

**2021
Narrator**

The Harmony Games

**An interactive and educational work
for narrator and orchestra**

Yaniv Segal

The Harmony Games

(2021 Revised Version)

Yaniv Segal

INTRODUCTION

Brisk (♩=144)

Narrator



Good morning everyone! Welcome to The Harmony Games with the ORCHESTRA, led by conductor NAME!

Orchestra reduction

(S. Dr.)

3

Glock.

7

Str.

ff

My name is NAME
and I'm thrilled to be
with you today.

Let me ask you a question:
Have any of you ever heard a live
symphony orchestra before?

Wow, that's
great!

10

Drums

Hearing music performed live by
so many musicians is an
exhilarating experience!

I have another
question:

15

Tutti

p *f*

Perc.

Do you know the story of The Harmony Games - when musicians
first began to play together?

17

21

p

Winds + Str.

No? Well, today we will tell you about these legendary Games, and how
the first orchestra came to be.

25

poco a poco cresc.

29

p poco a poco cresc. *f*

Tbn.

35

(TIMP)

$\frac{2}{4}$ Our story begins in a faraway
 $\frac{3}{4}$ land, many many years ago. $\frac{3}{4}$

42

dim. *pp* Vc. + Db. (pizz.) *pp*

$\frac{3}{4}$ There were four families, who all
 wanted to rule the land. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

45 48

mp Vlms. (pizz.) *mp*

These families were Shimmering
the: Strings

55

Str.

mf warmly

Wondrous Woodwinds

64

Winds

mf

67

f

Brilliant Brass

72

Brass

mf

and the Poignant Percussion!

77

Glock.

f

Even though each of the families loved music, they just could not get along.

82

No one from one family was allowed to play with another.

Cym.

Perc.

Vc. + Db.

p

There were epic battles for control over the land.

84 BATTLE

88

Str.

f

92

Winds

Tpt.

p

f

p

p

f

p

Listen to the winds launching shrieking volleys!

96

98

Winds

f

sfz

Vc.

Db.

p

First system of the musical score, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of the musical score, measures 5-8. Measures 5 and 6 are in 3/4 time, while measures 7 and 8 are in 4/4 time. The right hand has rests in measures 5 and 6, and a melodic phrase in measure 7. Measure 8 contains a string entry marked "Str." and "ff".

Hear the strings taking
shots with their bows!

104

106

Str.

ff

Third system of the musical score, measures 9-12. Measures 9 and 10 are in 6/8 time, and measures 11 and 12 are in 2/4 time. The right hand has rests in measures 9 and 10, and a melodic phrase in measure 11. Measure 12 contains a string entry marked "Str." and "ff".

110

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 13-16. Measures 13 and 14 are in 3/4 time, and measures 15 and 16 are in 4/4 time. The right hand has rests in measures 13 and 14, and a melodic phrase in measure 15. Measure 16 contains a string entry marked "Str." and "ff".

114

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *sfz*

Can you hear the percussion
marching to battle?

118 120 124

Timp. *p*

Perc. *f*

126

And there's the Brass family trying to
blow all the houses down!

130 133 136 140

Tpt. *f*

Winds *p*

Brass *ff*

pp

p

2/4 3/4 4/4 Everyone was fighting all the time!

144

Bsn.

Fl.

p Perc. + *sfz* *p*

Db.

f

147

Str.

Timp.

f

Hns.

f

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

f

152

Str.

p *ff*

Until eventually everyone was so tired of constantly fighting that they all fell to the ground, exhausted.

159 Str. (pizz.) **163**

f *dim.* *p*

168 Vln. Cl.

dim. *mp* *p* *pp*

The family Elders declared a truce because all that fighting all the time was no good.

They created a special musical tournament held every four years, called THE HARMONY GAMES.

The Harmony Games

174 Meno mosso (♩=108)

Cym. *p* Hp. + Db. Timp. *p*

$\frac{5}{4}$

Each family sent their bravest, brightest,
youngest, musical talents to compete;

 $\frac{3}{4}$ **177**

Musical score for measures 177-182. The score is in 5/4 time. Measure 177 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The melody is in the treble clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line is in the bass clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The time signature changes to 3/4 at the end of measure 182.

 $\frac{3}{4}$

and the winner would become the
next ruler of the land.

 $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ **183**

Musical score for measures 183-188. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 183 starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The melody is in the treble clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line is in the bass clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The time signature changes to 2/4 at the end of measure 188.

Every Harmony

 $\frac{5}{4}$

Games had a special
theme.

 $\frac{4}{4}$ **187**

Musical score for measures 187-192. The score is in 5/4 time. Measure 187 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The melody is in the treble clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line is in the bass clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The time signature changes to 4/4 at the end of measure 192.

One year, the theme was Dance Music.

4 The String Family won that year with a lilting Habanera.

191 Habanera

Str. *mf*

195

Vlms. *mf* *schmaltzy*

p *sfz*

201

When the theme was Party Music,
the Percussion Family reveled and
rejoiced in victory!

208 Dance Party (♩=144)

Agogo Bells + Whistle

f

Drums

f

213

f

The Brass family
marched to victory in
the Parade Music year!

218 March (♩=120)

Tpt.

p

f

Perc.

f

224

p

Last Games, the theme was
Music and Weather.

The Strings came up with a
beautiful sunshiny melody:

229 Pastoral (♩=108)

Str.

The Percussion worked on
a rainy number,

But the Woodwinds' tornado music
literally blew everyone away.

235 Rain

Rain Stick

236 Tornado (♩=144)

Winds

f
Brass
(air through the instrument)

Musical score for the Narrator, measures 238-240. The treble clef staff features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and a long slur. The bass clef staff has a few notes with slurs and dynamic markings *sfz*.

Musical score for the Narrator, measures 241-242. Measure 241 is marked with a box containing the number 241. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a slur. The bass clef staff has a long slur and dynamic markings *p* and *sfz*.

Things had been the same for so long, but for the 50th Games, the elders announced a special theme:

(announcer:)
MATHEMUSICA!!

Musical score for the Narrator, measures 243-244. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a slur. The bass clef staff has a long slur. A "S. Dr." (Soprano Drum) part is indicated with a wavy line and a slur.

The rules were announced:

Each family must show how Math relates to Music.
You have one hour to compose a piece of music.

Musical score for the Narrator, measures 245-248. Measure 245 is marked with a box containing the number 245 and the tempo "Stealthy ($\text{♩}=72$)". The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a slur. The bass clef staff has a long slur and dynamic markings *p* and *sfz*.

The family whose music is the most interesting,
most impressive, and best able to explain Math will
be crowned the winner.

On your mark,
Get set,
Go!

249

Whistle

The families were in a panic.
"What does music have to do with Math?" they asked each other.
"Math is Math. Music is Music! What should we do? What should we do?"
Everyone started talking at once!

256 Tick-tock (♩=120)

Vamp

Wood Bl.

mf

accel.

Tutti (random high notes/rhythms)

But quickly they settled down to work, focusing on their talents
and unique musical skills, knowing they only had one hour to
create the best piece of mathematical music to win!

Faster (♩=144)

Vamp

(Announcer:)

Alright everyone,
time is UP.Introduce your
instruments,**260** Brisk (♩=144)

Tgl.

Str. (Pizz.)

Winds

p

263Explain your
math concepts,and then perform your Magnificent
Melodious Mathematical Music!

Winds

Vlns.

Let the Harmony
Games Begin!First up will be the
String Family.**269**

(Tam-Tam)

f

Lady Viola, the string family
representative, looked a little
nervous as she started.**STRINGS****271** Brisk (♩=144)

Str.

fp

f

(Viola:)
Hello Everyone, we are
the String Family.

275

Oh goody, I see some hands, that makes me
feel a lot less nervous.

Has anyone here ever
played on a string
instrument before?

We string players pull our bows back and forth to make the strings vibrate and create sound.

Str.

raise bow up high

The smallest and highest is the
violin

277 Flowing (♩=144)

Str.

281

284

Hp.

Vlns.

The viola is larger and has a deeper sound

288 291

Vla.

Hp.

p *f*

Larger and lower still is the cello.

295 298

Hp.

Vc.

p *p* *f*

The biggest and lowest is the double bass.

302 305 308

Db.

+ Str.

p *f* *p*

312 318

f

Musical score for the Narrator, measures 316-325. The score is written for piano (p) and features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is characterized by wide intervals and a sense of movement, with a final measure ending on a whole note.

4 We battle our opponents,
high and low.

2/4 3/4 2/4

326 328

Musical score for the Narrator, measures 326-332. The score is written for piano (p) and features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is characterized by wide intervals and a sense of movement, with a final measure ending on a whole note.

333

Musical score for the Narrator, measures 333-338. The score is written for piano (p) and features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is characterized by wide intervals and a sense of movement, with a final measure ending on a whole note.

2/4 3/4 But mostly we like elegant and
graceful melodies.

2/4 3/4 2/4

339 344

Musical score for the Narrator, measures 339-344. The score is written for piano (p) and features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is characterized by wide intervals and a sense of movement, with a final measure ending on a whole note.

348

Did I introduce everyone in
the String family?

No? Oh yeah! 3/4 2/4 3/4
The Harp!

Whom did I forget?

352 353

(Harpist)

spoken: "ahem"

Harp, L'istesso tempo (♩=144)
Hp.

f solo

357

Right, the bow!

