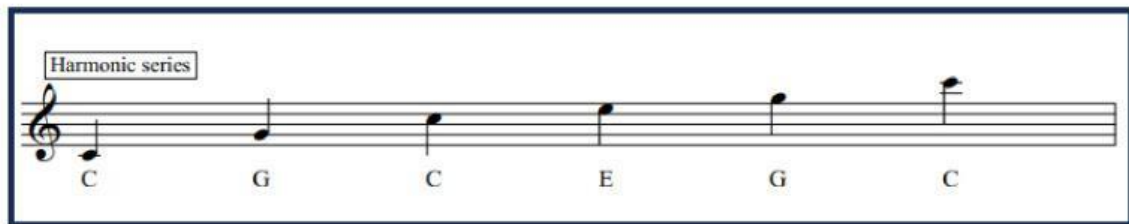


Fanfares to Perform

Choose a suitable **TIMBRE** to perform the following fanfares, all based on the **HARMONIC SERIES**



Fanfare 1



Fanfare 2



Fanfare 3



A three-part fanfare with imitation

Perform this three-part fanfare using an appropriate voice, timbre or sonority from your keyboard. Notice how the three parts enter one after each other in **IMITATION**.

Player 1

Player 2

Player 3

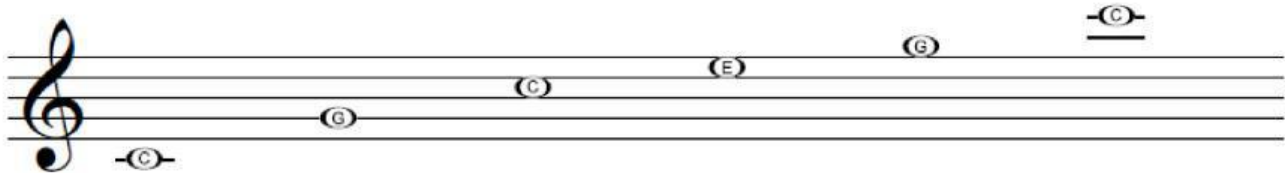
The notation shows three staves, each with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. Player 1 starts with a quarter rest, then enters with a melody. Player 2 enters with a quarter rest, then imitates Player 1's melody. Player 3 enters with a quarter rest, then imitates the other two. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Composing a Fanfare for a special occasion

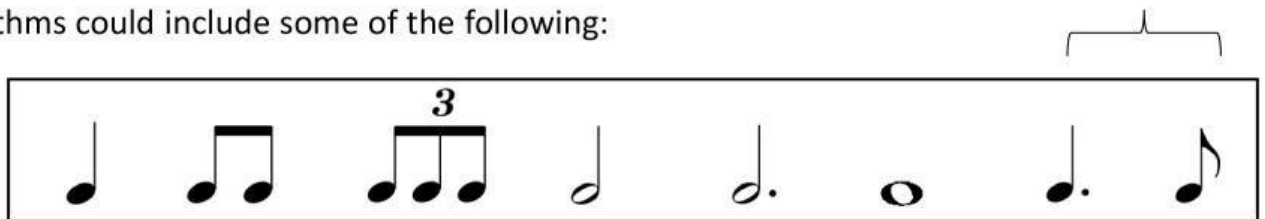
You have been asked to create a fanfare to mark the opening of a special occasion or event. First, think about what type of event or occasion you are composing your fanfare for.

Special event or occasion _____

The fanfare should be based only on the notes of the harmonic series.



