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## Somewhere over the rainbow wizard of oz piano sheet music free

The Piano Wizard system is based on a four-step process that takes you from an absolute beginner to reading real notes and keys. In this first stage, you start by placing the colored stickers on each key of your keyboard. In step one of the game, you'll see a representation of the same color-coded keyboard at the top of the screen. When a song begins, color-coded objects such as circles, dinosaur eggs and stars will scroll from the bottom to the top of the screen, it scrolls over one of the color-coded keys. Your goal as a player is to press the same key on your keyboard at the exact moment that the object passes over the on-screen key. When you press the right keys at the right time in the right sequence, you'll be playing a song. This is the most basic lesson of Piano Wizard: pitch and timing. Pitch is the frequency of a sound as perceived by the ear. In music theory, we give names to each pitch: a, b, c, d, d-flat, f-sharp and so on. By playing Piano Wizard, you won't learn the names of notes, but you'll become familiar with the idea that different keys produce different keys produce different pitches or sounds. In the second step of Piano Wizard, the on-screen keyboard rotates to the left side of the screen. Now the objects scroll from right to left instead of from bottom to top. This is a little trickier to master, because the player's keyboard is vertical orientation, the color-coded objects look more like real notes on a musical staff. In music notation, notes with a higher pitch are higher on the staff. Likewise, in this step of Piano Wizard, notes with a higher up on the screen. Whether the player realizes it or not, he or she's starting to learn the basics of reading music is almost complete. The color of the note is still its most important characteristic as far as the player is concerned. But he or she's also becoming comfortable with the look of musical notes, eighth notes, sharps and flats. In the fourth step, the colored stickers come off the keyboard and the onscreen notes change from color-coded to black. At this point, the student reads notes exactly how they would be written on a piece of sheet music. The only difference is that the notes continue to scroll across the screen. Once a student has mastered step four, he or she's ready to start taking regular piano lessons or to continue with something called Piano Wizard Academy. We'll talk more about Piano Wizard Academy and more Piano Wizard products in the next section. The Wizard of Oz has been a family classic for decades. Above and beyond the captivating story, music, and cinematography, there are six hidden messages that offer powerful insights into the emotional health and well-being of human beings. Getting stuck happens to everyone. No matter your gender, ethnicity, race, age, or profession, all humans get stuck. Getting emotionally attached to everyday life situations is a natural part of being human. The main characters in The Wizard of Oz illustrate this truth. The movie opens depicting Dorothy stuck on fear, frustration, and aversion (after a mishap with her neighbor, Miss Gulch.) Later we meet the Scarecrow who is stuck on hopelessness and gloom, and the Lion who is stuck on paralysis and anxiety. One of the greatest strengths of this movie is the admission of the humanity of each character. Humans require tools to get unstuck. While getting stuck is a natural human tendency, getting unstuck is not. Humans benefit from the use of tools to guide them out of emotionally challenging situations. When Dorothy with a metaphorical tool, The Yellow Brick Road, to support her on her journey back home. Without being equipped with such a tool to guide her, Dorothy would have remained stuck in Munchkin Land forever. Emotional health and well-being is a journey, not a one-stop deal. Taking responsibility for your emotional health and well-being is an on-going lifestyle commitment, and not a quick fix. Glinda explains that Dorothy must "start at the very beginning," rather than rushing to fix everything at once. Rather than flying to Emerald City on some magical flying creature, Dorothy exemplifies patience as she diligently places one foot in front of the other, and stays open and curious to the many opportunities from which she can learn while on her journey. Watch the mind: It may innocently work against you. While you may consciously desire to create change in your life, your mind may unconsciously, innocently work against you. The mind works most efficiently when it runs on default thinking in old habits and patterns, rather than new, expanded ways of thinking. The Wicked Witch of the West appears throughout the movie trying to convince Dorothy and her friends they will never succeed in arriving at Emerald City, let alone alive. The determined witch symbolizes a person's limiting beliefs and negative thought pattern. It is only when the Scarecrow inadvertently kills the witch at the end of the movie that the characters recognize the freedom and growth opportunities that arise when limiting beliefs are extinguished. Everyone needs