



ATTENDANCE

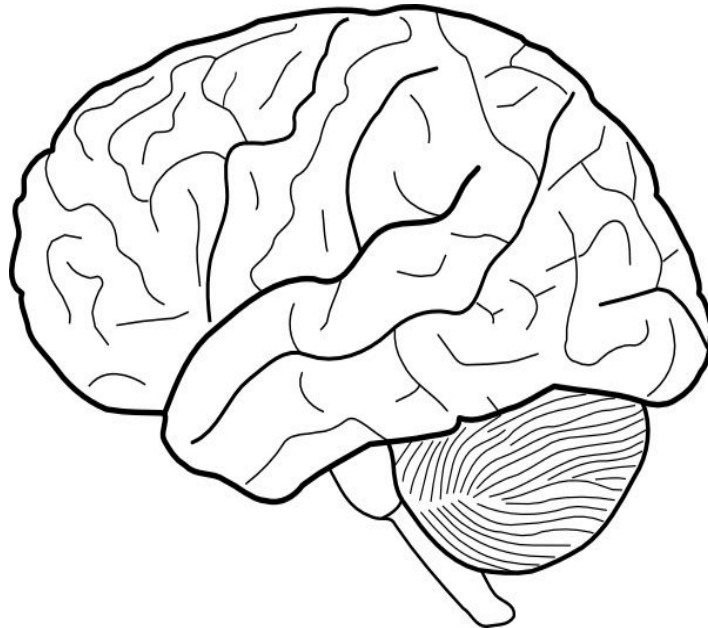


CLASS A RECAP

- We talked about what constitutes music, and what the definition of music is.
- We talked about what music theory is and how it applies.
- We broke down what we think are the basic building blocks of music.
- We provided tools.

CLASS B RECAP

- How do we look at music through a horizontal lens? What makes this lens/perspective “horizontal?”



CLASS B RECAP

- We look at Rhythm and Melody.
- It is horizontal because Rhythm and Melody move through linear time.
- As you saw from assembling the Jenga pitch blocks, everything moves from left to right on paper, and in a single-file line.

CLASS B RECAP

- We defined what a note is.
 - Pitch and No Pitch
- We defined rhythm and broke it down as follows:
 - How Fast = Tempo
 - Beats Per Minute
 - How Long = Duration
 - Beat Divisions
 - How Many = Time Signatures
 - 4/4, 6/8, 3/4, etc.

CLASS B RECAP CLAPPING EXERCISE

Let's review our clapping exercise.

Can you clap these rhythms while accenting the down beat?

-4/4

-6/8

-3/4

CLASS B RECAP

- We defined pitch.
 - High vs. low pitch.
- We talked about what makes a melody good or satisfying.
 - Contour
 - Story Telling
 - Resolution
 - Varying pitch
 - Avoids repeating notes
 - Has rhythm

CLASS B RECAP

- We talked about how music is a language and that we use the alphabet to communicate it.
- Sharps and flats
- Scales
- Key Signatures
- Whole Steps and Half Steps

RECAP: WHOLE STEPS AND HALF STEPS (INTERVALS)

