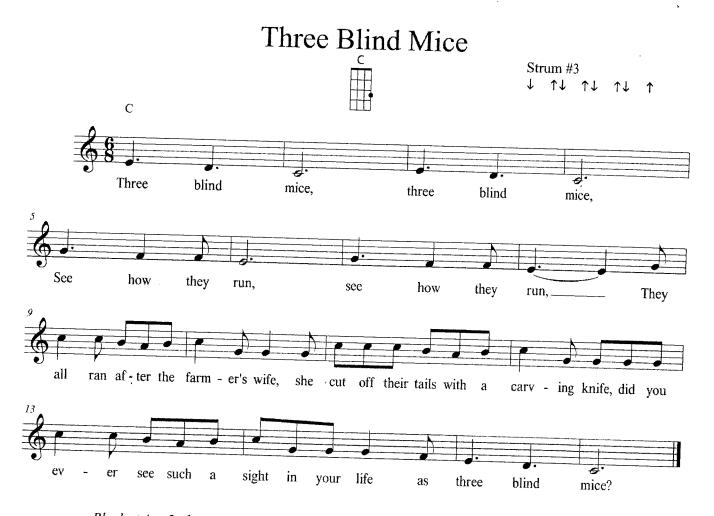


Start singing on C, the pitch of string 3.

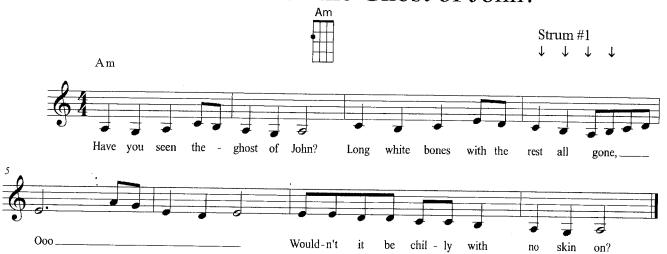


Pluck string 2, the second string up from the floor, to get your opening pitch for singing.

DAY 2 - SONGS USING THE A MINOR CHORD

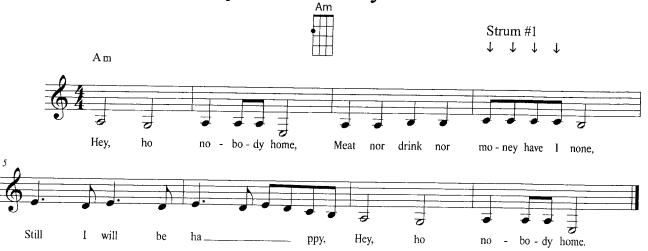
- Finally, do Strum #3: uneven down-up strokes to a steady beat as you continue to make the Minor chord with your left hand.
- Watch the video and play along with us until it is easy for you.
- Now let's learn some songs! The main purpose of these songs is to give you a fun way to practic your A Minor chord and strums. If you don't know these songs or find them difficult to learn, fee free to skip one or all of them. And just like the C Major songs, all of the A Minor songs ar rounds, which means you could sing them with another person starting at a different time that you.

Have You Seen the Ghost of John?



Start singing on A, the same pitch as string 1.

Hey, Ho Nobody Home



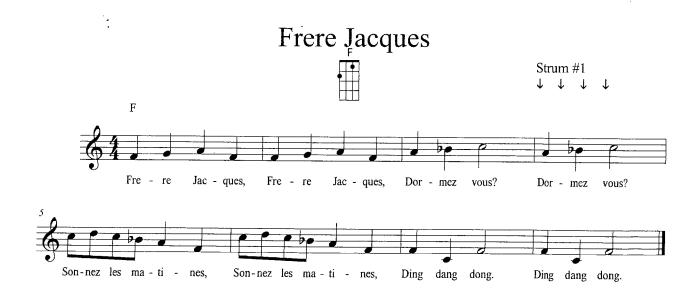
Start singing on A, the same pitch as string 1.

DAY 3 - SONGS USING THE F MAJOR CHORD

Also, notice how the stronger beats divide the rhythm into groups. These groups are called "measures All of the songs in this book are in the same time or feel of four beats in each measure: one strong bea and then three weaker beats. This time is very common, and has many names: "4/4 time", "commot time", and "march time" are a few. Most rock and pop songs have this feel. (*Happy Birthday* has or strong beat and then only two weaker beats, which is why it is NOT in this book)

If you know how many beats are in the measure, it's easier to start a song. Usually musicians count off full measure and then start. But if the song starts with a weaker word or note, it doesn't start with a fu measure. It starts with only a part of a measure, the infamous pickup that got this whole music theor lesson going. In general, don't strum a chord while singing the words of a pickup. Start strumming agai on the first beat of the complete measure, after the pickup, to help emphasize the "strong" beat.

The first word of A Ram Sam Sam is on the fourth, or weak, beat of the measure (a.k.a. the "pickup"), an the first full measure of this song begins with the word "Ram". So, to to begin A Ram Sam Sam, do Strur #2 three times, then sing "A" without strumming. Strum an F chord as you sing "Ram" to emphasize th word.



To find the starting pitch for singing, pluck an F, created by placing finger 1 in fret 1 on string 2, the second string up from the floor.



To find the starting pitch for singing, pluck an F, created by placing finger 1 in fret 1 on string 2, the second string up from the floor.