Wait a minute! What did I
just say string players need
to use to make the strings
vibrate?

But since harpists don't have
bows, they have to pluck the
strings instead!

363

Str.

raise bow up high

The rest of the Strings family can also
use their fingers to pluck the strings

$\frac{2}{4}$

364

367 Str. (pizz.) *mp* (pizz.)

371 Hp. Str. Hp. *f*

Now that's everyone in the family. So it is time for our
Mathemusica presentation: Creating a Melody through
addition.

376 Lively ($\text{♩}=144$)

Str. *f* (pizz.)

Let's start with
one note

The same
note can be
REALLY high,

Or in any register
in between!

REALLY
low,

379

IT COULD BE
LOUD!

or soft.

Let's hear that note again,
played by all the strings.

381

ff *pp*

Did that sound like a melody?

Was that a melody?
(Yes/no?)

Then let's use addition to ADD
another note.

Let's add another!

384 386

ff *mf*

It's starting to sound
melodious!

Is that a melody?

Let's add another note!

So far we've only used
4 notes...

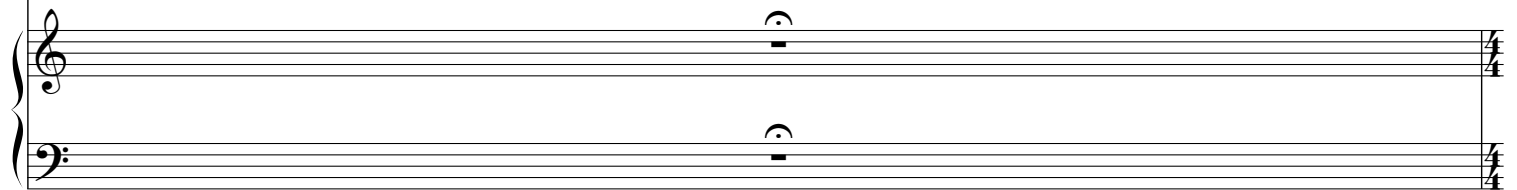
389 392

mf *ff*

We'd like to keep adding more...

Does anyone know how many
notes there are for us to use?

Listen closely and see if you can
count how many notes you hear!



Whoa that flew by!

Did anyone catch that?

Let's try again, but we'll put the
notes in chromatic order this time.

395

Musical notation for measures 397 and 398. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 397 contains a triplet of eighth notes in the treble clef (F#, G, A) and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef (F, E, D). Measure 398 contains a triplet of eighth notes in the treble clef (A, B, C) and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef (C, B, A). The notation is chromatic.

Any guesses?

Let's try again, a little slower please.

Remember to count the notes you hear!

397

Musical notation for measures 399 and 400. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 399 contains a triplet of eighth notes in the treble clef (F#, G, A) and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef (F, E, D). Measure 400 contains a triplet of eighth notes in the treble clef (A, B, C) and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef (C, B, A). The notation is chromatic.

still
slower?

("mouth" counting with the kids)

399 401

Musical score for measures 399 and 401. Measure 399 shows a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. Measure 401 continues with triplets in both staves.

(If necessary: "How many notes did you hear?")

12! EXCELLENT!

These 12 notes can appear in all registers from
low to high!

404

Musical score for measure 404. The treble staff has a whole rest. The bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of quarter notes, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The dynamic is *p cresc.*

Now let's write a melody
using all 12 notes!

$\frac{3}{4}$

Here's the first four:

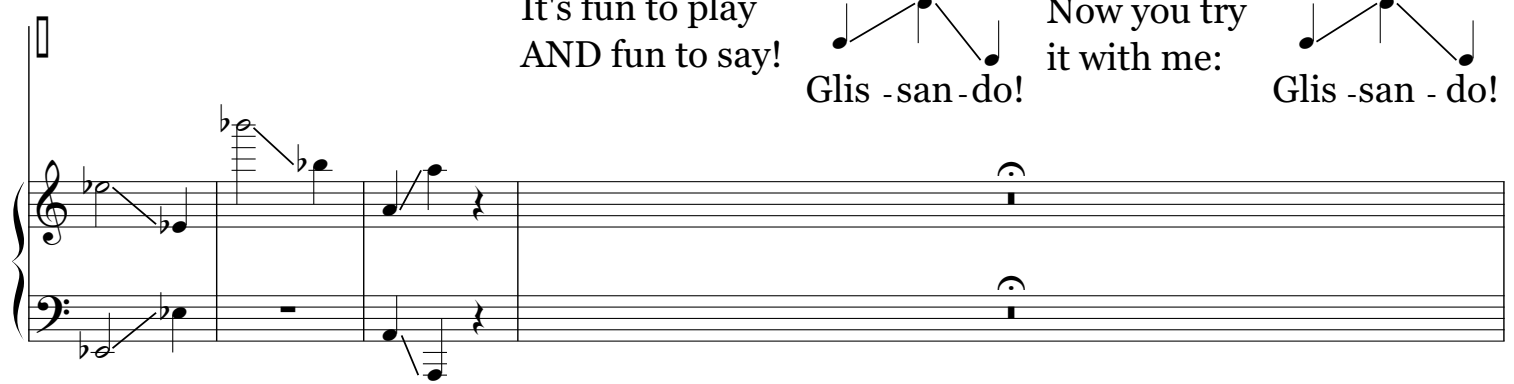
Musical score for the first four measures of a melody. The treble staff has a melody of eighth notes in triplets, with dynamics *mp cresc.*, *mf cresc.*, and *f*. The bass staff has whole rests. The time signature is $\frac{3}{4}$.

It's fun to play
AND fun to say!

Glis - san - do!

Now you try
it with me:

Glis - san - do!



The first system of music shows a piano introduction. The right hand has a glissando from G4 to B4, and the left hand has a glissando from G3 to B3. The notes are marked with a 'b' for flat.

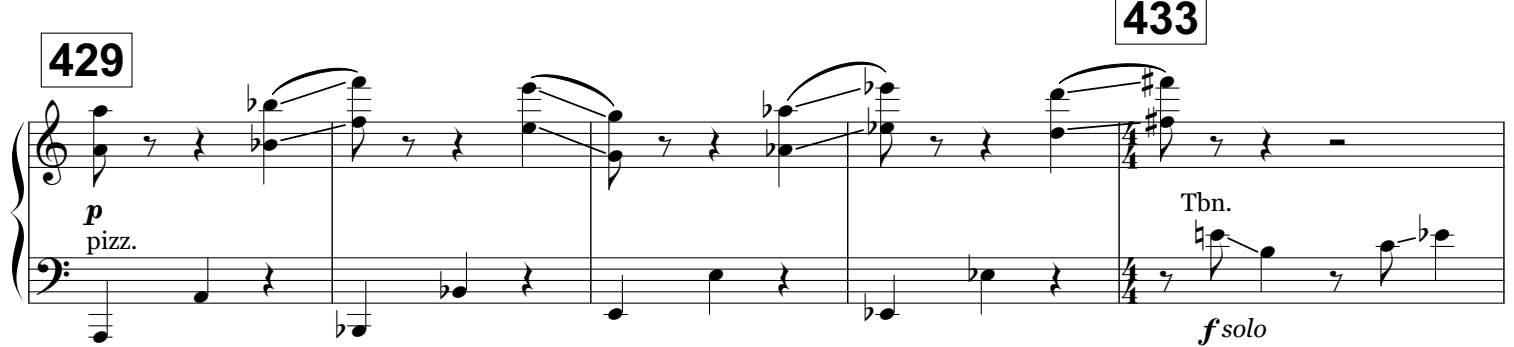
429

p pizz.

433

Tbn.

f solo



The second system of music shows a piano introduction. The right hand has a glissando from G4 to B4, and the left hand has a glissando from G3 to B3. The notes are marked with a 'b' for flat. The system is marked with a 'p' for piano and 'pizz.' for pizzicato. The system number 429 is in a box. The system number 433 is in a box. The system is marked with a 'Tbn.' for Trombone and an 'f' for forte solo.

Hey! Who was that?
The Trombone?

Why, I didn't know you could glissando!

435

Cl. ("Rhapsody in Blue")

p cresc.



The third system of music shows a piano introduction. The right hand has a glissando from G4 to B4, and the left hand has a glissando from G3 to B3. The notes are marked with a 'b' for flat. The system is marked with a 'p' for piano and 'cresc.' for crescendo. The system number 435 is in a box. The system is marked with a 'Cl. ("Rhapsody in Blue")' for Clarinet.

And the clarinet too?

What's going on?

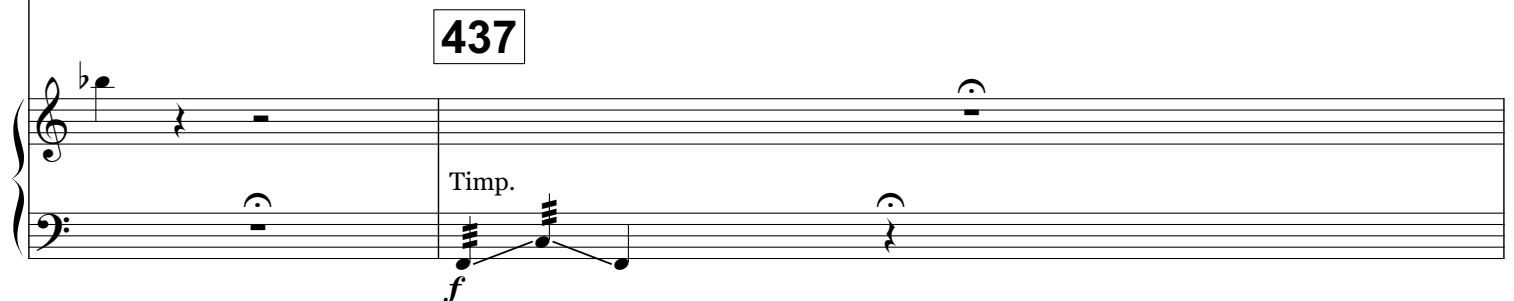
And percussion?

