

Recorder Karate



White -	Hot Cross Buns	GAB
Yellow -	Merrily We Roll Along	GAB
Orange -	Gently Sleep	GAB
Green -	It's Raining	E GA
Purple -	Old MacDonald Had A Farm	DE GAB
Blue -	When The Saints Go Marching In	GABC'D'
Red -	Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star	DEF#GAB
Brown -	Amazing Grace	DE GAB D'
Black -	Ode To Joy	D GABC'D'

Name _____ Class _____

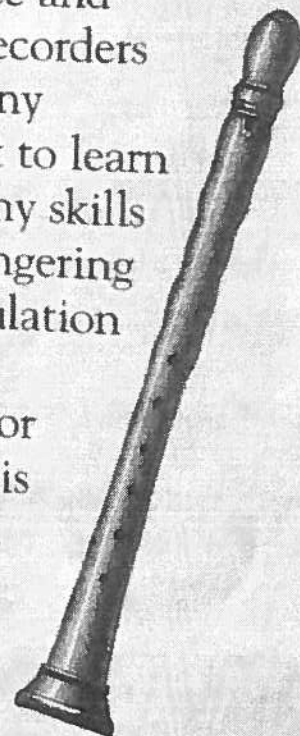
The History Of The Recorder

The recorder is a whistle-type woodwind instrument that is from an ancient family of instruments called the internal duct flutes. For many centuries, it was the most popular woodwind instrument. It was being used as a folk instrument as early as the 12th century. During the 16th century, several composers were writing solo and ensemble music for the recorder. Two of these were Bach and Handel, probably the best known composers of the Baroque Era. The transverse (side-blown) flute had replaced the recorder by the 18th century, because it had a much broader dynamic range than the recorder and could blend better with the larger, louder orchestras of the day.

