

TRUMPET

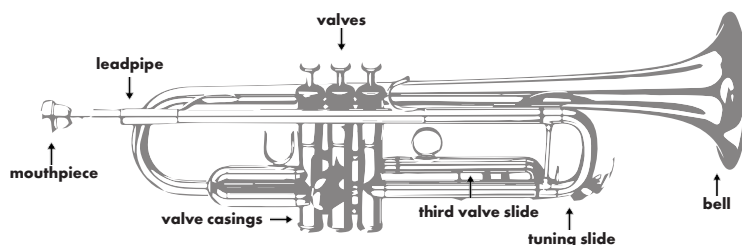
**T H E**  
**LET'S PLAY**  
**BAND**  
**METHOD**

***Edited and Arranged by Derrick Maxey***

**Special thanks to:** Grayson Switzer, Designer, Emily Jones, Designer,  
J.J. Johnson, Percussion Contributor, Daniel Lenzer, Bassoon Contributor  
Instrument fingering font from MusicTeacherTools.com

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# Getting Started



## Assembling Your Instrument

Always pick up your trumpet by putting your hands around the valve “casings”. Holding your trumpet by the leadpipe or bell could cause the metal to bend. Holding the trumpet vertically, insert the small end of the mouthpiece into the leadpipe. Give your mouthpiece one small turn and it should be secure. Never hit down on, or “pop” your mouthpiece as this could get the mouthpiece stuck and prevent it from fitting back in your case.

## Holding Your Instrument

Pick up your trumpet by putting your left hand around the valve “casings”. Your left thumb should rest behind the valve casings with the rest of your fingering wrapping around the front. The main job of the left hand is holding the instrument. Place your right thumb right below the leadpipe between the first and second valve casing. Your first three fingers should be arched and your fingertips placed on the first three valves. Your pinky finger should rest on top of the hook.

## Getting A Sound

Lick your lips. Close your mouth naturally. Lower your jaw slightly to separate your teeth. Place the mouthpiece lightly up against the center of your lips. Don't push in very hard. Breathe in through the corners of your mouth, keeping your mouthpiece anchored to your top lip. Blow through your lips while keeping them lightly together.

## ***Playing Position***

Many athletes have learned there is a proper way to approach the plate or the free throw line for the highest probability for success; it's the same way when playing an instrument! The following strategies have been proven to ensure the highest probability of achieving the fullest and richest tone quality on your instrument:

- Keep both feet flat on the floor
- Keep your shoulders down and relaxed
- Think about sitting up straight and making yourself as tall as possible

***Bring your instrument up to you,  
don't slouch down to reach your instrument!***



## ***Air Support***

Your instrument is a *wind* instrument. The air you put into the instrument is the key ingredient to the best possible sound. Take each breath in slowly and steadily through your mouth, not your nose. When you breathe out, keep your mouth and throat open and relaxed. Think about using “warm” air. Practice exhaling warm air onto your hand as if you were trying to fog up a window or mirror.

## ***Instrument Care***

Always store your trumpet back in the case whenever possible. Never balance your trumpet on the bell as it could easily tip over and become damaged. If your valves need oiled you can squirt a couple drops of valve oil on each valve stem until your director can instruct you how to carefully remove your valves. Avoid eating or drinking sugary drinks right before playing your instrument and if you do, brush your teeth first. Your trumpet can be cleaned by submerging it in warm, soapy water up to once a month. Always empty the water key before putting your trumpet back in the case.

