# Teaching Music in Church School 7 to 12 year olds

By Elizabeth McMillan

<u>Precede only with this section if your students have mastered the basic skills</u> defined in Course Level I.

If the majority of your students have not learned the skills in course level I, do not proceed until they are somewhat skilled in using their singing voices, matching pitch (at least starting on the same note), and understand the importance of rhythm. The teacher must also fully understand the material in Course level I since those skills are not mentioned in this course.

This course is designed to be taught in the Church School time, about 15 minutes a week and not as a course for a children's choir. If you are successful in this course you may be able to build a children's choir. Our suggestion is that ALL children are introduced to Orthodox-specific music education.

This course should take 3-4 years to accomplish. During these years the students will learn more musical pieces and build skill upon skill. The music was chosen to keep it simple and to give our children the most familiar music melodies of our Orthodox Faith. Once they have learned the basic melodies, they will have a wonderful foundation in their Orthodox musical education.

### Objectives:

- 1. To sing on pitch and not simply starting on pitch as in Course I
- 2. To sing as a group and blend
- 3. To sing more complicated rhythms and more complicated musical pieces
- 4. Introduction to reading music
- 5. Introduction to the 8 tones

These are the objectives that should be learned in the 7-12 year old group. (NOTE: You might not teach all of these in 1 year but by year 4 all of these terms should have been introduced.)

### I. Singing a melody on pitch:

The difficult part of a cappella singing is to learn to singing on pitch and to blend with the rest of the group. Both of these skills are learned and need to be taught at the earliest possible age. The earlier these skills are learned and mastered, the better quality of a singer they will be as an adult. In course level I, hopefully they have begun to love to sing and have found their singing voice. It is hoped in the older age group the students will soon be able to master singing an entire song without the pitch slipping to a great extent. As in course level I, do not get stuck on teaching a skill and forget to make singing fun. You should expect the students to be happy when you arrive to teach. If they are not, please relax and have fun with them. The memory of music education should be happy ones.

#### How to teach staying on **Pitch**:

- 1) First of all, you must be able to hear if the pitch is slipping. As time goes by, mention that they stayed on pitch or not. Play the beginning note again and see where the pitch went. Awareness is the first step.
- When you and they are more comfortable with awareness, focus on where the pitch is slipping. Then you can ask them to raise their eyebrows. This often raises the pitch.
- 3) Sometimes the pitch falls due to poor breath support. Demonstrate good breath support. Sometimes this will help.
- 4) An open mouth versus closed pursed lips can help the pitch and certainly helps the overall sound.
- 5) Proper vowel production helps with pitch. This is dealt with later in this course.
- 6) Again, do not overly focus on this. Awareness is the most important step. Keep it light and easy for both you and the students.

## II. Blending:

Blending is more a listening skill. Ask them if they hear themselves or their neighbors the loudest. They should hear their neighbor at the same volume as their own voice. Some children are enthusiastic singers and really belt this out and may need a gentle reminder to blend more. Others are shy and need to be brought out more. This is a very easy skill to teach. The teacher should keep reminding the students to blend.

# III. Singing a complicated rhythm and teaching a more difficult song

A. When teaching a song with a **complicated rhythm**, usually there is only one phrase with difficulty. Use the same skill as in Course level I and sing the melody with no words on a vowel as "ah" or "oo". You can also try clapping the rhythm saying the words at the same time. In the list of suggested music, there are very few hard rhythmic patterns. This was one of the considerations in choosing the music for this course. Remember, keep it simple. This helps the teacher and the student. Our goal is to teach the love of singing.

B. Introduce easy songs first and teach them phrase by phrase. (a phrase is a complete thought, like a sentence) Example: Mary had a little lamb (phrase 1), little lamb, (phrase 2) etc. Have the music copied so each child will have access to the music and the words. Remember, that is why we are asking this group to be readers.

#### How to teach these skills:

- 1) Sing the whole song all the way through once so they have an idea what it is about. If you can't sing it, play a recording of it.
- 2) Talk about the words, or the song, or the first couple of phrases if it is a long piece. Ask questions about the song. Identify what type of song it is and where it is used in a particular service. (Now you have introduced vocabulary at the same time). Melodies are much prettier when the singers are aware of the phrasing.
- 3) Ask the students where the first phrase ends. They will not get this at first but as the years go on they will.
- 4) Repeat only the words of the first phrase. Pronounce repeatedly with them any difficult words.
- 5) As you direct, use a sweeping motion to connect the phrase.
- 6) Repeat it again with the notes. Use your hand to move up or down with the melodic line.
- 7) Repeat 3 more times with notes, until they can successfully sing the phrase.
- 8) If there is a problem with the rhythm, say the words in the correct rhythm. Say the words with no musical notes.

