand rhythm is faster, the simple form and continuation of alberti bass makes this a favorite piece for most students

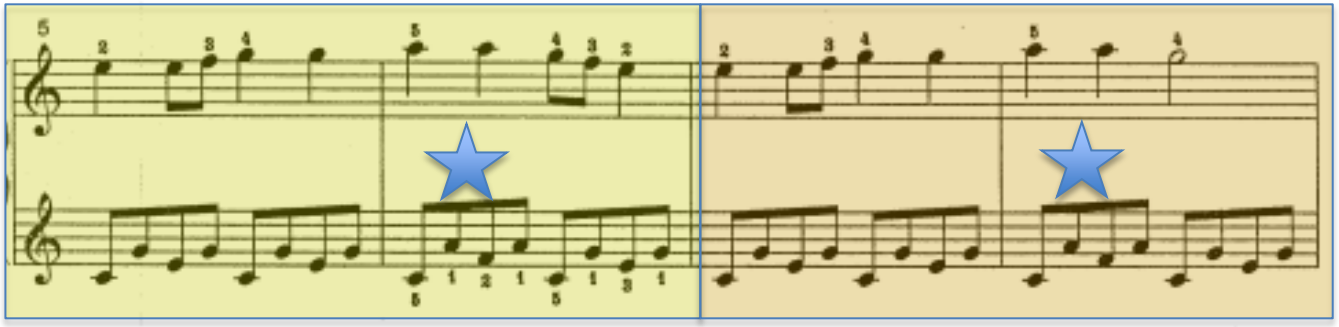
- The middle section is the first time the R hand moves from C position (other than the one note in Twinkle)

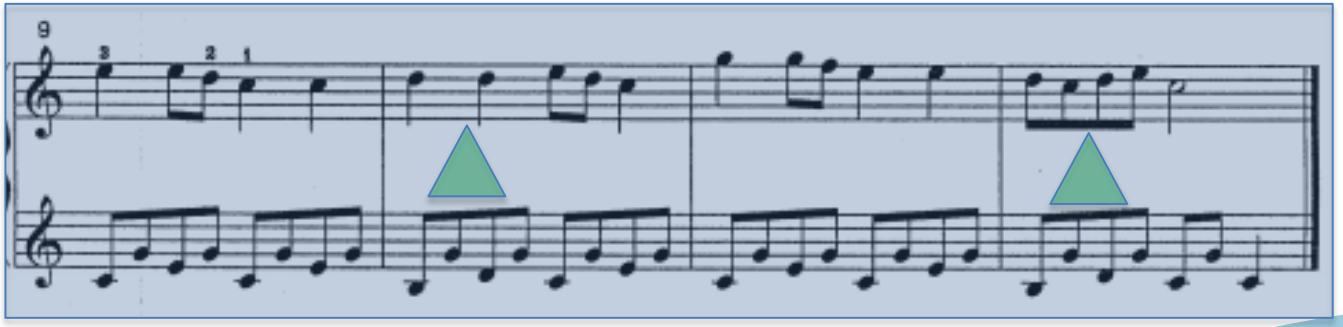


- Adding an echo in the middle section in review for a higher challenge

Form in Go Tell Aunt Rhody







tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of Goodbye to Winter

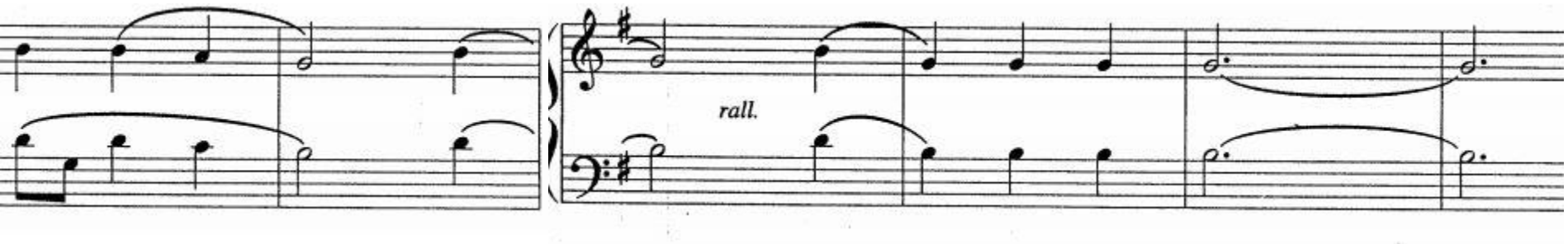
- Traditional German folk song
- August Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben (1798 –1874) from Saxony wrote the lyrics which is part of "Frühlingsbotschaft"... a group of art songs or "leider" for choir
- Common lyrics are:

Winter goodbye, winter goodbye,
Snow now is melting away;
Soon there will be a warm day.
Winter goodbye, winter goodbye,
goodbye, goodbye, bye, bye, bye.

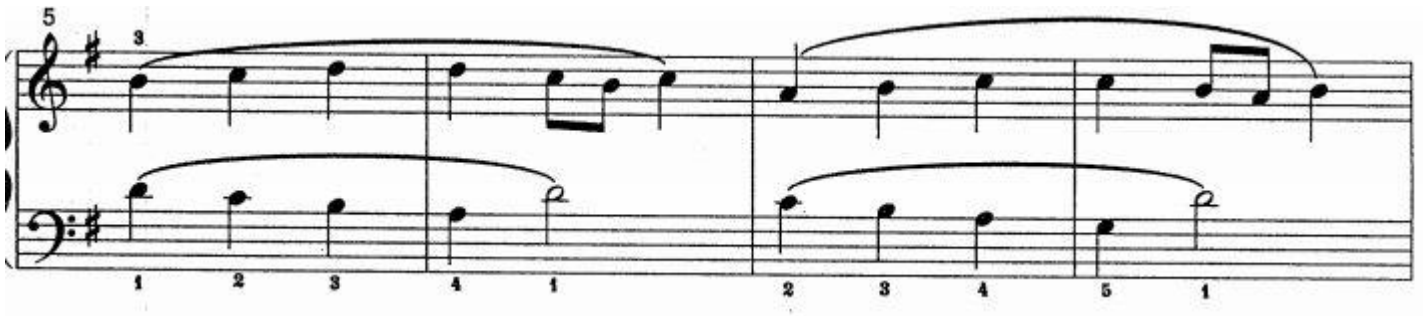
tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Practice Points in Goodbye to Winter