# Let's Play!

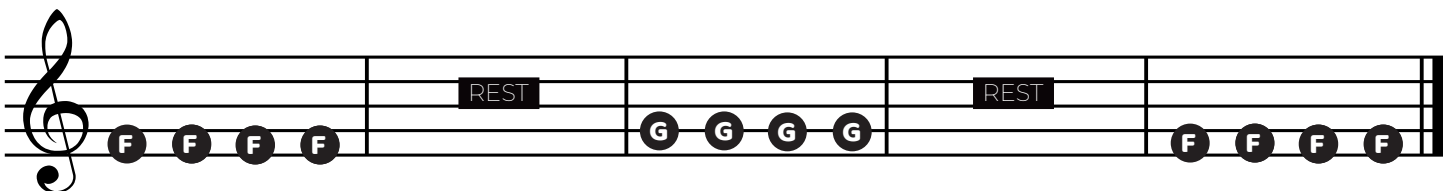
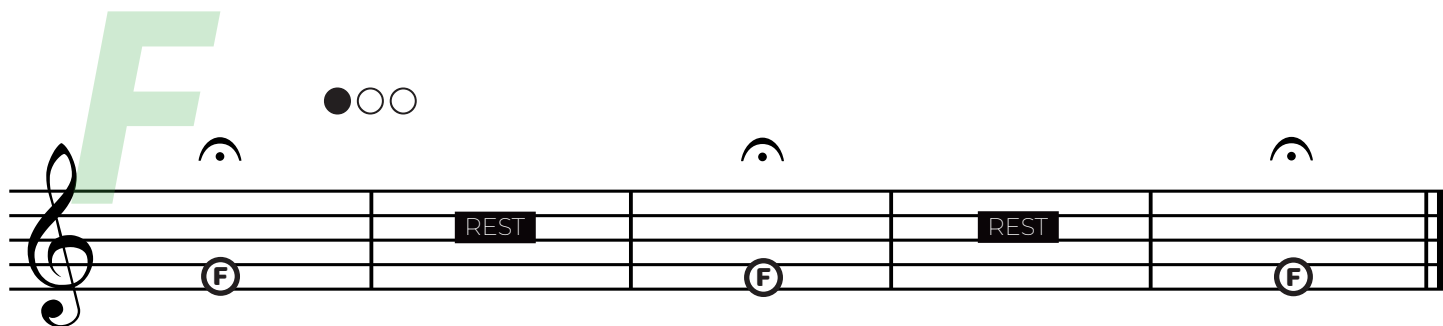
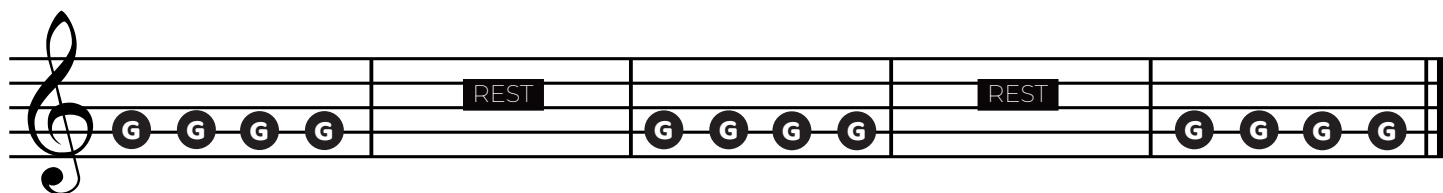
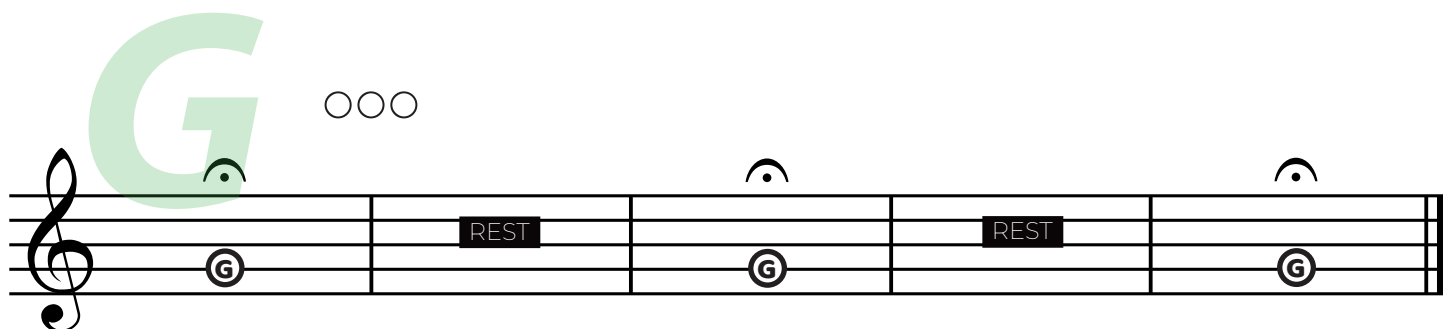