All this time we thought only strings
could glissando...

437

Timp.

f



The fourth system of music shows a piano introduction. The right hand has a glissando from G4 to B4, and the left hand has a glissando from G3 to B3. The notes are marked with a 'b' for flat. The system is marked with a 'Timp.' for Timpani and an 'f' for forte. The system number 437 is in a box.

Maybe some of the others
instruments can join in quietly with
their glissandos for the strings
family's final demonstration?

$\frac{3}{4}$

439 Strings Finale (♩=144)

Vln. *f*

Tbn. *mf*

Orch.

445

Vln.

Orch.

Exquisite!

How about a round of
applause for the String
Lullaby?

$\frac{4}{4}$

gliss.
Slide Whistle

Orch.

(Narrator:) The Elders were not pleased that other instruments joined in with the Strings, but at least no lasting harm seemed to be done...

(Announcer:) Next up in the Harmony Games Mathematica Edition is the **Woodwind Family!**

WINDS

454 Whimsical (♩=104)

[illegible]

(Narrator) Lord Reed got up to introduce the family:

(Lord Reed:) Hello
Everyone, we are the

459

(Drums)

p

3 3 3 3

Won-der-ful,

whim - si- cal,

wa - cky,

463

463 Winds

mf

Does anyone know why we are called
woodwinds?

Wood- winds!

RIGHT our instruments come from
wood, and we blow air through them to
make them sound.

467

Can anyone here whistle?

Great! When the conductor
shows you, whistle loudly!

Now a soft
whistle.

Now a really
short one!

469

I think you are ready to join the Woodwind
family...

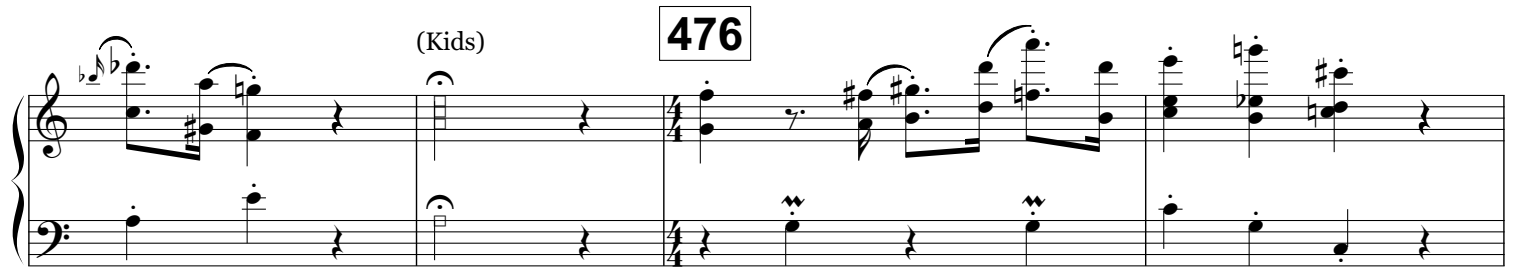
We're gonna play a piece, and when the
conductor gives you a cue, you whistle!

Everyone ready?

472

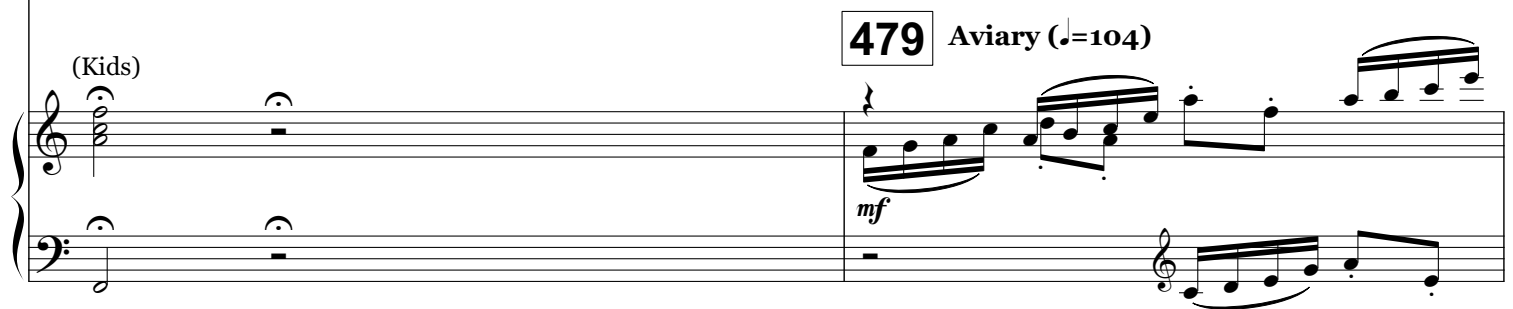
(Kids)

(Kids) **476**



WOOHOO! Congratulations, you
have all become honorary
woodwind family members!

(Kids) **479** Aviary (♩=104)



Woodwinds love turning the sounds of birds into music. $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$



484



We fly circles
around our
opponents.

dim.

3 3

491 Sprightly (♩=160)

tr

flz.

f

The Clarinet can
disappear

And then sneak
up on people!

497 Clarinet

Cl.

tr(b)

f

ppp

sfz

p

<f>

The Bassoon is the
lowest instrument in
the Woodwinds.

The oboe has the purest
tone, and their leadership
centers the whole troupe.

498 Bassoon **499 Oboe**

Bsn. *mf* Ob. "tuning"

Did I forget to
introduce anyone?

Oh yeah, the FLUTE!
They play high and fast,
and everyone else has to catch up!

500 Flute

(Flutist)
(hold up flute)

501 Sprightly (♩=160)

Winds + Cym.

cresc.

Well, that's
everyone!

oops, I mean
THRILLING,
Mathemusical
presentation!

So now it is
time for our
trilling...

508

f

cheeky

f

We all heard how the strings created a melody
by adding 12 notes in sequence.

Let's listen to that melody again, performed by
our lowest instrument... which one was that
again? YES, our very own BASSOON!

2

510 Regal (♩=80)

Musical score for Bsn. (Bassoon) starting at measure 510. The score is in 2/2 time with a tempo of ♩=80. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The bassoon part begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The notation shows a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests.

In the spirit of addition, let's add
another layer...
Clarinet, Join in!

When they play together, this is called
HARMONY.

517

Musical score for Cl. (Clarinet) starting at measure 517. The score is in 2/2 time with a tempo of ♩=80. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The clarinet part begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The notation shows a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests.

Now, how about some multiplication?
Let's have the oboe add another layer
that moves twice as fast!

These elements combine to create
something called POLYPHONY!

524

Musical score for Ob. (Oboe) starting at measure 524. The score is in 2/2 time with a tempo of ♩=80. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The oboe part begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The notation shows a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests.

Let's have the flute
play another layer,
even faster than the
oboe!

A musical score for a piano. The system consists of five measures. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with similar rhythmic patterns. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

531

A musical score for a piano. The system consists of six measures. A flute (Fl.) enters in the first measure with a fast, intricate melody. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady rhythm. The right hand of the piano has a melodic line that interacts with the flute's melody.

I love adding all these layers and speeds
but, wait...

Oh No! We cannot add more layers, we
don't have any more instruments in our
family with us here today!

A musical score for a piano. The system consists of five measures. The flute's fast melody continues in the first three measures. In the final two measures, the flute's part ends, and the piano accompaniment takes over the melodic focus. The piano part features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

(narrator)

Lady Viola felt bad for the
Wind family. $\frac{2}{2}$ **538**

Tpt. (plunger mute)

wah wah wah wah

She said "If you want, we can join in and
play our melody. After all, WE wrote it.**540** (♩=80)

Str.

p

(pizz.)

p

(pizz.)

One of the percussionists said "The rhythm layer is
really important, you'll definitely need us"**545**

Tambourine
(hit)

Timp.

pp

pp

And the Brass didn't want to miss the chance to impress everyone either.

549

Musical score for measures 549-552. The score is for a piano and brass instruments. The piano part (Hn.) is in the left hand, and the brass part (Tpt.) is in the right hand. The piano part starts with a *pp* dynamic and a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, G#5). The brass part starts with a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, G#5) and then moves to a half note chord (F#4, C#5, G#5) with a *mf* dynamic. The brass part is marked with a *(harmon mute)* and a *mf* dynamic. The piano part has a *pp* dynamic and a *mf* dynamic. The piano part has a *pp* dynamic and a *mf* dynamic.

The Elders looked confused at all this cooperation between rival families.