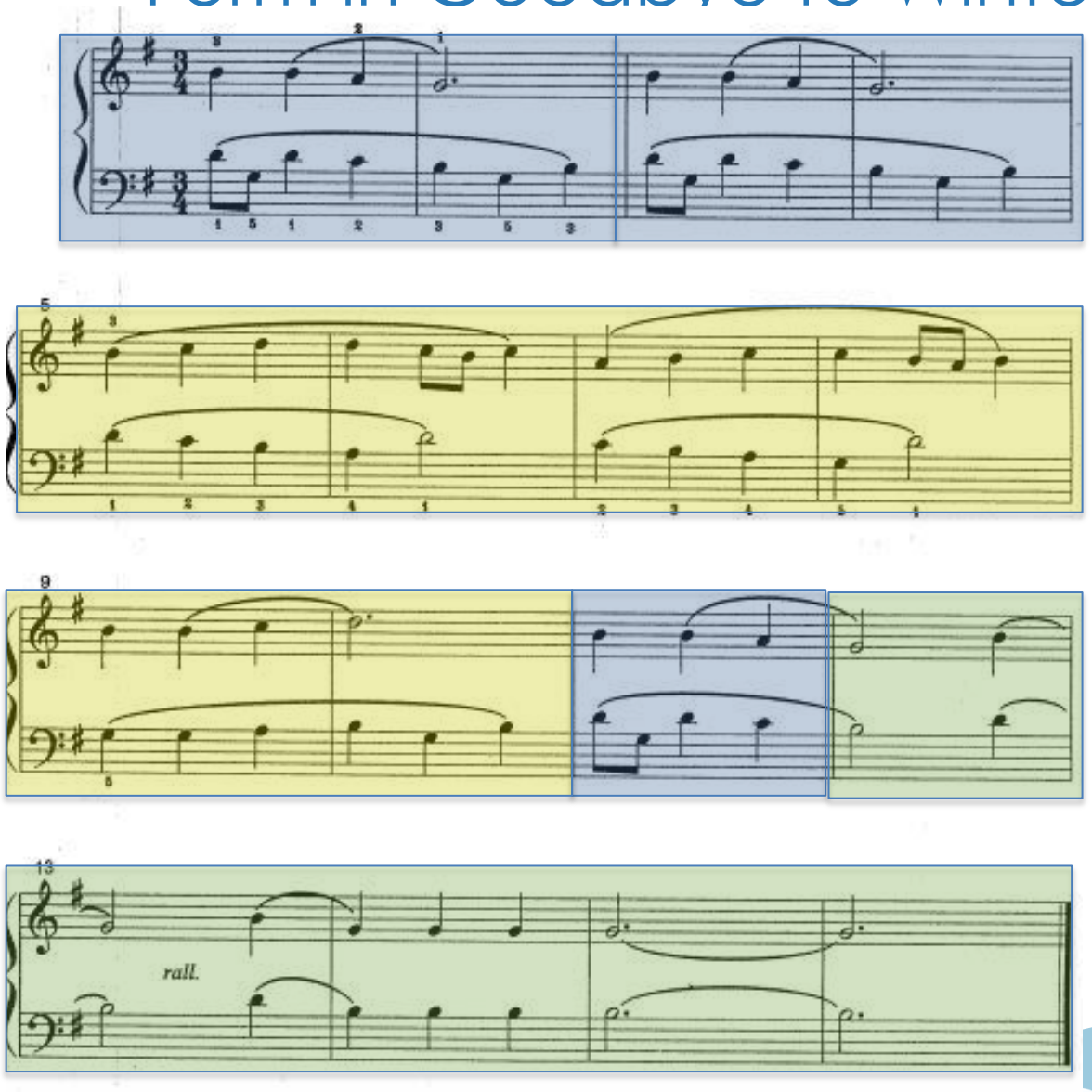
- One way to work on the technique of the ritardando and diminuendo at the end of the piece is to simulate a slowly echoing toll of a bell



- Previewing the piece hands separately is important to master the alternating melodic line
- During review the student can add hairpin dynamics in the middle section



Form in Goodbye to Winter



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

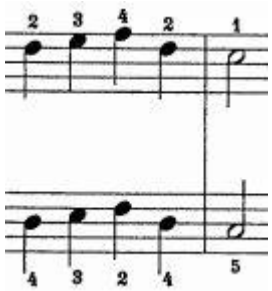
Origins of Honeybee

- Bohemian (Czech) folk song were traditionally performed by bagpipes or string groups dating back to the 15th century
- The lyrics we use at Tone are:

Honeybee, please do not sting me
Smell the flowers, make the honey
Smell the flowers, make the honey
Honeybee, please do not sting me

Practice Points in Honeybee

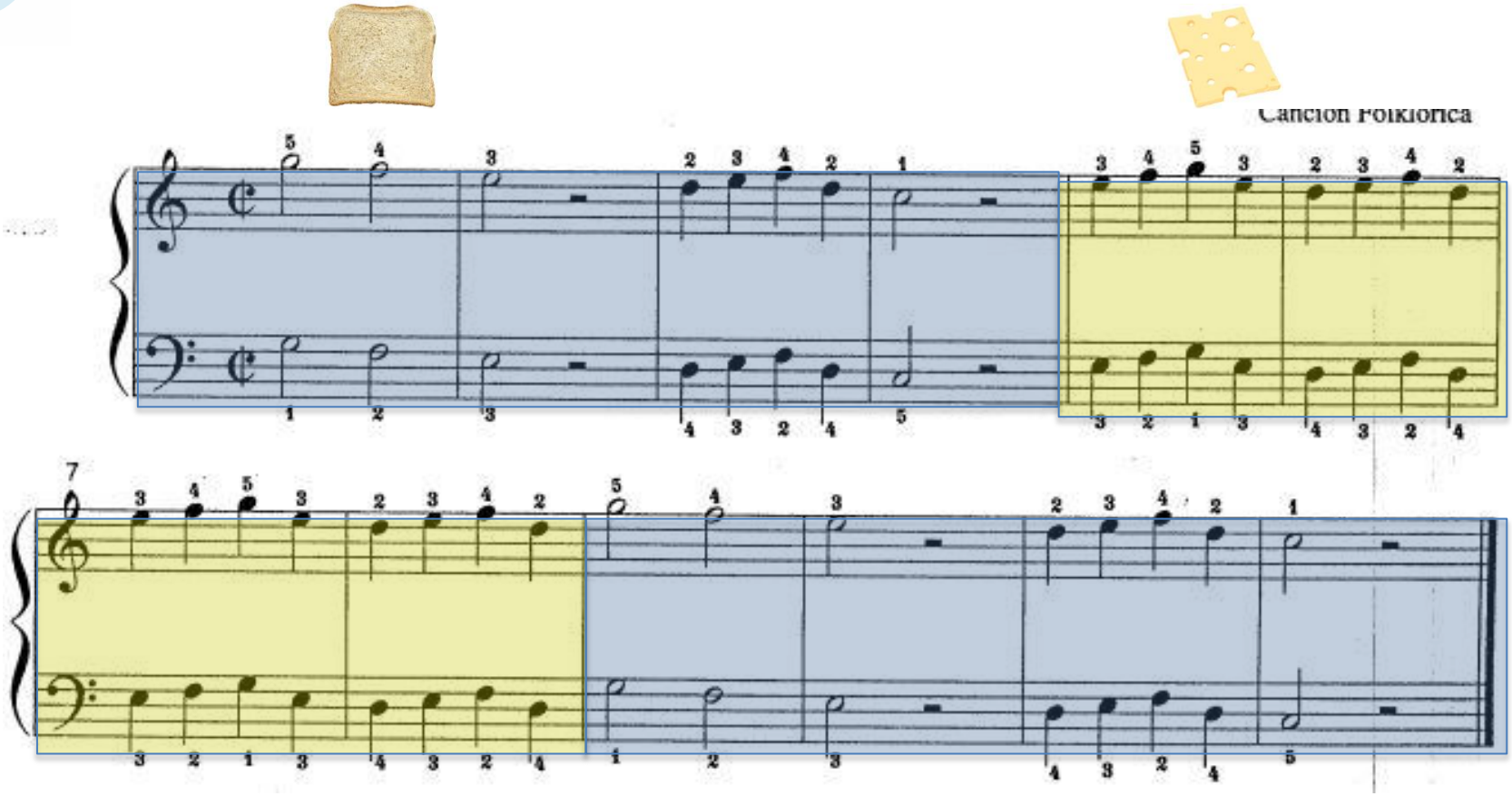
- Honeybee in 5 finger position with an easy form (same as Twinkle) gives students good momentum into Cuckoo
- In review, an added level is adding the echo in the B section
- Preview point is working on ascending and descending scale and adding skipping intervals that are shown in m. 3, 5, and 6



