

VIOLIN CURRICULUM



BOOK 2



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D-MAJOR SCALE & SPANISH FOLK SONG

Even though the student may have already learned the basic D Major scale his first semester, it is helpful if they start practicing bowing techniques on the less hazardous terrain of the scale. I usually start with two slurred, four slurred, two slurred-two separate, or even playing two or four separate bows at eighth note or sixteenth note speed for one note on the page. The student should also learn to play the arpeggio in tune.

D Major 1 Octave

Violin

Scale

Arpeggio

Broken 3rd's

The image shows four staves of musical notation for violin. The first staff is labeled 'Scale' and shows the D major scale (D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5) with a '4' above the first measure. The second staff is labeled 'Arpeggio' and shows the D major triad (D4, F#4, A4) and the D major scale (D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5) with repeat signs. The third staff is labeled 'Broken 3rd's' and shows the D major scale with broken thirds (D4, F#4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4) with a '4' above the first measure. The fourth staff shows the D major scale with a '4' above the first measure.

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This piece can be played as a round with the teacher starting when the student reaches the number two. Playing a round can help the student's independence and rhythm.

Vamos a remar

Spanish folk song

1. Va - mos a re - mar en un bo - te - ci - to

Ráp - i - do, ráp - i - do, ráp - i - do, ráp - i - do En un bo - te - ci - to.

bethsnotes.com

The image shows two staves of musical notation for the Spanish folk song 'Vamos a remar'. The first staff is in 6/8 time and contains the melody with lyrics '1. Va - mos a re - mar en un bo - te - ci - to'. The second staff is in 4/4 time and contains the melody with lyrics 'Ráp - i - do, ráp - i - do, ráp - i - do, ráp - i - do En un bo - te - ci - to.'. There are measure numbers 2, 3, and 4 above the staves.

25

Musical score for measures 25-32. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The treble staff contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The grand staff contains a piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *mf*. A large watermark 'PREVIEW ONLY' is overlaid on the right side of the page.

33

Musical score for measures 33-38. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The treble staff contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p*. The grand staff contains a piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *p*. A large watermark 'PREVIEW ONLY' is overlaid on the right side of the page.

39

Musical score for measures 39-45. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The treble staff contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *pp*. The grand staff contains a piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *pp*. A large watermark 'PREVIEW ONLY' is overlaid on the right side of the page.

46

Musical score for measures 46-52. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The treble staff contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *pp*. The grand staff contains a piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *pp*. A large watermark 'PREVIEW ONLY' is overlaid on the right side of the page.

G-MAJOR SCALE & MAORI FOLK SONG

The challenge of the two octave G Major scale is playing a high second finger on the G and D string and a low second finger on the A and E string. The student should make a clear distinction between the f# and the c natural.

Arr. Julie Tebbs

Violin

Major Scale

3rd's

Arpeggio

The violin score consists of five staves. The first staff is labeled 'Major Scale' and shows the G major scale from G4 to G6. The second staff is labeled '3rd's' and shows a triplet of eighth notes. The third and fourth staves continue the scale. The fifth staff is labeled 'Arpeggio' and shows the G major scale with an arpeggiated pattern.

Hurihuri

Maori folk song

Hu-ri-hu-ri, hu-ri-hu-ri o ma-ha-ra-e. Ki-te-ta-u, ki-te-ta-u, ki-te-ta-u-e.

Ko-re ra-wa. ko-re ra-wa. i ma-ha-ra-e. Kia koe rä e hi - ne.

bethsnotes.com

The musical notation for the Maori folk song 'Hurihuri' is in 4/4 time and G major. It consists of two staves. The first staff has the melody with lyrics: 'Hu-ri-hu-ri, hu-ri-hu-ri o ma-ha-ra-e. Ki-te-ta-u, ki-te-ta-u, ki-te-ta-u-e.' The second staff has the accompaniment with lyrics: 'Ko-re ra-wa. ko-re ra-wa. i ma-ha-ra-e. Kia koe rä e hi - ne.'

THE SOLDIER'S MARCH

.....

This song is an excellent opportunity to teach the student Martelé. The student should pinch the bow exerting pressure with their pointer finger until the wood of the bow gets close to the string. The beginning of the note and the releasing of the pressure are simultaneous creating a rocket like speed. The end of the note will be like the beginning as the bow will come to an abrupt stop when the first finger again exerts pressure on the rod of the bow. Martelé is a technique that will improve bow control.

Soldier's March

from Album for the Young, Op6 No2

Robert Schumann

Allegro con brio

Violin

mf

Piano

mf

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for the Violin, the middle for the Piano right hand, and the bottom for the Piano left hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro con brio'. The dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte) for both the Violin and Piano parts. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with rests, characteristic of a march.

6

The second system of the musical score continues from the first system, starting at measure 6. It consists of three staves: Violin, Piano right hand, and Piano left hand. The key signature and time signature remain the same. The dynamics are not explicitly marked in this system but follow the 'mf' from the first system. The musical notation continues with the same rhythmic patterns as the first system.

TO GOD BE THE GLORY

To God Be the Glory

William Howard Dwyer
(1832-1900)

Vln.

Pno.

6

12

SAILOR'S HORNPIPE

.....

This song has a lot of eighth notes. Try to get the student to play short precise bows, with the up bows matching the down bows in length and weight. One way to even out the up bow and down bow is to have them play opposite the original bowings. For example, you would have them start a phrase that would normally be down bow with an up bow instead. Once they even out their up bows and down bows, you can have them go back to the original bowing.

Sailor's Hornpipe

♩ = 180

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, starting with a repeat sign. The second and third staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in G major, providing harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving bass lines. Chord symbols 'G' and 'D' are placed below the grand staff.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line from the first system, ending with a repeat sign and two first/second endings. The second and third staves continue the harmonic accompaniment. Chord symbols 'Am', 'D', 'G', and '2.G' are placed below the grand staff. A measure rest 'C' is indicated at the beginning of the second staff.

IRISH WASHERWOMAN

In order to create the feeling of a dance, the student should emphasize the first and fourth eighth note in each measure unless it is the end of a phrase.

Irish Washerwoman

Trad.
arr. Christian Morris

Allegro $\text{♩} = c. 116$

Violin *f* D Em

Piano *f*

6 D 1. D

10 2. D D A

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