553

Musical score for measures 553-556. The score is for a piano and strings. The piano part (Hn.) is in the left hand, and the strings part (Str.) is in the right hand. The piano part starts with a *p* dynamic and a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, G#5). The strings part starts with a *pizz.* dynamic and a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, G#5). The piano part has a *p* dynamic and a *pizz.* dynamic. The strings part has a *pizz.* dynamic and a *pizz.* dynamic.

But before they could say anything, Lord Reed had accepted the help and everyone started playing the Woodwinds' music!

Musical score for measures 557-561. The score is for a piano and woodwinds. The piano part (Hn.) is in the left hand, and the woodwinds part (Cl.) is in the right hand. The piano part starts with a *f* dynamic and a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, G#5). The woodwinds part starts with a *f* dynamic and a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, G#5). The piano part has a *f* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The woodwinds part has a *f* dynamic and a *f* dynamic.

562

Winds Finale
poco agitato (♩=88)

Musical score for measures 562-565. The score is for a piano and woodwinds. The piano part (Hn.) is in the left hand, and the woodwinds part (Fl., Ob., Bsn.) is in the right hand. The piano part starts with a *f* dynamic and a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, G#5). The woodwinds part starts with a *f* dynamic and a whole note chord (F#4, C#5, G#5). The piano part has a *f* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The woodwinds part has a *f* dynamic and a *f* dynamic.

568

572

ff

578

582

Tpt.

Str.

Winds

f

That sounded AMAZING!
Yeah Woodwinds!

4
4

We are COOL composers!

While the Woodwinds were
congratulating themselves, the
Elders were getting more and
more flustered.

587 Ominous (♩=104)

Winds

p

Vc. + Db. (pizz.)

What was the big idea? Mixing
all these instruments and
families together? This would
simply lead to no good.

As they muttered to
themselves, the
next competitor
stood up:

Bsn.

Good day everyone! I am Kween
Kornet, and I'd like to begin with
a Fabulous Fanfare!

BRASS

593 Fanfare (♩=120)

Brass.

f

Timp.

Our Brass Family
is AMAZING!

A-STOUN- DING!

A-STON-ISH- ING!

596

(Brass)

(Drums)

And with our Magnificent
Marches, we will win,

WIN,

WIN!

599

603 March

Brass

p

f

Drums

sfz

sfz

The tuba, deep and powerful, makes the
ground rumble and our enemies quake!

611 Tuba

Drums

p

614 (Tutti)

(Tuba) *sfz*

f solo

Our heroic horns
hunger for hunting.

620 Horns

Hns. *f*

Timp.

Do you remember
which instrument in
the brass family can
play a glissando?

Right!
The Trombone!

Sometimes the trombone plays
serious music, and other times,
they just slide and clown
around.

625

(Trombonist)

(lift trombone)

Tbn. *f*

627 Trombone, Silly (♩=144)

Winds

Bsn. *(b)*

Last but not least, the trumpet, brilliant
and bold, leads the charge!

638 Trumpet (♩=120)

How do we make our instruments sound
beautiful?

Can we all buzz our lips
together?

Like the Woodwinds, we use air, but we don't
blow it through the instruments, we have to
buzz our lips on our mouthpieces.

Awesome, clearly you are all
meant to be brass players
when you grow up.

642

(mouthpiece only)

So far today we have heard about
adding notes to make melodies, and
adding melodies to make harmony. $\frac{2}{4}$
We can also add beats to our music. $\frac{2}{4}$

But what is a beat?

A beat is a rhythmic pulse, just like your heartbeat.
 $\frac{2}{4}$ When there are beats in music, they are grouped
together in something called a Meter.

Here is some music
that has a meter of
2 beats.

645 Comfortably (♩=108)

652

Did you feel the beats?

Down! Up! Down Up!
One! Two! One Two!

Let's conduct along with the
music and we'll feel the beats
even stronger.

Excellent!

Here's how we conduct in Two:

Now let's try it with music.
Can I have some beats please?

660

662

One two rea - dy go!

(continue "one-two" or
"down-up")

666

668

Excellent! Let's try
once more, a little
faster this time.

676 Faster (♩=120)

One two rea - dy go!

□ (continue "one-two" or "down-up")

680 **682** Hn.

Fantastic!

Now it is time to transform our
meter from TWO beats into
THREE beats!

Listen closely, we will keep the
melody and harmonies the
same, but the character of the $\frac{3}{4}$
music will sound very different!

688

690 **693** **699** Hn.

Lilting (♩.=54)

Let's try to conduct this one too. Three isn't so bad, I'm sure you can do it!

Down-right-up, etc:
One, two, three!
One, two, three!

Excellent, now
with the music!

Watch my hands, and we'll make a triangle:

Let's practice together!
One, two, three!
One, two three!

(NOTE: NARRATOR MUST DEMONSTRATE IN MIRROR IMAGE IN ORDER FOR KIDS TO FOLLOW)

701 Perc. (stick clicks)

One, two, three, rea - dy set, go!

(continue "one-two-three" or "tri-an-gle")

705 **708** Tpt.

That was super, shall we try one more time, a little faster?

Here we go again!

716 **Faster** (♩.=58)

Perc. (Stick clicks)

One, two, three, rea - dy, set, go!

(continue "one-two-three" or "tri-an-gle")

720

723

Ob. + Tbn.

729

Suddenly, someone from the stands yelled in
a not-so-nice voice: yeah but 2 and 3 are easy
meters! Can you play in five?

731

Str.

(nyah - nyah - nyah-nyah - nyah)

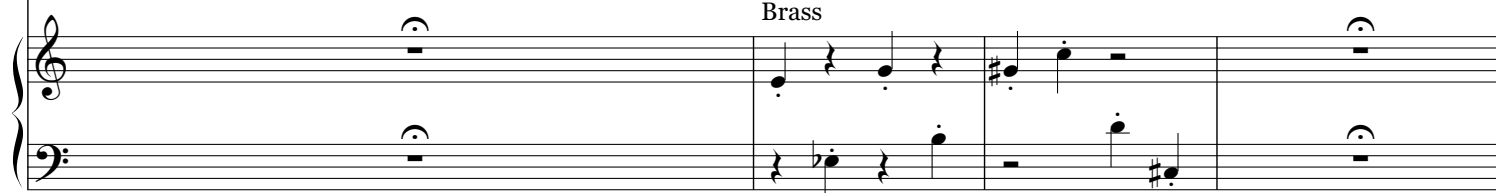
Immediately, the Brass Family got very nervous! Five is tricky! How do you play in five?

We can repeat each note twice:

Kween Kornet said: We can figure this out. Let's take some notes:

733

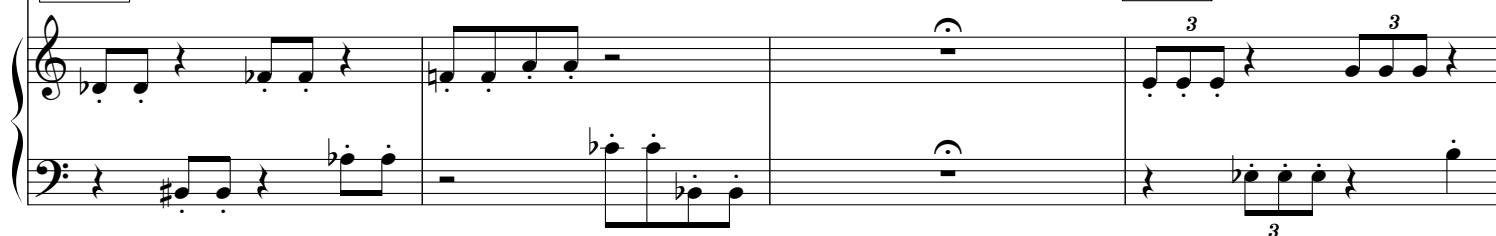
Brass



And three times:

736

739

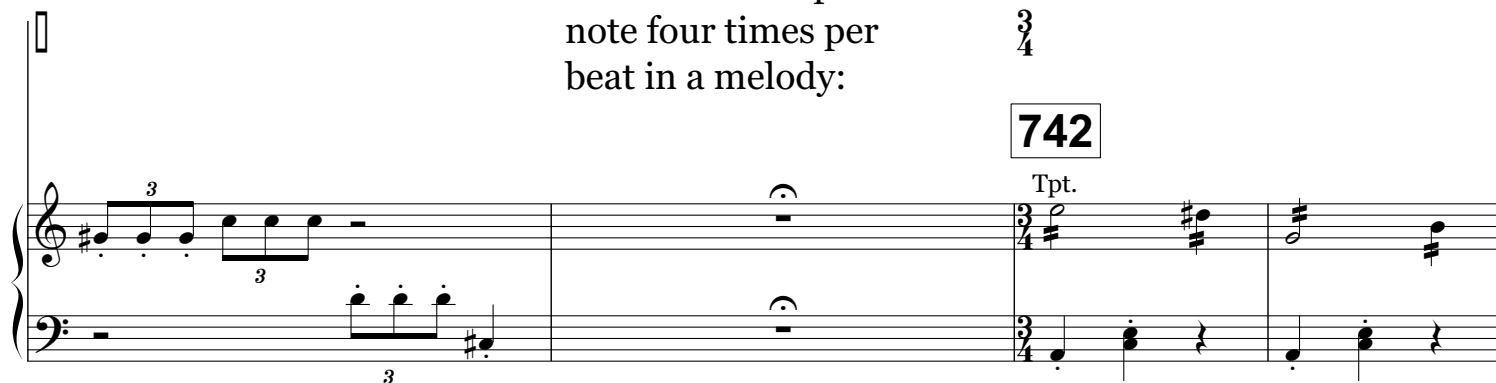


We can even repeat a note four times per beat in a melody:

$\frac{3}{4}$

742

Tpt.