- The form is A-B-B-A

A (bread)
B, new (cheese)
B (cheese)
A (bread)

Form in Honeybee



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of Lightly Row

- Originally a hunting song, written around 1710 in a book of folk songs collected by Ludwig Erk
- Original poem is *Alles neu macht der Mai (May Makes Everything New)*

  May makes everything new, makes the soul fresh and free.
  Leave the house! Come outside! Make a bouquet!
  The sun is shining everywhere, field and grove are smelling fresh;
  The woods are full of birdsong and the sound of the horn
- Also a beloved Korean and Hebrew children's song
- The lyrics Tone commonly uses are:

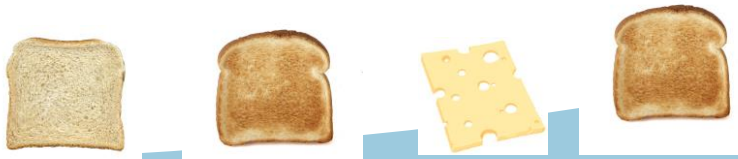
  Lightly Row, Lightly Row O're the silver waves we go
  Lightly rowing, lightly rowing in my little rowing boat
  See the fishies swimming by, See the birdies in the sky
  Lightly rowing lightly rowing, in my little rowing boat

Practice Points in Lightly Row

- First introduced as piece #2 then returns as #5. Although Lightly row is "easier" in that it stays in 5 finger position, we start with Twinkle because it is established in Mother Tongue before lessons even start!
- After completing a big, complex milestone like Cuckoo, children should look forward to Lightly Row returning with alberti bass left hand because they've already had success and know the piece's melody
- Often starting with the 3rd line is the best way to preview the piece because of the successive scalar repetitions
- Preview moving between the dominant and tonic L hand chord (in #5) designated by: V(dom) I (tonic)

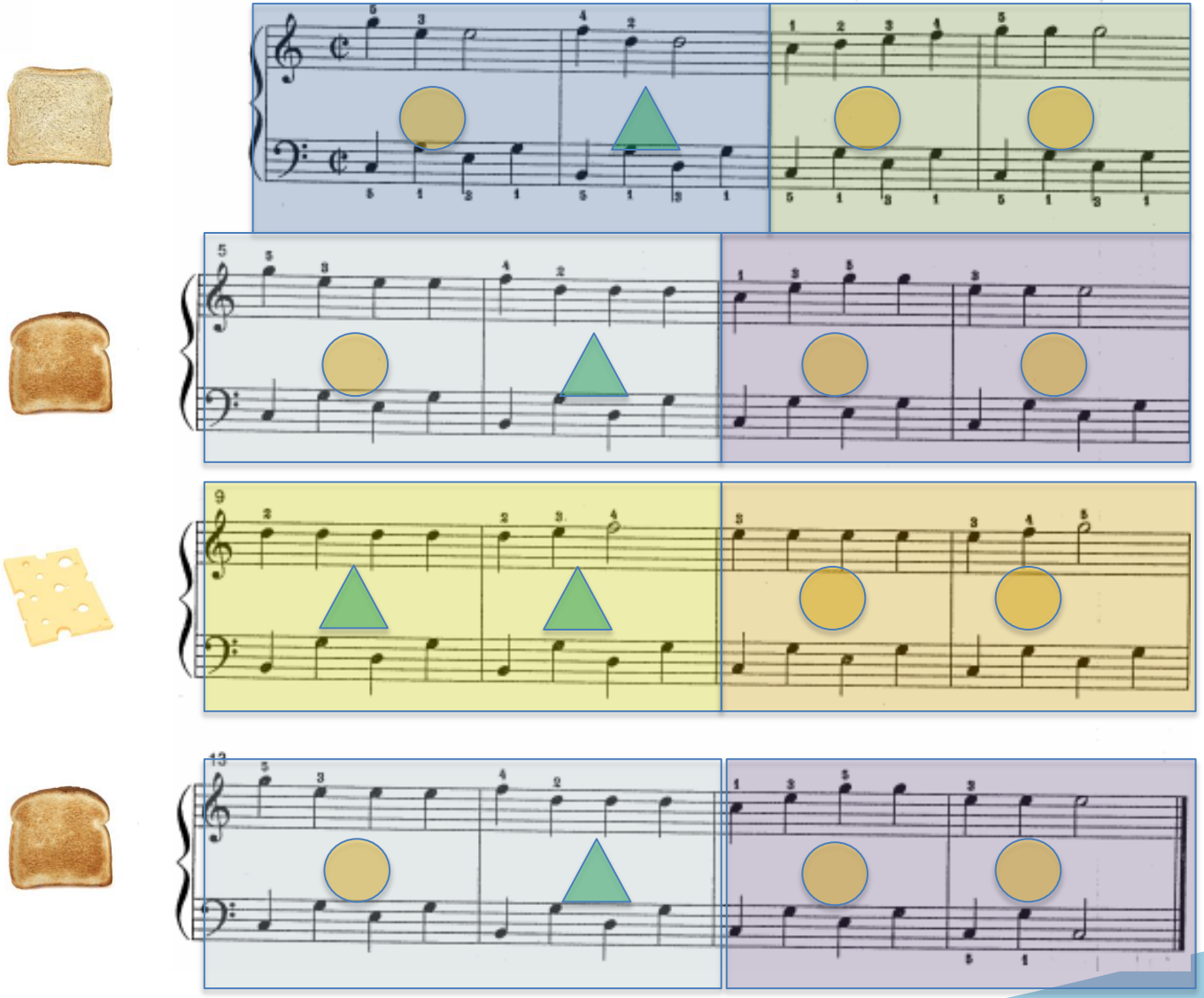
- In review, add the crescendo for a higher skill
- The form is A-A1-B-A1, but we can show the relationship between the first two lines like this:

A (bread)
A1, just slightly different (toast)
B, new (cheese)
A1, returns (toast)



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Form in Lightly Row #5



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of Little Playmates

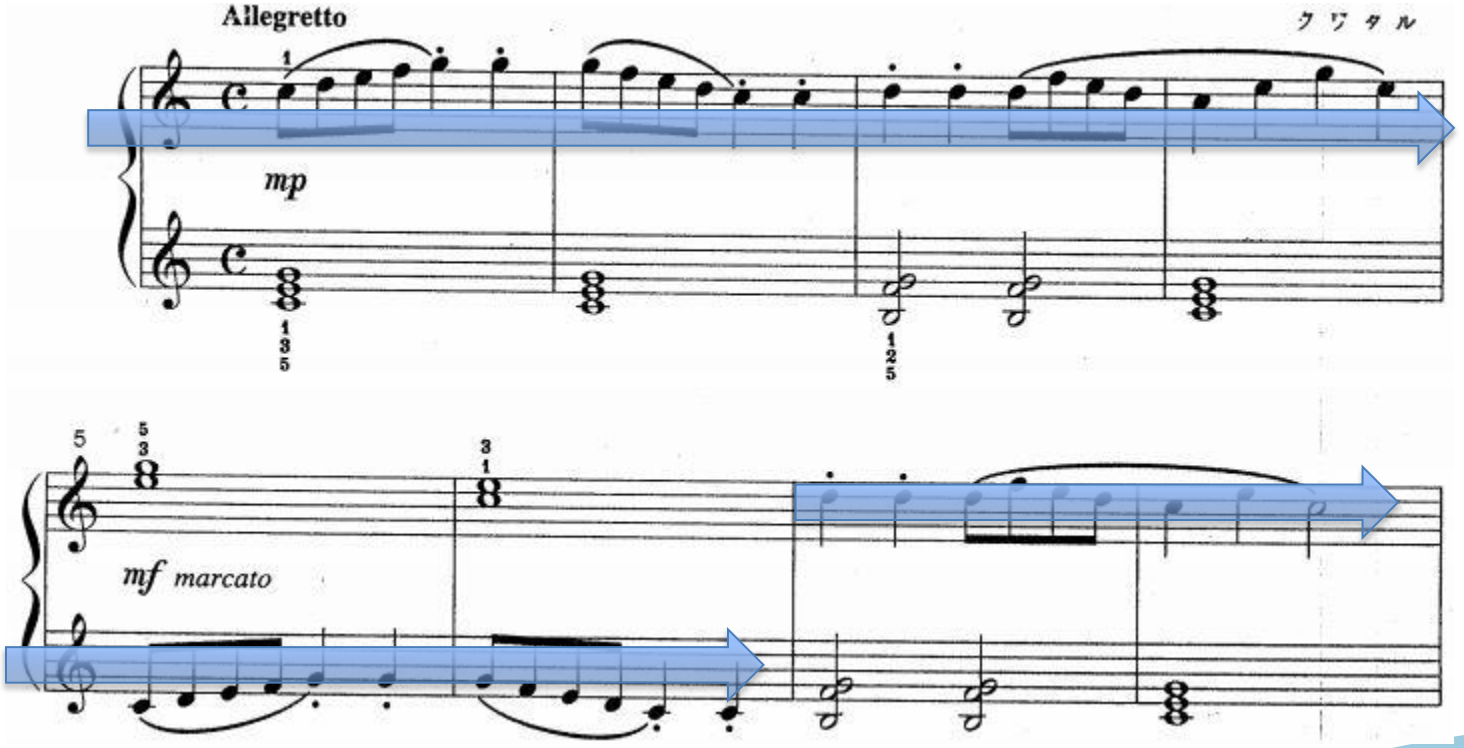
- Chwatal 19 June 1808 – 24 June 1879) was born in Rumburk, Bohemia (in the modern Czech Republic). He was the son of an organ builder, who gave him piano lessons as a child. From 1822 to 1832 he worked as a music teacher in Merseburg, where he created his first compositions. From 1835, he worked as a music teacher in Magdeburg.
- Many teachers use these lyrics

Running up the stairway, running down the stairway,
Through the kitchen and then out the backdoor.
Running up the stairway, running down the stairway,
Running faster than we did before.

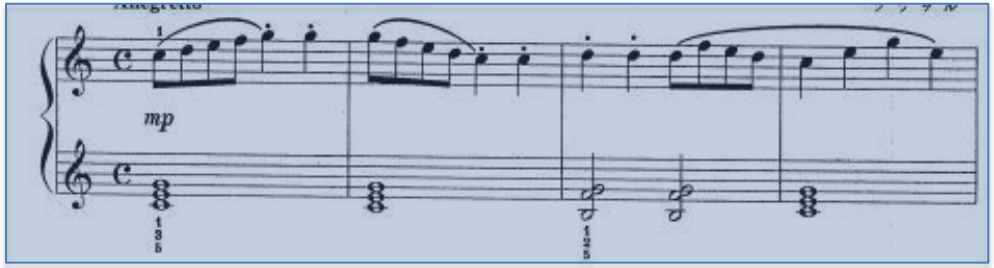
Up in the treehouse where they'll never find us,
Down in the cellar where they'll never find us.
Running up the stairway, running down the stairway,
Skipping, slipping out the big front door.

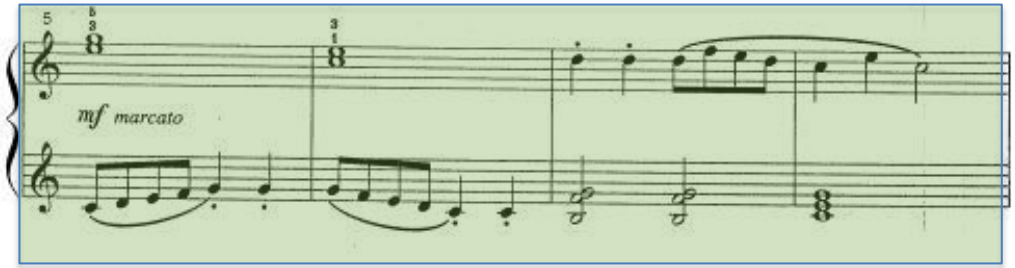
Practice Points in Little Playmates

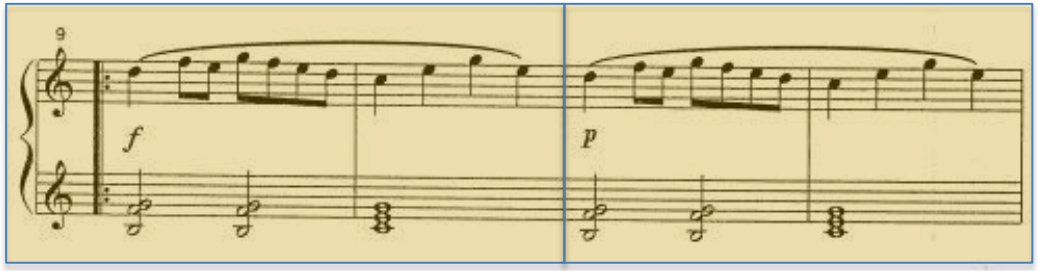
- This piece is perfect as a warm up song once the student has perfected it! There are many variations in articulation, style, tempo, and dynamics to experiment with
- Alternating articulation between legato and staccato
- Learning the melodic line as it transfers from one hand to the other is helpful before adding the chords

