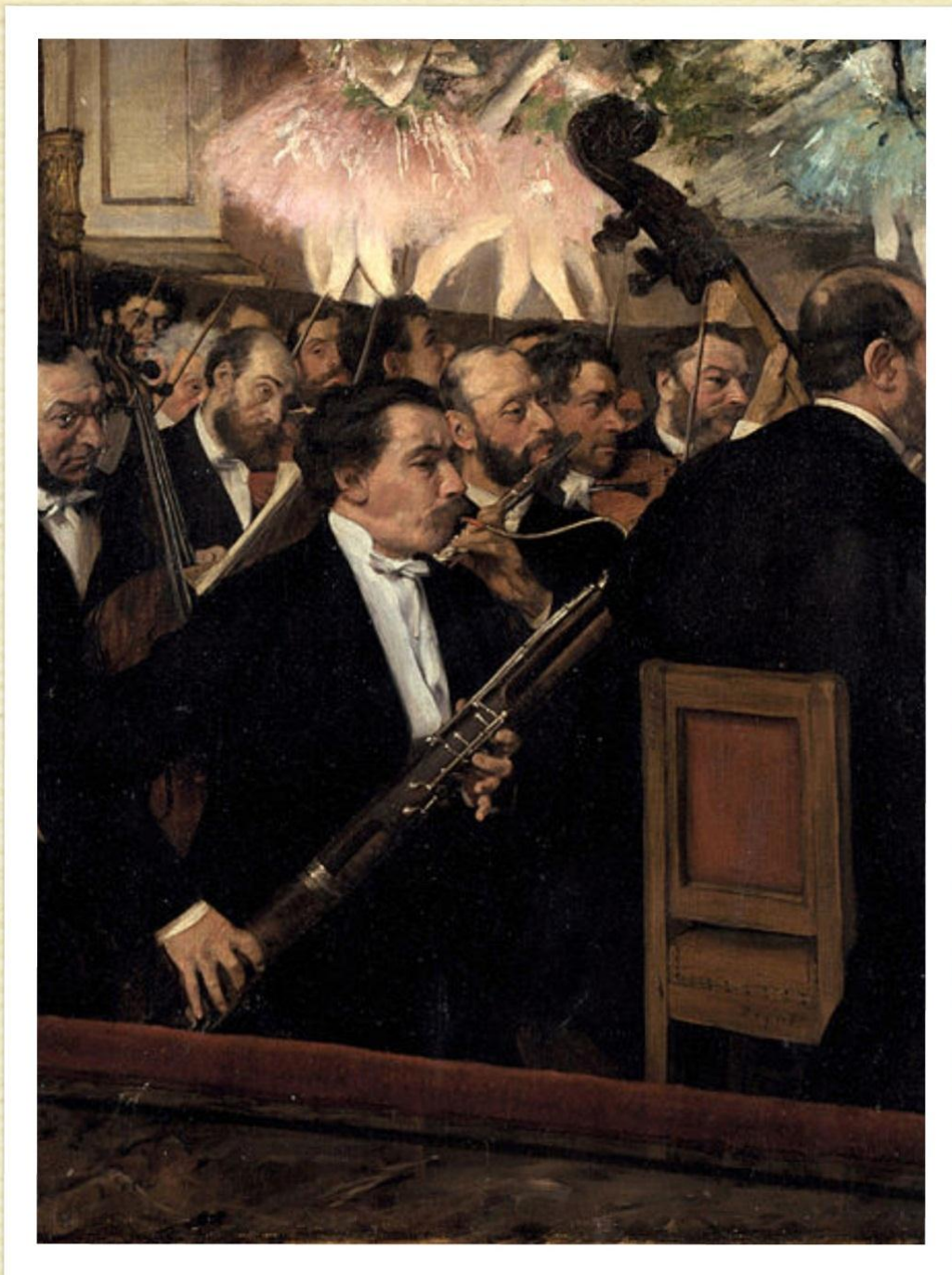


A Complete Study Guide and Lapbook For
The Orchestra



With Composers Handel, Bach & Mozart

Another Resource From...