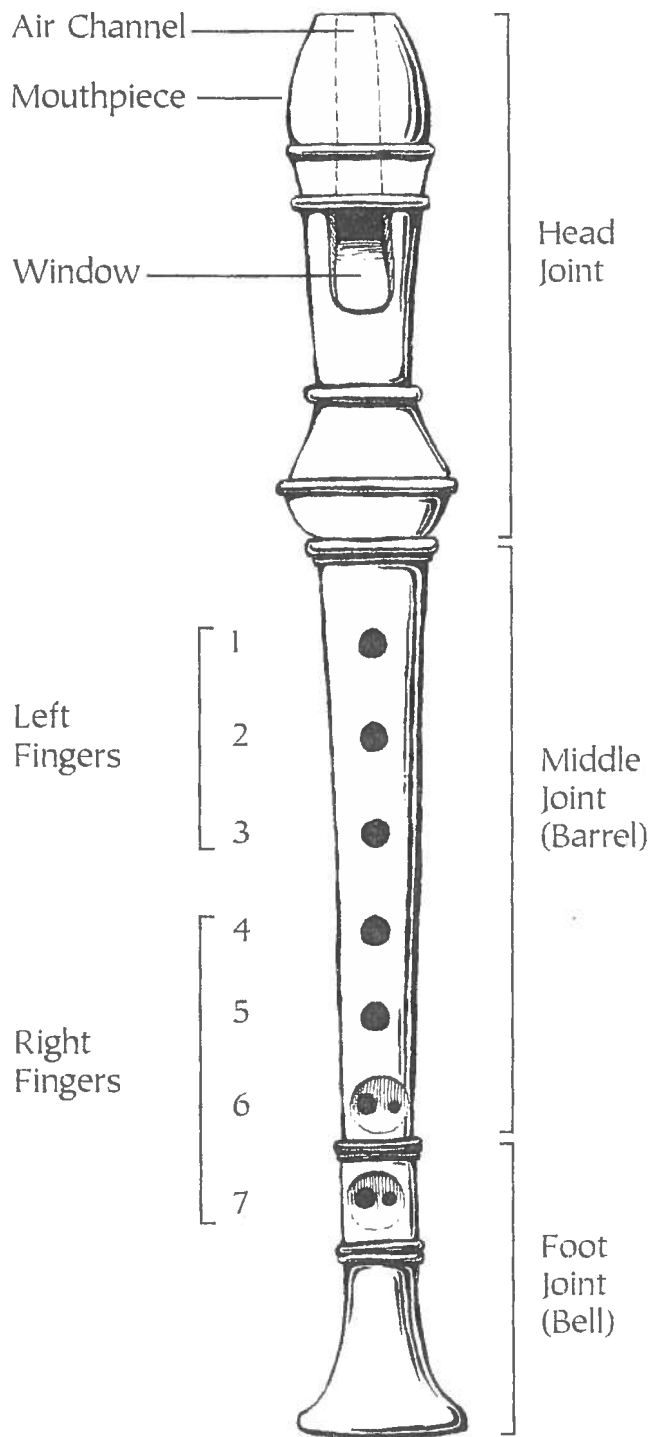


Recorders probably came to America with some of the first settlers. There are as many as 26 recorders listed in the inventories of various plantations in the 1600s. Around 1925, the recorder began to make a comeback in popularity because of a renewed interest in Renaissance and Baroque music. Today, more than 3.5 million plastic recorders are manufactured per year. Recorders are played in many elementary schools and can be a wonderful instrument to learn on its own or as an introductory band instrument. Many skills are learned from the playing of the recorder, such as fingering skills, embouchure development, breath support, articulation skills, and development of the inner ear.

The five most common recorders are: sopranino (or descant), soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The smallest is the Garklein recorder, which is only four inches long. The largest recorder is called a sub-contra bass and is about ten feet long. The soprano is the recorder that is most often played by beginners. All of these recorders can play together just like a choir. This group is called a consort.



How To Hold The Recorder



- All recorders have a thumb hole in the back and seven holes down the front. Some recorders have double holes on the bottom two holes.

- The left hand is placed at the top of the recorder, which is by the mouthpiece. The left hand covers the thumb hole in the back of the recorder and the first three holes. The pinkie finger of the left hand is never used and should be held away from the recorder.

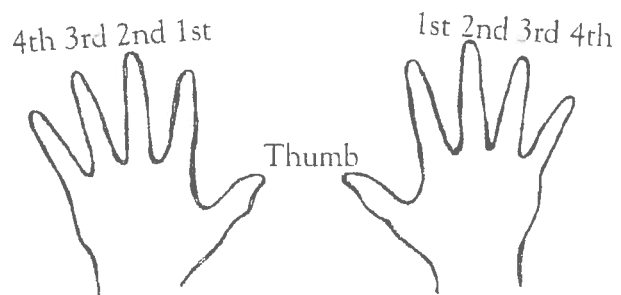
- The right hand is placed at the bottom of the recorder. The right thumb is used to balance the recorder and is placed between the 4th and 5th holes on the back. The right hand fingers cover the four holes near the bottom of the recorder.

- Cover the holes completely with the flat, fleshy pad of your fingers, NOT the fingertips.

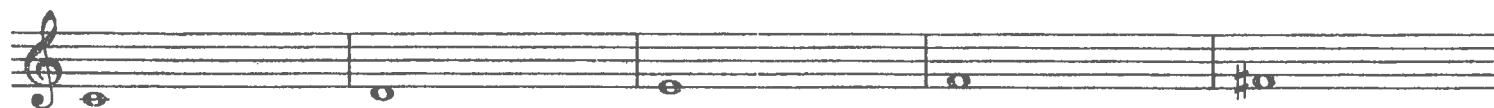
- Fingers should be slightly curved.

- Fingers that are not being used to cover holes should be held a little distance above their holes so they are ready to quickly play the next note.

- Hold your recorder at a 45-degree angle. Your elbows should be slightly away from your body. Make sure to sit up straight!