Rhythms could include some of the following:



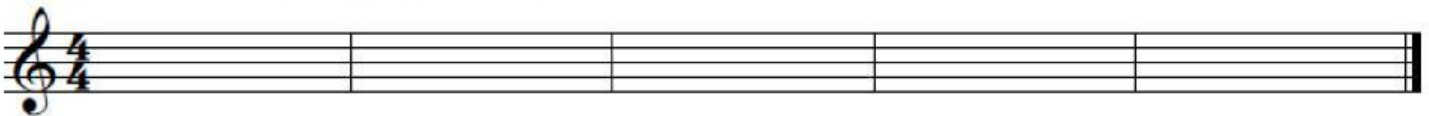
=1 beat =1 beat =1 beat =2 beats =3 beats =4 beats =2 beats (combined)

1. Write ideas for your fanfare here. Start with a rhythm, then add notes on the stave.

Write your rhythm here



Write your tune here - use only C-G-C'-E'-G'-C''



2. Try playing your fanfare melody. Does it sound like a fanfare? If not, what can you do to change it? Remember you can use repeated notes.
3. When you are happy, input this melody into flat.io. Add suitable dynamics, remembering that this will be performed in a large open space.
4. Add two other brass parts in flat.io. Fanfares use IMITATION so try and use some of this – e.g. each part comes in 2 beats apart to create a musical echo or 'round'. Alternatively, you could have all the instruments starting together in HARMONY. Remember to use only the notes of the harmonic series.
5. Add a simple bass drum part and any other percussion you choose.
6. When you are finished, check the balance of all parts and export the audio as an mp3.

Fanfare for the Common Man

Probably one of the best-known modern fanfares is “**Fanfare for the Common Man**” written by the American composer Aaron Copland. In the middle of World War II, an English conductor called Eugene Goossens asked Copland to compose a fanfare, premiered in Cincinnati on 12th March 1943 and it has remained the most famous fanfare ever since. Listen to it and answer the questions below:

1. The fanfare starts with an introduction before the melody begins. What instruments are playing in the introduction and which family of the orchestra do they come from?

2. What is the first brass instrument that we hear that plays the melody?

3. Does the pitch of the opening three notes of the melody get **higher** or **lower** in pitch?

4. What other brass instruments do we hear playing in the fanfare?

5. What happens to the **dynamics** in the fanfare?

6. What about the **texture**

Now listen again to ‘Fanfare for the Common Man’, following the score below. Complete the answers underneath:

The image shows a musical score for 'Fanfare for the Common Man' in G major, 3/4 time. The score is written for a single staff. Annotations include:

- 1. Time signature: Points to the 3/4 time signature at the beginning.
- 2. Dynamic mark: Points to the first note (G4) where a dynamic mark should be placed.
- 3. Notes in harmonic series: Points to the first three notes (G4, A4, B4) which form the first three notes of the harmonic series for G.
- 4. How many beats?: Points to the last note (G4) which is a half note, lasting for 2 beats.
- 5. Insert correct rest: Points to the end of the last bar where a rest should be inserted.
- 6. Symbol meaning?: Points to the accent (>) symbol under the first note.

1. Put an appropriate time signature at the start of the music.
2. Put the symbol for ‘loud’ under the first note.
3. Circle all the notes that form the harmonic series on the trumpet.
4. How many ‘>’ats does the last note last for?
5. There is a rest missing from the last bar. Insert the correct rest
6. What does under the notes mean?

In groups of 3, practise and perform the **Last Post**. Decide who will play player 1, 2 and 3 and then practise together, making sure you keep in time. If you have time, swap parts. The last post only uses the notes from the harmonic series.



Player 1



4 Player 2



7 Player 3



11 Player 2



14



17 Player 3



Player 1



Evaluating “The Last Post” Performances

Group	Are the notes correct?	Do the different players fit together as they should?	Did the group choose a suitable tone/timbre?	Did the performance sound like a Fanfare?	One thing they could do to improve their performance.
Evaluating my group's performance					

Olympic Fanfare

This music was composed by John Williams as the official theme for the 1984 Olympic Games.

1. Tick **ONE** box to indicate which rhythm best represents the music played by the **SNARE DRUM**.

☐

A

☐

B

☐

C

☐

D

2. Apart from the snare drum, name **TWO** other percussion instruments you can hear.

3. Describe **THREE** features of the music that make it suitable for the occasion that it was composed for. You must name the musical feature and show how it links to the occasion.