But how do we play in Five?

(Narrator:) Some of the Brass looked like they were about to cry.

$\frac{4}{4}$



Suddenly, the other
families started feeling
bad for the Brass.

It was a competition after all, and in good
spirit, the other families wanted everyone
to compete at their best.

750 Somber (♩=80)

Str. (solo)

p
(pizz.)

Lady Viola spoke up:

"Well, what if you try some music with 3
beats and some with 2 beats? 3+2 = 5, right?"

"Like this:"

2
4

755 Hopeful (♩=160)

Vln.

mf
Str.

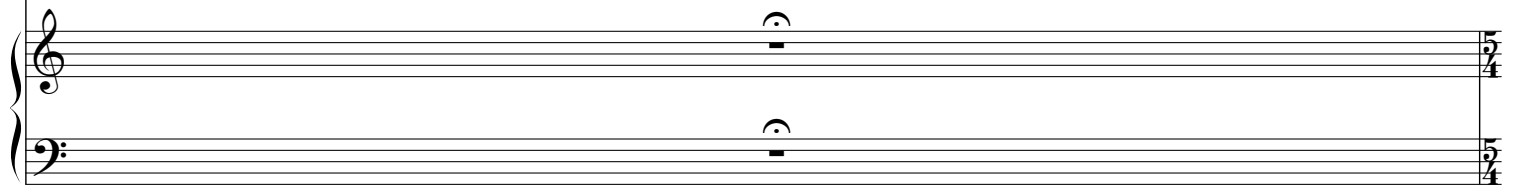
Wow, that's neat... but seems complicated!

Maybe it would help if everyone conducted with us? First we need three beats, which is a triangle, right? And then we need two beats, which is down up.

Let's try together slowly:

One, Two, Three, Down, Up! One, Two, Three, Down, Up!
Tri-an-gle-down-up, Tri-an-gle-down-up!

Excellent, let's lead the Brass in their final presentation: music in FIVE!
Ready, Set, GO!



5/4 (Help the kids: conduct and say: tri-an-gle-Down-Up, or 1-2-3-4-5)

762 Brass Finale (♩=160)

764

766

Dr-set

mf

Brass

f

Tpt.

Winds

770

Tpt.

Str.

f

Dr-set

Fl.

Kween Kornet breathed a sigh of relief. Wow, music "in five" is spectacular, and we couldn't have done it without your help!

(Narrator:)

The Elders were getting annoyed.

They couldn't understand this WACKY music and couldn't understand why families were helping each other in a competition.

778 Freely

Str. (random notes)

Vamp

Perc.

Cym. (bowed)

Thankfully, they knew there was only one family demonstration left, and what else could go wrong?

King Malletz got up and said:

(King Malletz:)

We are the Percussion Family.

$\frac{4}{4}$

PERCUSSION

781

Str. (random notes) Vamp

In tempo (♩=144)

Guiro + Hi-hat

f

Timp.

And we can SHAKE, SCRAPE, or STRIKE lots of instruments to make super sounds.

We can shake the tambourine,

787 A little slower (♩=108)

Tambourine

(shake) (hit)

Or scrape the guiro when it's time for a victory dance.

790

Guiro

Or make tremors when we strike our
big drums, such as the timpani.

793

Timpani part starting at measure 793. The score shows a crescendo from piano (*p*) to forte (*f*) over four measures, with tremolos indicated by wavy lines above the notes.

Our incredible precision and
spellbinding rhythms make all our
opponents march to our beat.

797 In tempo (♩=144)

Timpani part starting at measure 797. The score shows a piano (*p*) timpani part with a steady rhythm of eighth notes.

801

Dr-set

Drum set part starting at measure 801. The score shows a drum set part with a steady rhythm of eighth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

I bet this room is full of secret
percussionists...

What about something a
little softer?
Yes, snapping!

Can you think of something you could
strike with your hands?
That's right, clapping!

Ok, now listen to this
musical phrase:

Piano part starting at measure 801. The score shows a piano part with a steady rhythm of eighth notes.

It has four beats to the bar.

We invite you all to join the percussion family and snap on the odd beats only.
That means beats 1 and 3.

810 Chillin' (♩=108)

Glock.

Castanets

snap

one, two, three, four. one, two, three, four. (keep counting/snapping etc.)

813 **815**

snapping

Now let's snap on the even beats instead, these are called the "off-beats." Are you ready?

ah -

one, ah- two, ah- one, two, three, four. (etc.)

820 **822**

The beat was so hypnotic that other families started jamming along.

826

Vla. (pizz.)

Vc. + Db.

829

Tpt.

mf

833

Cl.

Bsn.

837

Vlms.
laid back
Vc. + Db.

841

Cl.
f
Tbn.
mf
sfz

(interrupting)

WAITAMINUTE, the Elders interrupted!

"This is a Percussion Family demo, why are you
all playing music together?"

845 Dramatic

Str.

f

"We've kept the peace for so many
years because we have kept
everything separate!"

sul pont.

"I think we have had quite enough of
this dangerous fraternizing between
families today."

pp

"Percussion, please continue, you only have two minutes left and we expect more from you."

Quickly, the percussion family glanced at their notes, and decided they had time for one last Mathemusica demonstration.

King Malletz said:

Let's start with six repeated notes.

What are some of the ways we can group these six notes?

What does grouping six notes as 3+3 sound like?

(Call on kids, or help out with suggestions: 1+5, 2+4, 3+3, 4+2, 5+1. The goal is to get someone to suggest 3+3)

(spoken/whispered, with stress on accented notes)

1 - 2 - 3 4 - 5 - 6 (etc.)

853 (3+3)

mf

Timp.

How about 2+2+2?

Let's listen to 2+2+2!

859 (2+2+2)

mf

(etc.)

1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 6

For our final demonstration, we are going to take six beats and alternate groups of 3+3 and 2+2+2.

(can help show the beat groupings by "conducting" a few bars)

865 Percussion Finale (3+3, 2+2+2)

mf

This new groove was so mesmerizing, that
before anyone knew it, the harp joined in.

Musical notation for the first system, measures 867-870. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth notes with '+' and 'x' markings above them. The bass clef staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment.

And then the horns started playing:

Musical notation for the second system, measures 871-874. Measure 871 is marked with a box containing the number 871. The treble clef staff continues with eighth notes and '+'/ 'x' markings. The bass clef staff has a label 'Hp.' above it, indicating the harp's entry.

Musical notation for the third system, measures 875-880. Measure 875 is marked with a box containing the number 875. The treble clef staff continues with eighth notes and '+'/ 'x' markings. The bass clef staff has a label 'Hns.' above it, indicating the horns' entry, and a dynamic marking 'f' (forte) below it.

The rest of the brass followed!

Musical notation for the fourth system, measures 879-881. Measure 879 is marked with a box containing the number 879, and measure 881 is marked with a box containing the number 881. The treble clef staff continues with eighth notes and '+'/ 'x' markings. The bass clef staff has labels 'Hp.' and 'Brass' above it, indicating the harp and brass entries, and a dynamic marking 'f' (forte) below it.

Soon everyone was
jamming together again!

885

Musical score for measures 885-886. The score is in 2/4 time and features a piano accompaniment. Measure 885 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part. Measure 886 continues the piano accompaniment.

887

Musical score for measures 887-892. The score is in 2/4 time and features a piano accompaniment. Measure 887 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part. Measure 888 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part. Measure 889 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part. Measure 890 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part. Measure 891 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part. Measure 892 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part.

893

Musical score for measures 893-895. The score is in 2/4 time and features a piano accompaniment. Measure 893 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part. Measure 894 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part. Measure 895 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part.

The Elders tried to
put a stop to them but
it was too late.

896

Musical score for measures 896-897. The score is in 2/4 time and features a piano accompaniment. Measure 896 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part. Measure 897 includes a piano (Hp.) part with a triplet of eighth notes and a snare drum (Timp.) part.

899

And with that, the
competition was
over.

Now you can all vote,
who do you think
won the Harmony
Games?

903

Lady Viola and
the Strings?

Lord Reed and the
Woodwinds?

Kween Kornet
and the Brass?

King Malletz and the
Percussion?

905

NAME and FAMILY!!!!

Congratulations! You are now the undisputed
rulers of the land.

And the winner is...

(that family cheers)

The winning family got up to make a speech.

906

$\frac{3}{4}$ Thank you all for
voting for us!

During these unusual Harmony Games,
we learned how important teamwork and
cooperation are to success.

FINALE

908 Moderato assai ($\text{♩} = 60$)

Vc.
(pizz.)

(Snare)

(Timp)

We discovered that there is more
that our families have in
common than separates us.

It is more fun to live in harmony
and to play music together than $\frac{2}{4}$
to fight.

914

(Va)

Vlrs.

$\frac{2}{4}$ Together with all the other
families, let's create a big
new family

$\frac{3}{4}$ where we can make friends
and play music together.

It will be called a
Symphony Orchestra.

To celebrate our new invention - the orchestra -
let's create a piece together, using elements from
the Harmony Games.

