



Level 5

Sunrise Music

Piano

Curriculum



Music tools to equip you to
Play, Create, & Embellish songs

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Reading Music Lesson 1

Remember: Songs are made with **specific “keys”** that have **scales & chords**.
Knowing those scales & chords will help to equip you to play music.
Do them **as a warm-up** to put the notes automatically in your fingers.

Key of A minor – 5 finger pattern scale & Am chord + chord inversions

The image shows three systems of musical notation for the A minor key. The first system (measures 9-12) shows a 5-finger pattern scale in both treble and bass staves. The second system (measures 13-16) is labeled 'Hand over hand' and shows the Am chord in root position and its first and second inversions. The third system (measures 17-20) continues the chord exercises, ending with the instruction 'End on "home"'. Triplet markings (3) are used for some of the notes in the exercises.

- Chords are important to the character of the music played. Songs are built on chords that move and change throughout the song. Chords are built from the scale notes.
- When you can recognize which chords are being used, it gives you many options in playing.
- 1st – what key is the song in? 2nd – what are the primary chords of that key? 3rd – have you learned the scale notes that go with the key? 4th – have you learned the chords + inversions?
- Measure 13 – uses the Am chord in root position
- Measures 14 – 16 uses the Am chord, but also uses chord inversions (re-arranged chord notes)

Primary chords: **i (tonic), iv (sub-dominant), v (V) (dominant)** are the important “primary” chords in a key & contain all scale notes. Key of Am: (i) Am, (iv) Dm, (V) E

Am chord - root position	1st inversion	2nd inversion	root position

allegro scherzando

leggiero

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Reading Music Lesson 3

Remember: Songs are made up of specific “keys” that have scales & chords.

Knowing those scales & chords will help equip you to play music.

Do them as a warm-up to put the notes automatically in your fingers.

Key of B^b Major – 5 finger pattern scale & B^b chord + chord inversions:

Hand over hand

End on "home"

- Chords are important to the character of the music played. Songs are built on chords that move and change throughout the song. Chords are built from the scale notes.
- When you can recognize which chords are being used, it gives you many options in playing.
- 1st – what key is the song in? 2nd – what are the primary chords of that key? 3rd – have you learned the scale notes that go with the key? 4th – have you learned the chords + inversions?
- Measure 5 – uses the B^b chord in root position
- Measures 6 – 8 uses the B^b chord, but now also uses chord inversions (re-arranged chord notes)

Primary chords: I (tonic), IV (sub-dominant), V (dominant) are the most important “primary” chords in a key and contain all the scale notes. Key of B^b: (I) B^b, (IV) E^b, (V) F

B ^b chord - root position	1st inversion	2nd inversion	root position

Mountain Trekking Blues

Swing! ♩ = ♪³♪

Suzanne Solum

Chord progression: B♭, E♭, B♭, B♭, E♭, E♭, B♭, B♭, F, E♭, B♭, B♭

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time with a swing feel. It consists of four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The tempo/style is 'Swing!'. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and triplet eighth notes. A large 'Preview Only' watermark is diagonally across the page.

Tremolo: rapid alteration between 2 notes or chords.
Play chord 1st, then "Rock It"!

Reading Music Lesson 5

Remember: Songs are made up of specific “keys” that have scales & chords. Knowing those scales & chords will help equip you to play music. Do them as a warm-up to put the notes automatically in your fingers.

Key of E minor – 5 finger pattern scale & Em chord + chord inversions

The image shows three systems of musical notation for the E minor key. The first system (measures 9-12) shows the 5-finger pattern scale in both treble and bass staves. The second system (measures 13-16) is labeled 'Hand over hand' and shows triads (3-note chords) in both hands, with the left hand playing the root position Em chord and the right hand playing its first inversion. The third system (measures 15-18) continues the triad exercise, ending on the 'home' note (E) in the right hand.

- Chords are important to the character of the music played. Songs are built on chords that move and change throughout the song. Chords are built from the scale notes.
- When you can recognize which chords are being used, it gives you many options in playing.
- 1st – what key is the song in? 2nd – what are the primary chords of that key? 3rd – have you learned the scale notes that go with the key? 4th – have you learned the chords + inversions?
- Measure 13 – uses the Em chord in root position
- Measures 14 – 16 uses the Em chord, but also uses chord inversions (re-arranged chord notes)

Primary chords: i (tonic), iv (sub-dominant), v (V) (dominant) are the important “primary” chords in a key & contain all scale notes. Key of Em: (i) Em, (iv) Am, (V) B

Em chord - root position	1st inversion	2nd inversion	root position

Bourrée in E minor

Johann Sebastian Bach
1685-1750 Baroque Composer

allegretto

The musical score for the Bourrée in E minor by Johann Sebastian Bach is presented in four systems. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked *allegretto*. The score begins with a treble and bass staff. The first system (measures 1-3) starts with a *mf* dynamic. The second system (measures 4-6) continues the melody. The third system (measures 7-10) includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), both marked *p*, with a *cresc.* marking at the end. The fourth system (measures 11-13) concludes with a *dim.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The score is watermarked with 'rehearsal' and '7/11'.

Reading Music Lesson 10

Remember: Songs are made up of specific “keys” that have scales & chords.

Knowing those scales & chords will help equip you to play music.

Do them as a warm-up to put the notes automatically in your fingers.

Key of G minor – 5 finger pattern scale & Gm chord + chord inversions

The musical notation shows a 5-finger pattern scale for G minor in 4/4 time. The scale is played in two parts: measures 9-12 and measures 13-16. The first part shows the scale in root position and first inversion. The second part shows the scale in second inversion and root position. The notation includes a 'Hand over hand' instruction at measure 13 and an 'End on "home"' instruction at measure 16. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb).

- Chords are important to the character of the music played. Songs are built on chords that move and change throughout the song. Chords are built from the scale notes.
- When you can recognize which chords are being used, it gives you many options in playing.
- 1st – what key is the song in? 2nd – what are the primary chords of that key? 3rd – have you learned the scale notes that go with the key? 4th – have you learned the chords + inversions?
- Measure 13 – uses the Gm chord in root position
- Measures 14 – 16 uses the Gm chord, but also uses chord inversions (re-arranged chord notes)

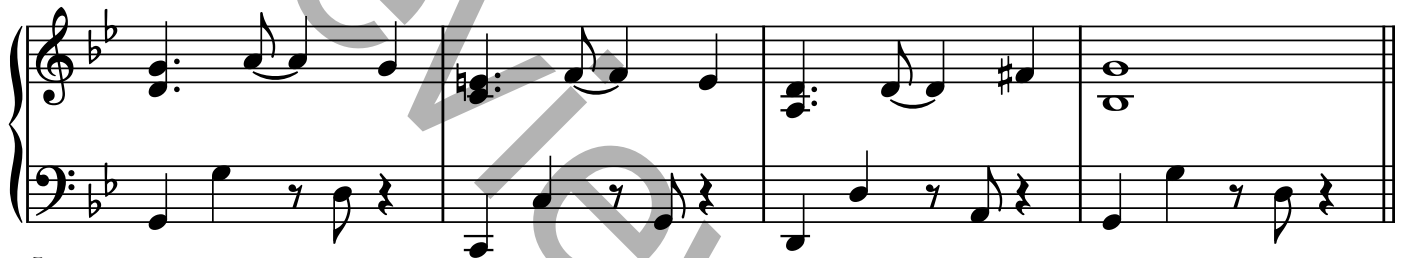
Primary chords: i (tonic), iv (sub-dominant), v (V) (dominant) are the important “primary” chords in a key & contain all scale notes. Key of Gm: (i) Gm, (iv) Cm, (V) D

Gm chord - root position	1st inversion	2nd inversion	root position

Summer Sunset Salsa

Suzanne Solum

Presto ♩ = 172



5



9



13

Pachelbel's Canon in D

Johann Pachelbel
1653-1706 Baroque Composer
Arr. Suzanne Solum

Chord progression: D A Bm F#m G D G A

The musical score is written for piano in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system shows the chord progression D, A, Bm, F#m, G, D, G, A. The subsequent systems show the development of the canon, with the right hand playing a melodic line and the left hand providing harmonic support. A large 'Preview' watermark is visible across the center of the page.