a coach. While creating an emotionally healthy life is possible to do on your own, having support along the way can strengthen and motivate you, and can move you forward beyond what you may be able to do on your own. Both the Wizard of Oz and Glinda empower the main characters by helping them consider other possible ways of looking at their individual stories. When each character commits to taking on a new perspective, it propels them forward in their self-image and in their relationships. Everyone has the power to inspire others. In today's age, it often feels that the people who inspire us most are the famous athletes, actors and actresses, and politicians. But, the truth of the matter is, each and every human has the power to inspire another human being. Dorothy exemplifies this when she positively influences her friends to join her to go to Emerald City so they can create the changes in their lives they want to see. She empowers them not so much in her words, but rather in her actions — modeling her commitment to creating the change she wants to see in her life. The Wizard of Oz is a beloved movie for people of all ages. I was charmed as a child, but I was even more captivated when watching this movie as an adult and while wearing the glasses of a wellbeing coach. There is so much wisdom embedded in this magical movie that it's worth watching in order to cherish those gems. From offscreen friendships and jarring pay inequality to the special effects and makeup tricks that brought some of the world's favorite film characters to life, The Wizard of Oz (1939) had so much going on behind the emerald curtain and the Technicolor gloss of an amazing fantasy world. In honor of the 80th anniversary of the film, follow the yellow brick slideshow to peek behind that curtain and learn more about the secrets and fun facts that make the beloved film a timeless classic. As a self-proclaimed lifelong fan of L. Frank Baum's Oz series, Margaret Hamilton was thrilled to be considered for a role in the 1939 film adaptation. Hamilton called her agent to ask which character the producers wanted her to play, and her agent famously said, "The witch — who else?" Photo Courtesy: Publicity Photo from Goldilocks (Broadway)/Wikimedia Commons; IMDb Hamilton, a single mother, fought MGM for an agreed upon amount of guaranteed work time. Three days before filming began, the studio agreed to a five-week deal. In the end, Hamilton was on set for three months, but many of her scenes were cut for being too scary for audiences. Sure, Dorothy Gale doesn't need prosthetics or aluminum makeup, but that doesn't mean Judy Garland wasn't put through the costume department wringer. Although she was young at the time, the 16-year-old Garland had to wear a corset-like device so she looked more like a preadolescent child. Photo Courtesy: @DoYouRemember/Twitter Director Richard Thorpe suggested Garland wear a blonde wig and loads of "baby-doll" makeup (as any preadolescent girl would...). Luckily, that vision of the character changed. After MGM fired Thorpe, the intermediate director George Cukor nixed the heavy makeup and wig. Instead, he told Garland to be herself. Smart move. The Wizard of Oz employs a lot of great film tricks, and some of the most unique were used in the skywriting scene. In it, the Wicked Witch (Margaret Hamilton) flies above the Emerald City, leaving the phrase "Surrender Dorothy" in her wake in black smoke. Photo Courtesy: MGM/IMDb; @WizardWasOdd/Twitter Using a hypodermic needle, the special effects team spread black ink across the bottom of a glass tank that was filled with a thick, tinted liquid (some speculate milk). They wrote the phrase in reverse and filmed the scene from below. Initially, the skywriting ended with the ominous "Or Die — W W W." One of the Wooderful Wizard of Oz involves a poppy field and some magical sleep-inducing snow. While many like to joke that the poppies and their drowsiness are the result of opium (a component of poppies), the scene has a much more blatant toxic connection than that. Photo Courtesy: @Stevodadevo2/Twitter All that magical snow? It's actually 100% industrial-grade chrysotile asbestos. Even though the health risks associated with the material were known at the time, it was still Hollywood's preferred choice for faux snow. Our advice to Dorothy? Don't catch any snowflakes on your tongue. In the end, Ray Bolger (Scarecrow) was probably grateful in more ways than one for Buddy Ebsen (the original Tin Man's) willingness to trade parts with him. The Tin Man's aluminum makeup caused a huge amount of problems for Ebsen, who was replaced by Jack Haley. Photo Courtesy: @PeterMacNicol1/Twitter Although Bolger's makeup experience was better than Ebsen's, he still had some issues. The Scarecrow's makeup consisted of a rubber prosthetic, complete with a woven pattern that mimicked the look of burlap. After the film wrapped, the prosthetic left patterns on Bolger's face that took more than a year to fade. In a burst of flames and red smoke, the Wicked Witch (Margaret Hamilton) vanishes from Munchkinland. Although the scene is terrifying for viewers, it may have instilled more fear for Hamilton. On the first