- 9) Move to phrase 2 and repeat above; then combine phrases 1 and 2 together.
- 10) You might only get through those 2 phrases in 1 week. Do not spend the entire class working on a new song. Sing something they know to start the class. This is also a good place to use a non-liturgical piece. Remember, this is supposed to be FUN.

# Other Suggested Skills: Not necessary, both worth a little consideration.

#### Singing Slow or fast, Loudly and softly

Once a song is beginning to sound like a real melody, this is a great time to add slow-fast, loud-soft. These are easy skills to teach. Play the game of directing fast or very slow. This is a game the children love and will hate it when you catch them not watching. The teacher must maintain good eye contact with the children here. In order to do this, you must have the music memorized. Adult choir directors will love you for teaching this skill. Nothing is more frustrating to a director than trying to get the choir to slow down or speed up and when NO ONE in the choir is watching. Loud and soft can be taught in the same manner. Another reason, our music is simple at this point.

### Other Singing Techniques

It is very easy to make the children sound like one voice with the correct vowel sounds.

long a = eh, as in set. (The word "wake" is not sung "w eh-eek," but "wehk"

i = ah ee (but easy on the ee)

r = more of a d. Glody not glorrrry. Lord = Lawd as in dog.

Melodic phrases are sung on vowel sounds and only very briefly interrupted by consonants. This is such an easy skill to learn, but it takes practice on your part. Tape yourself and see what you are doing. The children will imitate you. Practice listening to people sing and see if you hear this. Listen to good singers and see what you hear.

#### Singing with proper posture and breathing:

Breathing is so natural but singing and breathing properly is not always easy. Very young children often sing with proper breathing, but seem to lose this as they get older. Getting in the proper position is easy. Good skill is needed to start class. Stand up, put hands together, and reach for the sky. Put arms down, but only move arms. The body is now in a good position to sing. The shoulders should remain still as air is inhaled and the diaphragm expands. Place your hands just above your waist and inhale.

Have you ever wondered why babies can cry for hours and not get hoarse? There is an excellent reason for this. They breathe properly. They have excellent breath support. There isn't too much to teach children of this age, just remind and introduce. Ask, are you breathing before this long phrase?

#### IV. Introduction to Reading music:

Another goal is to introduce as much musical note reading as possible in the time available. Have a visual display of musical staff with movable notes. Teach note values: quarter notes, half notes, etc. What is a sharp and flat. What is a scale. Do not despair if the teacher is not an expert musician. Teach them the skills you have and if possible get help with these terms from someone in the parish who does read music. These skill goals are not mandatory but if you have the knowledge, teach them as you go along. It is just like teaching the meaning and use of a song in the Liturgy. Spend 1 minute of the class time on reading music.

This is the order you might consider in teaching them how to read music:

- 1) Sing a scale, simply step by step, up and down a major scale.
- 2) See on the staff lines when a note is going up or down.
- 3) Note the value, such as quarter note or half note. Ask how many beats.
- 4) Porf (soft or loud)
- 5) Slow or fast, teach them what rit. means (ritardando, slow down a bit).

## Changing Keys:

This skill is taught by giving a pitch, singing a song, ending that song, and then giving a new pitch and starting a new song.

Tell them that we have changed from one key to another. Do this and they will begin to get the idea.

The above skills are not as vital as learning to sing on pitch or blending.

#### IV. Introduction of the 8 tones:

Our other objective is to introduce our children to the 8 tones of Byzantine Music. In the music list there are examples of something from every tone. This is so easily done when teaching a new piece. Identify the tone and ALWAYS mention it everytime it is sung. Once the students have learned a few pieces in different tones, maybe in one class sing two different ones and talk about the differences in the sound. Then, sing something, if you can, in a tone and see if they can identify it. Children can learn this skill. Don't be afraid to try. If you are not comfortable with teaching the 8 tones, at the very least they should be taught the Resurrectional Troparia in all 8 tones and several of the other important Troparia, such as the Troparion of the Cross.

# Where and When

Time and Place...The church school director, your priest, and all the Church school teachers should help you brainstorm about these questions.