Song Building Blocks



Music Tools to create or arrange
songs you want to play.



Songwriting Journey in Music

Songwriting: Music that is created from ideas, emotions, experiences, etc.

- Chord progressions 
- Melody created using scale notes
- Lyrics are like poetry

Finding Your Musical Voice with Songwriting:

- 1st Idea or Explore Options
- 2nd Begin with either a melody, chords, or lyrics
- 3rd Framework for song - verse, chorus, bridge, ABA, etc.
- 4th Create, Explore, Listen, & keep what you like 
- 5th Record - iPhone or Finale or Write it down

Song Exploration to try in **key of C Major**:

LH: open chords C, Am, F, G, C - *keep chords moving

RH: **C Pentatonic Scale:** 5 note scale C D E G A

Other Chord Choices for Key of C Major :

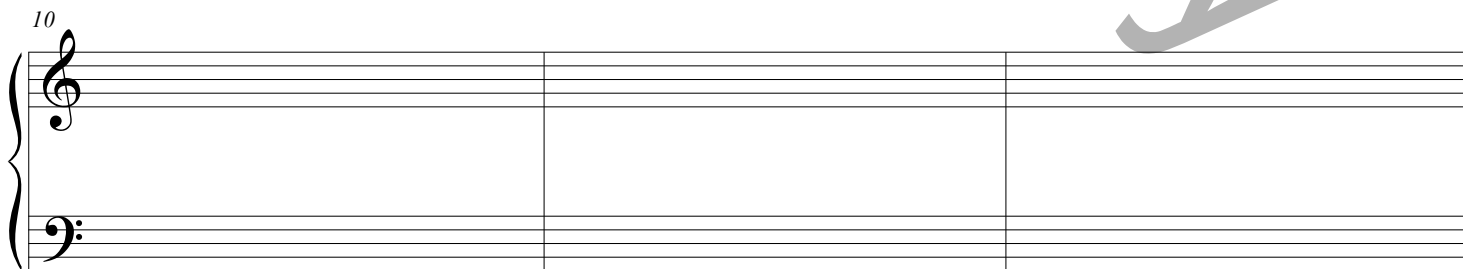
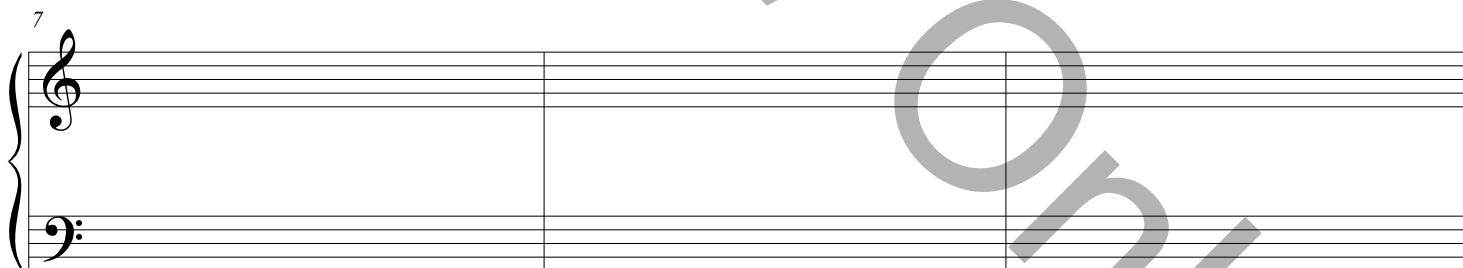
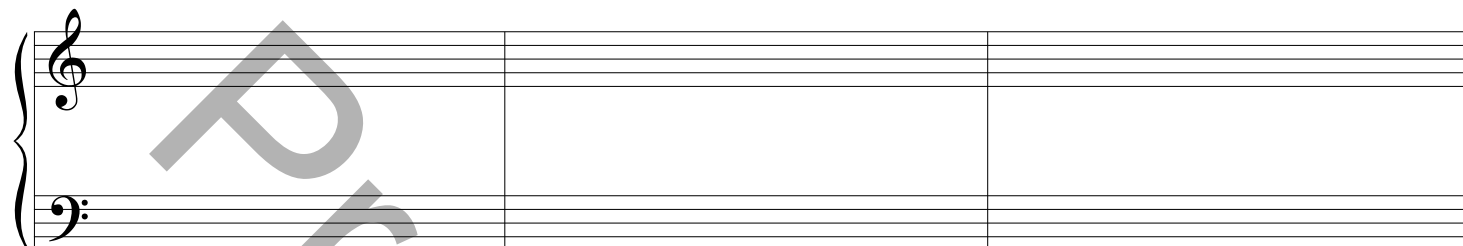
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°	I	Chord
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	ScaleDegree (8-octave)
<i>C</i>	<i>Dm</i>	<i>Em</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>Am</i>	<i>B^{dim}</i>	<i>C</i>	