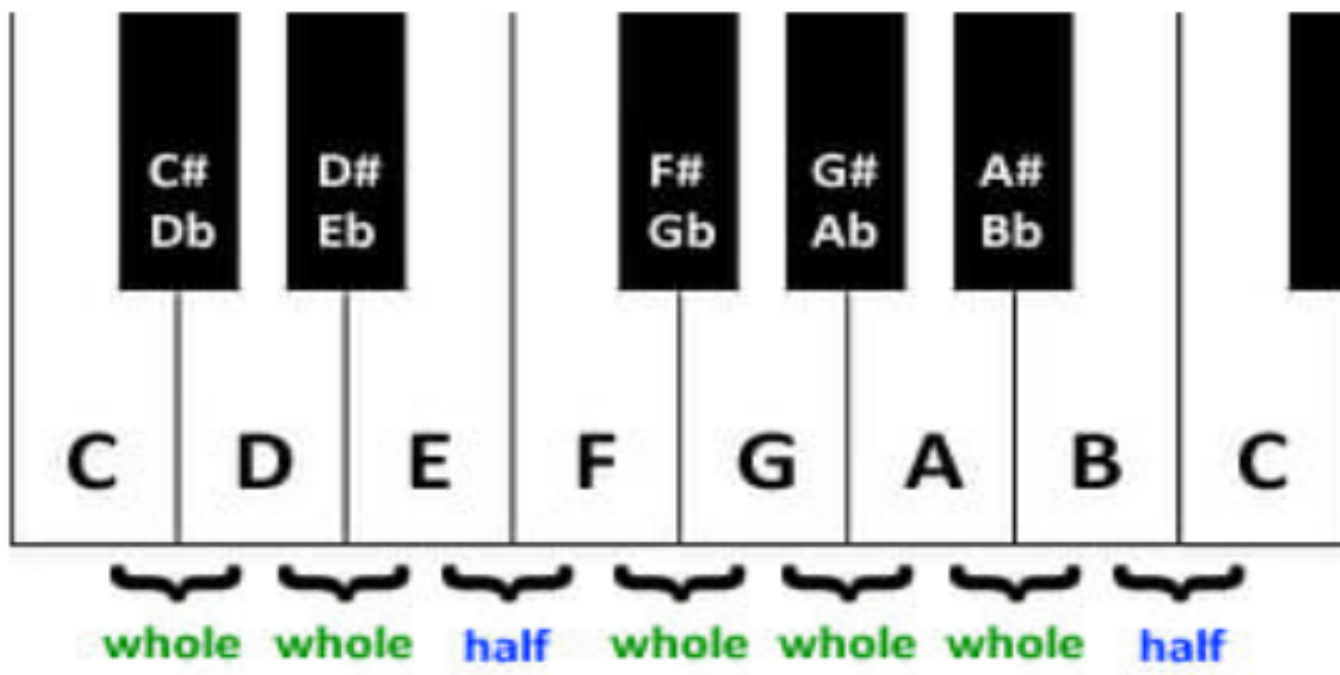
- There is a grey area between our horizontal and vertical lens.



- The interval is the distance between 2 notes vertically
- But in order to understand sharps and flats within melody and scales, we have to understand intervals.

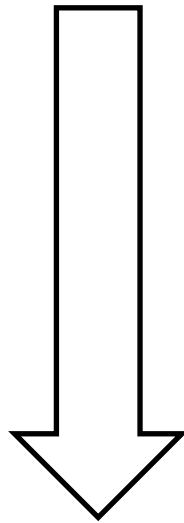
INTERVAL REVIEW

- The smallest interval is a half step.
- A whole step is equal to 2 half steps.



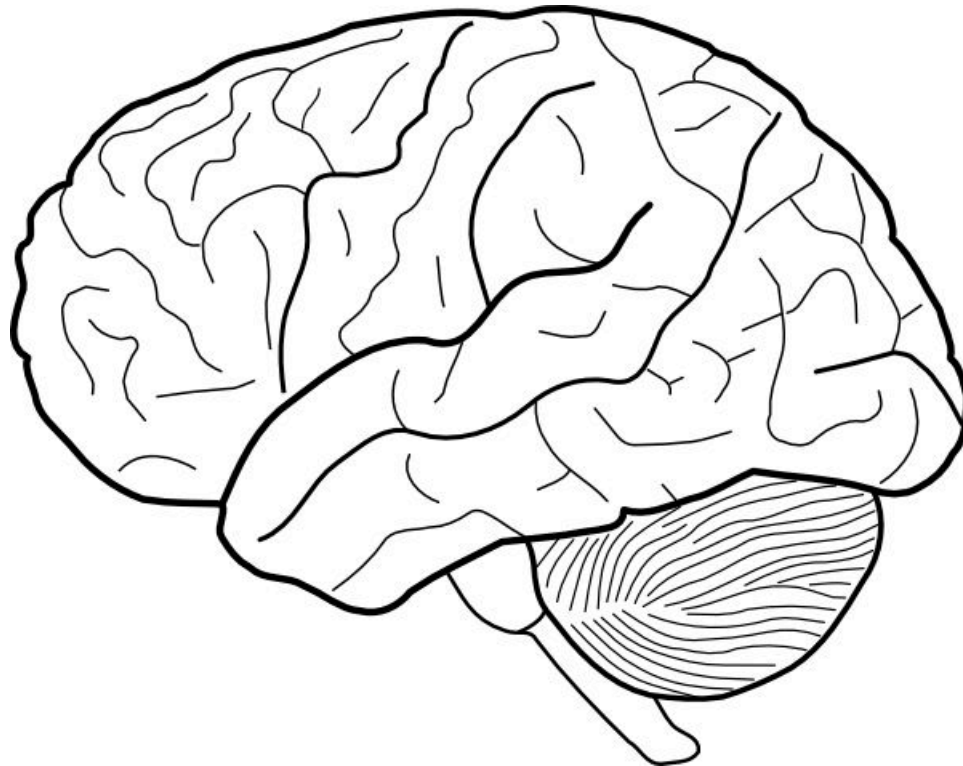
QUESTION OF THE DAY

- How do we examine music from a vertical lens?
 - When we look at music vertically, we are seeing music as it happens from top to bottom.