$\frac{4}{8}$

What was that Oh yeah, five!
tricky beat again?

$\frac{4}{8}$

920

Let's kick things off with a Wind Family solo in five beats.

927

Winds

929

Spirited ($\text{♩} = 180$)

Str.

933

Winds

Measures 933-938. The score is in 3/4 time. The upper staff (Winds) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a *f* dynamic marking in measure 935. The lower staff (Piano) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with '+' marks above them, and a *f* dynamic marking in measure 935.

939

Measures 939-944. The score is in 3/4 time. The upper staff (Winds) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a *rf* dynamic marking in measure 940. The lower staff (Piano) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with '+' marks above them, and a *rf* dynamic marking in measure 940.

Measures 945-948. The score is in 3/4 time. The upper staff (Winds) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff (Piano) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with '+' marks above them.

Measures 949-952. The score is in 3/4 time. The upper staff (Winds) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a *f* dynamic marking in measure 949. The lower staff (Piano) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with '+' marks above them, and a *fp* dynamic marking in measure 949. A *Timp.* (Timpani) part is also present in measure 950.

946 (3+3, 2+2+2)

Awesome, now strings in six!

952

Str.

Musical score for measures 952-957. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. Measure 952 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 953 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 954-957 continue the piano accompaniment with various chordal textures.

958

Musical score for measures 958-961. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns in the bass and chords in the treble. Measure 958 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 959-961 show a progression of chords in the right hand.

$\frac{2}{4}$ Brass, how about a famous celebratory fanfare!

965 March ($\text{♩} = 120$)

Musical score for measures 965-968. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. Measure 965 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 966-968 continue the piano accompaniment with various chordal textures.

969

Musical score for measures 969-973. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. Measure 969 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 970-973 continue the piano accompaniment with various chordal textures.

$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ Now everyone play!

977 Fast (♩=180)
(3+3, 2+2+2)

Timp.

982 Str. **986** Winds

Brass

f

990

Brass

Str.

Brass

994 Str. **998**

Brass

Musical score for Narrator, measures 1001-1004. The score is in 6/8 time and features a piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass line consists of quarter notes. The key signature has two flats. The score ends with a double bar line.

Thank you all for coming today!
we hope you enjoyed the story!

2
4

6

1005

Vc. + Db.

Musical score for Vc. + Db., measures 1005-1008. The score is in 6/8 time and features a piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass line consists of quarter notes. The key signature has two flats. The score ends with a double bar line.

And remember, if you ever want to fight another family,

2
4

6

1009

(Strings)

Musical score for Strings, measures 1009-1012. The score is in 6/8 time and features a piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass line consists of quarter notes. The key signature has two flats. The score ends with a double bar line.

maybe you should just play music together instead!

2
4

6

1013

Musical score for Strings, measures 1013-1016. The score is in 6/8 time and features a piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass line consists of quarter notes. The key signature has two flats. The score ends with a double bar line.

1017

(arco)

f

1023

ff

cresc.

1027 Grand**1032**

Timp.

f

fp

f

rit.

fp

f

1039 A tempo (♩=180)

ff

Guided Q & A

(Narrator:)

What did you think of the performance by your ORCHESTRA, did you like it?
Now let's see if you were listening carefully...

Who won the Harmony Games?

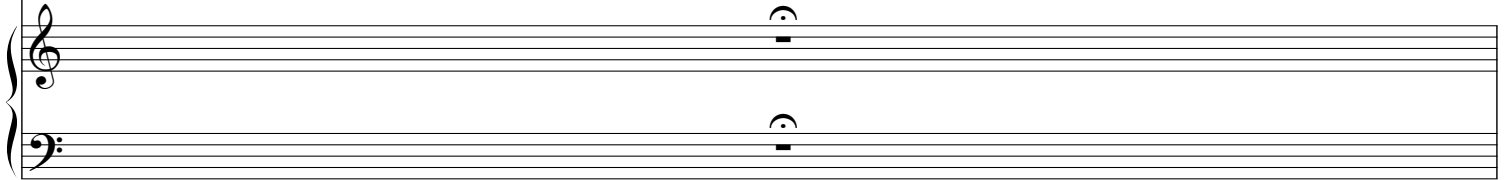
And what was a big lesson they learned about cooperating with other families?

We heard a lot about how math and music can be related today.
What are some ways you can use addition in music?

Excellent!

Now here to tell us more about our ORCHESTRA is our conductor, NAME.

I. INTRO

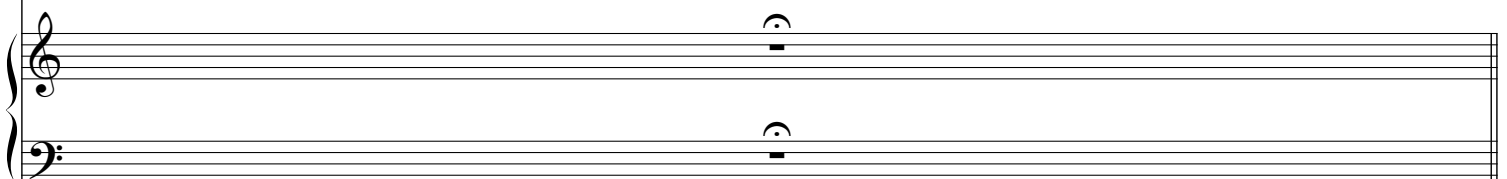


(Conductor:)

Thanks, NARRATOR!

Hi Everyone! I'm so glad we got to share the legend of the first Symphony Orchestra with you today.

Family was a very important part of our story, so let's see if we can remember all the families that make up an orchestra.

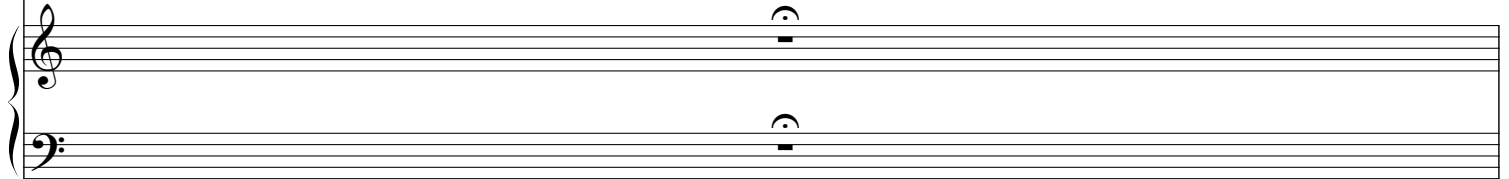


Which family is sitting up here in front, closest to you?

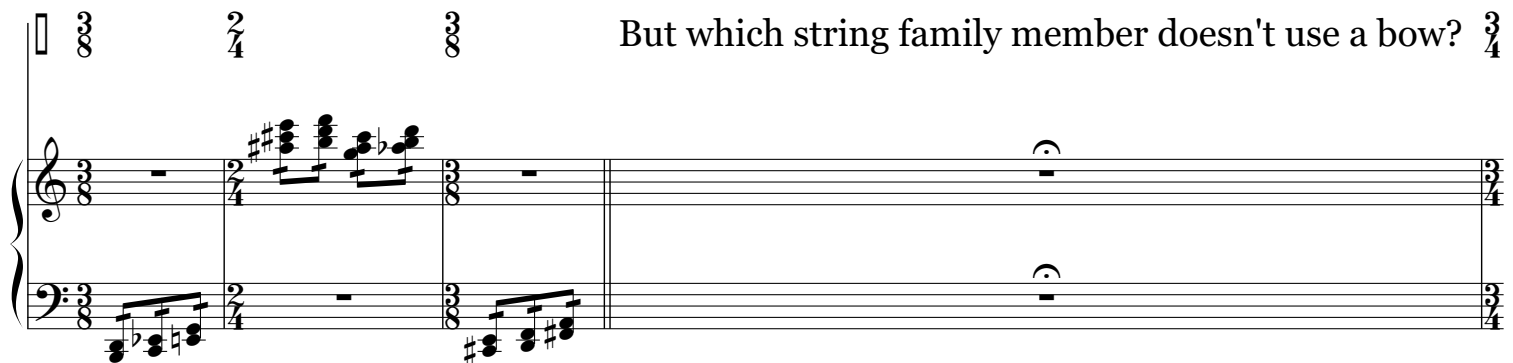
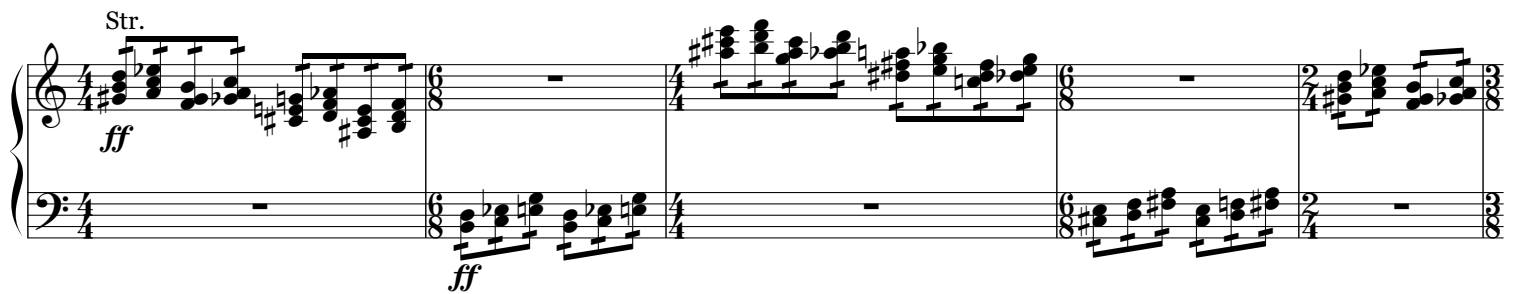
Strings, right! Made up of violins, violas, cellos and basses.

