

# Percussion Overview

2021 Launch

Block Segment Segment Title Content

## Block 1: Welcome to Mallets

1	1	Welcome to Mallet Percussion		Mallet Percussion laid out just like a piano	Upper vs. Lower manual	Arrangement of "black" keys
1	2	Various instruments of the family - at the fundamental level	Bell Kit	Practice Xylophone	Practice Marimba	The practice xylophone should be the new normal for beginners if possible
1	3	Various instruments of the family - beyond the fundamental level	Glockenspiel/Orchestra Bells	Xylophone	Marimba	
1	4	Various instruments of the family - beyond the fundamental level	Vibraphone	Chimes	Crotales	Important to recognize that they all feature the same layout
1	4a	More instrument				
1	5	These ranges, for mallets and for materials	Practice vs. concert instrument ranges won't always match	Bar widths (Graduated vs. non-graduated)	Bar materials (especially hardwood xylophone vs. padouk)	

## Block 2: Setting Up the Instrument

2	1	Parts of the Instrument	Bars/Keys (the "instrument")	Rails and Posts	Bar Cord/Suspension	Resonators, Stands vs. Frames
2	2	Setting up your bell kit	What else is in the case	Stand (proper height) - one first below hip bones - lower than snare drum	Securing the bells on the stand	The music stand
2	3	Setting up your Practice Xylophone	Setting up the stand	Can also work on table top	Lower than snare drum	
2	4	Setting up your practice marimba	Setting up the stand	Different types of instruments = different stands		
2	5	Safely storing the instrument when not using it	Never move the instrument on the stand	Always consider putting the instrument in the case	Always cover the instrument	Never use the instrument as a table

## Block 3: Grip, Stroke and Tone Production

3	1	Building the fulcrum	Parts of the mallet	Front fulcrum	Back fingers control	
3	2	Beating Spot	Center	Edge	Node	
3	3	Producing a quality sound	No rebound, so we have to create false rebound	Touch/Lift	Full Stroke - velocity vs height	No down Strokes (will happen if you aren't paying attention because of the lack of rebound)
3	4	Manipulating Sound	Velocity (articulation)	Stroke Type (emphasis, accents, etc.)	Height (volume)	

## Block 4: Getting to Music

4	1	The Keyboard Layout	Upper Manual vs. Lower Manual	Reference Notes (C and F)	Half Steps vs. Whole Steps	
4	2	Music Notation - Reading the lines	Lines vs. Spaces	Ledger Lines	Middle C	Up vs. Down and High Vs. Low
4	3	Music Notation Reading the Spaces	4 Notes on spaces in staff	D below and G above staff	Up and Down and High vs. Low	
4	4	How to Read Music	Eyes on the Music	Peripheral Vision to Keys	Don't memorize or play by ear	
4	5	Playing our First Notes	C	F	instrument)	Eyes up the whole time
4	6	Playing our next two notes	Bb	Eb	Octaves (can have multiples of each note on keyboard)	Eyes on the music stand
4	7	Whole Steps and Half Steps	Half Steps (split manual)	Half Steps (Same Manual)	Whole Steps (Same Manual)	Whole Steps (split manual)
4	8	playing 4 notes in a row	Bb - C - D - Eb	F - G - A - Bb		
4	9	The Tetrachord	Whole - Whole - Half			

## Block 5: Tetrachords

5	1	Review the Tetrachord	Whole-Whole-Half	Bb Tetrachord	F Tetrachord	Building block of so much we're going to do, be sure you understand
5	2	Basic Tunes using the tetrachord (or less)	Mary Had a Little Lamb	Hot Cross Buns		
5	3	The transposition connection	Easy to see on a keyboard	Start on any note, use same arrangement of whole steps and half steps	play Mary Lamb in multiple keys	
5	4	Tetrachords continued	Use what we learned about transposition	Tetrachord in C	Tetrachord in G	
5	5	Tetrachords continued	D Tetrachord	A Tetrachord		
5	6	Tetrachords Final	Review six tetrachords (Bb, F, C, G, D, A)	Compare first note of each tetrachord (Intro to circle of 5ths)		

## Block 6: The Five Note Scale

6	1	Five Note Scales	Tetrachord Plus one whole step	Bb Five Note Scale	F Five Note Scale	
6	2	Basic Tunes from the Five note scale	Ode to Joy			lots of pop songs that only use 5 notes, google search with turn up
6	3	More Basic Tunes from the Five note scale	Jingle Bells			
6	4	The transposition connection	Transpose to other 5 note scales	Same as transposing tetrachords from last unit		

