

ARR.

Quincy Chuck Bruce Hilliard Elledge Pearson

AFRICAN FESTIVAL

Correlated with STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE Book 1, Page 26





STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE IN CONCERT

Standard of Excellence In Concert presents exceptional performance literature - concert and festival pieces - for beginning and intermediate bands. Each piece is correlated with a specific page in the Standard of Excellence Comprehensive Band Method by Bruce Pearson and reinforces musical skills and concepts introduced in the method.

Included in the score are Warm-Up Studies and Activities for Excellence to accompany each concert piece. The Warm-Up Studies include an Embouchure Warmer, Scale Study, Rhythm Study, and Melody and Phrasing Study, which are printed on the back of the student parts. Several ready-to-duplicate worksheets and a written quiz are also included. Students' musical understanding will be greatly enriched by these dynamic resources.

Standard of Excellence In Concert includes the following selections:

Grade 1

Ayre and Dance (WB194) Bruce Pearson

Court Festival (WB220)
William Byrd/arr. Bruce Pearson

El Coquí (WB179) arr. Gay Holmes Spears

Regal March (WB183) Bruce Pearson & Chuck Elledge

River's Bend March (WB216) Bruce Pearson

Wyndham March (WB158) Bruce Pearson & Chuck Elledge

Grade 11/2

African Festival (WB210) arr. Quincy Hilliard, Chuck Elledge, & Bruce Pearson

A Baroque Celebration (WB191) George Frideric Handel/arr. Chuck Elledge

El Marinero (WB161) arr. Mike Hannickel

Grand March: The Australian Land (WB190) Ralph Hultgren

March of the Nightcrawlers (JB43) Thomas Duffy

Matterhorn Overture (WB169) Chuck Elledge

Stanley River Overture (WB212) Barrie Gott

Visions on an Old American Tune (WB221) Wayne Pegram

Grade 2

Barbarossa (GB905) William Himes

Calypso Variations (On "Tinga Layo") (WB211) Gay Holmes Spears

Ceremonial: Prologue and Dance (WB174) Ron Cowherd

Downing Street March (WB157) Barry Kopetz

Legend of the Mountains (WB193)
Barrie Gott

Song of Tosagata (WB175) arr. Mike Hannickel

Grade 21/2

Beyond the Frontier (WB215) Ralph Hultgren

Declaration (WB219)
Benedetto Marcello/arr. Bruce Pearson

In Old Melbourne Town (WB209) Barry Kopetz

Joyance (WB187) Bruce Pearson

March for a Festival (WB195) Bruce Pearson & Chuck Elledge

Renaissance Festival & Dances (WB167) arr. Bruce Pearson

Voyages on a Rowing Song (WB196) William Himes

West! (WB214) Chuck Elledge

Grade 3

Celebration of Life (WB163) Ralph Hultgren

Spirituals! (WB159) arr. Charlie Hill & Chuck Elledge

Three Chinese Miniatures (WB162) Robert Jager

THE ARRANGERS



Quincy Hilliard's compositions for wind band are published by several major music publishers, and are performed throughout the world where there are wind bands of the British-American instrumentation. His stature as an outstanding composer is apparent as conductors frequently commission him for new compositions. He was chosen as one of a select group of composers to write a piece for the 1996 Olympics. Dr. Hilliard has also been a ten-time recipient of the distinguished American Society for Composer, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) award recognizing the numerous performances of his works.

In addition to composing Dr. Hilliard is invited to all parts of the world to conduct, adjudicate festivals, and demonstrate effective teaching techniques. He has also written the music score for a

film documentary entitled "The Texas Rangers" for public television. The governor of Louisiana recently appointed him to the Louisiana Arts Council.

Dr. Hilliard is also the president of Hilliard Music Enterprises, Inc. a personal consulting firm which has a corporate board of distinguished music educators. He is currently associate professor of music theory and composition and holds the Heymann Endowed Professorship of Music at the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette.



Chuck Elledge, (b. 1961) contributing editor and contributing composer of the Standard of Excellence Band Method as well as co-author of the Standard of Excellence Music Theory & History Workbooks. Mr. Elledge currently holds positions as an instrumental editor and staff writer at the Neil A. Kjos Music Company. He also collaborated with Bruce Pearson on the Best in Class Performance Selections, A Best in Class Christmas, and A Best in Class Showcase for concert band. Mr. Elledge has numerous concert band, full orchestra, and string orchestra works published by the Neil A. Kjos Music Company. In addition, he serves as the in stadium Music Coordinator for the National Football League's Minnesota Vikings Football Club. Mr. Elledge received his Bachelor of Music degree in Theory and Composition from the University of Minnesota.



