

We Got Rhythm

Treble Clef (also called the "G" clef)

Notes

Time Signature (also called the "meter")

Bar Lines arrange music into "measures" or "bars"

Count: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a

Whole Half Quarter Eighth Sixteenth

Notes represent sound, rests represent silence. Every note value (whole, quarter, etc.) has a corresponding rest.

Rests

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 e & a 2 e & a 3 e & a 4 e & a

Noteheads

Downstrum or downstroke

Upstrum or upstroke

Rhythmic Notation

Stems - vertical lines connected to noteheads

Beams

Double Bar Line - marks the end of a piece of music

C - abbreviation for "common time": 4 beats per measure, quarter note equal to one beat - same as **4/4**

The 5-line staff is used to represent pitch. Pitch is the frequency at which something vibrates to create sound. Faster frequencies are referred to as higher pitches. Pitches are named with letters of the musical alphabet.

Beams

Flags

Stems may go up or down without affecting the sound of a note.

Although these 2 measures *look* different they *sound* the same. Eighth and sixteenth notes can be notated with beams or flags. Beams are used to arrange notes into groups, usually into one beat's worth.