Does anyone remember what string players need to pull back and forth to make the strings vibrate? The bow!

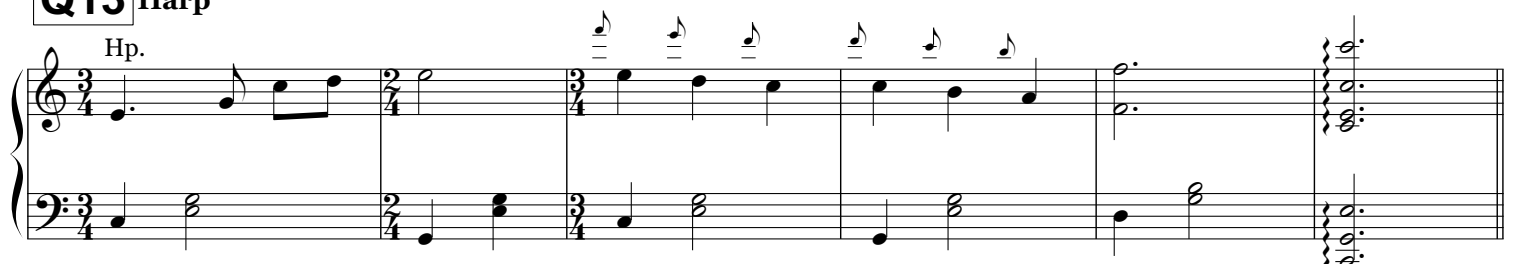
II. STRINGS



Q4 Aggressive (♩=144)



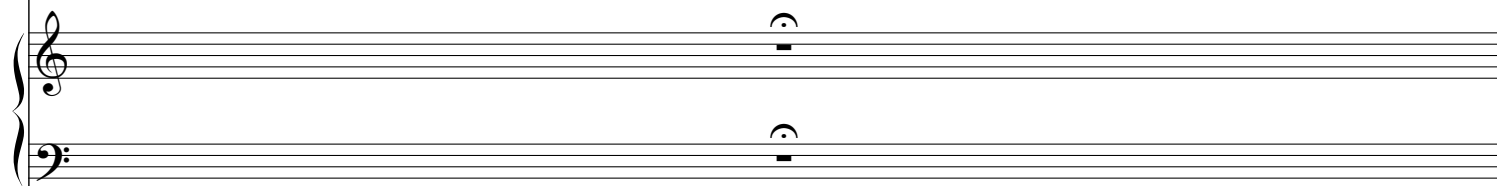
Q13 Harp



Thank you Strings!
How about the Wind family next?

Can anyone tell me which wind instrument can disappear and then
sneak up on people?

III. WINDS



Q20 Clarinet (cadenza)

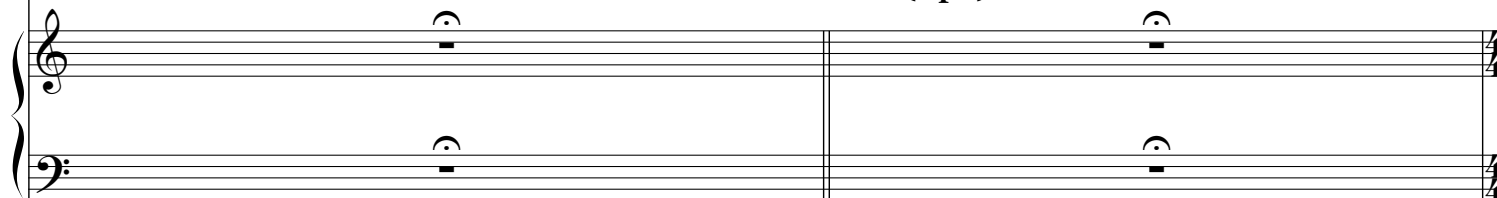


Can anyone name another wind instrument?
(skip to Flute/Oboe/Bassoon as needed)

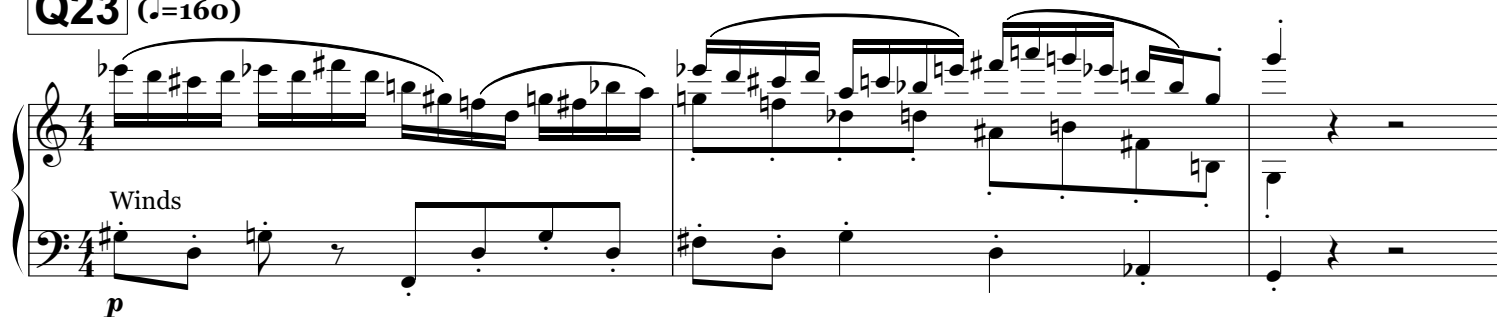
Do flutes like to play
high and fast or low
and slow?

4
4

Flute (Opt.)



Q23 (♩=160)



Ah yes the oboe, who has the purest tone!

Oboe (Opt.) Q27

Ob.

f "tuning"

Does the bassoon like to play high or low?

Bassoon (Opt.) Q30 (♩=96)

Bsn.

Our wind family today demonstrated that adding layers created harmony and polyphony. The music also got louder as we added more musicians.

In music, volume is called dynamics. Let's take a passage played by just a few players and hear what it sounds like.

IV. DYNAMICS

Q38 Soft Music (♩=150)

Str. (solo)

How did that music make you feel?

Now let's play the same music but with
the whole orchestra playing!

Q46 Loud Music

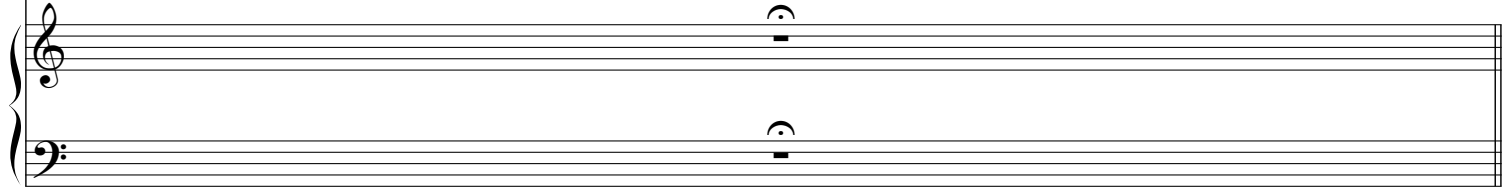
Wow, how did the sound change?

Adding layers and volume made that
totally different!

Speaking of volume, let's talk about our Brass family. Does anyone have a favorite brass instrument?

(skip to horns/trumpet/trombone/tuba as needed)

V. BRASS



Oh yes, our heroic hunting horns!

Q56 (♩=120)

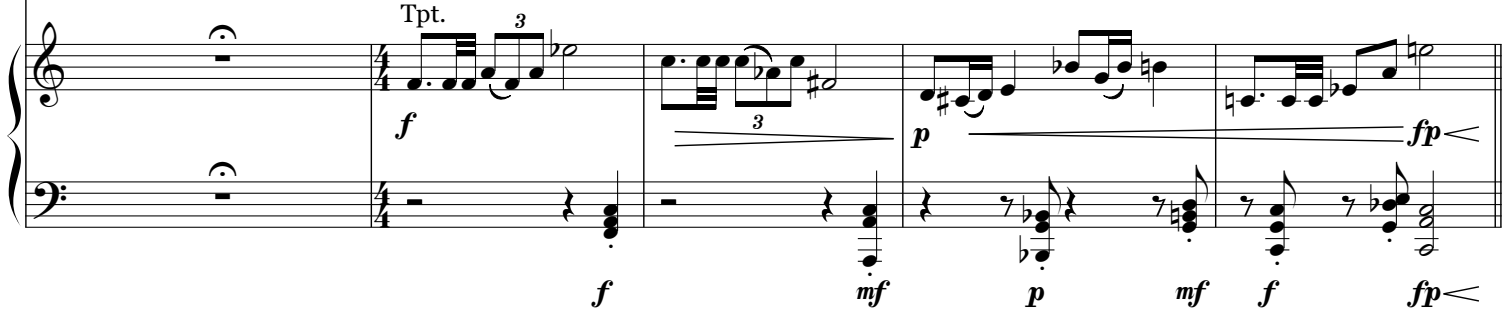
Horns (Opt.)