## *fermata*

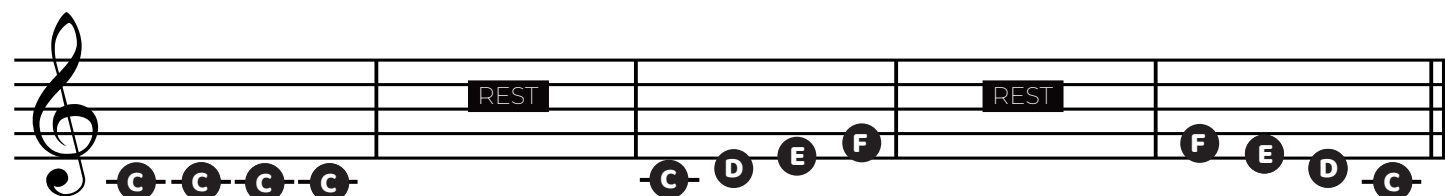
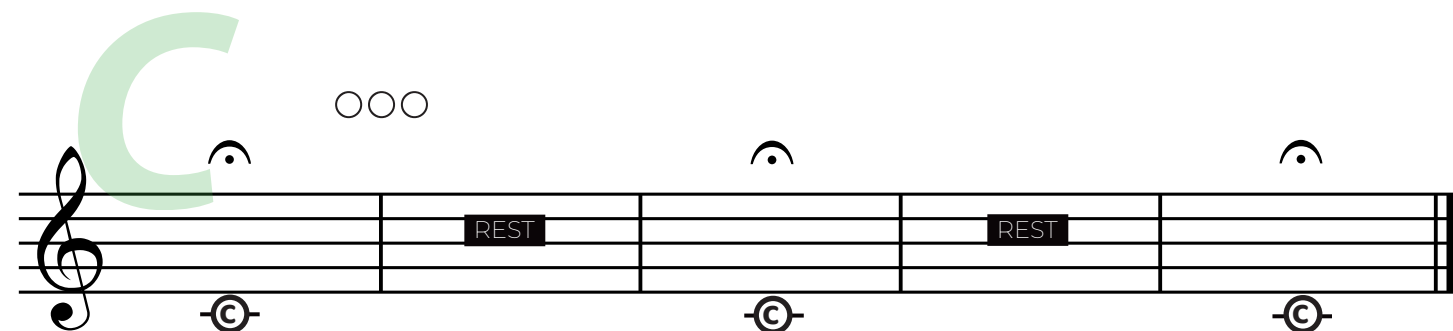
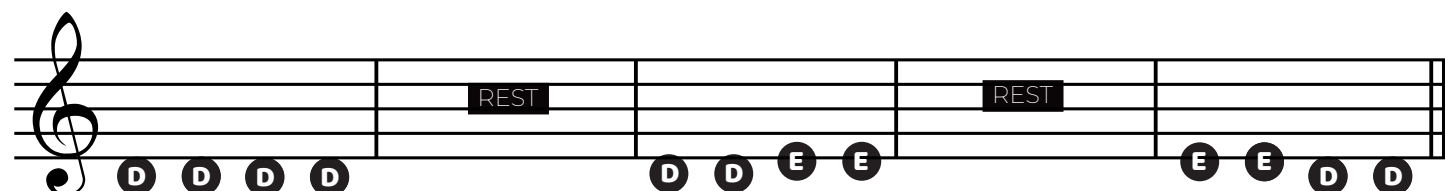
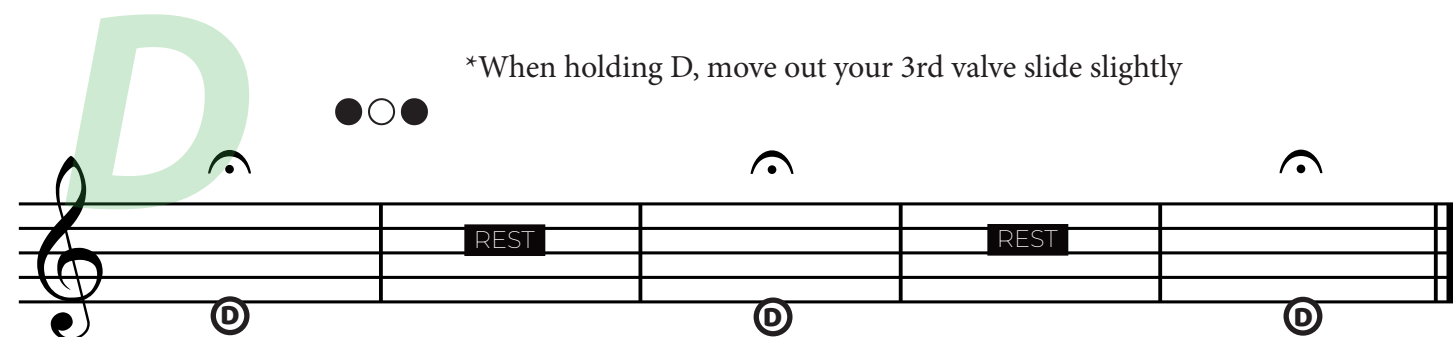