Bruce Pearson, (b. 1942) author of the Standard of Excellence Comprehensive Band Method and contributing editor of the Standard of Excellence In Concert Series, is a world-renowned music educator, composer, and author. Mr. Pearson is also author of the Best In Class Comprehensive Band Method, and numerous correlated materials for both Standard of Excellence and Best in Class. Mr. Pearson has over three decades of experience teaching music at all levels, having consistently produced widely acclaimed and award-winning concert bands, small ensembles, and jazz ensembles. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Music Education from St. Cloud State University and Master of Arts degree in Music Education from the University of Northern Colorado, and has completed further graduate studies at the University of Minnesota.

THE COMPOSITION

Commissioned by and dedicated to Judice Middle School band in Lafayette, Louisiana, *African Festival* is based on a folk song titled *Siyahamba* which was written when South Africa was governed by apartheid. The lyrics to *Siyahamba* repeat "...we are marching in the light of God."

Composer Quincy Hilliard would like to thank Rene Boyer-White for her assistance in researching the folk song used as the basis for this concert piece.

Instrumentation List

- 3 1st Flute
- 3 2nd Flute
- 2 Oboe
- 3 1st Bb Clarinet
- 3 2nd Bb Clarinet
- 2 Eb Alto Clarinet
- 2 Bb Bass Clarinet
- 2 Bassoon
- 2 1st El Alto Saxophone
- 2 2nd El Alto Saxophone
- 2 Bb Tenor Saxophone
- 2 El Baritone Saxophone

- 3 1st Bb Trumpet/Cornet
- 3 2nd Bb Trumpet/Cornet
- 4 F Horn
- 3 Trombone
- 2 Baritone B.C.
- 2 Baritone T.C.
- 3 Tuba
- 2 Electric Bass
- 2 Percussion I: Timpani
- 2 Percussion II: Xylophone

- 2 Percussion III:
 - Agogo Bells
- 2 Percussion IV:
 - Cabasa
 - Bongos
- 2 Percussion V:
 - Low Tom-Tom
 - Bass Drum
- 2 Rehearsal Piano
- Timpani 1 Full Conductor Score Percussion II:

Additional scores and parts are available.

The Activities for Excellence included in this score are designed to enhance students' performance and broaden their musical understanding of *African Festival*. Have students play the Warm-Up Studies before sight-reading *African Festival*. Duplicate and use the worksheets and quiz to reinforce musical concepts in *African Festival*. All of the worksheets identified in the directory with the pencil logo (((a))) can be briefly introduced in a rehearsal or sectional, then successfully completed by students outside of class. The listening activities and quiz must be completed during class time.

DIRECTORY OF ACTIVITIES FOR EXCELLENCE

Area of Study [†]	Title	Score Location	
2 2, 1 5 2, 5	Warm-Up Studies Embouchure Warmer Scale Study Rhythm Study Melody and Phrasing Study	pp. 6-10 and back of student parts p. 6 and back of student parts p. 7 and back of student parts pp. 8-9 and back of student parts p. 10 and back of student parts	
4, 5	Theory: Rhythm	p. 24 - homework assignment	
3, 5, 9		p. 25 - homework assignment	
5, 7, 9	Listening and Evaluation	p. 26 - in class assignment	
	Quiz	p. 27 - in class assignment	

[†]The Activities for Excellence may be incorporated into local, comprehensive initiatives to address the following areas of study. These areas of study parallel the United States of America's national voluntary standards for music education adopted in 1994: 1) singing; 2) playing instruments; 3) improvising; 4) composing and arranging; 5) reading and notating music; 6) listening to, analyzing, and describing music; 7) evaluating music and musical performances; 8) understanding relationships between music and other arts/other disciplines; 9) understanding music in relation to history and culture.

ACTIVITIES FOR EXCELLENCE CONTRIBUTING EDITOR



Wendy Barden, (b. 1955) a contributing editor of the *Standard of Excellence In Concert Series*, is music supervisor in the Osseo, Minnesota Area Schools. With more than 20 years of experience teaching in the public schools, she has been responsible for concert bands, extensive year-long small ensemble programs, jazz ensembles, honor bands, marching bands, and family band at both the elementary and secondary levels.