## Block 7: The Major Scale

7	1	Building the Major Scale	four notes (let's call them 1-2-3-4 in relation to the note names)	Whole - Whole - Half	Starts on Any note	
7	2	Building the Major Scale	Two tetrachords	Whole Step between each (1-2-3-4, 5-6-7-8 use same pattern)	from our 5-note scale	
7	3	Tetrachords before Major Scales	12 tetrachords	12 major scales	them first	
7	4	Bb Major Scale - Ascending	Bb Tetra Chord (1-2-3-4)	Whole Step up	F Tetrachord (5-6-7-8)	
7	5	Bb Major Scale Up and Down	Bb Major Scale Up	Bb Major Scale Down	Up and Down without pause	
7	6	Major Scale practice sequence	TapSpace	4 - notes, 2 - notes, 1 note	Up and down, repeat top notes	
7	7	Next Scale - F Major Ascending	Uses F Major tetrachord (which we know from Bb)	Whole step to next tetrachord	Review C major tetrachord from lesson 27	

7	8	F Major Scale Up and Down	F Major Scale Up (4 - 2 - 1)	F major Scale Down (4-2-1)	F Major scale up and down (4-2-1)	
7	9	Major Scale Learning Sequence	Use the 2nd scale from the previous scale to start the next scale	You will get through 12 major scales that will make lots of sense later.	Bb, F, next scale would be C	Since you know 6 scales now, you can learn the first 3 major scales (Bb, F, C, G, D)
<b>Block 8: The Major Scale in use</b>						
8	1	The building block of so many songs	Major Scale allows us use of important tones that weren't in tetrachords or five note scales	the additional notes allow more options in melodies	Major Scales get used more than anything else in all of the pop music released every year	
8	2	Songs from the Major Scale	Twinkle Twinkle	Notes are from the major scale	Most of them are in order, but some jump around. Steps vs. skips	
8	3	Examining these melodies	Eine Kleine Nachtmusik	Don't appear in order	Helps us understand that once we learn the scales, we need to learn patterns around the scales, not just up and down.	
8	4	Scale patterns - Arpeggios	1-3-5-8 (numbers not letters, to understand all keys)	Easy to learn (4-2-1) just like the scale	Can play arpeggios to match all major scales	
8	5	Arpeggios - Play them	Bb Major Up	F Major Up	C Major Up	
8	6	Arpeggios - Play them	Bb Major up and down	F major up and down	C Major up and down	
<b>Block 9: Beyond the Notes</b>						
9	1	Sight-Reading	Essential skill, cannot be overlooked	Work through a basic method book	Eyes on the music ALWAYS - don't look at the keys	
9	2	Rhythm	The basic note tree	simple time vs. compound time		
9	3	Dynamics	Loud vs. soft	Mallet height	don't just hit it harder or softer, that changes articulation	
9	4	Articulation	Short vs. long	Mallet velocity	articulation	
9	5	Tone/Timbre	Full vs. Thin	Fulcrum point	Beating Spot	
9	6	The hidden demons	Easy - just hit the right note at the right time	Hard - have to manipulate the sound without touching the instrument - only instrument that does this.	Don't practice less than the wind players just because you get the right notes faster. You have much more work to do long term.	
9	7	The balanced percussionist	Must be able to play keyboard and snare drum from the beginning	Must learn other percussion instruments very fast	Have to learn over 100 instruments to be a "good" percussionist	
<b>Snare Drum</b>						
		<b>Concept</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Point 1</b>	<b>Point 2</b>	<b>Point 3</b>
<b>Block 1: Assembling and Starting</b>						
1		welcome to CTM/ welcome to snare drum	<i>how to use / what makes it different</i>	Quick history	why you like it	where it is used
2		Parts of the Snare Drum	<i>Describe the function of each part</i>	Heads	Snares and Throw Off	Lugs
3		Assemble a standard rental pad	<i>Demonstrate setup and tear down</i>	The Stand	The Basket	Height
4		Assemble a Gum Rubber Pad	<i>Demonstrate setup and tear down</i>	The Stand	The Basket	Height
5		Assemble a full size Snare Drum	<i>Demonstrate setup and tear down</i>	The Stand	The Drum	Height
6		Tuning the Pad	<i>Demonstrate how to adjust head tension</i>	goal is a drum feel	too loose	
7		Tuning a Drum	<i>Demonstrate how to adjust head tension</i>	Head tension	tuning lugs	snare tension
8		Hearing Protection	<i>The importance of</i>	foam	rubber	molded
Block 1 Quiz						
<b>Block 2: Grip</b>						
1		The Two Grips	<i>Explain Matched and Traditional Grip</i>	Traditional	Matched	Which Grip to Use
2		Holding the Stick, Matched Grip	<i>Demonstrate how to hold the stick</i>	fulcrum	remaining fingers	lips /adding Mouthpiece
3		Common Grip Mistakes	<i>Demonstrate incorrect then correct</i>	Open fulcrum	extended thumb	French
Block 2 Quiz						
<b>Block 3: The Strokes</b>						
1		Fine Tune Stand Height	<i>Explain importance</i>	Too high	too low	
2		Quality of Sound	<i>Achieving consistent sound</i>	name of the game	playing area, stick tone	draw a circle on head
3		The Rebound Stroke	<i>mechanics</i>	explain the stroke	what muscles	bounce a basketball
4		Rebound Stroke Exercises	<i>application</i>	play on legs	8's cloned	8's separate
5		Rebound Stroke, practice	<i>application</i>	quarter = 60		75
6		The Single Stroke Roll	<i>application</i>	slow tempo	medium tempo	fast tempo
7		The Single Stroke Four	<i>mechanics</i>	explain the stroke	what muscles	demonstrate
8		Single Stroke Four Exercise	<i>application</i>	Slow tempo	medium tempo	fast tempo
9		The Single Stroke Seven	<i>mechanics</i>	explain the stroke	what muscles	demonstrate
10		Single Stroke Seven Exercise	<i>application</i>	slow tempo	medium tempo	fast tempo
Block 3 Quiz						
<b>Block 4: The Tap Stroke</b>						
1		Tap Stroke	<i>mechanics</i>	explain the stroke	what muscles	demonstrate
2		Tap Stroke Exercise	<i>application</i>	quarter = 60		75
3		Rebound to Tap Stroke, practice	<i>application</i>	quarter = 60		75
Block 4 Quiz						
<b>Block 5: The Downstroke &amp; Upstroke</b>						
1		Downstroke	<i>mechanics</i>	explain the stroke	what muscles	demonstrate