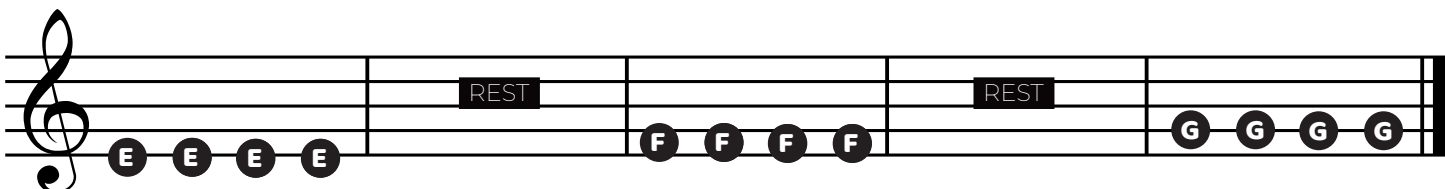
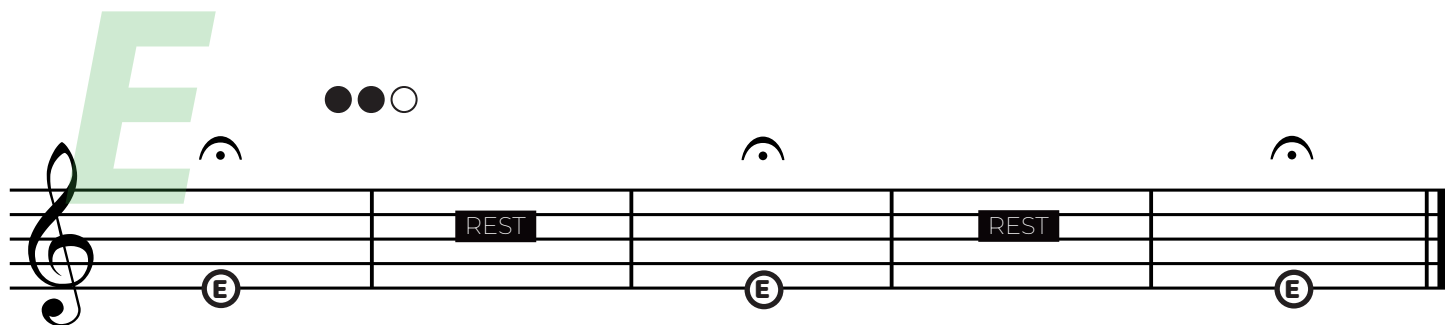
"Keep holding the note until your conductor indicates for you to stop"