Fingering Chart



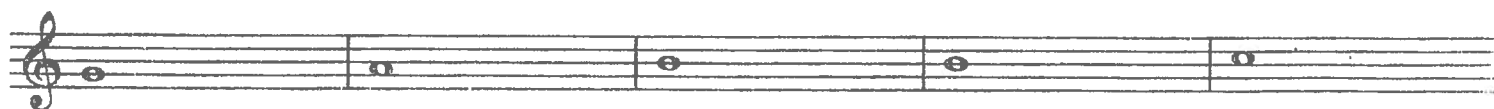
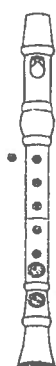
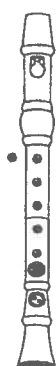
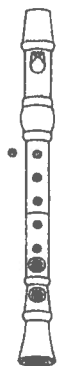
C

D

E

F

F#



G

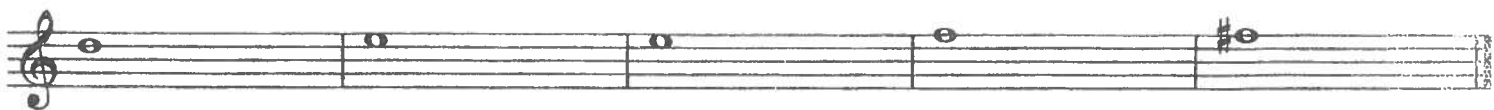
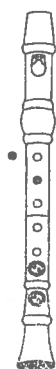
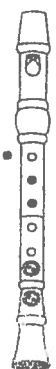
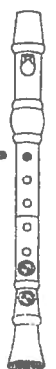
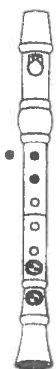
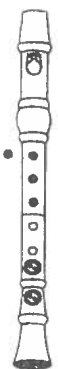
A

B

B

(alternate)

C



D

E

E

(alternate)

F

F#



1 - White Belt

Hot Cross Buns

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Traditional

One a pen - ny, two a pen - ny, hot cross buns!

New things to learn for the White Belt song:

half note = 2 beats

quarter note = 1 beat

time signature =
4 beats in each
measure

half rest =
2 beats of
silence

new
notes:

G

A

B

counting:

1	2	3	4	

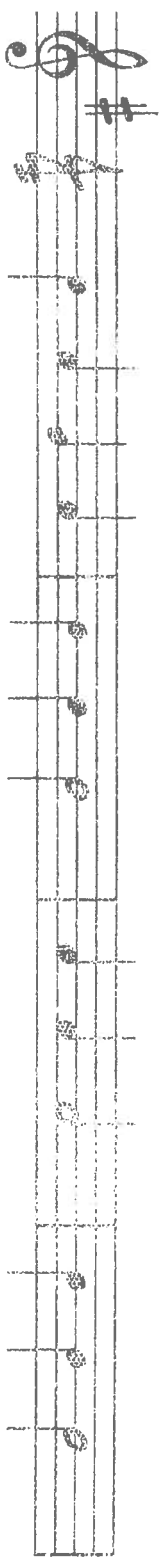
2- Yellow Belt

Picture: GAB

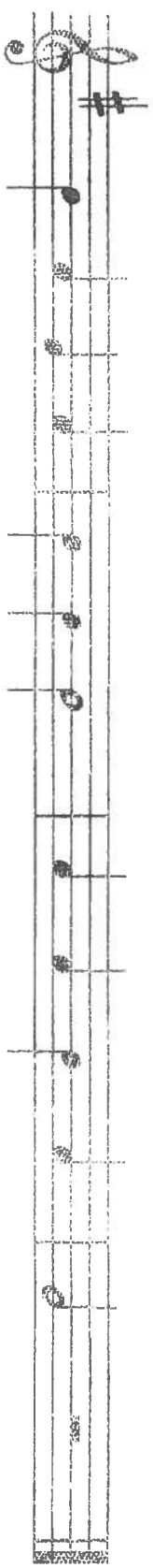
Merrily We Roll Along

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording;

Traditional



Musical notation for the first staff of the song. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of a series of eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics "Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, roll a - long, roll a - long." are written below the staff.