The trumpet that leads the charge!

Q60 (♩=120)

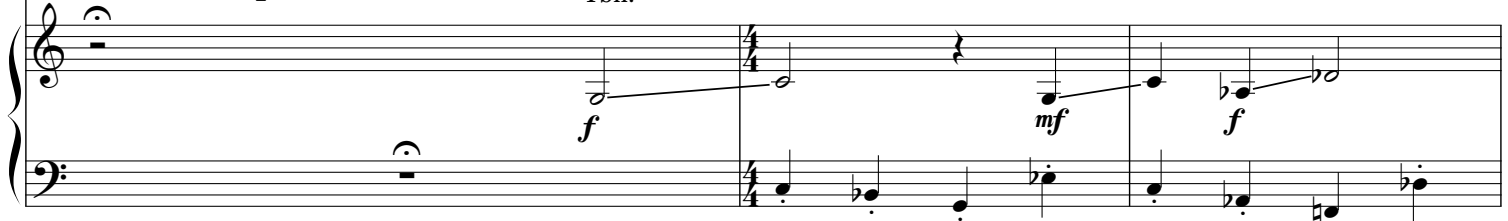
Trumpet (Opt.)



What do we call that special sliding technique that the Trombone does so well?

Q65 (♩=144)

Trombone (Opt.)



Does the Tuba play
High or Low?

Q73 (♩=120)

Tuba (Opt.)

Tba.

sfz

Our last remaining family is the
percussion!

Remember, percussion is anything
you can shake,

4/4

scrape,

Q79

Tambourine

Guero

VI. PERCUSSION

or strike!

Dr-set

f

Timp.

Do you remember that percussion groove that brought down the house?

□ (It was in six beats.)

Does anyone remember how those beats were grouped?

Q87 (♩.=80)

Q93

Str.

f

We've heard a lot about math and music, but there is one more important thing we should mention: speed.

□ Speed in music is called tempo, and the tempo is determined by the number of beats played in one minute.

Do you remember the exciting battle music at the beginning of our story? It went like this:

VII. TEMPO

Q99 Brisk (♩=144)

What happens if we play that same
music very slowly?
Do you think it will be as exciting?

Q108 Lugubrious (♩=72)

What did that sound like?

Now you yourselves have heard what big differences dynamics and tempo make to the music, maybe someone wants to show us how to change the tempo by conducting the orchestra? (Choose volunteer)

Hi. What's your name?

Welcome NAME, now take a bow. (help them)

Have you ever bounced a basketball? OK great! In order to control the tempo, pretend you are bouncing a ball.

If you want the ball to bounce slower, how will you move your arm? (bounce larger, demo using your entire arm)

And faster? (bounce smaller, demo only using the wrist)

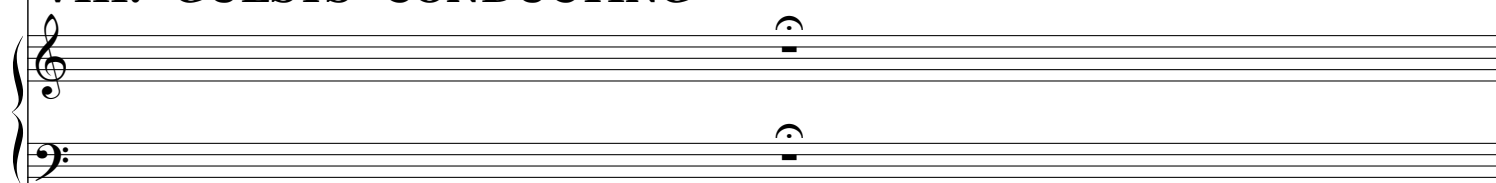
Excellent, so now you can get in front of the orchestra and we will start in a basic tempo, and you can make the music speed up or slow down by bouncing the imaginary ball faster or slower. Are you ready?

I'll start the orchestra for you: "One, One"

(After the excerpt, have the participant bow again, and then repeat the process with another 1-3 kids, time allowing. I suggest scanning the audience to not just pick from the front, although easy access to the aisle and stage should be considered.

Furthermore, I recommend being inclusive with as large a variety of ages, genders and ethnicities as possible. Between 2-4 guests yields a very rewarding experience in a limited amount of time.)

VIII. "GUESTS" CONDUCTING

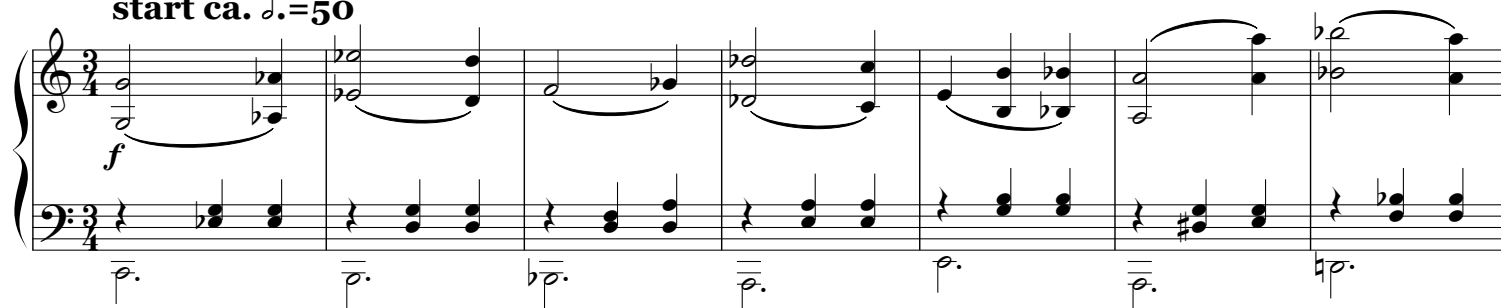


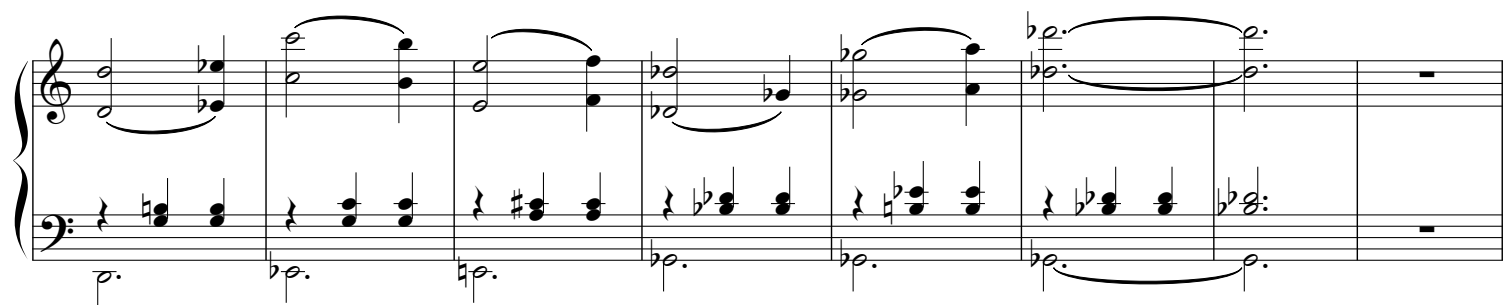
Q118

Flexible tempo, rubato, etc.

Follow the "guests"

start ca. ♩.=50





Wow! Great job to [both/all of] our guest conductors! So many things can change in music by adding beats, notes, harmonies, and altering the tempos and dynamics.

(Narrator:)

Thank you CONDUCTOR and ORCHESTRA! And thank YOU ALL for coming and becoming a part of our big symphonic family.

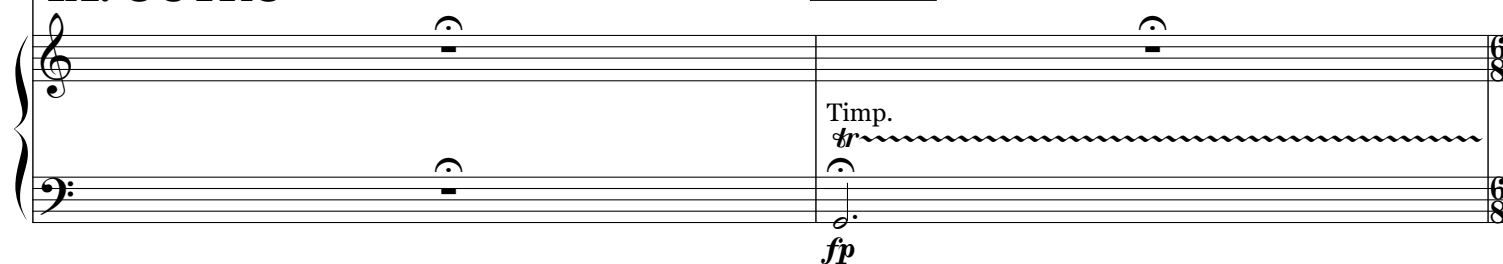
Thank you all for being such a fantastic and attentive audience!

We hope you come back and visit us again soon! You never know what you will discover at the Symphony!

Back to you, NARRATOR!

IX. OUTRO

Q134



Q135 Fast (♩=180)

Q140