Vary tensions with chord qualities: 7th, sus, dim, etc.

Title _____

Tempo _____ Composer _____

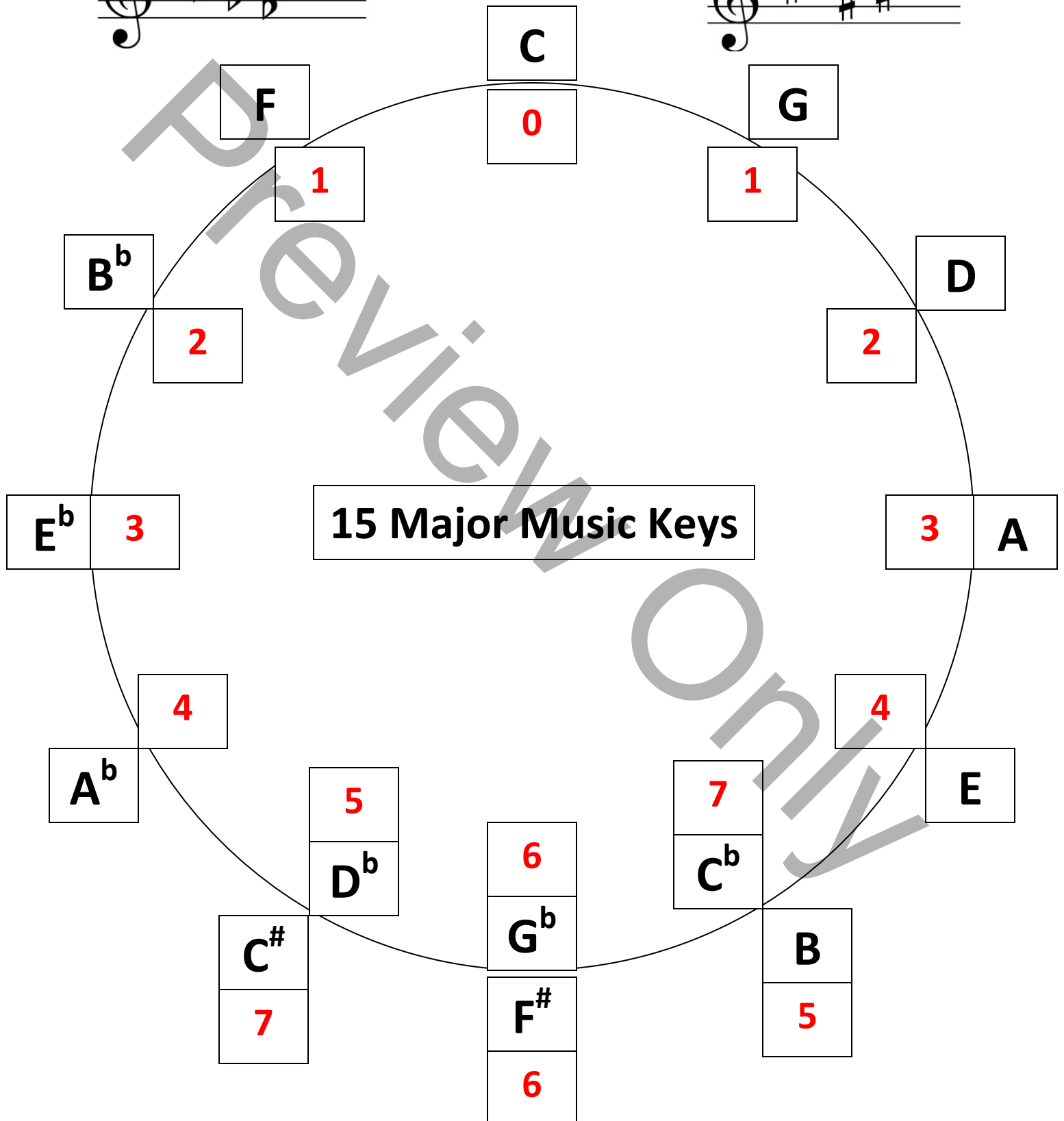
Add Time & Key Signatures



Circle of Keys – Circle of Fifths

Order of Flats: B E A D G C F

Order of Sharps: F C G D A E B





Accompaniment

Skills to unlock any song you want
to play, create, or embellish.



Accompaniment Skills Lesson 3

Accompaniment – Rhythm is created by the exchange between “4 Hands”

Remember: *Hear → Feel → See → Clap → Count → Play Rhythm*

Rhythm: is song's foundation, keep steady accurate beat. A note/rest has a time slot to fit into, some longer, some shorter - think vertical time slots in staff

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

I iii vi IV ii V7 I

Straight Rhythm - 1, 2, 3, 4

8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