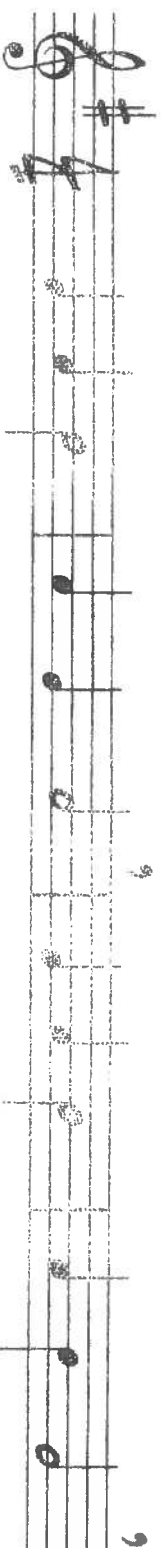
Musical notation for the second staff of the song. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of a series of eighth notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The lyrics "Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, o'er the deep blue sea." are written below the staff.

3- Orange belt

Pitches: GAB

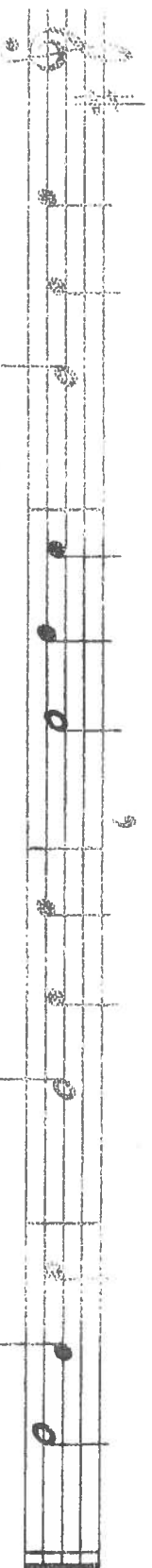
Gently Sleep

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording



Traditional
lyrics by Barb Philipak

Gent - ly sleep, my sweet child. Gently sleep, with that smile.



Gent - ly sleep, lit - tle one. Gently sleep, day is done.

New thing to learn for the Yellow Belt song:

breath mark When you see this symbol, take a breath.
Try only to take a breath every two measures.

4 - Green Belt

Pitches: E GA

It's Raining

7 beats introduction
on recording

Traditional

It's rain - ing, it's Pour - ing, the old man is snor - ing.

Went to bed and he bumped his head and he could - n't get up in the morn - ing.

New things to learn for the Green Belt song:

any rhythm

two eighth notes = 1 beat

new song



counting:

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5 - Purple Belt

Pitches: DE GAB

Old MacDonald Had A Farm

4 measures (16 beats) introduction
on recording

Traditional

Old Mac - Don - ald had a farm. E - I - E - I - O. And

on that farm he had some chicks. E - I - E - I - O. With a

chick chick here. And a chick chick there. Here a chick, there a chick. Ev'-ry-where a chick chick.

New things to learn for the Purple Belt song:

quarter rest = 1 beat of silence

dotted half note = 3 beats
(A dot after a note gets half the value of that note and makes it that much longer.)

new note:

D

6 - Blue Belt

Pitches: GABC'D'

When The Saints Go Marching In

5 beats introduction
on recording

Traditional

Oh, when the saints go march - ing in, Oh, I want to be in that num - ber, when the saints go march - ing in.