## A. Classroom setup

- 1. Big Room: The area needs to be large enough for everyone in the class to spread out in a couple of rows.
- Chairs/no chairs: I personally like the children to stand. It
  helps them be more in control. Sometimes when the older
  children are working on a new song we will sit for a short period.
- 3. Music Stand: The teacher really, really needs this. They aren't very expensive.

- 4. Visuals: You can get these at music stores or school supply stores or try the Internet.
- 5. Risers: Someone built ours for us and they are one of the best things a teacher could ask for. Ours are simply plywood boxes that sit on top of each other with latches to hold them in place. I can get about 30 children on them and the floor at one time. I have had as many as 45.
- 6. Keyboard or Pitch pipe: This is a must. I think a pitch pipe is the best for quickly finding a pitch. But you must practice to learn how to use it.
- 7. Erasable Board: Another must for teaching note values and writing out words. I really think I like the board better than paper handouts.
- 8. Books: As your children learn music, put copies in some binders. It gives the children a sense of what they have learned. This is their repertoire.

### B. Class time... When will your class be held?

- 1. Opening Exercises: Before the children go to their classes, about 15 minutes for the older children and 5 minutes for the younger group.
- 2. Traveling teacher: You could visit each class in their classrooms and teach age appropriate songs in each class. I do this with my 3-6 year olds.
- 3. Closing exercises: It would work the same way as opening exercises, but only after class.
- 4. Length of class: I think for the 7-12 group, 15 minutes is perfect. Smaller children, about 5 minutes.
- 5. Once a month: Some churches have church school once a month on Saturday. You could have a really long class once a month. Maybe 45 minutes or so.

# C. Performance...You need some goal of performance to work towards

- 1. Necessary: I definitely notice an increased enthusiasm for class when we are working on music for a purpose.
- 2. Youth Sunday: Maybe in October during Youth Month, the children could sing a special song or maybe even do part of the Liturgy such as the Communion Hymn.

- 3. Special Dinners: Anytime the church is gathered to eat together, this is a perfect time for the children to "show their stuff." The positive praise by the adults will last in enthusiasm for weeks.
- 4. Feast days: St. Nicholas (Dec. 6<sup>th</sup>), Feast of Ss. Peter and Paul (June 29<sup>th</sup>), Palm Sunday Procession.
- 5. Surprise the parents: I have had the children quietly gather at the end of the service and sing the Troparion of the week while the adults venerate the cross. The first time I did this, many adults were in tears. They had no idea they could sing so well.
- 6. Plays or pageants: St. Nicholas play or Christmas pageant.

## Department of Sacred Music Antiochian Archdiocese

# Suggested Music for More Advanced Children Ages 7 - 12

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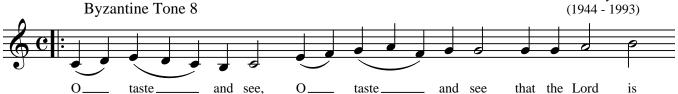
#### Non-liturgical Use:

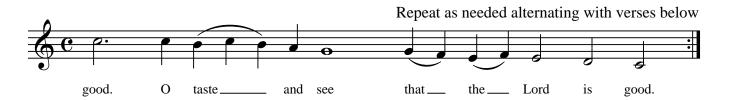
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# **Communion Hymn**

# **Presanctified Liturgy**

Adapted from the music of Priest Antony Bassoline (1944 - 1993)







#### Verses from Psalm 33:1-10

- 1. I will bless the Lord at all times, His praise shall continually be in my mouth.
- 2. In the Lord shall my soul be praised; let the meek hear and be glad.
- 3. O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt His name together.
- 4. I sought the Lord, and He heard me, and delivered me from all my tribulations.
- 5. Come unto Him, and be enlightened, and your faces shall not be ashamed.
- 6. This poor man cried, and the Lord heard him, and saved him out of all his tribulations.
- 7. The angel of the Lord will encamp round about them that fear Him, and will deliver them.
- 8. O taste and see that the Lord is good; blessed is the man that hopeth in Him.
- 9. O fear the Lord, all ye His saints; for there is no want to them that fear Him.
- 10. Rich men have turned poor and gone hungry; but they that seek the Lord shall not be deprived of any good thing.

# Now the Powers of Heaven Presanctified Liturgy

Byzantine Tone 8













(At this point, the children stop, kneel (if possible), and are as quiet as can be during the procession.)

#### Now the Powers of Heaven - Page 2

(The Great Entrance is short and usually made in silence. After the priest returns to the altar, the children continue the hymn with the following, and conclude with the Alleluia.)