take, the smoke rose from a hidden trapdoor too early. Photo Courtesy: Still/TheHorrorFreak/YouTube For the second take, Hamilton stood on the trapdoor as planned, but her cape snagged on the platform when the fire flared up. Her copper-containing makeup heated up instantly, causing second- and third-degree burns on her hands and face. To make matters worse, the crew tried to remedy her burns with (an even more painful) acetone solvent. The Wicked Witch's legion of flying monkeys — or Winged Monkeys as they're called in the source material — have certainly been a source of terror for generations. Almost as scary as the Witch herself, these henchmen soar onto the scene to kidnap Dorothy and Toto — thanks to the magic of piano wires. Photo Courtesy: @shirfire218/Twitter; @41Strange/Twitter However, the aerial stunt went awry when several of the piano wires snapped, sending actors plummeting a few feet to the soundstage floor. To create such a vast troupe of monkeys (and cut down on human marionettes), filmmakers made miniature rubber monkeys to help populate the sky. To no one's surprise, the American Film Institute ranked "Over the Rainbow" #1 on a list of 100 Greatest Songs in American Films. But what may surprise you? The (arguably) most iconic song of Judy Garland's career was nearly cut from the film. Photo Courtesy: @TheJudyRoom/Twitter Studio execs at MGM thought the song made the Kansas scenes too long. Moreover, filmmakers were concerned that children wouldn't understand the song's meaning. Luckily, this unfounded concern melted like lemon drops. Unfortunately, Garland's tearful reprise of the song was left on the cutting room floor. Although Bert Lahr had to schlep around in a 90-pound lion costume, Jack Haley didn't have it easy either. From the lingering concerns about the aluminum paste-based makeup on his face and hands to the minimal flexibility of the "tin" torso and arms, Haley faced some challenges. Photo Courtesy: MGM/IMDb; @theforcedaily/Twitter Reportedly, his costume was so stiff that he had to lean against a board to rest properly. Many years later, actor Anthony Daniels, known for playing the protocol droid C-3PO in the Star Wars films, had the same issue with his rigid costume. It seems even fantasy and sci-fi can't help folks escape all their problems. Initially, Buddy Ebsen was cast as the Scarecrow, but traded parts with Ray Bolger. However, Ebsen's new character, the Tin Man, caused him a world of issues. Namely, the character's silver makeup contained a harmful aluminum dust that coated Ebsen's lungs. Photo Courtesy: Pictured: Buddy Ebsen, left; Jack Haley, right via @HollywoodComet/Twitter; @JuanFerrerVila/Twitter To make matters worse, Ebsen had an allergic reaction, and, unable to breathe, he was rushed to the hospital. MGM recast the role with Jack Haley (and changed up the makeup), but didn't explain why Ebsen "dropped out." Although Ebsen didn't appear in the final film, his vocals can be heard in "We're Off to See the Wizard." The funnel itself was actually a 35-foot long stocking made of muslin. The special effects team spun it around miniatures that resembled the farms and fields of Kansas. Against the painted backdrop, the tornado looks menacing. Photo Courtesy: @Dead\_Ed\_Lemmik/Twitter The Gale house, which falls from the sky and into Oz, is just a miniature house that was dropped onto a sky painting. Filmmakers then reversed the footage to make it look like the house was falling out of the clouds. Pay inequality has always been an issue in Hollywood. For example, Adriana Caselotti, voice of the titular character in Walt Disney's Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937), made \$970 for her performance. The film went on to make roughly \$8 million. Photo Courtesy: @WillHoge/Twitter; @NewYorker/Twitter According to the Los Angeles Times, Judy Garland's pay was better than Caselotti's — playing Dorothy earned her \$500 a week — but it still didn't reflect the film's success. Even more discouraging, the folks who portrayed the citizens of Munchkinland were paid a mere \$50 per week. (Meanwhile, Terry the dog earned \$125 per week as Toto. A real yikes.) Originally, MGM thought it might cast its mascot — the actual lion used in the studio's title card — as the cowardly character. Fortunately, for the safety of the actors and the animal, the filmmakers decided to cast actor Bert Lahr as the anthropomorphic character instead. Photo Courtesy: @oldhollywood21/Twitter To make a convincing creature, the costume department fashioned Lahr a 90-pound outfit made from real lion skin. However, the arc lights used on set made things a steamy 100 degrees during filming, which meant Lahr did a lot of sweating unrelated to his character's nerves. Each night, two stagehands dried the costume for the next day. The film started shooting in October of 1938 but didn't wrap until March of 1939, racking up an unheard of \$2,777,000 in costs. That's nearly \$50 million adjusted for inflation. Upon its initial release, the movie only earned \$3 million at the box office — about \$51.8 million by today's standards. Photo Courtesy: @CitizenScreen/Twitter Although that seems impressive for a