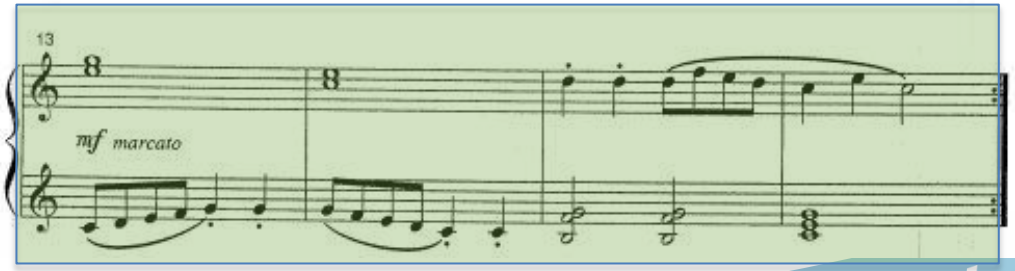


Form in Little Playmates









tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of London Bridge

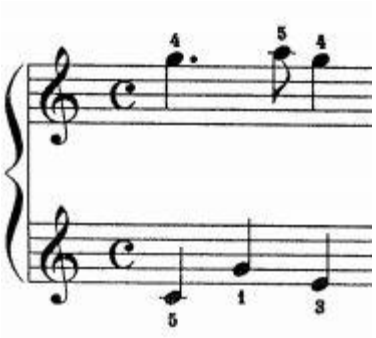
- Also known as "My Fair Lady" or "London Bridge" is a traditional English nursery rhyme and singing game, which is found in different versions all over the world.
- London Bridge may date back to bridge rhymes and games of the late Middle Ages, but the earliest records of the rhyme in English are from the seventeenth century. The lyrics were first printed in close to their modern form in the mid-eighteenth century and became popular, particularly in Britain and the United States in the nineteenth century.
- Several theories have been advanced to explain the meaning of the rhyme and the identity of the "fair lady" of the refrain. The rhyme is one of the most well known in the world and has been referenced in a variety of works of literature and popular culture.
- A melody is recorded for "London Bridge" in an edition of John Playford's *The Dancing Master* published in 1718, but it differs from the modern tune and no lyrics were given.
- Modern Lyrics are

London bridge is falling down
Falling down, falling down
London bridge is falling down
My fair lady

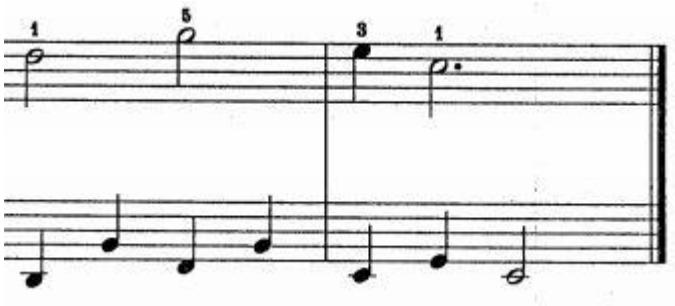
tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Practice Points in London Bridge

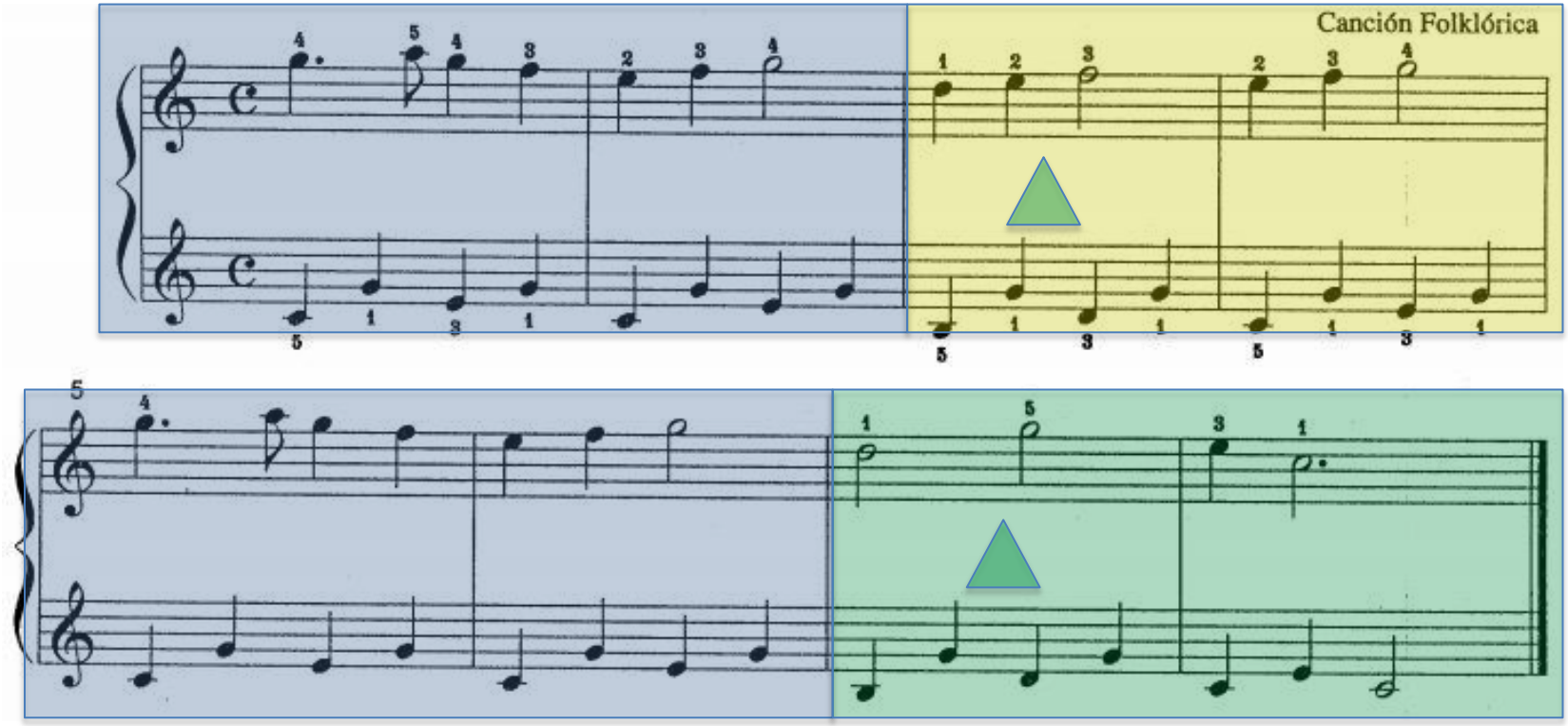
- Syncopation is introduced between the 2 hands. A easy way to establish the coordination is to say "Together - quick (L) - quick (R) – Together"