DISCUSSION: WHAT IS HARMONY?

- What do you think?



LISTENING EXAMPLES

- Chorale

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q5xUvb5dtkE>

- All Blues

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gq6kY3PfFL0>

- Little Wing

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YQUcjHMIlgKE>

- Rocket Man

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r_QZe8Z66x8

YOU PROBABLY MENTIONED...

- Chords
- Chord Progressions
- Cadences
- Intervals
- Tension and Release

THE THIRD BASIC BUILDING BLOCK: HARMONY

- Harmony definition: the sound of two or more notes played simultaneously, in a complementary fashion.
- The concept of combining different sounds together in order to create new, distinct musical ideas.

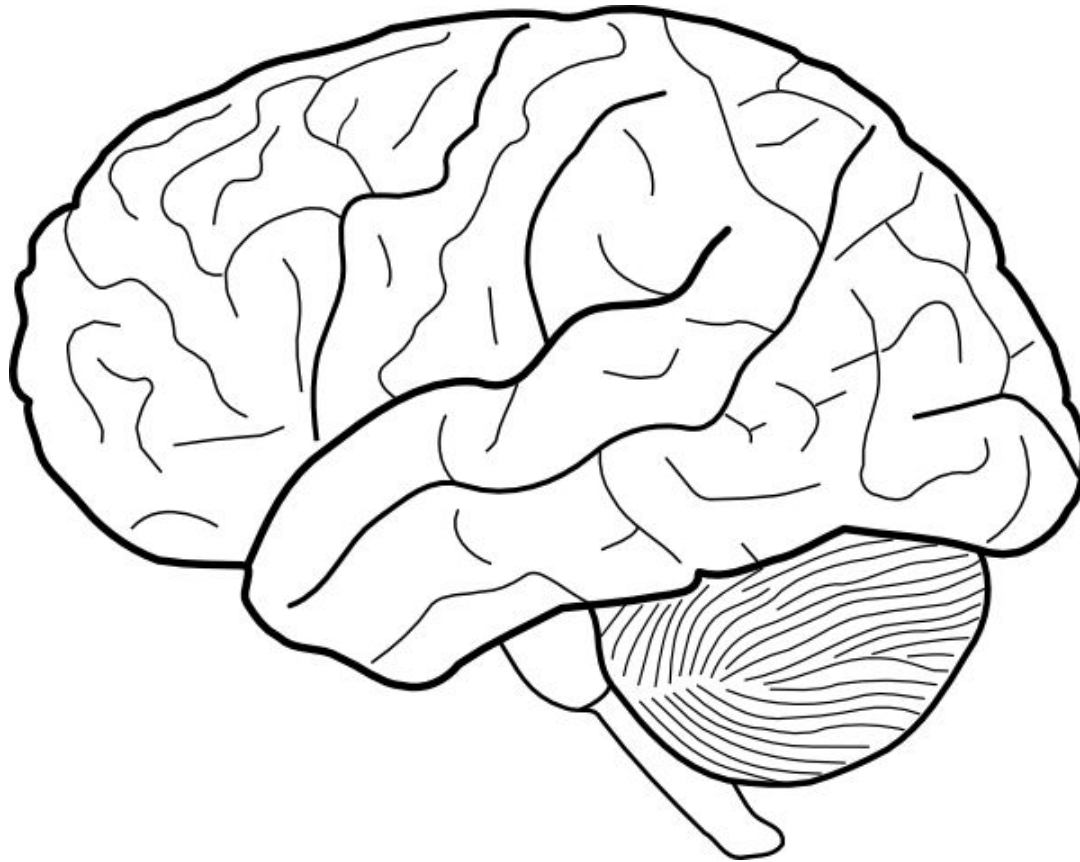
WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF HARMONY?