Depression-era film, remember that Disney made \$8 million with Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937). The Wizard of Oz's modest success in the U.S. barely covered production and film rights' costs — MGM paid \$75,000 to the publisher for those — but success overseas fortunately bolstered the film's returns. Judy Garland was just 16 years old when she was cast as Dorothy. Insecure and lonesome, she became addicted to amphetamines and barbiturates, which were often given to young actors to help them sleep after studios shot them up with adrenaline so they could work long hours. Photo Courtesy: @ClassicMovieHub/Twitter The spotlight and her damaging contract with MGM — didn't help, leading to her lifelong struggles with an eating disorder and alcoholism. According to a writer for Express, "[Garland] was molested by older men, including studio chiefs [and head Louis B. Mayer], who considered her little more than their 'property.'" Moreover, MGM forced Garland to stick to a wildly unhealthy diet of cigarettes, coffee and chicken soup. A few years before The Wizard of Oz debuted, Walt Disney's feature-length animated film Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937) became a smash-hit. Not only did the film revolutionize the animation industry, it also reinvigorated the fantasy genre. Photo Courtesy: @commondsneyfan/Twitter Disney wanted to follow up Snow White — then the most successful film of all time — with an adaptation of The Wizard of Oz, but MGM owned the rights. By happenstance, Adriana Caselotti, who voiced Snow White, had an uncredited role in Oz. During the Tin Man's "If I Only Had a Heart," Caselotti speaks her sole line, "Wherefore art thou Romeo?" Keeping in line with the book, Dorothy's iconic footwear was originally silver, but screenwriter Noel Langley felt the red color would really pop in glorious Technicolor. Designed by MGM's chief costume designer Gilbert Adrian, the shoes are each covered in about 2,300 sequins. Photo Courtesy: Top right: @Billboard/Twitter; Others: @FBI/Twitter One of the remaining pairs is on view in the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History. Since the display is so heavily trafficked, the museum has replaced the carpet there several times. Another pair were stolen from Minnesota's Judy Garland Museum in 2005, but the FBI recovered the slippers for the institution in 2018. The Wizard of Oz is your classic adventure story, and Dorothy's quest leads her from a Kansas farm to another world — complete with corn fields, poppy-filled meadows and forests. However, despite all these scenic locations, nearly all the scenes were shot on a soundstage. Photo Courtesy: @IEBAcom/Twitter; Pictured: This was the 400-pound, three-strip Technicolor camera Harold Rosson used on the film. As was customary at the time, immense, detailed backdrops were painted by studio artists, making it possible for filmmakers to transport audiences to far away places without filming on location. In fact, the only location footage in the film is the opening title sequence — those clouds are 100% the real deal. Toto, played primarily by Terry, is one of the most beloved dogs in film history. Terry was famously not a shot when something loud or alarming happens — like when the Tin Man spouts out all of that steam. Photo Courtesy: @FOSplc/Twitter After one of the Witch's guards accidentally stepped on her, Terry was on bedrest for two weeks. Filmmakers went through two doubles to find one that resembled the original canine actor more closely. Fun fact: Judy Garland was so fond of Terry that she wanted to adopt the dog. In addition to being a huge fan of the Oz books, Margaret Hamilton also believed her character was more than just your run-of-the-mill evil villain. More than 35 years after the film debuted, Hamilton, donning her Witch's costume to show kids it was make-believe, appeared on Mister Rogers' Neighborhood, where Fred Rogers interviewed her about the character. Photo Courtesy: Warner Home Video/IMDb; @playbill/Twitter According to Hamilton, the so-called Wicked Witch relished everything she did, but she was also a sad, lonely figure. In short, things never went well for the frustrated Witch. Oddly enough, the Broadway musical Wicked also takes this approach to the Witch's character. In 1939, audiences were just as amazed as Dorothy, Scarecrow, Tin Man and the Cowardly Lion when the horse in Emerald City took on a rainbow of colors. This "horse of a different color" was made possible thanks to a surprising food item... Photo Courtesy: @colleenkingd/Twitter Jell-O crystals were used to color the horses, which meant filmmakers had to move quickly — the animals were eager to lick up the sweet treat. But the colorful steed isn't the only interesting component in this fan-favorite scene. The horse-drawn carriage was once owned by President Abraham Lincoln and Museum. From the citizens of Munchkinland and Emerald City to the Witch's flying monkeys, so many actors had to undergo a makeup transformation in order to give life to this fantasy film. To keep up with the daily demands, MGM called upon workers from the studio mailroom and courier service to manage makeup