2	Downstroke exercise	application	explain the exercise	clone the exercise	hands seperate	
3	Downstroke exercise, practice	application	slow - 8th=72		90	105
4	Upstroke	mechanics	explain the stroke	what muscles	demonstrate	
5	Upstroke exercise	application	explain the exercise	clone the exercise	demonstrate	
6	Upstroke exercise, practice	application	slow - 8th = 72		90	105
7	Downstrokes & Upstrokes, Bucks	mechanics	explain the exercise	clone the exercise	hands seperate	
8	Bucks, practice	application	slow - 8th = 72		90	105
9	Bucks #2	mechanics	explain	clone the exercise	hands seperate	
10	Bucks #2, practice	application	8th = 72		90	105
Block 5	Quiz					
<b>Block 6: Taps and Accents</b>						
1	Why Down & Upstrokes are Important	explain relevance	Can be boring	4 measure solo no accents	4 measure w/accents	
2	Taps & Accents	mechanics	explain exercise	what muscles	demonstrate	
3	Taps & Accents ex. 1	practice	8th = 100		110	120
4	Taps & Accents 2	practice	8th = 100		110	120
5	Taps & Accents 3	practice	8th = 100		110	120
6	Taps & Accents 4	practice	8th = 100		110	120
7	Taps & Accents 5	practice	8th = 100		110	120
8	Taps & Accents 6	practice	8th = 100		110	120
9	Taps & Accents 7	practice	8th = 100		110	120
10	Taps & Accents 8	practice	8th = 100		110	120
11	Taps & Accents Combintation Study	practice	8th = 100		110	120
Block 6	Quiz					
<b>Block 7: Multiple Bounce/Buzz</b>						
1	Multiple Bounce/Buzz	mechanics	explain the stroke	muscles used	demonstrate	
2	Buzz Stroke ex 1	practice	quarter = 70		80	90
3	Buzz Stroke ex 2	practice	quarter = 70		80	90
4	Buzz Stroke ex 3	practice	8th = 90		100	110
5	Buzz Stroke ex 4	practice	quarter = 70		80	90
6	Medium Fast Buzz ex	practice	quarter = 90		100	110
7	Quarter Note Roll ex Slow - Medium	practice	quarter = 70		80	90
8	Quarter Note Roll ex Medium - Fast	practice	quarter = 100		110	120
9	Eigth Note Roll ex Slow - Medium	practice	quarter = 70		80	90
10	Eigth Note Roll ex Medium - Fast	practice	quarter = 100		110	120
Block 7	Quiz					
<b>Block 8: Double Strokes</b>						
1	Double Strokes	Mechanics	explain the stroke	muscles used	demonstrate	
2	Double Stroke practice	practice	8th = 80		90	100
3	Single Paradiddle	mechanics	explain	clone the exercise	seperate hands	
4	Single Paradiddle, practice	practice	8th = 80		90	100
5	Double Paradiddle	mechanics	explain	clone the exercise	seperate hands	
6	Double Paradiddle, practice	practice	8th = 80		90	100
7	Triple Paradiddle	mechanics	explain	clone the exercise	seperate hands	
8	Triple Paradiddle, practice	practice	8th = 80		90	100
9	Paradiddle Combinations	practice	teach exercise			
10	Paradiddle Combinations, practice	practice	8th = 80		90	100
Block 8						
<b>Block 9 Flams &amp; Drags</b>						
1	Flams	mechanics	explain the stroke	clone the exercise	demonstrate flam	
2	Flam practice	practice	8th = 70		80	90
3	Flam Tap	mechanics	explain	clone the exercise	demonstrate flam accent	
4	Flam Tap, practice	practice	8th = 70		80	90
5	Flam Accent	mechanics	explain the stroke	clone the exercise	demonstrate	
6	Flam Accent, practice	practice	quarter = 40		50	60
7	Drag	mechanics	explain the stroke	clone the exercise	demonstrate	
8	Drag, practice	practice	quarter = 70		80	90