## **Kontakion**

### **Usual Sunday**



#### December 25th

## THE NATIVITY OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST



#### Pentecostarion

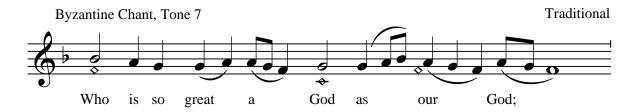
#### **PENTECOST**

# **Vesperal Stichera**



# Who Is So Great A God

(To be sung at the Vesper Service on the evening of the Sunday of Orthodoxy, Pascha [Agape Vespers], and Pentecost.)





VERSE 1: Thou hast made thy power known among the peoples;

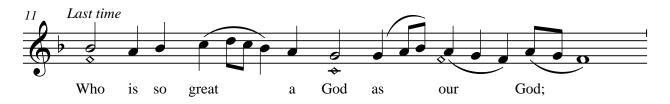
with thine arm hast thou redeemed thy people.

VERSE 2: And I said: Now have I made a beginning;

this change hath been wrought by the right hand of the Most High.

VERSE 3: I remembered the works of the Lord;

for I will remember thy wonders from the beginning.





#### December 20th

## ST. IGNATIUS OF ANTIOCH

## **Troparion (A)**



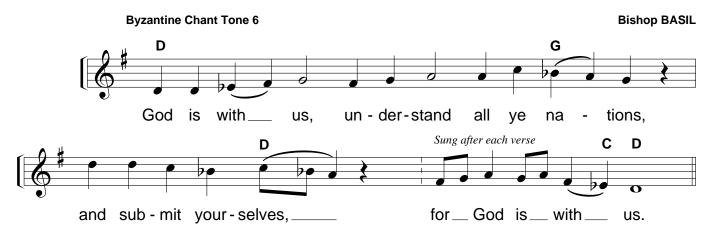
# Apolytikion of St. Raphael

Commemorated the First Saturday of November

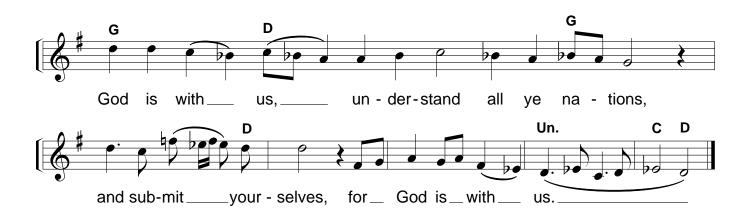


#### **GREAT COMPLINE**

#### God Is With Us

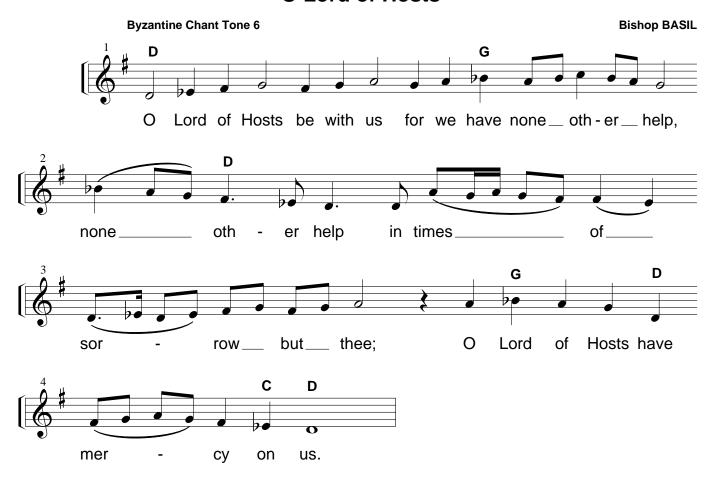


- 1. Hear ye, even unto the uttermost ends of the earth: for God is with us. (as above)
- 2. Submit yoursleves, ye might ones:
- 3. If again ye shall rise up in your might, again shall ye be overthrown:
- 4. If any take counsel together, them shall the Lord destroy:
- 5. And the word which ye shall speak shall not abide in you:
- 6. For we fear not your terror, neither are we troubled:
- 7: But the Lord our God, he it is to whom we will ascribe holiness, and him will we fear:
- 8. And if I put my trust in him, he shall be my sanctification:
- 9. I will set my hope on him, and through him shall I be saved:
- 10. Lo, I and the children whom God hath given me:
- 11. The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light:
- 12. And they that dwelt in the land of the shadow of death, on them hath the light shined:
- 13. For unto us a son is born, unto us a child is given:
- 14. And the government shall be upon his shoulder:
- 15. And of his peace there shall be no end:
- 16. And his name shall be called the Angel of Great Council:
- 17. Wonderful, Counsellor:
- 18. The Mighty God, the Highest Power, the Prince of Peace:
- 19. The Father of the world to come:
- 20. Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit:
- 21. Both now and ever, and unto ages of ages. Amen:



