

Hallelujah Chorus

G.F. Handel

arranged by
Robert E. Foster

1 Full Score	4 Trumpet/Cornet 1
8 Flute	4 Trumpet/Cornet 2
2 Oboe	4 F Horn
3 Clarinet 1	4 Trombone
3 Clarinet 2	8 Baritone B.C. / Bassoon
4 Alto Saxophone 1	2 Baritone T.C. / Bass Clarinet
2 Alto Saxophone 2	4 Tuba
4 Tenor Saxophone	1 Bells
2 Baritone Saxophone (Alto Clarinet)	2 Snare Drum
	1 Bass Drum
	2 Sus. Cymbals, Crash Cymbals

Extra Part - P3011511

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HALLELUJAH CHORUS

George Frideric Handel (1685-1759) – arranged by Robert E. Foster

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

MUSIC HISTORY

George Frideric Handel was one of the most important musical figures of the early 18th century and is considered to be the consummate master of the late Baroque period.

Born in 1685 to a middle-class family in Germany, Handel's father wanted him to become a lawyer and opposed his son's interest in music. His talent and interest in music was soon recognized, however, and he learned to play the violin, oboe, harpsichord and organ. He also studied composition. In 1702, after his father's death, he went to Halle University to study law, and at the same time served as the university's organist, receiving an annual salary equivalent to \$50. After one year at the university, he left to pursue a career in music, performing as a violinist and organist, and composing operas, oratorios and other works.

While still in his 20s, Handel moved to England, where he eventually switched his writing from operas to oratorios, with his oratorios all being considered English works. His dramatic treatment of the oratorio has never been surpassed, and he became very famous. He was the most successful musician in England during his lifetime, and when he died, he was buried with great honors in Westminster Abbey in London.

His great masterpiece, *The Messiah*, was composed in 24 days and was first performed at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin, Ireland, on April 13, 1741. Since that time, it has probably had more performances than any masterwork in the history of music. The most famous part of this great masterwork is the *Hallelujah Chorus*.

Handel and his exact contemporary Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) both made great use of the Baroque trumpet – a natural trumpet (without valves), which was played in its brilliant high register, where there are enough different pitches available to be used as a melody instrument.

DEFINITIONS:

Baroque – refers to a period of time from 1600 to 1750, and also to the style of music typical of that period. The Baroque period reached its zenith in the works of Johann Sebastian Bach and George Frideric Handel. The Baroque period followed the Renaissance (1450-1600), and was followed by the Classical period (music by Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven) from the mid-1700s to late 1800s.

Oratorio – an extended musical work, usually of religious nature, written for solo voices, choir and orchestra, and generally performed in a concert hall or church.

MUSIC THEORY

Key: Concert Eb. Learn the following scale and arpeggio, which is printed at the top of each player's part. (*It is important for a student to not only count quarter notes, but to also feel the underlying eighth and sixteenth notes, as heard in the snare drum.*)

Concert Eb
Scale and Arpeggio

Key of Eb

Rhythm Studies:

Write this rhythm on the board and have the students: (1) Count each rhythm out loud. (2) Clap each rhythm (keep hands together for half notes, etc.). (3) Take one measure and play that rhythm on each tone of the scale.

Time Signature:

4/4 – The top number indicates there are four beats to a measure; the bottom number indicates a quarter note receives one count.

Tempo Markings:

Allegro – moderately fast.

Style Markings:

Accent (>) – an accent is a sudden emphasis on a note or chord. Use more air (or breath). Accented notes are separated.

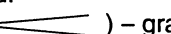
Legato – smooth and connected (*see measures 31 & 34*).

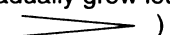
Dynamic Markings:

Mezzo Piano (*mp*) – moderately soft.

Mezzo Forte (*mf*) – moderately loud.

Forte (*f*) – loud.

Crescendo () – gradually grow louder (*see measure 40*).

Diminuendo or Decrescendo () – gradually grow softer.

Other Musical Terms:

Fermata () – also called a "bird's eye"; hold or sustain the note at the discretion of the conductor (*see measure 59*).

Divisi (*div.*) – divide the part; some players play the upper note and some play the lower note.

HALLELUJAH CHORUS

From "The Messiah"

George Frideric Handel (1685-1759)

arr. by Robert E. Foster (ASCAP)

Grade: 2

Time: 2 mins. 25 secs.

Allegro

4

Flute
Oboe
(Bells)

Clarinet 1
2

Alto
Saxophones 1
2

Tenor
Saxophone

Trumpet/Cornet 1
2

F Horn

Trombones

Baritone, low W. W.
Tuba

Snare Drum

Cymbals
Bass Drum

Timpani
(Optional)

Bb, Eb

8 12

Flute
Oboe
(Bells)

Clarinet 1
2

Alto
Saxophones 1
2

Tenor Sax

Tpt./Cor. 1
2

F Horn

Trombones

Low Reeds

Bar., low W.W.
Tuba

Snare Dr.

Cyms.
Bass Dr.

Temp.
(Optional)

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Flute
Oboe
(Bells)

Clarinet 1
2

Alto
Saxophones 1
2

Tenor Sax

Tpt./Cor. 1
2

F Horn

Trombones
Low Reeds

Bar., low W.W.
Tuba

Snare Dr.

Cyms.
Bass Dr.

Timp.
(Optional)

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Flute
Oboe
(Bells)

Clarinet 1
2

Alto
Saxophones 1
2

Tenor Sax

Tpt./Cor. 1
2

F Horn

Trombones
Low Reeds

Bar., low W.W.
Tuba

Snare Dr.

Cyms.
Bass Dr.

Timp.
(Optional)