New things to learn for the Blue Belt song:

A **tie** is a curved line which connects notes of the same pitch. Only the first note is played and then it is held for the total value of the connected notes.

new rhythm: whole note = 4 beats

new notes:

C'

D'

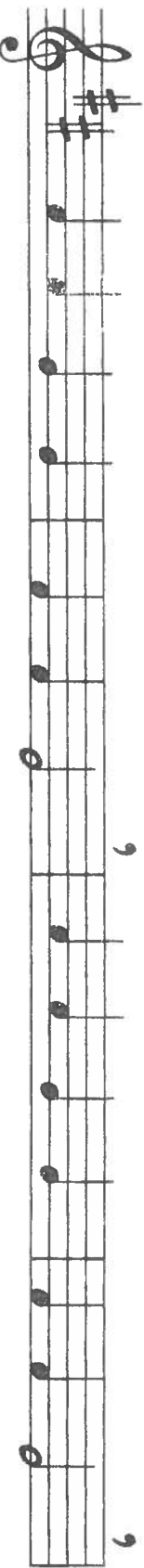
7 - Red Belt

Pitches: DEF[#]GAB

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Traditional



New things to learn for the Red Belt song:

key signature



These sharps ([#]), when placed at the beginning of a line, are for all C's and F's in the song. This is called a **key signature**. However, since there are no C's in this song, you only have to remember to play every F in this song as F[#].

new
note:



8 - Brown Belt

Pitches: DE GAB D'

5 beats introduction
on recording

Amazing Grace

Traditional

saved a wretch like me. I once was lost, but
now am found, was blind, but now I see. I see.

new rhythms:

single eighth note = 1/2 beat

Until now, you have seen two eighth notes joined together with a beam (). Together, two eighth notes = 1 beat.

dotted quarter note = 1 1/2 beats

Again, the dot adds half the value of that note and makes it longer.

1 + 1/2 = 1 1/2 beats

A **fermata** placed above a note means that the note is held a little longer than its usual count

time signature The top number tells us that there are only three beats in each measure.

New things to learn for the Brown Belt song:

3 4

counting:

1	2	3

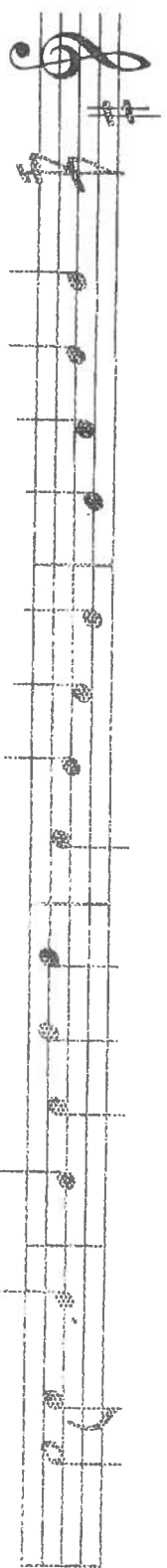
9 - Black Belt

Robert D. GARNER

Ode To Joy

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Ludwig van Beethoven





Jolly Old St. Nicholas

ure into
animent
ick

Jol - ly, old St. Nich - o - las, lean your ear this way.
Don't you tell a sin - gle soul, what I'm going to say.
Christ - mas eve is com - ing soon, now you dear old man.
Whis - per what you'll bring to me, tell me if you can

Find two lines that are the same in "Jolly Old St. Nicholas."

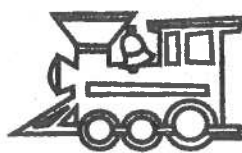
Good King Wenceslas

Good King Wenceslas, on the feast of Ste - phen
Out he rode by night a - lone, day and night and e - ven
Bright ly shone the moon that night tho' the frost was cru - el
When a poor man came in sight, bath 'ring win - ter fu - el

Find two lines that are the same in "Good King Wenceslas."

We Wish You a Merry Christmas

We wish you a mer - ry Christ - mas, We wish you a mer - ry
Christ - mas, We wish you a mer - ry Christ - mas and a hap - py New Year!



Holiday Express



Last 2 measures
as intro
Accompaniment
Track
8
91

O Come, All Ye Faithful



Auld Lang Syne