## REST

For a musician, a rest isn't a break, we're always counting and watching the conductor to see when we get to play again!

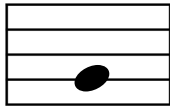






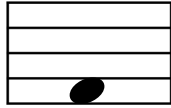
# Fingerings

**G**



○ ○ ○

**F**



● ○ ○

**E**



● ● ○

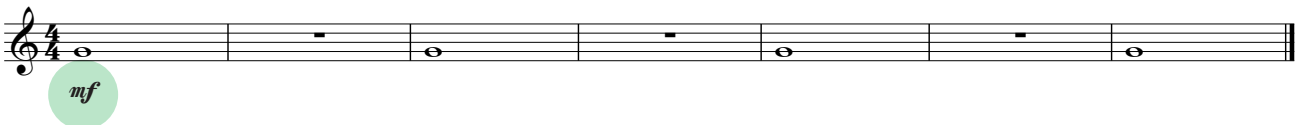
*mf*  
mezzo forte  
“medium loud”

## music theory

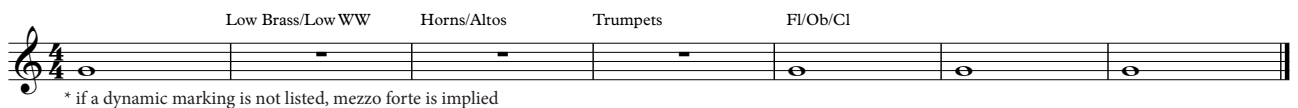
 **whole note**  
sustain sound 4 beats

 **whole rest**  
count 4 beats rest

### 1 Lift Off



### 2 Around The Room



\* if a dynamic marking is not listed, mezzo forte is implied

### 3 Stargazing



**repeat sign**  
 go back to the beginning,  
 or another repeat sign

### key signature



an accidental can appear before the  
 note, or at the beginning of the line  
 in what's called the 'key signature'

## 4 Oracle



## 5 Interstellar



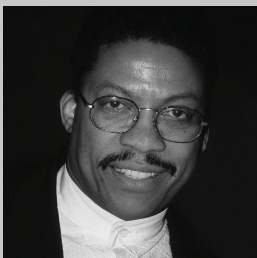
## 6 Memory



## 7 Three Note Funk



### Herbie Hancock



Herbie Hancock is an American pianist that during his time with the Miles Davis Quintet, started playing jazz piano like no one ever had before. He was one of the inventors of a new subgenre of jazz called "Post-Bop."

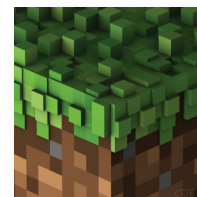
**"Watermelon Man"**  
 by Herbie Hancock



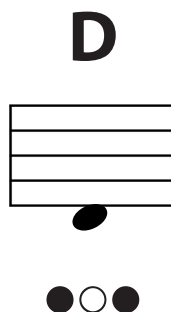
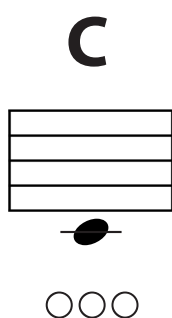
### "Subwoofer Lullaby"

from the Minecraft Soundtrack

Get extra practice playing **whole notes** and the note **"Concert D"** by scanning the QR Play Button below.