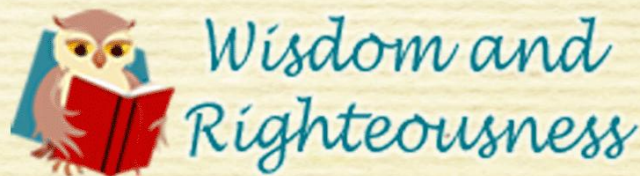
*Wisdom and
Righteousness*

This book is dedicated to my four little treasures who love me to love them and to the Farmer who has big confidence in this small little seed.

It is my desire that these resources bring glory to the One who chose me before I chose Him - Jesus Christ.

At the foot of His Cross, dripping with grace for even me,

~Karen



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Introduction

This Orchestra Study Guide and Lapbook Resource was born out of a desire to provide my children with a fun way to learn, review, retain and dig deeper into their orchestra studies. It is my hope that it deepens your enjoyment of the orchestra, as well as makes your life easier by bringing everything together under one resource!

The Study Guide Layout

This Study Guide includes a week-by-week curriculum guide. I have included numerous “hyperlinks” throughout this resource, which saves you a ton of time: you will not have to randomly track down additional information online or purchase additional resources. Many times you can click on a term and it will take you right to a free, online resource. You will be directed to websites where you can play the music pieces right online, or there may be additional printables and resources should you decide to dig deeper.

The curriculum guide will also walk you through creating various pieces for your lapbook each week. You will watch the lapbook evolve over six weeks as you use it to review the prior weeks’ information at a glance. At the end of the study, each student will have their own book to re-discover what they learned long after they studied orchestra this year.

The curriculum guide is broken down by week, and each week has four sections:

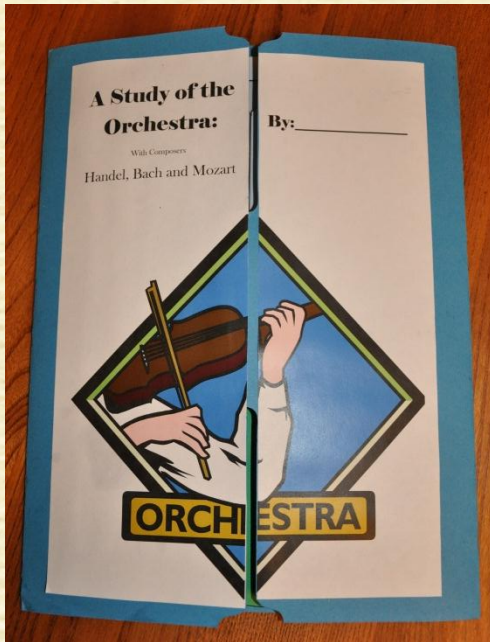
- 1. Scope: This section summarizes what should be studied during the lesson and – it is your “week-at-a-glance”.*
- 2. Preparation and Materials: This section clearly describes what materials you will need to bring to class and what pages to have printed. Each week is laid out simply, to require little preparation for the teacher, and remain cost-conscious.*
- 3. Instruction: This section is designed to walk the teacher right through the class time (approximately 20-30 minutes of instruction). Suggestions for introducing the topics and the flow of information are clearly described. The text in red should be read aloud, and what you are teaching is solidified by a lapbook component.*
- 4. Digging Deeper: This section is great for parents who want to do more. You may choose to have your student follow-up with these right after the original*

instruction time, or choose to use them during another time during the week. Many times, there are links to additional resources and ideas for further interaction and application of what is being studied. Please make sure all participating parents have a copy of the resource so they can utilize this section at home.