#### **GREAT COMPLINE**

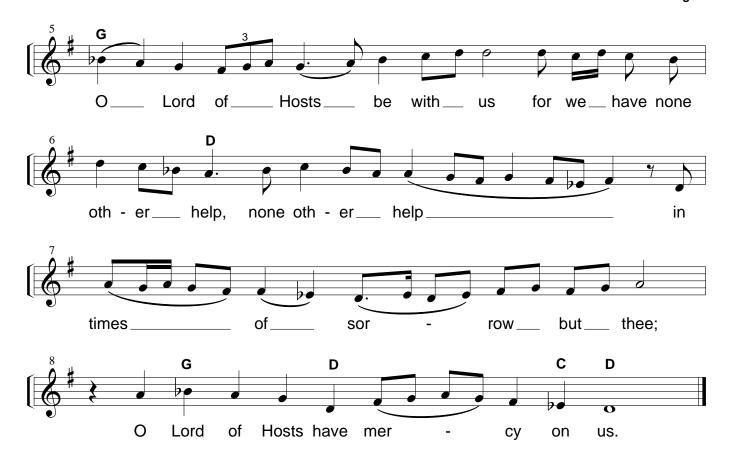
#### **O Lord of Hosts**



#### (Then sing "O Lord of Hosts" after each of the following verses.)

- L 1. Praise ye God in His saints, praise Him in the firmament of His power.
- R 2. Praise Him for His mighty acts, praise Him according to the multitude of His greatness.
- L 3. Praise Him with the sound of the trumpet, praise Him with the psaltery and harp.
- R 4. Praise Him with timbrel and dance, praise Him with strings and flute.
- L 5. Praise Him with tuneful cymbals, praise Him with cymbals of jubilation. Let every breath praise the Lord.
- R/L 6. Praise ye God in His saints, / praise Him in the firmament of His power.

(Now conclude with the final chanting of "O Lord of Hosts" on the next page.)

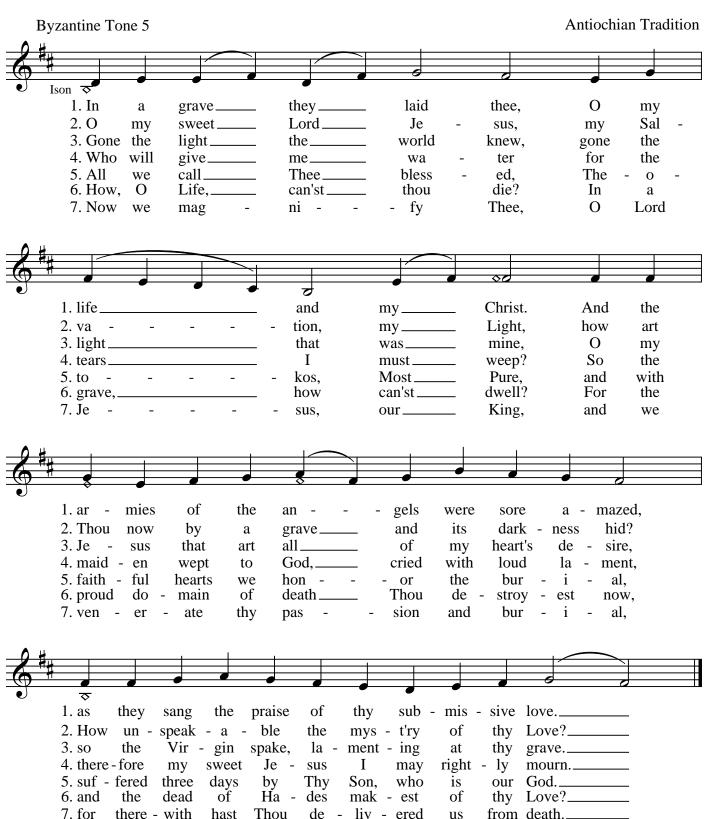


The service then continues immediately with "Glory to the Father ... Were not thy saints our intercessors, O Lord, ...")

# **Lamentations**

#### Part 1

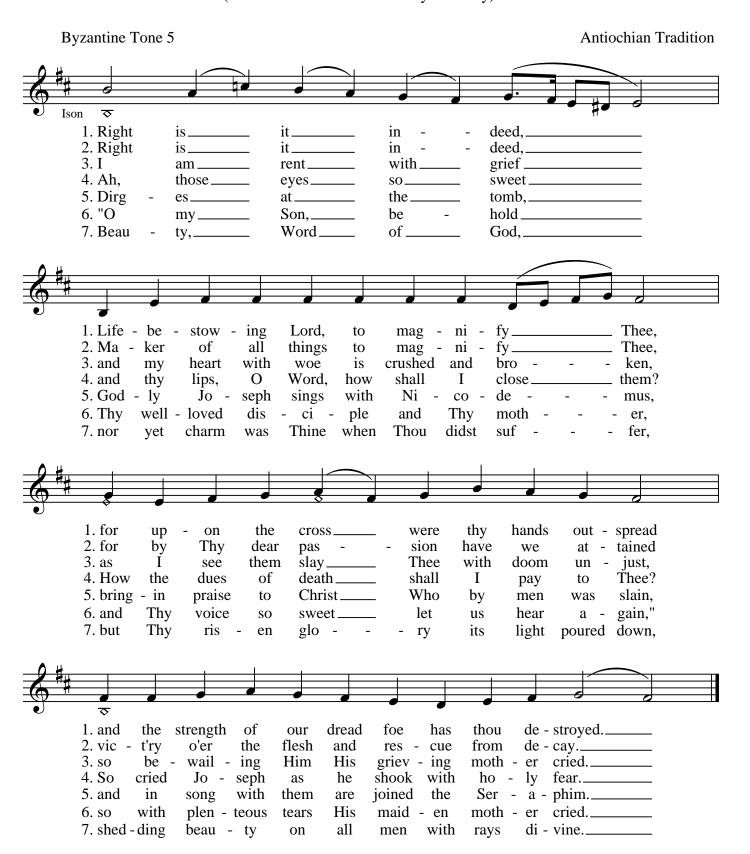
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# Lamentations

#### Part 2

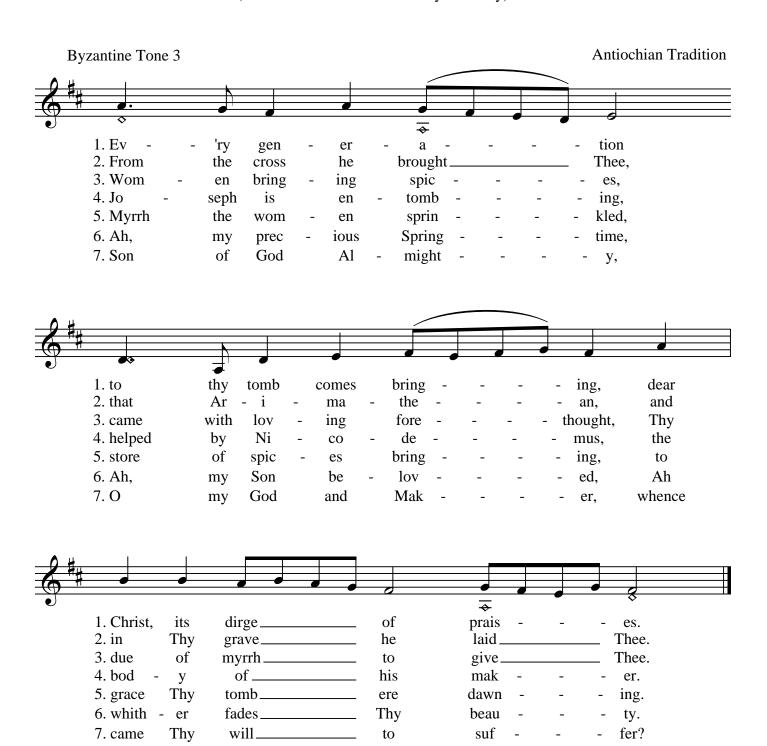
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# **Lamentations**

Part 3

(Taken from the Matins of Holy Saturday)



#### THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE MOST HOLY THEOTOKOS

## **Kontakion**

(This hymn is also sung during the Akathist Hymn - Service)



#### **Lenten Triodion**

#### THE AKATHIST HYMN





# 42 Evlogetaria Basil Kazan





# Evlogetaria Basil Kazan



# Gladsome Light



[NOTE: The following hymns are the Heirmoi only of the odes of the Canon]







# 75 The Canon (Odes)



PRIEST: The Theotokos and Mother of the Light let us honor and magnify in song.