I iii vi IV ii V7 I

LH 1/8 note syncopation + Walking Bass

15 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

I iii vi IV ii V7 I

RH Syncopation

Straight Beat – accenting strong beat **Syncopated Beat** - shifting accent to “weak” beat

- Use the straight and syncopated rhythms in a variety of rhythm patterns you hear and see in music
- Tied Notes are used to develop syncopated rhythm putting the notes on “off” beats or “&” beats
- Practice – tap your foot with the basic beat, use your hands to clap suspended or syncopated rhythms

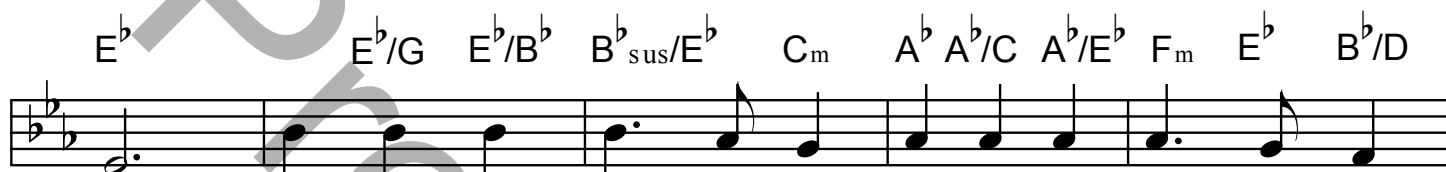
Remember: “Choose rhythms & LH chord notes *to fit style of song!*”

My Country - Grand Old Flag - Battle Cry of Freedom

Patriotic Medley



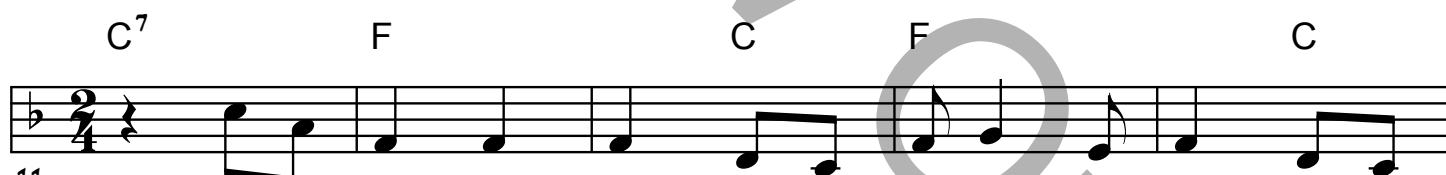
My coun - try 'tis of thee, sweet land of lib - er - ty, of thee I