- First time the cadence ends in the L hand



Form in London Bridge



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of Long Long Ago

- Written by Thomas Haynes Bayly 1797-1839 (romantic period)
- Bayly was an English songwriter, and Long Long Ago was the most popular song in US in 1843 when it was published by Philadelphia Magazine.
- The original lyrics to the first verse are:

Tell me the tales that to me were so dear,
Long long ago, long long ago
Sing me the songs I delighted to hear,
Long long ago, long ago
Now you are come all my grief is removed.
Let me forget that so long you have roved..
Let me believe that you love as you loved,
Long long ago, long ago

- Common Suzuki lyrics are:

There was a princess with dark eyes and hair
Long long ago, long long ago
Lived in a castle with her teddy bear
Long long ago, long ago.

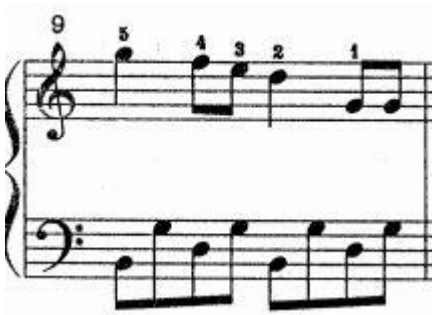
Long long ago, Emma
Long long ago
Long long ago, Emma
Long long ago

There was a princess with dark eyes and hair
Long long ago, long ago.

tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Practice Points in Long Long Ago

- The melody in the Suzuki book is identical to the original melody so the student can learn the real words without playing the wrong bowings or rhythms
- Many parents like this song the most in the book! This can help a student start talking about character and musicianship in a descriptive way
- This is the first time legato is used for the whole piece, which means previewing fluid wrist technique especially in m 9



- Add the echo in the 4th line quite soon after the piece is learned
- Form is A-A1-B-B-A-A1

A (bread)

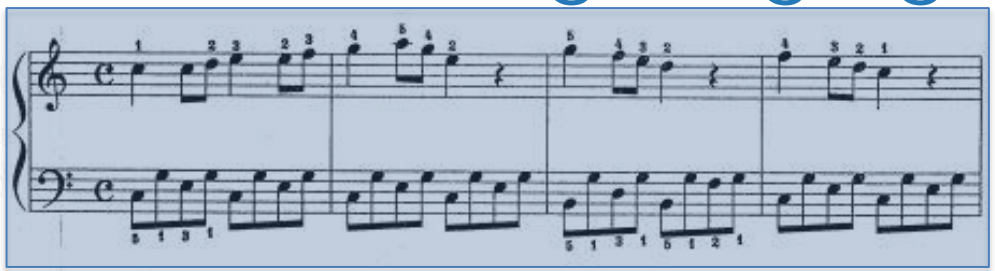
A1, removes one note (bread with a bite)

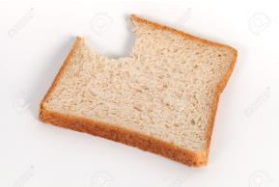
B, new (cheese)

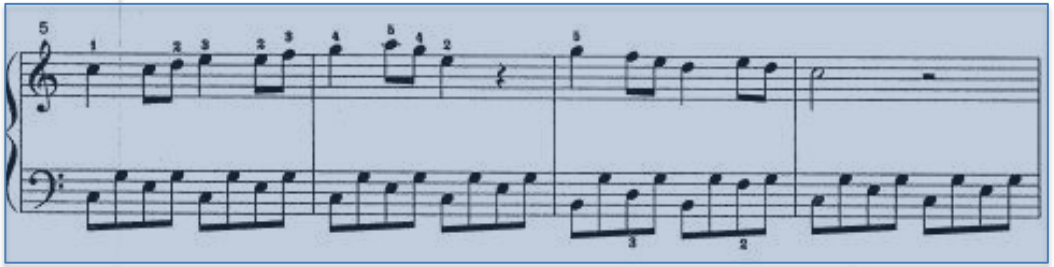
B, soft repetition (smaller cheese)

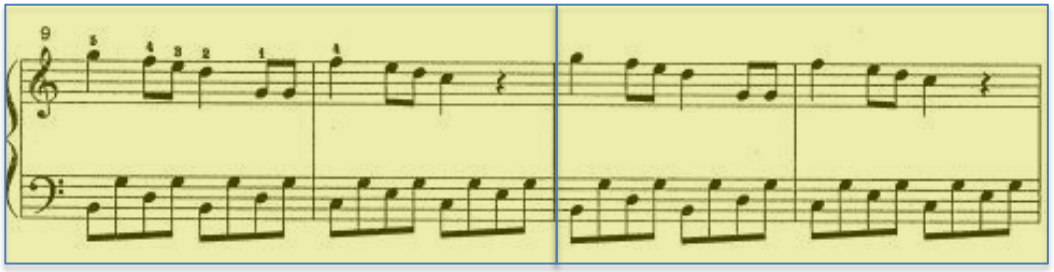
A1, returns (bread with a bite)

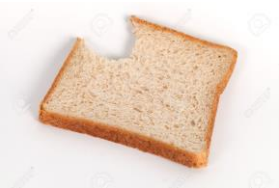
Form in Long Long Ago

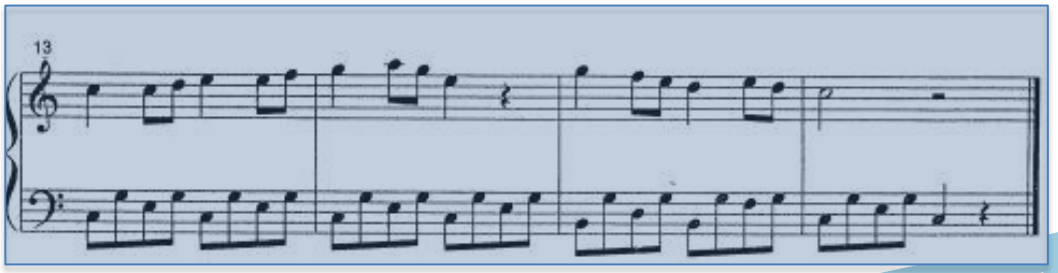












tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of Mary Had a Little Lamb

- The nursery rhyme was first published by the Boston publishing firm Marsh, Capen & Lyon, as an original poem by Sarah Josepha Hale on May 24, 1830, and was inspired by an actual incident.
- As a young girl, Mary Sawyer (later Mary Tyler) kept a pet lamb that she took to school one day at the suggestion of her brother. A commotion naturally ensued. Mary recalled: "Visiting school that morning was a young man by the name of John Roulstone, a nephew of the Reverend Lemuel Capen, who was then settled in Sterling. It was the custom then for students to prepare for college with ministers, and for this purpose Roulstone was studying with his uncle. The young man was very much pleased with the incident of the lamb; and the next day he rode across the fields on horseback to the little old schoolhouse and handed me a slip of paper which had written upon it the three original stanzas of the poem.
- The rhyme is also famous for being the first thing recorded by Thomas Edison on his newly invented phonograph in 1877. It was the first instance of recorded verse. In 1927, Edison reenacted the recording, which still survives
- Traditional Lyrics are

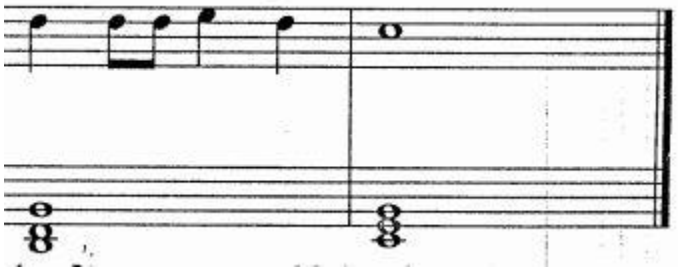
Mary had a little lamb,

Little lamb, little lamb

Mary had a little lamb who's fleece was white as snow

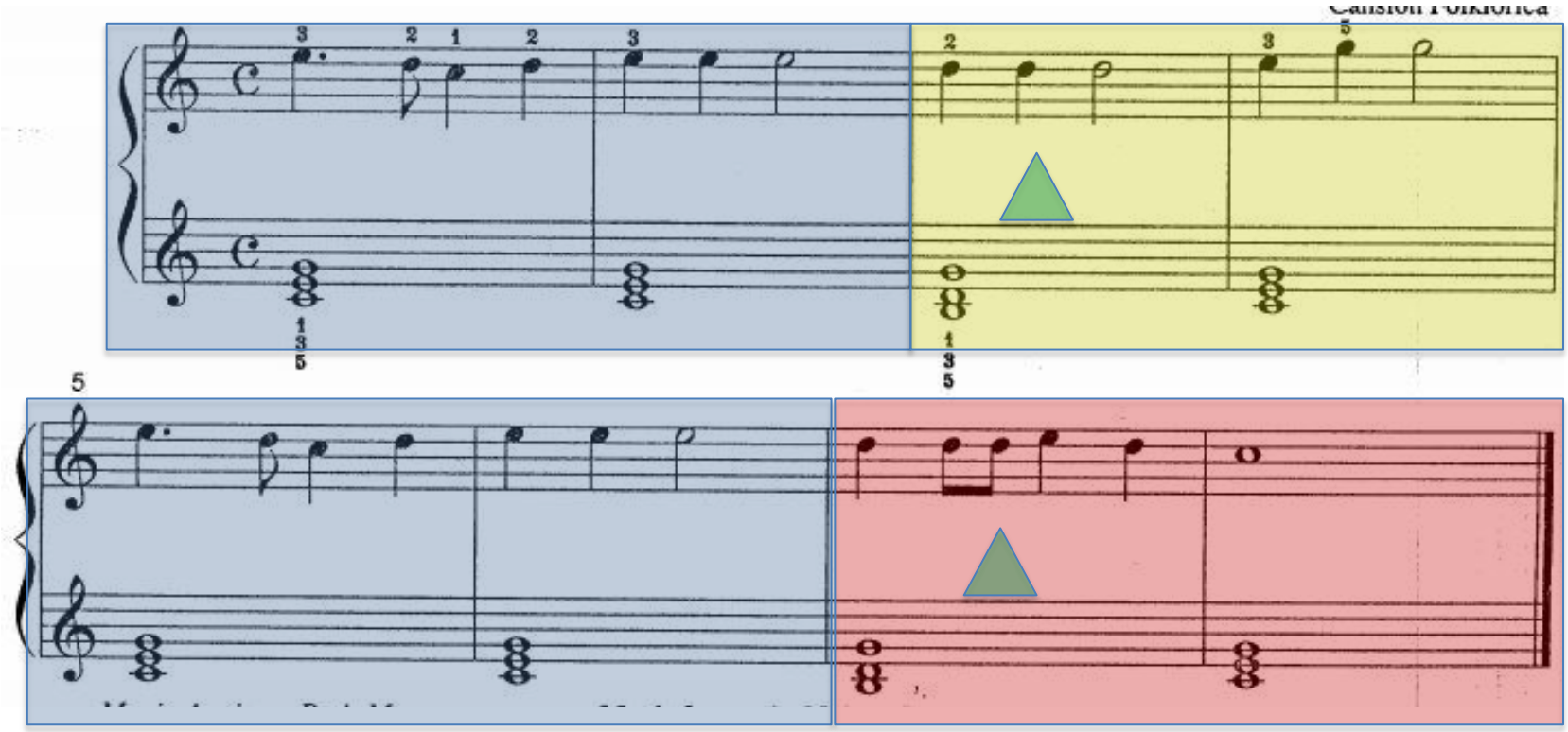
Practice Points in Mary Had a Little Lamb

- It's important to note that the rhythm man Americans have learned is slightly different than Suzuki's final measure



- The flexibility and strength needed in the new L hand chords can be previewed by playing the previous pieces, especially London Bridge as chords instead of alberti bass

Form in Mary Had a Little Lamb



tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Origins of Musette

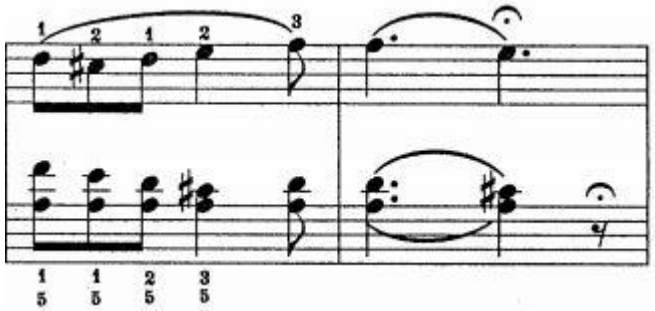
- The Suzuki book lists the composer as anonymous, but it was most likely a melody written by Pierre-Alexandre Monsigny (17 October 1729 – 14 January 1817) called "Oh Ma Tendre Musette"
- Mosigny was a French composer and a member of the French Académie des Beaux-Arts (1813).
- He is considered alongside André Grétry and François-André Danican Philidor to have been the founder of a new musical genre, the opéra comique,
- Paul Dukas is quoted as saying, "Of all the composers of our country, he may be the first who had the gift of true, human emotion, of communicative expression and of fair feeling"
- Common lyrics are:

Halloween night is drawing near--my favorite time of year.
Witches on broomsticks fly about, goblins and ghosts appear.