Melody

Harmonic series

The first staff of music is written on a five-line treble clef. It begins with a series of eighth notes: E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, then a quarter rest. The staff continues with another series of eighth notes: E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. It concludes with a quarter note G4 and a quarter rest.

Rocky tune

5 Rocky tune Dm Em Dm

[illegible]

11 F E



14

Dm Em Dm Em



19 Dm Em F

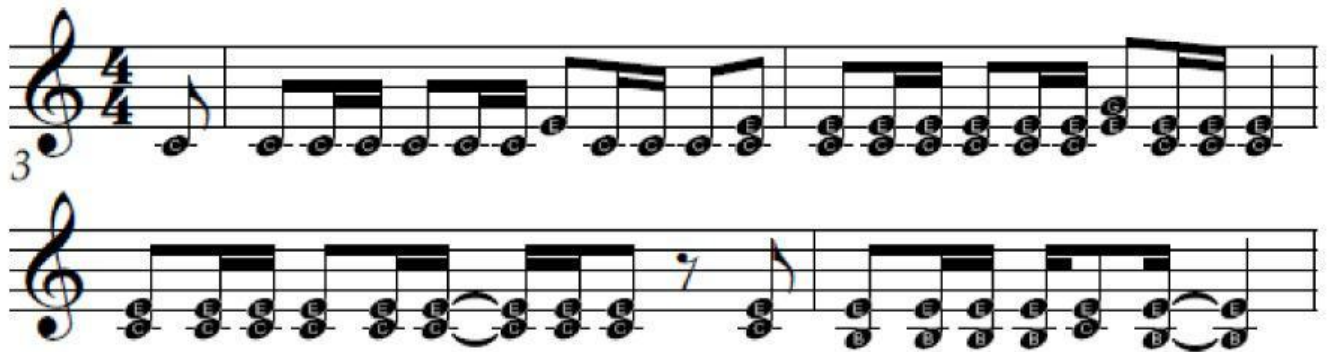
21 E E Am