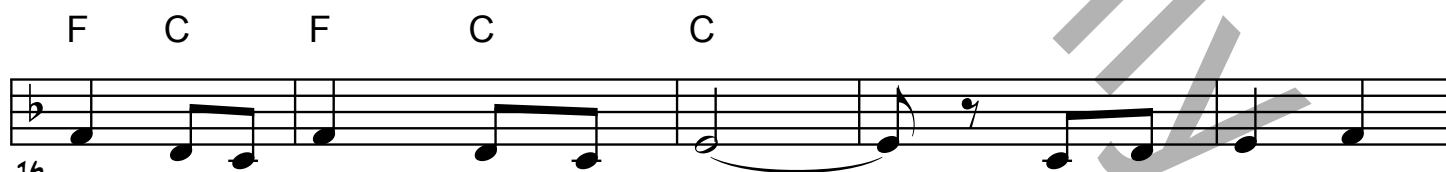
sing. Land where my fa - thers died, land of the pil - grim's pride,



from ev - 'ry__ mount - tain side, let__ free - dom ring!_____



11 LH: stride bass You're a grand old flag, you're a high fly - ing flag, And for -



16 ev - er in peace may you wave._____ You're the em - blem



21 of the land I love, the home of the free and the



Accompaniment Skills Lesson 4

Explore Options: Take LH Chords apart in a variety of ways with **Broken Chords**

Create

Chord progression: I I I I IV I V⁷ I

Split Chord

Chord progression: I I I I IV I V⁷ I

Chord Walk-up

Chord progression: I I I I IV I V⁷ I

Alberti Bass

O When the Saints:

Chord progression: I I I I I I I V

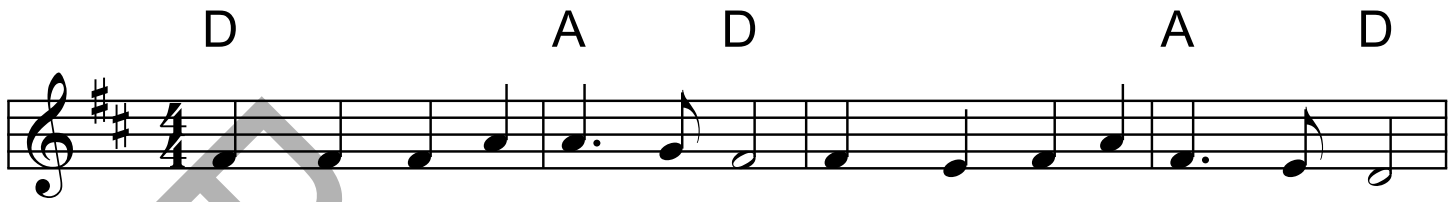
Mix It Up

Chord progression: I I I I I I I V

Split Chord

Angels We Have Heard On High

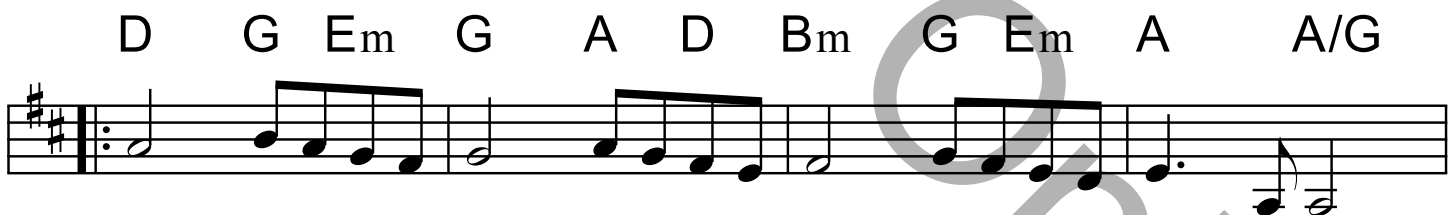
Traditional French Carol 1700's



An - gels we have heard on high, Sweet - ly sing-ing o'er the plains,
Shep-herds, why this ju - bi - lee? Why your joy-ous strains pro - long?
Come to Beth - le - hem, and see Him whose birth the an - gels sing;



And the moun-tains in re - ply Ech - o back their joy - ous strains.
Say what may the ti - dings be, Which in - spire your heav'n - ly song?
Come, a - dore on bend - ed knee Christ the Lord, the new - born King!



Glo_____ri - a,



in ex - cel - sis De - o, in ex - cel - sis De_____o.