stations. Photo Courtesy: @CitizenScreen/Twitter Since most of the Ozian ensemble required prosthetics, makeup artists — and "makeshift" artists - formed a kind of costuming assembly line. Most actors had to arrive before 5:00 in the morning — six days a week! — to begin the intensive process. The film is chock-full of iconic, memorable songs, and it has the great fortune of being responsible for some of the most quoted lines in movie history as well. In 2007, Premiere compiled a list of "The 100 Greatest Movie Lines" and placed a whopping three of the film's lines on the list. Photo Courtesy: @DrSamGeorge1/Twitter "Pay no attention to that man behind the curtain" was voted #24, while "There's no place like home" nabbed the 11th spot. Finally, the frequently misquoted "Toto, I have a feeling we're not in Kansas anymore" landed in the 62nd spot. Clearly, the technical wizardry — or witchcraft — in the movie is incredible. Like the "horse of a different color" sequence, another iconic, special effects-heavy scene harnessed the power of everyday household items to pull off fun tricks. Photo Courtesy: Warner Home Video/IMDb Shortly after Dorothy arrives in Munchkinland, the Wicked Witch tries to snatch the ruby slippers from the young girl's feet. However, fire strikes the Witch's hands, repelling her. This "fire" is actually apple juice spouting from the slippers in a sped-up clip to make it look more flame-like. Experimenting with Technicolor was part fun and part problem-solving for filmmakers. In order to properly capture scenes with the Technicolor camera, the soundstage needed to be lit with arc lights, which often heated the set up to a toasty 100 degrees. Photo Courtesy: @NicoleBonnet1/Twitter After the lights were set, the experts experimented with what would look best on film, especially in colorized form. For example, the white part of Dorothy's dress is actually pink - simply because it filmed better. And the oil the Tin Man is so excited about? It's actually chocolate syrup. Part of the Wicked Witch of the East, who was the short-lived owner of the ruby slippers. Although Margaret Hamilton already plays both the Wicked Witch of the West and her Kansas counterpart Almira Gulch, she also plays the Wicked Witch of the East — if only briefly. Photo Courtesy: MGM/IMDb; @DrSamGeorge1/Twitter During the tornado sequence, an addled Dorothy looks out her bedroom window and watches Gulch transform into a witch, her shoes shimmering. For fans, this glint indicates the witch outside the window is wearing the ruby slippers. The restored version of the film makes that shimmer even more noticeable. The first cut of the film makes that shimmer even more noticeable and unwieldy and wanted to chop off 20 minutes. Photo Courtesy: Pictured, left: Blanche Sewell, editor via @NitrateDiva/Twitter; ToonCreator/OzFandomWiki/Wiki Commons After cutting the famed "Jitterbug" number (top right) and an extended Scarecrow dance sequence, the film was 112 minutes long. LeRoy held a second preview screening, and, afterwards, nixed Dorothy's "Over the Rainbow" reprise, an Emerald City reprise of "Ding! Dong! The Witch Is Dead," a scene where the Tin Man becomes a human beehive (Yikes!) and a few Kansas sequences. Filmmakers deemed Margaret Hamilton's Wicked Witch of the West performance too frightening for audiences and cut or trimmed many of her scenes. But not everyone thought her performance was terrifying — namely Judy Garland, who played the Wicked Witch's nemesis, Dorothy Gale. Photo Courtesy: @WizardWasOdd/Twitter Off-screen, the film's starring foes were actually friends. One story that emerged from the set described Garland excitedly showing off a dress to Hamilton, declaring she was going to wear it for her graduation. Unfortunately, MGM's Louis B. Mayer and chewed him out. In the opening credits, the text reads "Photographed in Technicolor," as opposed to the more apt "Color Sequences by Technicolor." The phrasing of the credits makes it seem as though the entire film was shot in color. Was this done deliberately, or was it a minor syntactical faux pas? Photo Courtesy: @screenertv/Twitter It's widely believed this was a bit of a stunt done to enhance the surprise of the picture turning into full three-strip Technicolor when Dorothy arrives in Oz. Posters made at the time of the film's debut made no mention of sepia tint (or "black-and-white"), adding credence to this theory. Although The Wizard of Oz proved popular in theaters, another film released the same year, also directed by Victor Fleming, actually topped the box office. (You may have heard of that little movie — it's called Gone with the Wind.) Nonetheless, MGM's musical fantasy may have more staying power than other films of the era, thanks in part to re-releases. Photo Courtesy: @ClassicalCinema/Twitter The film was first broadcast on television on November 3, 1956, and garnered an impressive 44 million viewers. It's believed that The Wizard of Oz is one of the 10 most-watched feature-length movies in film history, largely due to the number of annual television screenings, theater viewings and various format re-releases.

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