LIVEWORKSHEET

Melody with harmony underneath

Harmonic series

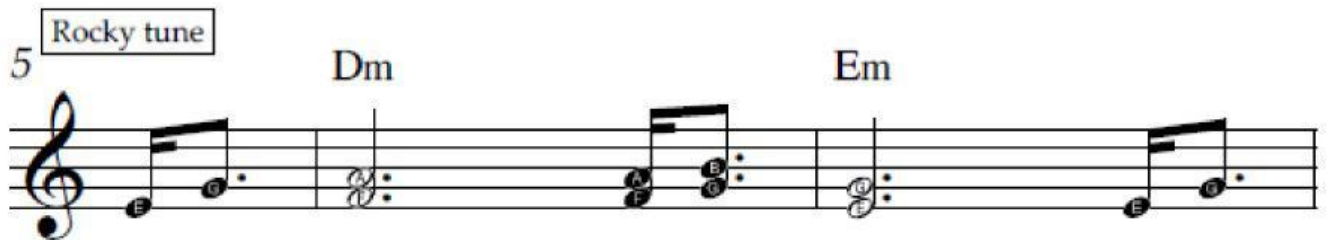
3



5

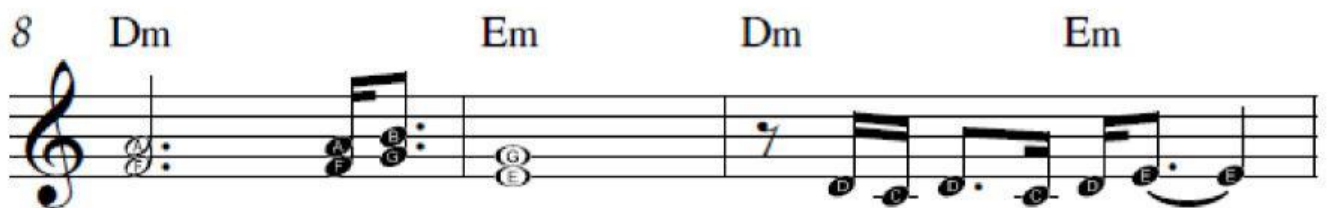
Rocky tune

Dm Em



8

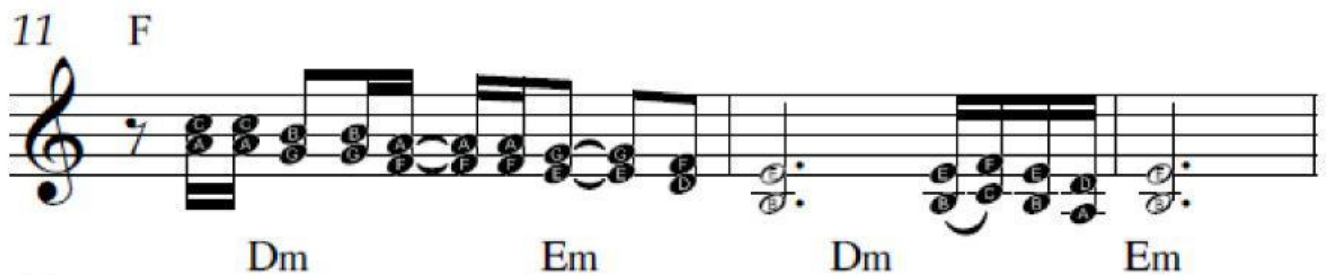
Dm Em Dm Em



11

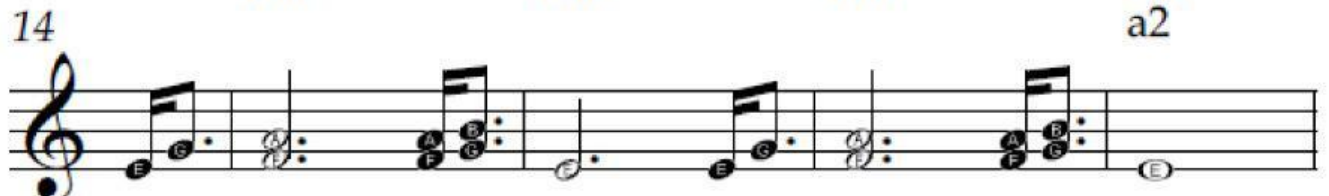
F

Dm Em Dm Em a2



14

Dm Em F

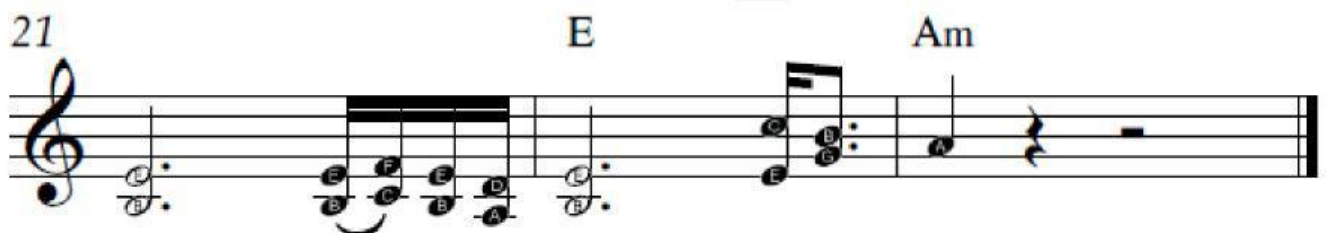


19

E Am



21



Flute



Flute musical score in 4/4 time, spanning five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is marked with measure numbers 4, 10, 15, and 19.

