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Rock Me, Mozart

“Rock Me, Mozart” uses the two four-string chords covered in the last lesson, plus the three-string C chord. It also mixes quarter notes, quarter rests, and half notes.

Introducing the Page

Together with your child, look through the song making note of the strums, picked notes, and rests. Note that the last line begins like measures 2, 3, and 4 of the first line, and that line four is the same as line three. Most good songs include lots of repeated material, which is one important reason they’re easy to remember.

Practice Suggestions

1. Practice the first two measures using the rest technique that was introduced on page 21 of *Teach Your Child to Play Guitar, Book 1*. Stop the sound of the strings by lightly touching them with the side of your hand, as in the photo.
2. Listen to Track 11 on the recording before practicing.
3. Use additive practice, learning just two measures at a time: learn two, then the next two; practice all four, then learn two more and practice all six, and so on.



Subsequent Lessons

As you child learns new concepts and techniques, it is important to review those they have already learned. It’s a good idea to devote the first few minutes of each practice session to reviewing old material, and it’s FUN and builds confidence! Open up Book 1 and play through one of the songs they learned previously. You’ll both enjoy the activity.

.....

● **Notes:**

.....

Rock Me, Mozart



1

Mo - zart wrote some ve - ry cool mu - sic.

1 3

It is great if it's slow or it's quick.

G G7

Rock - ing to Wolf - gang Mo - zart.

G G7

All the mu - sic he wrote was art!

C

Rock me Mo - zart with your real - ly rock - in' tunes. Yeah!

Notes on the Sixth String: Introducing E

The lowest E is played on the open 6th string, and is written below the third ledger line below the staff.

Introducing the Page

1. Show your child the introduction to the E note on page 41. This new note is easy to recognize because it sits below the third ledger line. Ask your child what it looks like. Maybe it looks a note wearing three hats!
2. Play the “E Warm-up” together.
3. “Six Open Strings,” which is in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, uses every string on the guitar and starts with a simple pattern: play up three strings, and down one. In measure 5, the pattern changes, and starting on the second beat in measure 6, all six strings are played in order, starting from the 1st string and ending on the 6th on the very last note of the song.
4. Notice that “Giraffe Under the Staff” is in $\frac{3}{4}$ time and has either two notes together or a chord at the end of every four-measure phrase.

Practice Suggestions

1. Make sure your child can point at every note and say its name and which string it’s on. For example, “Six Open Strings” is: E-6, A-5, D-4, A-5, etc. Use additive practice, learning two measures at a time and then adding them to the previous measures.
2. He or she should do the same thing for “Giraffe Under the Staff,” but include the fret numbers. For example, the song starts like this: A-5-open; C-5-3rd fret; B-5-2nd fret; A-5-open, etc. The more one knows about a song before playing, the easier it is to learn!
3. Your child should practice each change from single notes to two notes played together (or a chord), and then back to single notes, as an exercise before working through the piece with additive practice.

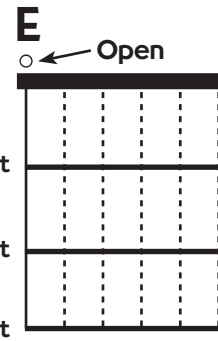
Notes:

Notes on the Sixth String Introducing E

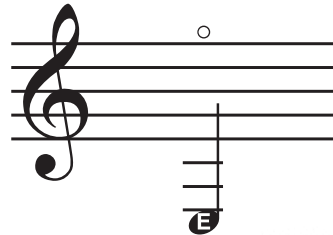
Hear
this note!



Track 41

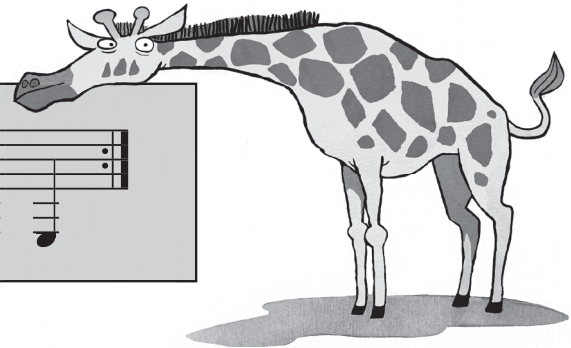


A note on the space under the third ledger line below the staff is called E. This E is on the 6th string, and it is the lowest-sounding note on the guitar. To play this note, pick the open 6th string.