- Harmony (vertical) adds context to the melody (horizontal) of a song.
- Harmony dictates emotion, and sets the overall tone for the song.
- Changing the harmony under a melody drastically changes the overall feel/mood of a song.

HARMONY EXAMPLES

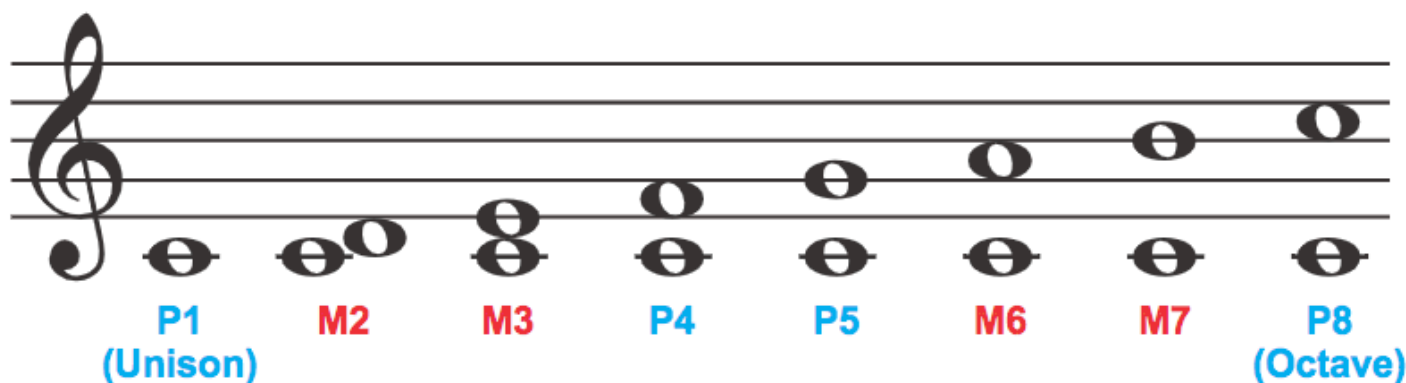
- Notice how the mood changes when we play Twinkle Twinkle little star in C Major versus A minor.
- One sounds happy while the other one sounds sad!
- How about the Star Spangled Banner? We are used to hearing it in a Major key, which sounds happy; but what about a minor key?

DISCUSSION : WHAT IS 1-3-5?



WHY STUDY INTERVALS?

- To understand harmony and analyze music from a vertical lens, we must understand intervals.
- An interval is the distance between two pitches.

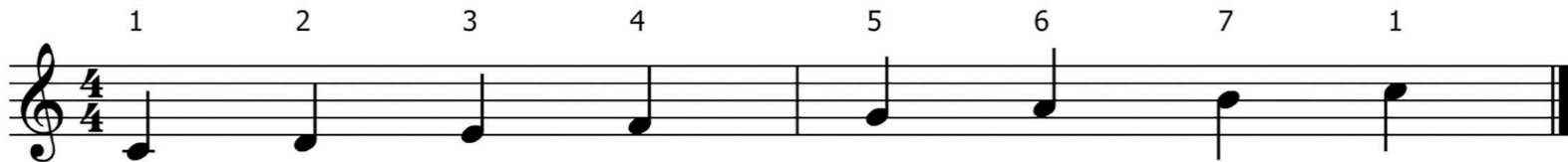


CLASS EXERCISE: INTERVAL EXAMPLES SUNG

Ask us to sing an interval! It can be
any interval between 1 and 8.

WHAT IS A SCALE DEGREE? WHAT IS THE ROOT/TONIC?

- A scale degree is the position of a particular note on a scale relative to the first note of the scale (the root/tonic).
- Scale degrees allow us to identify intervals, which as you may recall is the distance between two pitches.



CLASS EXERCISE: NUMBER THAT SCALE DEGREE!

Key of C: A = ?

Key of D: A = ?

Key of G: C = ?

Key of F: C = ?

Key of E \flat : E \flat = ?

Key of B \flat : D = ?

CLASS EXERCISE: NUMBER THAT SCALE DEGREE!

Key of C: A = 6

Key of D: A = ?

Key of G: C = ?

Key of F: C = ?

Key of E \flat : E \flat = ?

Key of B \flat : D = ?

CLASS EXERCISE: NUMBER THAT SCALE DEGREE!

Key of C: A = 6

Key of D: A = 4

Key of G: C = ?

Key of F: C = ?