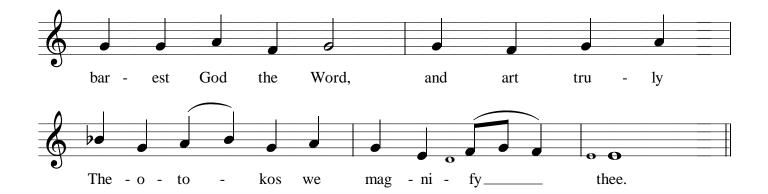


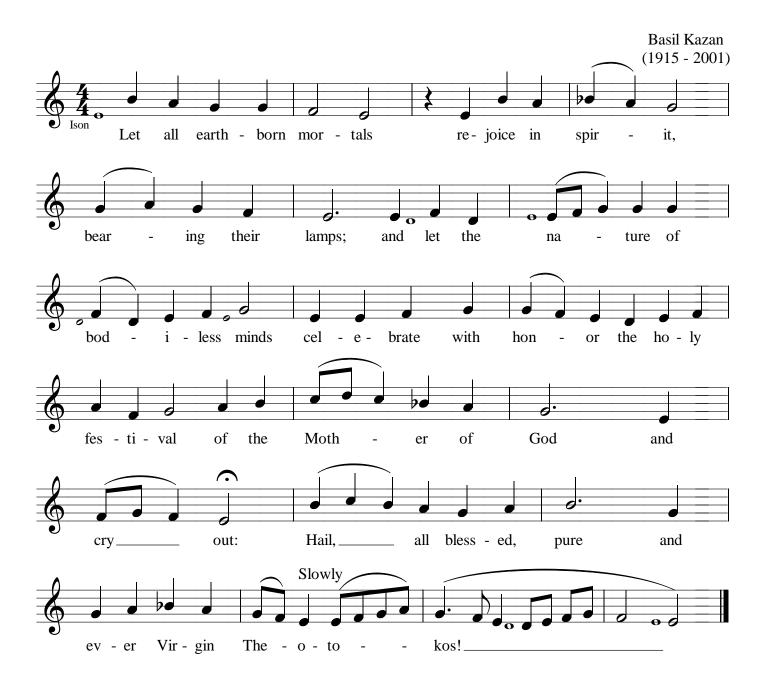
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# 79h





## Psalm 135

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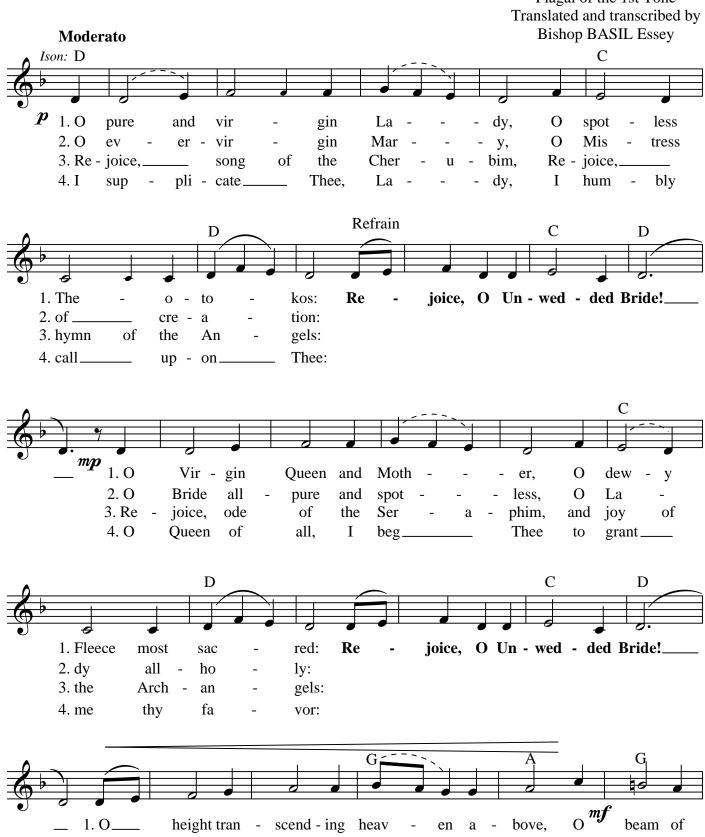




#### O Pure Virgin

(Non-liturgical hymn by St. Nectarios of Aegina)

Plagal of the 1st Tone



2. O\_\_\_\_

4. O\_\_\_\_

3. Re

ho - ly

spot - less

joice, O

Mar - y,

peace, re - joice,\_

and most-hon

Bride\_

Queen,

joy,

Maid,

and

0

ored

O

and

O

cause of

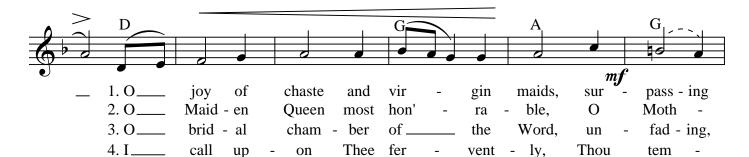
La

ha - ven

#### Plagal of the 1st Tone Bishop Basil



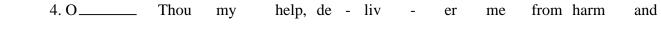
- 1. light most ra diant: Re joice, O Un wed ded Bride!\_\_\_\_
- 2. our re joic ing:
- 3. of sal va - tion:
- 4. dy all ho - ly:





- 1. all the An gels: Re joice, O Un wed ded Bride!\_\_\_\_
- 2. er most ho ly:
- 3. fra grant blos som:
- 4. ple most ho ly:







- 1. and most ra diant: Re joice, O Un wed ded Bride!\_\_\_\_
- 2. than the Ser a phim:
- 3. ev er last ing:
- 4. all ad ver si ty:

Plagal of the 1st Tone Bishop Basil



Re - joice, O Un - wed - ded Bride!\_

- 1. est of ho lies: 2. Thrones and Pow - ers:
- 3. Im mor tal i ty:
- 4. im mor tal i ty:

## Song for St. Basil's Day

It is a custom in some places, for children to sing this song while they go house to house. At each house, the hostess (lady) or host (laddie) greets them.



#### FOR PARA-LITURGICAL USE ONLY

## Long Ago and Far Away

### The Legend of St. George

Based on a Russian Icon from the District of Vologda

By Michael G. Farrow, Ph.D. Set to a Romanian Melody

his

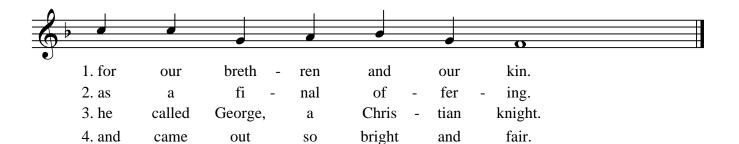
win,



- 1. Long a go and far a way did Saint George the drag on slay.
- 2. Each day did the drag on claim one more child to feed his fame.
- 3. But the king of La o say would not give the beast his way,
- 4. Then the prin-cess to ap pear brave and stead fast, with out fear,



- 1. Thus he tri umphed o ver sin, through his vic t'ry and
- 2. Then he asked the town to bring the young daugh-ter of the king
- 3. nor give up with out a fight. To un do his daugh-ter's plight
- 4. placed her gold crown on her hair, dressed her self in fin est wear,

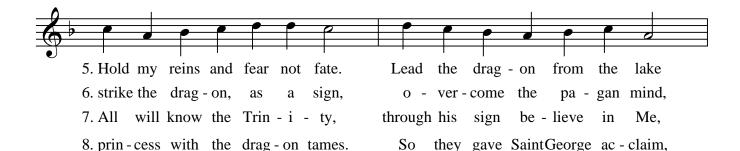


By Michael G. Farrow, Ph.D.



- 5. Spoke Saint George and told the maid:
- 6. Help and aid Saint George did ask
- 7. God said, "Send a sign that's right:
- 8. Came the town folk, young and old,
- 9. Thus did Saint George with a pray'r

"Take your belt and be an aide. from God to per-form his task: at My feet the mon-ster smite! to their win-dows to be - hold lure the drag - on from its lair,



e - vil jinn

through his

vic - t'ry

and

his

win,

O 5. to the cit near the gate." y, 6. show the peo ple God's de sign. 7. from ty." ni now to e ter 8. giv him he ro's fame. ing a 9. for kin. breth our ren and our

9. o - ver-come the

## A Good Word

Selections from Psalm 44 for feasts of the All-holy Theotokos