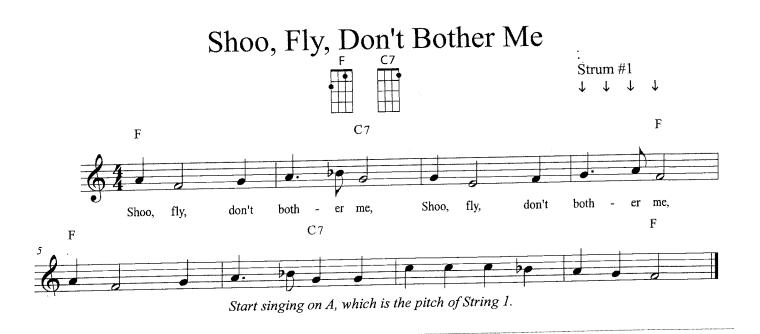
movement is smooth and easy. Once you have mastered the left hand coordination required to change between F Major and C7, you are ready to learn today's new songs.

If you find yourself getting frustrated by the F to C7 change, which uses two fingers, try practicing the songs for today substituting the F6 chord (the chord with finger 1 in fret 1 on string 2) for the F Major chord. The F6 chord is easier than the F Major chord because it only uses one finger. Later, you can add the second finger to the F6 chord, making it an F7. (If you're not sure what I'm talking about, be sure to watch today's videos!)

About Today's Songs

Shoo, Fly Don't Bother Me was originally published just after the Civil War. It remained popular and was commonly sung by soldiers during the Spanish-American War of 1898, when flies and the yellow fever mosquito were a serious enemy. Eminem, the rap star, quotes today's second two chord song, Hush Little Baby, extensively in his hit, Mockingbird. You can watch him perform Mockingbird at ukulele.io/artists.

If you have trouble with Strum #3 for Oats, Peas, Beans and Barley Grow, you can learn it with Strum #1 first and then change to Strum #3 as you get more familiar with the song.





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music, the last chord of the song is the same as the name of the key. So for example, all of today's songs are in the key of C Major. All of yesterday's songs were in the key of F Major.

A side benefit of transposing is that it is useful if you want to raise or lower the singing range. For example, I prefer the higher singing pitch for the songs with the F and C7 chords (key of F Major), while Rebecca is more comfortable singing the lower range that goes with the C and G7 chords (key of C Major).

What Is a Verse? What Is a Chorus?

Our last two songs for today have parts called the "verse" and the "chorus". Music is often organized by repetition, but simply repeating the same music many times can become boring. To have the right mix of familiarity and variety, music can be built using alternating sections. Some of the sections are exactly the same every time and some are varied each time.

In classical music, some forms that use repetition and variety are theme and variation, rondo, and the sonata form, which is used for many symphonies, concertos, and of course, sonatas. Many popular songs are also organized using this principle.

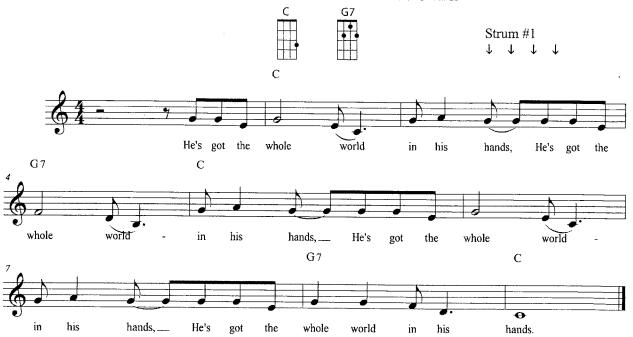
A section of a song that has the same words and melody every time is called the "chorus". The chorus usually alternates with a section called the "verse". In the verse, the words change each time but the melody stays the same. Sometimes the verse has the same melody as the chorus; *He's Got the Whole World* has this musical design. Sometimes the verse has a different melody than the chorus, as is the case with *Polly Wolly Doodle*, today's last song.

We've printed the words for some extra verses below the sheet music along with instructions. If you are at all confused by the the written directions, remember you can watch the videos at <u>ukulele.io</u> to help you hear how to sing the additional verses.

To sing the extra verses go back to the beginning and play all the sheet music again singing a new verse plus a chorus ("Fare thee well...") each time you start over.



He's Got the Whole World



He's got the little bitty baby in his hands, He's got the little bitty baby in his hands, He's got the little bitty baby in his hands, He's got the whole world in his hands

He's got you and me brother, in his hands, He's got you and me sister, in his hands, He's got you and me brother, in his hands, He's got the whole world in his hands.

Start singing on G, the pitch of string 1.

Polly Wolly Doodle



Start singing on C, the pitch of string 3.



This Land is Your Land



Verses:

As I was walking that ribbon of highway I saw above me an endless skyway I saw below me a golden valley This land was made for you and me.

I've roamed and rambled and I've followed my footsteps
To the sparkling sands of her diamond deserts
And all around me a voice was sounding
This land was made for you and me.

The sun came shining as I was strolling
The wheat fields waving and the dust clouds rolling
The fog was lifting, a voice came chanting
This land was made for you and me.

Start singing on C, the pitch of string 3.



Start singing on G, the pitch of string 4.



Oh, when the drums begin to bang Oh, when the drums begin to bang Oh, Lord I want to be in that number When the saints go marching in.

Start singing on C, the pitch of string 3.



Verses:

As I was walking that ribbon of highway I saw above me an endless skyway I saw below me a golden valley This land was made for you and me.

I've roamed and rambled and I've followed my footsteps
To the sparkling sands of her diamond deserts
And all around me a voice was sounding
This land was made for you and me.

The sun came shining as I was strolling The wheat fields waving and the dust clouds rolling The fog was lifting, a voice came chanting This land was made for you and me.

Start singing on C, the pitch of string 3