Key of E \flat : E \flat = ?

Key of B \flat : D = ?

CLASS EXERCISE: NUMBER THAT SCALE DEGREE!

Key of C: A = 6

Key of D: A = 4

Key of G: C = 4

Key of F: C = ?

Key of E \flat : E \flat = ?

Key of B \flat : D = ?

CLASS EXERCISE: NUMBER THAT SCALE DEGREE!

Key of C: A = 6

Key of D: A = 4

Key of G: C = 4

Key of F: C = 5

Key of E \flat : E \flat = ?

Key of B \flat : D = ?

CLASS EXERCISE: NUMBER THAT SCALE DEGREE!

Key of C: A = 6

Key of D: A = 4

Key of G: C = 4

Key of F: C = 5

Key of E \flat : E \flat = 1

Key of B \flat : D = ?

CLASS EXERCISE: NUMBER THAT SCALE DEGREE!

Key of C: A = 6

Key of D: A = 4

Key of G: C = 4

Key of F: C = 5

Key of E \flat : E \flat = 1

Key of B \flat : D = 3

MUSIC ANALYSIS AND PITCH BLOCK

- The pitch blocks now have scale degrees to help us analyze intervals!
- Identifying patterns within music is a large part of theory and analysis.

ALL INTERVALS (EXAMPLES PLAYED ON PIANO)

- Minor 2nd
- Major 2nd
- Minor 3rd
- Major 3rd
- Diminished 4th
- Perfect 4th
- Augmented 4th or Diminished 5th
- Perfect 5th
- Augmented 5th or Minor 6th
- Major 6th
- Minor 7th
- Major 7th
- Perfect Unison

INTERVALS = EMOTION

- As you heard from the examples, intervals dictate/invoke emotions.
 - Minor chords are sad
 - Diminish chords are tragic
 - Major chords are happy
 - Perfect intervals are heroic

WHAT IS A CHORD?

- A chord is any harmonic set of pitches consisting of multiple notes that are sounded simultaneously.
- Notice that in a chord, you have more than one interval happening at the same time.
- Chords are mostly made up of intervals of thirds. (stacking thirds).
- There are two basic kinds of chords:
 - Triads
 - Seventh Chords

STACKING THIRDS

- Stacking thirds with pitch blocks.
- Stacking thirds on a piano.

WHAT IS A TRIAD?

- A chord made up of three notes, that are intervallic/broken up/spaced apart by thirds. (stacking thirds).
- Examples of triads:
 - CEG
 - ACE
 - FAbCb
 - EbGBb

WHAT IS A SEVENTH CHORD?

- A chord made up of four notes, that are intervallic/broken up/spaced apart by thirds.
- Like a triad, just an extra note on top.
- The 1, the 3, the 5, and the 7th scale degrees (hence the name).
- Examples of seventh chords.
 - CEGB
 - FACE
 - BbDbFAb
 - EbGBbD

WOW!

CONGRATULATIONS!

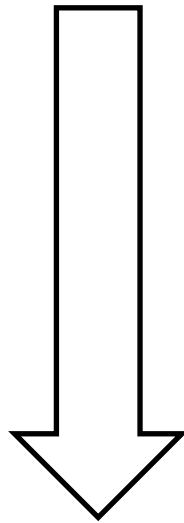
You now know all the basic building
blocks of music!



10 Minute Break!

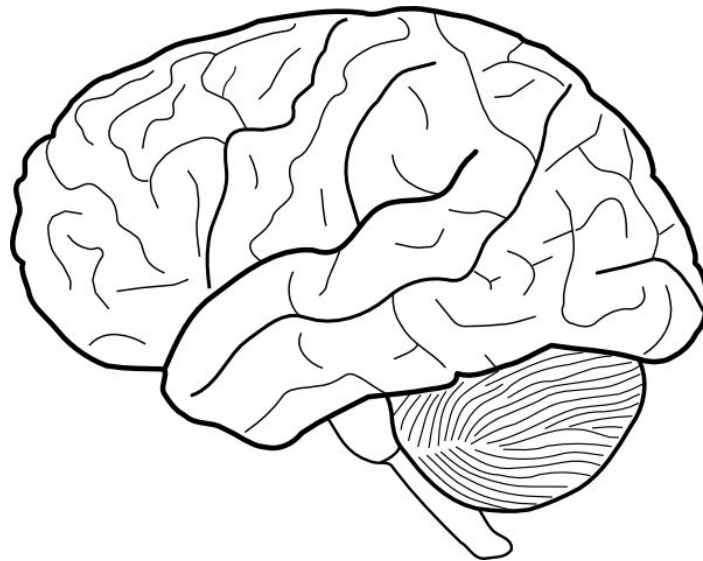
RECAP: QUESTION OF THE DAY

- How do we examine music from a vertical lens?
 - When we look at music vertically, we are seeing music as it happens from top to bottom.



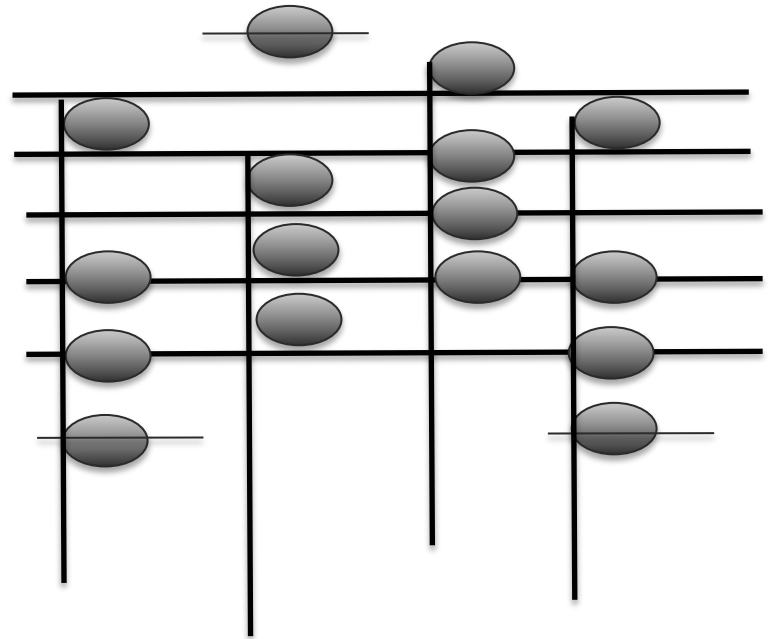
TENSION AND RELEASE

- Music is structured around tension and release.
- What gives music tension?



REMEMBER THIS?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E | A | G | E |
| G | C | D | G |
| E | A | B | E |
| C | F | G | C |



TENSION AND RELEASE: LET'S ANALYZE SOME HARMONY!

Workshop Part I



THE LEADING TONE

- The seventh scale degree.
- Visual reference with pitch blocks.

WHAT IS A CADENCE?

- The Release/Resolution
- Build pitch-block **2-5-1** Cadence for the class.

CHORD AND ROMAN NUMERAL ANALYSIS

- We describe chords by using Roman Numerals.
- What is a Roman Numeral? I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X are all Roman Numerals.
- This is known as Roman Numeral Analysis

BUILDING VERTICALLY WITH PITCH BLOCKS

Workshop Part II



WHAT IS A CHORD PROGRESSION?

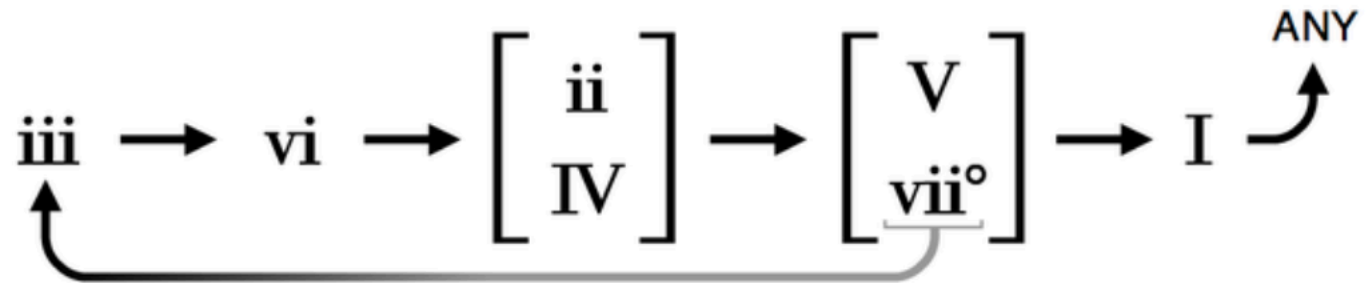
- Chord Progression: Moving horizontally from one chord to the next through linear time.
- Example: Blues
- We describe this progression by using Roman Numeral Analysis: I IV and V.
- In the key of C Major, the I is C, the IV is F, and the V is G.

WHAT ARE CHORD TENDENCIES? WHAT IS HARMONIC FUNCTION?

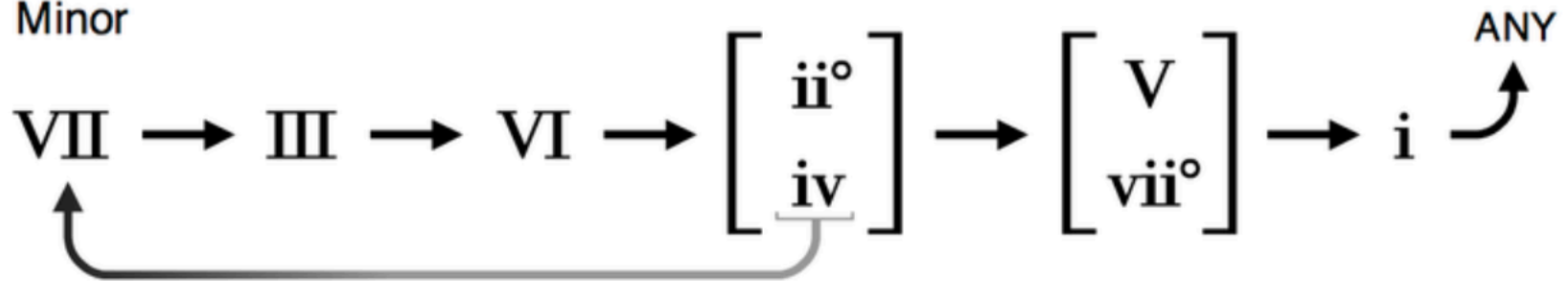
- Chords have a tendency to happen or progress at very specific moments in time, in a formulaic fashion.
- Harmonic Function describes how these chords function in a particular chord progression.
 - Tonic
 - Sub Dominant
 - Dominant

WHAT ARE CHORD TENDENCIES? WHAT IS HARMONIC FUNCTION?

Major



Minor



THIS IS OUR VERTICAL LENS!

- Discussion and allow for creation of chords.
- Use the pitch blocks and blank chord mats to create your own chords!

SPEAKING OF BUILDING BLOCKS...

**REMIND ME AGAIN WHAT THE THREE BUILDING
BLOCKS OF MUSIC ARE?**

MELODY – Horizontal
HARMONY – Vertical
RHYTHM – Time

There have been many changes to the way we view music, but these three core building blocks have remained consistent, regardless of culture or popularity. This is why we must study them carefully.

CLASS C RECAP

- We examined music from a vertical lens by discussing:
 - Harmony
 - Intervals
 - Chords
 - Tension and Release
- We built chords using pitch blocks
- And we heard them played.

CLASS D: STRUCTURE

- Next time's topic, we will be discussing structure.
- We will talk about what a motif is and how it lays the foundation of song structure.
- Examine commonly used musical structures.

PLEASE CHECK OUT THE WEBSITE!

www.abcdmusiclessons.com

SOME LOGISTICS:

- This power-point presentation is available online
- All tools are available online, under the “Student Resources” tab.
- CLASS D WILL BE HELD ON November 28, 2023 FROM 3PM TO 5PM AT SOUTH OF THE NORTH.
- SAME PLACE. SAME TIME.
- WE DON'T GIVE OUT HOMEWORK, BUT STILL, WORK HARD OUT THERE!



SOME FUN THINGS TO COME...

- After Class D, our Master Classes begin!
 - Subject matter will be chosen based on a class vote.
- We will feature a Music Theory Bingo Night!
 - Date TBA
 - Test your skills by playing bingo!
 - There will also be prizes for this event too!

OPEN MIC TONIGHT!

- @ Slice of Sierra Pizzeria
- 7:00PM – 10:00PM
- This course was planned right before each open mic so that you may apply what you just learned ASAP!
- Talk to Thomas Brandelino if you want to participate.

CLASS Q AND A

- That wraps up our third lesson!
- We hope you enjoyed it and we look forward to seeing you all again!
- Questions?
 - We will be taking questions for the next half hour.
 - Feel free to ask us anything about music!
- After Q and A, we have a couple announcements, so please stick around for 2 more minutes!