Bass



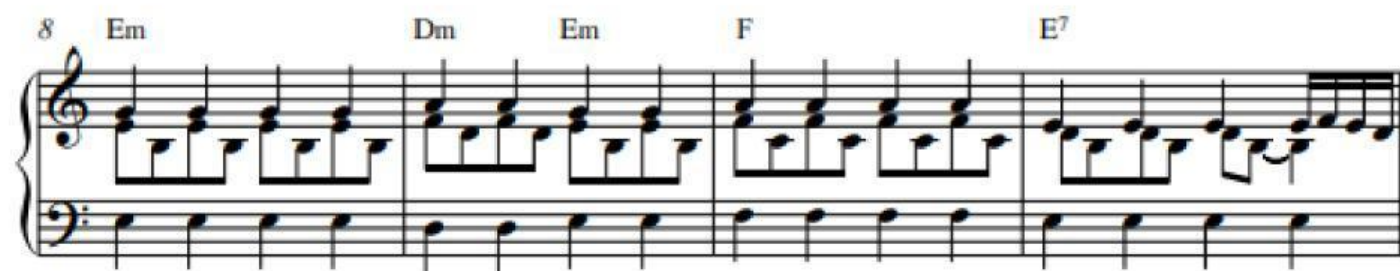
Bass musical score in 4/4 time, spanning five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is marked with measure numbers 2, 7, 12, 16, and 19.

Piano/ Ukulele chords

5 Dm Em Dm



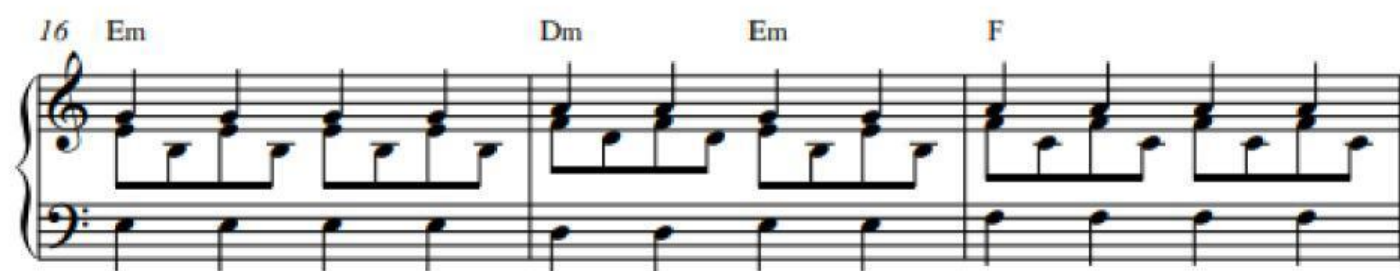
8 Em Dm Em F E7



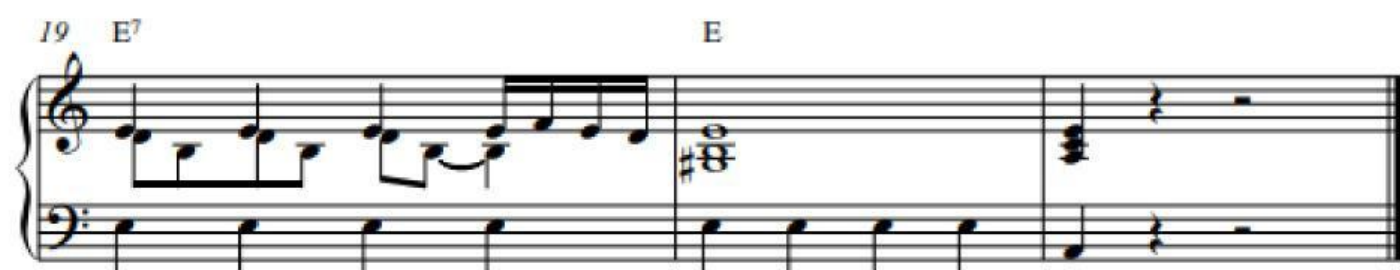
12 E Dm Em Dm



16 Em Dm Em F



19 E7 E



Bb part



Musical score for the Bb part, consisting of five staves of music in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes measures 1 through 19, with measure numbers 4, 10, 16, and 19 explicitly labeled at the start of their respective staves. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests.

Eb part



Musical score for the Eb part, consisting of five staves of music in 4/4 time. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes measures 1 through 19, with measure numbers 4, 10, 16, and 19 explicitly labeled at the start of their respective staves. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests.