

Fanfares to Perform

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

Harmonic series

A harmonic series diagram on a staff with notes C, G, C, E, G, C. The notes are positioned on the first, third, fifth, and eighth partials of the series.

Fanfare 1

Musical notation for Fanfare 1 in 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Fanfare 2

Musical notation for Fanfare 2 in 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Fanfare 3

Musical notation for Fanfare 3 in 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

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

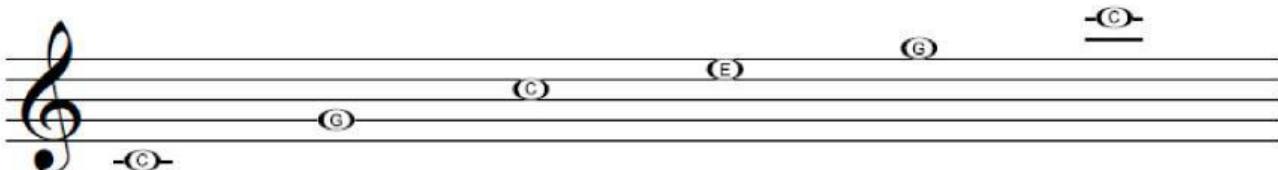
Three-part fanfare notation for three players in 4/4 time. The parts enter sequentially, with Player 1 starting first, followed by Player 2, and then Player 3. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes.

Composing a Fanfare for a special occasion

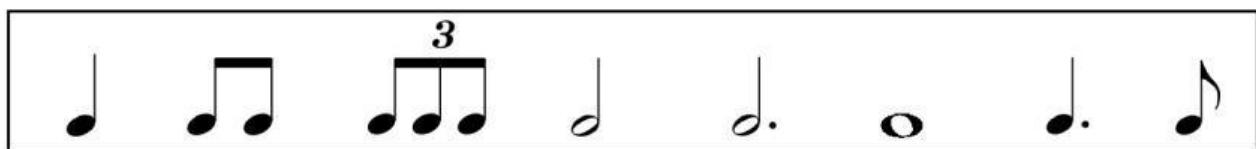
You have been asked to create a fanfare to mark the opening of a special occasion or event. First, think about what type of event or occasion you are composing your fanfare for.

Special event or occasion _____

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



Rhythms could include some of the following:



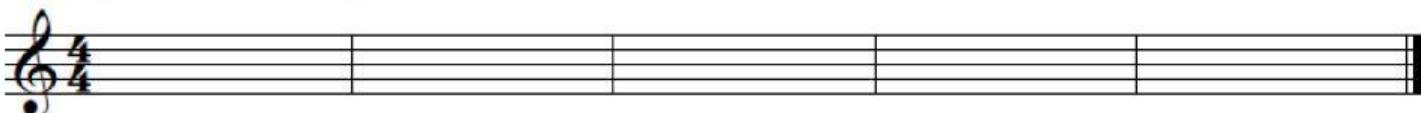
=1 beat =1 beat =1 beat =2 beats =3 beats =4 beats =2 beats (combined)

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 Goosens 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:

1. Time signature

3. Notes in harmonic series

2. Dynamic mark

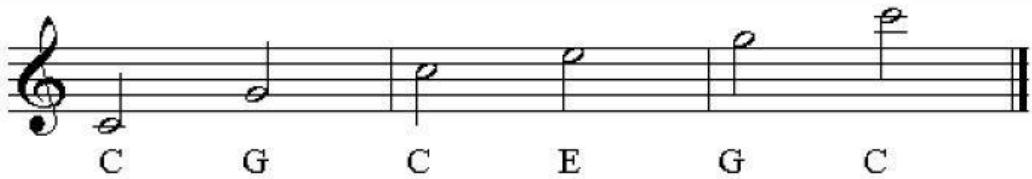
4. Symbol meaning?

5. Insert correct rest

4. How many beats?

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



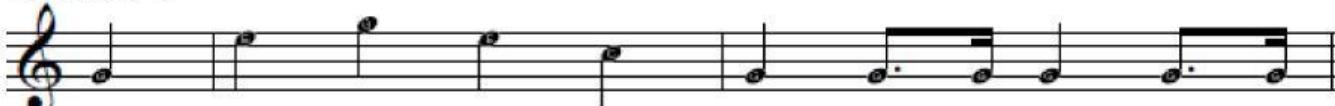
4 Player 2



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.

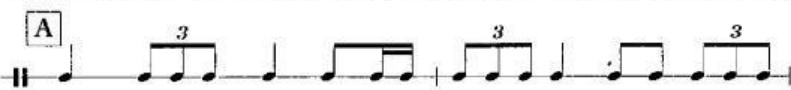
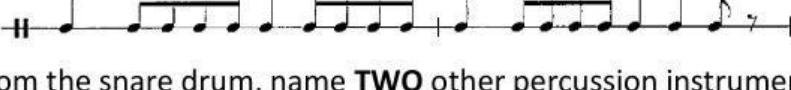
Evaluating my group's performance

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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**.

<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	
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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.

Theme from Rocky – Gonna Fly Now Melody

Harmonic series

3

Rocky tune

5 Dm Em Dm

9 Em Dm Em

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

14 Dm Em Dm Em a2

19 Dm Em F E Am

Flute



Flute musical score consisting of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The second staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The third staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The fourth staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. Measure numbers 1, 4, 10, 15, and 19 are visible on the left side of the staves.

Bass



Bass musical score consisting of six staves of music. The first staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The second staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The third staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The fourth staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The fifth staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The sixth staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. Measure numbers 2, 7, 12, 16, and 19 are visible on the left side of the staves.

Piano/ Ukulele chords

5 Dm Em Dm

4/4 time signature, treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a '5' above the first measure. The bass staff has a '5' below the first measure. The chords Dm, Em, and Dm are indicated above the staff.

8 Em Dm Em F E⁷

4/4 time signature, treble and bass staves. The chords Em, Dm, Em, F, and E⁷ are indicated above the staff.

12 E Dm Em Dm

4/4 time signature, treble and bass staves. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#). The chords E, Dm, Em, and Dm are indicated above the staff.

16 Em Dm Em F

4/4 time signature, treble and bass staves. The chords Em, Dm, Em, and F are indicated above the staff.

19 E⁷ E

4/4 time signature, treble and bass staves. The chords E⁷ and E are indicated above the staff.

Bb part

4

10

16

19

Eb part

4

10

16

19