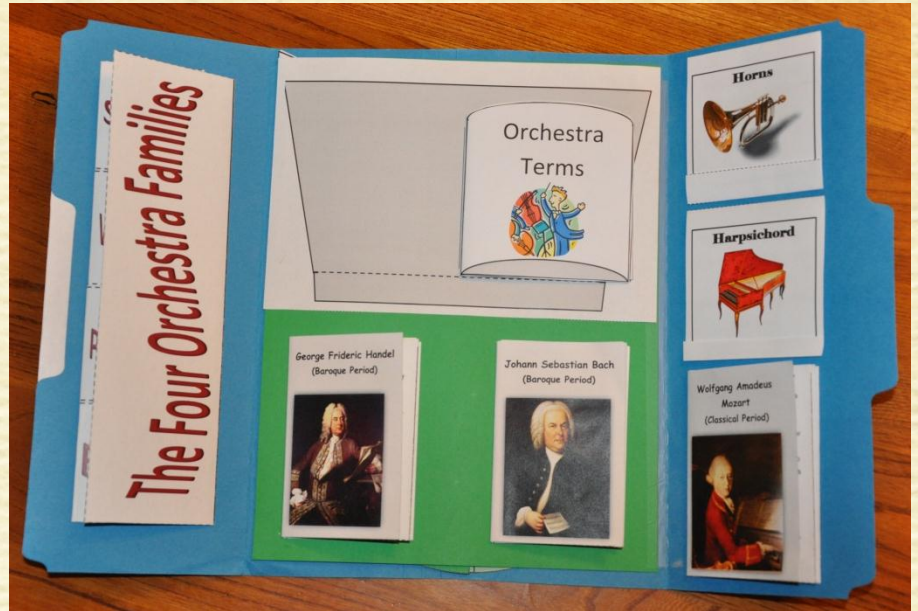
The Lapbook Layout

Below are pictures to assist you with assembling your lapbook. However, your lapbook is your own unique creation so feel free to modify it to fit your needs!

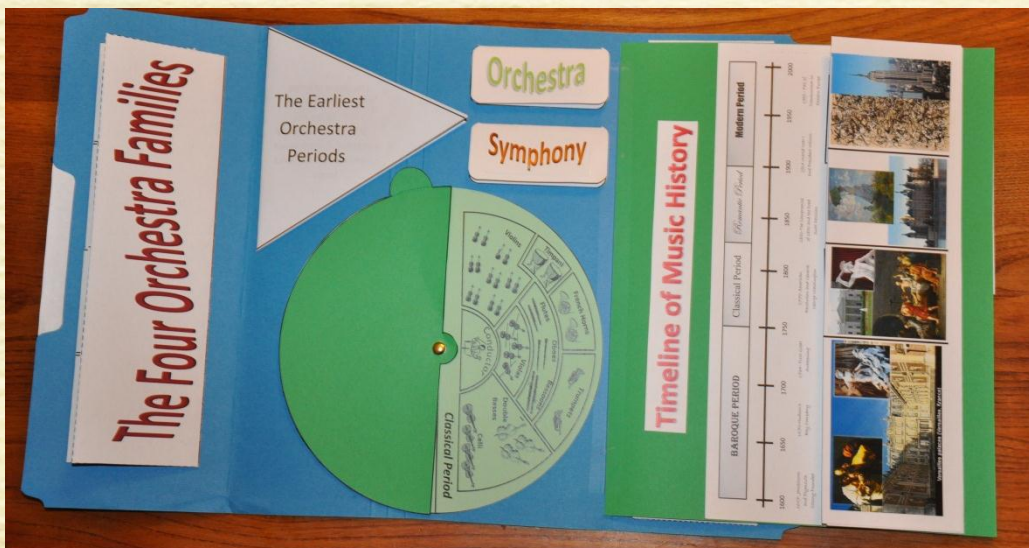
Front Cover



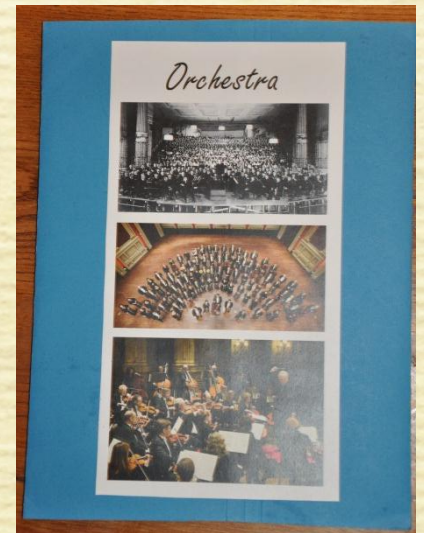
Open Lapbook with Cardstock Page Closed



Open Lapbook with Cardstock Page Flipped Open



Back of Folder



More...

You may wish to connect with other Wisdom and Righteousness lapbooking parents at the [Wisdom and Righteousness Facebook page](#), and see how their lapbook creations look! Or sign up to [follow the Wisdom and Righteousness blog by email](#) for what I hope are encouraging posts and information regarding miscellaneous news, freebies, and resources.

Also, be sure to check out the other freebies and resources available to support your homeschooling adventure at www.wisdomandrighteousness.com.

I would just like to sincerely thank you for investing in the lives of your children through education. May the Lord bless your endeavors richly! Thank you also for your purchase of this resource. I'd love to hear how the resources have impacted your homeschool days, as well as any practical tips, suggestions and feedback you may have! You can reach me at Karen@wisdomandrighteousness.com.

*In His Grace,
Karen*



PRINTING INFORMATION AND SUPPLIES LIST

SUPPLIES:

- Classical Conversations Foundations Guide (Orchestra begins on page 185 in the 4th Ed. Or page 161 in 3rd Ed.)
- One file folder per student
- Brad (1 per student)
- Paperclip (1 per student)
- 1 Page of cardstock for inside lapbook (1 per student – colored would be nice)
- Clear Tape (only used to prepare folders prior to the start of the first lesson)
- Hole punch (only used to prepare folders prior to the start of the first lesson)
- Glue sticks (used weekly)
- Scissors (used weekly)
- Colored pencils / markers (used weekly)
- OPTIONAL: *Classical Music for Dummies* book (CM4D)

PRINTING OVERVIEW:

The study guide portion of this book contains 14 pages of instruction. The lapbook components consist of 16 pages (two of these pages can be printed on the back of another page, so 14 pages of paper would be needed per completed lapbook).

PRINTING QUICK-GUIDE

Page 21 or 22 – Choose whether you prefer the color or black and white version. Print on white, regular-weight paper.

Page 23 & 24 – Print these templates front to back. Cardstock suggested.

Page 25 & 26 – Print these templates front to back. Colored paper or colored cardstock would be nice if available.

Page 27 – Print on cardstock – durability is needed here!

Page 28 – Print on colored cardstock, if available.

Pages 29-35 – Print on white, regular-weight paper.

Page 36 – Print on white cardstock. This is needed for durability.

Page 37 & 38 – Print on white cardstock, if available.

Week 20: Handel: Water Music

SCOPE:

- Review week 19 vocabulary (page 185 in the Foundations Guide).
- Introduce music from the Baroque Era using George Frideric Handel's "[Water Music](#)".
- Introduce new vocabulary (Page 186 in the Foundations Guide).

PREPARATION AND MATERIALS:

1. You will need these lapbook pages:
 - a. Sonata (page 29)
 - b. Horns (page 29)
 - c. Handel Mini-Book (page 30)
2. You will need these supplies:
 - a. Paperclip (1 per student)
 - b. Glue Sticks
 - c. Scissors

- d. Crayons, colored pencils or markers

INSTRUCTION: Last week we talked about some basic orchestra terms. Using the lapbook pieces created thus far, show the student the flaps as you review. We discussed that an orchestra was a union of instruments and that a Symphony was a piece of music designed for the orchestra. We also mentioned four different Orchestra Periods which can be broken down into Baroque, Classical, Romantic & Modern, and we are studying the Baroque and Classical periods. Lastly, we discussed the instrument families and what instruments make up those families. Do you remember the names of some woodwind instruments?(flute, piccolo, clarinet, bassoon) Percussion? (drums, cymbals, triangle) Strings? (violin, bass - pronounced “base”, cello) Brass? (trumpet, trombone, French horn) Good!

- Pass out the lapbook folders and page 29 for the students to cut out.
- We have some new things to learn today! The first is “Sonata”. A Sonata is a symphony composed for one or two instruments. The word sonata literally means “sounded”. Please cut along the outside edge of the Sonata mini-book on your paper. (You will hold onto this piece until the 24th week – have the students each write their name on the back of their piece, and use a paperclip to secure their piece to the inside of each their lapbooks.) The second thing we will learn about is the word “horns” which can be used to refer to the brass family of instruments, but can also reference a group of wind instruments such as oboes, bassoons and trumpets. Please cut along the outside edge of the Horns matchbook template and the definition at the bottom of the page. View the [MATCHBOOK FOLD VIDEO TUTORIAL](#) or follow the written instructions here: Once the pieces are cut, place the blank side of the Horns template facing you. Fold the top down along the dashed line, about halfway down. Fold the bottom flap up at the dashed line to create a matchbook. Glue it onto the lapbook, and then glue the definition onto the center section so that when the flap is lifted, the definition shows.
- This week we are going to talk about the development of music and some special things about an early period in music history, the Baroque Period. Open up the Baroque flap in your lapbooks and review the main points. The first person we know of who played an instrument is listed as the great-great-great-great grandson of Cain in the Bible! His name was Jubal, and we know that he was the father of all who play stringed instruments and pipes” (Genesis 4:21). So people played instruments a long time before the Baroque Period. Since we know this is true, what established the Baroque Period from the music before it? During the Baroque Period, composers began to focus on something called counterpoint – the ability for instrument groups to play very different melodies that blend in harmony when played together. Out of the Baroque Period we also see the increased use of chords at the end of music sections and that instruments might be labeled for specific tasks (called instrumentation).
- Let’s listen to a piece by Handel together and see if we can hear the instruments play their assigned parts. This piece is called “Water Music”. Hand out the Handel Mini-Booklet. On this sheet you can see there is a blank rounded-rectangle. (Make sure the page is orientated in front of the student so that the words in the rectangle are upright). In this rectangle, I want you to draw a picture that will describe what this music makes you think of, or how it makes you feel. Play the song from the Classical Music For Dummies CD, or listen to it free [HERE](#) or [HERE](#). Notice how the instruments merge at times to play the same melody, and at other times play differing melodies that harmonize? This was new in the Baroque Period. Ask the students questions to help them think of what to draw. Some examples might be: What do you think of as you listen to this? A dance perhaps? Indoors or outdoors? What type of clothing would you imagine people are wearing? Read the section titled “Water Music” on the Handel Mini-Book that the kids are coloring. Now can you guess why the piece is titled “Water Music? ?” Can you imagine playing this on a barge on the river? Or being the King and arranging for this to play while you traveled? It is quite a bit different than listening to music in your car or on your iPod now!
- Water Music is an example of a Sonata – a symphony composed for one or two instruments. Let’s listen again, and this time, see if you notice how at times there are two instruments “talking” with each other. Which

instruments are they? The hornpipes. (Classical Music For Dummies has a listening guide on page 138. If you own this resource, you may want to read through this while you listen, pointing out the changes in the music.)

- Once the coloring/drawing is complete, change this page into a mini-booklet. It is STRONGLY RECOMMENDED that you view the [ONE-PAGE MINI-BOOK](#) video tutorial, or you can follow the written instructions here: Fold the paper in half hotdog style, with the blank side facing in. Unfold. Now fold the paper in half hamburger-style with the blank sides facing each other. Fold it in half again the same way so that it is a narrow strip. Now unfold this last fold, and cut carefully along the dotted line being sure to stop at the fold you just made. Unfold the entire sheet. You should have a solid sheet with a number of creases, and cut a strip in the very center of the paper. Fold the paper in half hamburger-style with the printed sides facing each other. Unfold. Now fold the paper hot-dog style again with printed sides showing. Unfold slightly so that the cut pages form a square. Press the top right corner into the bottom left corner and fold. Make sure Handel's picture is at the front. You may choose to glue the first two pages and the last two pages together on the inside so that they stay in place. Glue onto your book.
- If time allows, read the remaining pages in the Handel Mini-Book.