Dr. Barden has been a Yamaha National Mentor Teacher and a Music Educators National Conference (MENC) Nationally Certified Music Educator. In 1992, she was honored as the Minnesota Music Educators Association Band Director of the Year. She is the author of Department Inventory of Values and Practices, and has contributed to Teaching Winds and Percussion: A Course of Study and the Standard of Excellence Comprehensive Band Method.

Dr. Barden is a graduate of the University of Minnesota with a Bachelor of Science degree in Music Education, Master of Arts degree in Music Education, and Ph.D. in Music with music education emphasis.

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AFRICAN FESTIVAL WARM-UP STUDIES

ACTIVITIES FOR EXCELLENCE:

- ◆ Begin each rehearsal with three types of exercises:
 - 1. Embouchure Warmers long tones and lip slurs
 - 2. Arm and Finger Warmers scale, interval, and arpeggio studies
 - 3. Mind Warmers rhythm studies and improvisatory activities.

1 EMBOUCHURE WARMER Fls. 1 & 2 Ob. B♭ Cls. 1 & 2 B♭ B. Cl. Eb A. Saxes 1 & 2 E♭ B. Sax B♭ T. Sax Bb Tpts./ Cors. 1 & 2 F Hn. Trb. Bar. Bsn. Tuba (with hard rubber mlts.) Perc. II: Xylo. Rehearsal

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Piano

- ◆ Play the Concert E♭ Scale Study with the full band.
- ◆ Divide the band into two groups, and ask one group to sing the Concert E♭ Scale Study on "too" while the other group plays the scale. Switch parts and repeat the exercise.
- ◆ Play one pitch of the Concert El Major Scale Study. Have students hum the pitch, then find it on their instruments.

2 SCALE STUDY



^{* + =} place one hand on drum head to dampen its vibrations while striking the head with a stick or beater held in the other hand.

O = allow head to ring as its struck.

- ◆ Have students count and clap the rhythm patterns. Begin with slower tempos, and repeat as necessary.
- ◆ Perform the rhythm patterns in unison using pitches from the Concert Eb Major Scale Study.

3 RHYTHM STUDY



^{* + =} place one hand on drum head to dampen its vibrations while striking the head with a stick or beater held in the other hand.

O = allow head to ring as its struck.



- ◆ Have students play the Melody and Phrasing Study.
- ◆ Ask students to identify each phrase in the Melody and Phrasing Study. Discuss and demonstrate how each phrase can be shaped so it will sound like a complete musical thought.
- ◆ Have students perform measures 5-13 of *African Festival*, beginning with the pick-up note in measure 4, and apply the interpretation developed while working on the Melody and Phrasing Study.



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O = allow head to ring as its struck.

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Full Conductor Score Approx. Time - 2:45 African Folk Song arr. Quincy Hilliard,



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WB210

























◆ Duplicate and distribute the worksheet. After a brief introduction, students will be able to complete the worksheet as a homework assignment. In a couple of days, display the correct answers on an overhead transparency so students may check their work on lines 1-6. Count and clap lines 1-6 as a group. Have students work in pairs to count and clap their compositions. Collect the completed worksheets and record the scores. Students will need the worksheet to study for the quiz.

AFRICAN FESTIVAL THEORY: RHYTHM

◆ Write your own rhythm composition by copying one measure from each of lines 1, 2, 3, and 4 above. Think about creating a sense of ending or finality as you choose the last measure of your composition. Be able to count and clap your composition.



- ◆ Duplicate and distribute the reading assignment to provide students with an introduction to the music of Africa. Students will be able to complete the assignment outside of class. After a few days discuss the reading in class.
- ♦ In a rehearsal or sectional, divide students in groups of 3-5 to develop their own ensemble imitating African musical traditions. After a brief introduction, students will need 2-3 opportunities to work in their ensembles (about 10 minutes each time) before performing it for others.

AFRICAN FESTIVAL MUSIC OF AFRICA

Name	This assignment is Aug
tanc	This assignment is due

As you read about the traditional music of Africa, underline one or more sentences to answer each question.

- 1. What role does music serve in African culture?
- 2. What element is emphasized in African music?
- 3. Who participates in the music-making of African cultures?
- 4. Which instrument often provides the foundation for music-making?
- 5. What is polyrhythm?

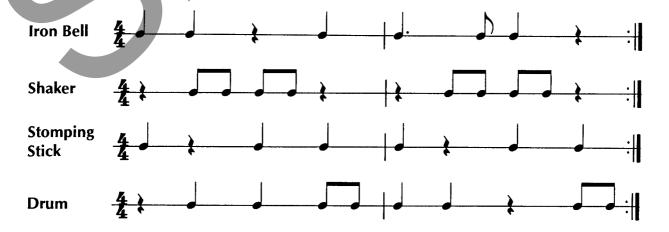
Africa is a very large continent, and the homeland of many diverse cultures. While music and its making varies from one group of people to the next, it plays an important role in each traditional African culture. Music often accompanies work, and can make the task seem a bit easier or the time pass a little faster. Music is a part of the festivals and ceremonies of each culture. It helps strengthen the sense of community, and adds to the fun of games and parties. Music can also serve as a means for communicating information.

Rhythm seems to be the most prominent element in African music. The pulse is strong and steady, and there is a balance between sound and silence. Rhythm patterns are repeated and layered, and provide a foundation for improvisation.

African music welcomes, and is dependent on, group participation. (Music-making is not limited to just a few elite performers as it might be in other cultures.) Every act of drumming, singing, and dancing is based on a recurring pattern that is played on an iron bell. Once the pattern of the bell is established, individuals may add simple, independent patterns on other instruments. When these rhythmic patterns are woven together, referred to as polyrhythm, very complex and satisfying music is created.

◆ Work with 3-5 other people to create your own ensemble imitating African musical traditions.

- a. Together, count and clap each rhythm pattern.
- b. Assign one part to each person. The person with the iron bell part should establish the tempo and start first. One by one, the other parts should be added. Concentrate on feeling the beat together and keeping a steady pulse.
- c. Trade parts and start the ensemble again. Once everyone is feeling the beat and the pulse is steady, have one person in your group use body percussion to improvise another layer to the music. Everyone in the group should have an opportunity to improvise.
- d. Look around for items you could use to produce the specified sounds when you perform your ensemble for the class. (Traditional African instruments are made from materials found in the area.)



- ◆ Record the band playing African Festival.
- ◆ Duplicate and distribute the worksheet. Review the worksheet with students. Then, as they follow along in their music and listen to the recording, have students evaluate the band's performance of African Festival and circle the appropriate scores. Discuss their observations, then play African Festival once more as a band to give students an opportunity to refine their performance.
- Give students 5-10 minutes to answers the question at the bottom of the page, drawing connections between African Festival and their reading about the music of Africa.

AFRICAN FESTIVAL LISTENING AND EVALUATION

Name		This assignment is due		
◆ As you for describes	ollow alon your bar	ng in your music and listen to the recording of African Festival, circle the score in each category that best and's performance.		
Pulse:	3	The pulse was steady and strong.		
	2	The pulse fluctuated slightly, especially as the melody passed from one section of instruments to another.		
	1	The pulse was generally not steady.		
Rhythm:	3	Rhythms were played accurately, and fit tightly together.		
	2	Rhythms were played accurately much of the time.		
	1	Rhythms were often played incorrectly, and did not fit together.		
Balance:	3	The melody, accompanying lines, and percussion parts were easily distinguishable. The melody was always the dominant voice.		
	2	It was not always easy to distinguish the melody, accompanying lines, or percussion parts. The melody was sometimes covered by the other parts.		
	1	The melody, accompanying lines, and percussion parts were difficult to distinguish. The melody was often covered by other parts.		
		Add the numbers you have circled in each category (maximum score is 9), and compare scores with the person sitting next to you. Discuss how your scores are similar or different.		
♦ Is your ba	ınd's perf	ormance of African Festival ready to share with an audience? Explain your answer.		
		ased on a traditional African melody. In a traditional African setting, which activity do you think this impany? Explain your answer.		

- ◆ Duplicate and distribute the quiz to assess students' understanding of the concepts introduced and/or reinforced in the *African Festival* Activities for Excellence.
- ◆ Valuable information about previous student learning can be gained if this quiz is given as a pretest. Have students complete the quiz in class or as a homework assignment. Use the information to determine which activities are most needed to support the study and performance of *African Festival*.

African Festival **Quiz**

Name	Instrument
◆ Answer any three questions from the four questions given below	N.
1. What is polyrhythm?	
y 	
2. Who participates in the music-making of African cultures? Expl	ain your answer.
 African Festival is based on a traditional African melody. In a tra melody might accompany? Explain your answer. 	ditional African setting, which activity do you think this
4. What element seems to be most important in traditional African	n music?
♦ Write in the counting below each line.	
5.	J. DJ. DJ.
6. 4	
7. 4	
◆ Write your first note of the Concert E♭ Major Scale. 8	

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