

Ode to Joy

Ludwig van Beethoven
(1770-1827)

Allegro

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 4/4 time. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The bass line consists of quarter notes: C3, F2, B1, C2. Fingering numbers (0-4) are indicated above the notes. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The melody continues with quarter notes: D5, E5, F#5, G5. The bass line continues with quarter notes: D2, G2, B2, D3. Fingering numbers are indicated above the notes.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The melody continues with quarter notes: A5, B5, C6, B5. The bass line continues with quarter notes: E2, A2, C3, E3. Fingering numbers are indicated above the notes. The dynamic marking *mp* is placed below the first measure of this system.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The melody continues with quarter notes: D5, C5, B4, A4. The bass line continues with quarter notes: G2, C3, E3, G3. Fingering numbers are indicated above the notes. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first measure. The tempo marking **molto rit.** is placed above the first measure of this system. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Ode to Joy

Ludwig van Beethoven
(1770-1827)

Allegro

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 4/4 time and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a guitar-specific notation system with strings T, A, and B. The guitar notation uses numbers 0-4 to indicate fret positions.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation continues with the same key signature and guitar-specific notation as the first system.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The dynamic changes to mezzo-piano (*mp*) at the start of measure 9. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a guitar-specific notation system with strings T, A, and B.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The dynamic returns to mezzo-forte (*mf*) at measure 13. The tempo marking **molto rit.** (molto ritardando) is placed above the staff at the beginning of measure 13. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a guitar-specific notation system with strings T, A, and B.

Musical Tip Sheet

The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and a positive attitude
2. Troubleshoot - Everything should be easy
3. Breathe
4. Trust yourself to play accurately and musically inspired (instead of judging)
5. Always play as a gift to yourself and others

The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece:

1. Make small sections
2. Know all the notes and musical markings
3. Clap and count the rhythm aloud
4. Play the right hand alone, counting aloud
5. Play the left hand alone, counting aloud
6. Play hands together, pausing when needed (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together slowly in rhythm, counting aloud

Musical Starting Points:

1. Decide which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect all melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter
4. When a musical line or melody goes down in pitch, get louder
5. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than the ones before and after)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For tricky spots, state out loud exactly what the problem is, in every detail.
3. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
4. Have a purpose behind each repetition (so you don't ingrain bad habits).
5. Video yourself for performance practice, and to hear what is working.

Get **15%** off your Next Course!

Use this coupon code at checkout for 15% off!

Coupon Code: BX63CM

Good for all skills and repertoire courses, or first month's membership in The Woodshed Program.

<https://www.classicalguitarshed.com/classical-guitar-courses/>