DIGGING DEEPER:

1. [Listen to and learn about Handel](#)
2. YouTube: Baroque Music via Handel's Water Music - the [English Baroque Festival](#) (approx. 46 minutes). Scroll through to the different pieces if you can't watch it all! Or play while working on other tasks during the week!
3. Handel [listening guide](#) for [Water Music](#), or this [ADVANCED LISTENING GUIDE](#)
4. [Handel Word Search](#)
5. For Older Students: Complete the "[Meet the Composer](#)" [Job application / Worksheet](#).
6. [Piano Sheet Music](#) for "Water Music"
7. Listen to the [Halleluiahs Chorus](#) from Handel's Messiah, and Complete this [Listening Map](#):
8. [Notebooking Pages](#) for Handel
9. [Free Biography Pages](#) (Select your composer!)
10. [More Fun with Handel and Water Music!](#)
11. Here's one you can use throughout your orchestra study! [A Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra](#) – a fun, interactive, in-depth game from Carnegie Hall! This site reviews what you are learning. Log In to be able to play the game over an extended period of time.
12. [Baroque Music: An Introduction](#)
13. Read about Handel in the *Classical Music For Dummies* Book, Page 22
14. Read about "How to Spot a Sonata" in the *Classical Music For Dummies* Book, Pages 93-96
15. [Online Interactive Quiz on Handel](#)

Sonata



A symphony
composed for one or
two instruments,
literally means
“sounded”

The term “horns”
include oboes,
bassoons, and
trumpets



This side gets glued to the lapbook. On the other side of this section, glue the definition label found on this page. Fold to make a “matchbook”.

Week 20 →

What made Bach's pieces unique?

During the Baroque Period, many composers only wrote the framework, and performers embellished this framework with ornaments and other elaboration. Bach notated most or all of the details of his melodic lines, leaving little for performers to interpret. This accounted for his control over the dense melodic textures that he favored, and decreased leeway for spontaneous variation of musical lines. At the same time, Bach left the instrumentation of major works,

What else was happening around the time that Bach lived:

- 1685 - Calculus was created
- 1703 - St. Petersburg founded
- 1705 - Handel's first opera
- 1707 - Mt. Fuji erupts in Japan
- 1729 - Charles and John Wesley begin Methodism in England
- 1730 - First Great Awakening
- 1740 - Famine in Ireland
- 1754 - The French & Indian War
- 1756 - The Seven Year's War
- 1762 - Catherine the Great
- 1769 - James Cook explores Australia

**Johann Sebastian Bach
(Baroque Period)**



GLUE THIS SIDE TO THE LAPBOOK.

Prelude.....

Fugue.....

"The Well-Tempered Clavier"

- Clavier means "a keyboard instrument, especially one with strings such as the harpsichord".
- Well-Tempered means tuned so that it is possible to play music in most major and minor keys.
- **The Well-Tempered Clavier** is a collection of solo keyboard music and includes 2 books of preludes and fugues in all 24 major and minor keys.
- It is generally regarded as one of the most influential works in the history of Western classical music.

- BACH WAS BORN IN 1685, THE EIGHTH CHILD OF A VERY MUSICAL FAMILY.
- His father taught him the harpsichord and violin and his brother taught him the clavichord.
- His mother died in 1694 and his father died eight months later. Bach was 10 years old and moved in with his oldest brother.
- BACH HAD A SKILLFUL VOICE AS WELL AND AT THE AGE OF 14 WAS AWARDED A SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDY AT THE PRESTIGIOUS ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL.
- BACH'S WORKS WERE STUDIED BY COMPOSERS SUCH AS MOZART, BEETHOVEN, CHOPIN, AND MENDELSSOHN.