Track 42

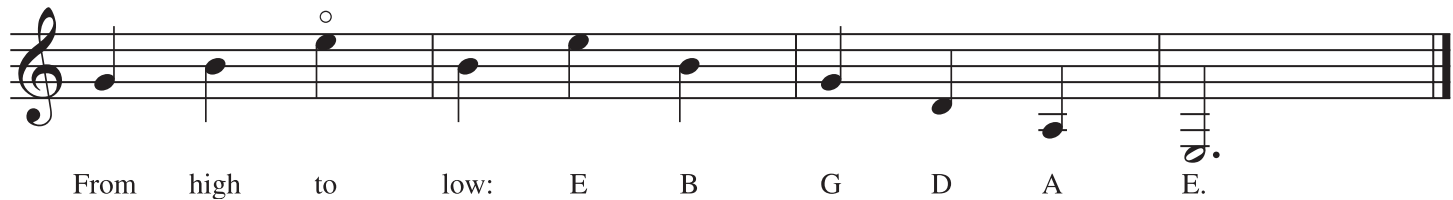
E Warm-up



Six Open Strings



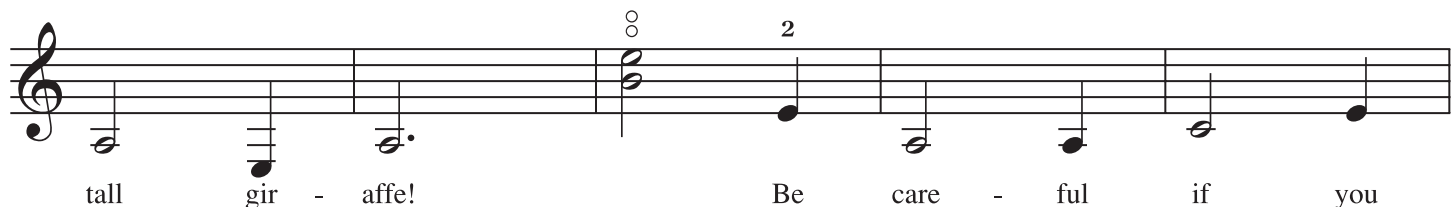
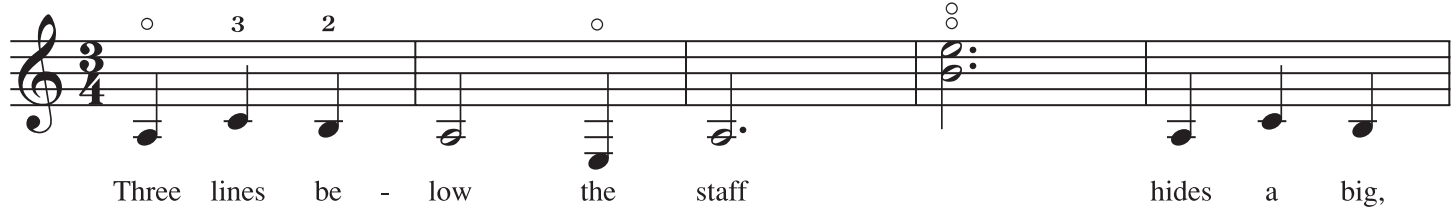
Track 43



Giraffe Under the Staff



Track 44



1812 Overture

This piece was written in 1880 by the Russian composer Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky to commemorate Russia's successful defense of its motherland against Napoleon's invasion in 1812. It has become a traditional accompaniment to fireworks displays in the United States during Fourth of July celebrations, often including actual cannons!

Introducing the Page

1. Point out that the first and second phrases, lines 1 and 2, are identical.
2. Point out that on the third line, finger 3 goes between the D-note on the 3rd fret of the 2nd string, and the F-note on the 3rd fret of the 4th string, while the 3rd-string A-note is being played with finger 2. Your child can have fun thinking of it as finger 3 jumping over finger 2 to go back and forth between the D- and F-notes. It's important they not just pick the 3rd finger up away from the notes; rather, the finger should move directly from one string to the next while the 2nd finger remains down on the 3rd string. The finger does not have to jump very high to get over the 3rd string...it's more like a little hop.
3. Point out to your child that the first, second, and fourth lines of the song can be played leaving the fingers down on the four-string C chord the whole time. In the first eight measures, lines 1 and 2, they need only add finger 3 to the D-note several times, but the other fingers can remain in position. It may feel awkward at first, but in the end this will make it easier to play the song.

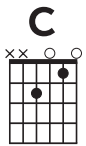
Practice Suggestions

1. Make an exercise from the first two measures and repeat it many times. This will help your child get used to the idea of adding the 3rd finger to the four-string C chord fingering to play the D-notes.
2. Make an exercise of the second measure of line 3. This will help your child learn how to hop over the 3rd string with finger 3, while finger 2 remains down on the 3rd string.
3. Although "The 1812 Overture" should ultimately be played Allegro, initial practice should be very slow. Remember! Slow and steady wins the race!

Subsequent Lessons

This song is an excellent opportunity to stress the importance of planning out the finger movements in advance, and guiding fingers through their choreography, or game plan. Continue to make this a theme in your practice sessions and lessons.

1812 Overture



Allegro

C

Tchai - kov - sky's o - ver - ture is ex - plo - sive

C **C**

with can - nons, drums and horns and tim - pa - ni.

C **G7**

He brought to life the sounds of bat - tles of the past,

C **C**

but not with - out the sound of real— can-non blasts!