There's a full moon shining brightly, making the shadows frightening.
But little children never fear--trick or treat time is near!

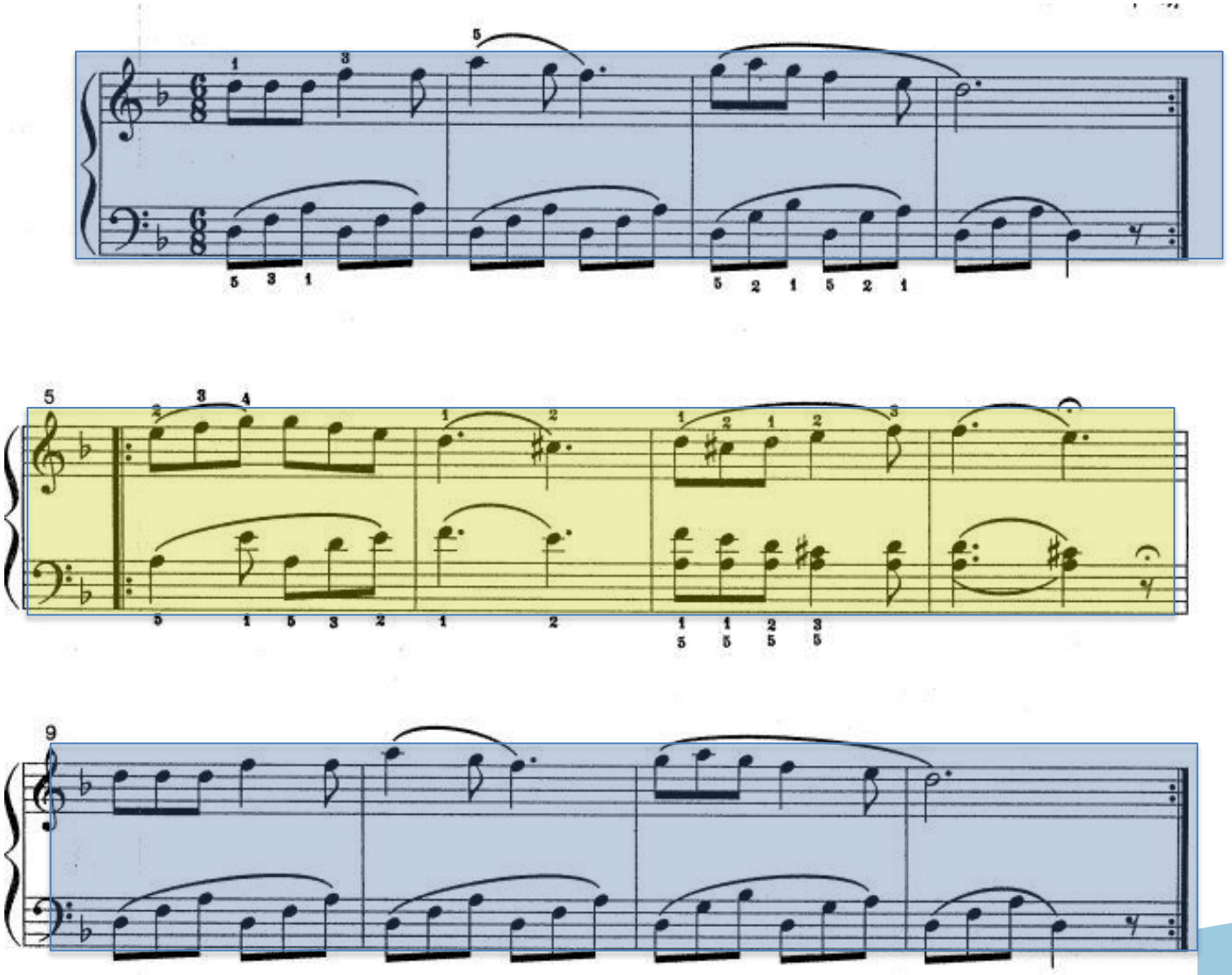
Practice Points in Musette

- Teaching points include: 6/8 time signature, key of d minor, new L hand chords (d minor, g minor), and a lyrical melody and harmony
- Add dynamics during the repeats as well as rubato in m. 7 & 8 for review challenge



- Because of the 6/8 time and flowing nature of the harmony, many students have a tendency to rush the tempo of Musette. Teaching or showing how to waltz is helpful in learning to keep a steady beat
- Scales and enharmonic review are an important preview for Musette since there is a Bflat in the key and sharp accidentals

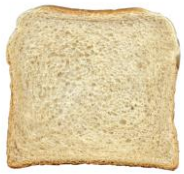
Form in Musette

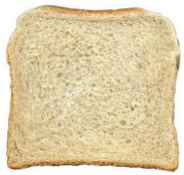


tone ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Twinkle Twinkle Theme

C	C	G	G	A	A	G	F	F	E	E	D	D	C
1	1	5	5	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1
G	G	F	F	E	E	D							
5	5	4	4	3	3	2							
G	G	F	F	E	E	D							
5	5	4	4	3	3	2							
C	C	G	G	A	A	G	F	F	E	E	D	D	C
1	1	5	5	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1





Origins of Twinkle

- Folk song in many cultures
- Originaly Bourin's *Les Amusements d'une Heure et Demy (Amusements of an hour and a half)* becoming the inspiration for the variations by Mozart
- Also the melody for *Ba Ba Blacksheep, ABC, and Twinkle Twinkle Little Star*
- Dr. Suzuki's Variations came from short Baroque bowstrokes such as the first rhythm of Bach's *Concerto for Two Violins*

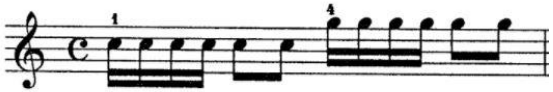
Fingering Options

- The chart above illustrates the scaler numbers within the c scale
- Our suggestion for children under 5 years old, or for children with smaller hands is to use a 5 finger position C through G then extend the finger out to the 6 (A) and then back into C position.
- Teachers may choose to use piano fingerings, letter names, scaler numbers, or even colors! – what ever works best for the student!

Twinkle Variations

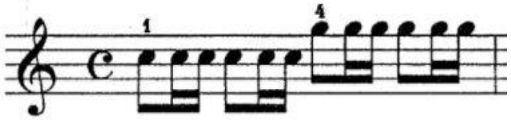
- Variations can be named different things. At Tone we traditionally use

1) I Like Chocolate Ice Cream



2) Cucumber

3) Grasshopper



4) Watermelon Watermelon
(sometimes shortened to 4 sixteenths rather than 8)

5) Strawberry Blueberry
(added as a variation after Suzuki's death)