# Fingerings



*mp*  
*mezzo piano*  
 “medium soft”

## music theory

 **half note**  
 sustain sound 2 beats

 **half rest**  
 count 2 beats rest

8

### Au Claire de la Lune

Welsh Folk Song



9

### Cardiff By The Sea

French Folk Song



*mp*

10

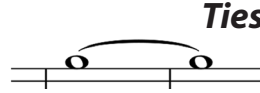
### Hot Cross Buns

English Folk Song



**time signature**

**4** beats in a measure  
**4** quarter note gets the beat

**Ties**

combines the values of two notes. Don't tongue the second note

11

**Country Walk**

French Folk Song



12

**Merrily We Roll Along**

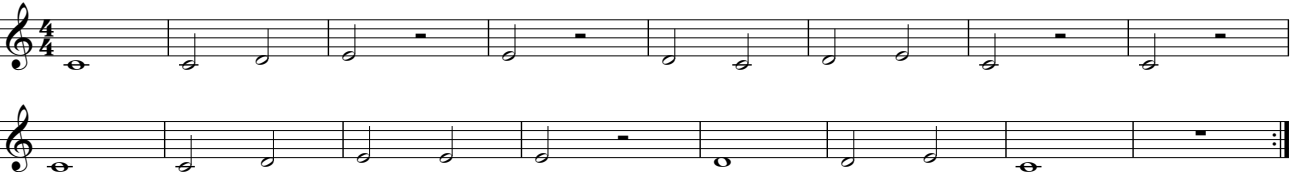
Charlie Tobias



13

**Down By The Station**

Traditional

**Ola Gjeilo**

Ola Gjeilo is a Norwegian composer and pianist currently residing in Manhattan. He is primarily a choral **composer**, meaning he writes pieces of music to be sung by choirs. He is best known for his works "Dreamweaver" and "The River".

**"Still"**  
by Ola Gjeilo

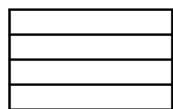
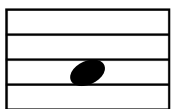
**"Hey Ya!"**

by Outkast (2003)

Get extra practice playing **half notes** and the notes **"Concert C and Bb"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Fingerings

**B**

**A**


**breath mark**  
the best spot to take a deep  
breath through your mouth

**p**  
*piano*  
"soft"

## music theory



**quarter note**  
gets 1 beat



**quarter rest**  
count 1 beat

**14**

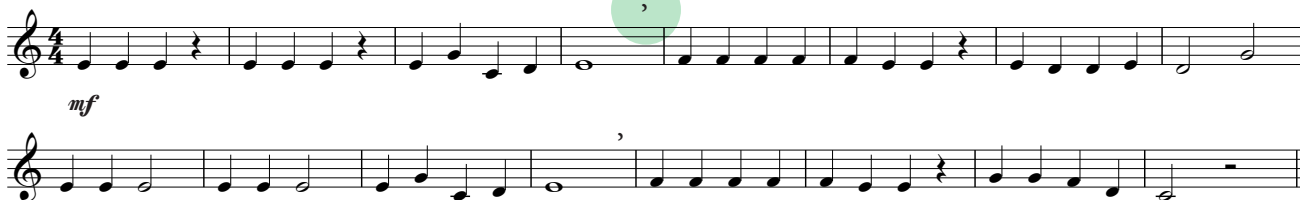
### Stodola Pumpa

Czech Folk Song


**15**

### Jingle Bells

James Lord Pierpont


**16**

### Go Tell Aunt Rhody

American Folk Song

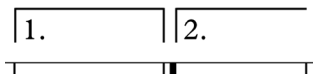




### fermata

hold the note out longer

**1st and 2nd Endings** some repeats indicate a different ending to play for each time through



## 17 Jasmine Flower

Chinese Folk Song



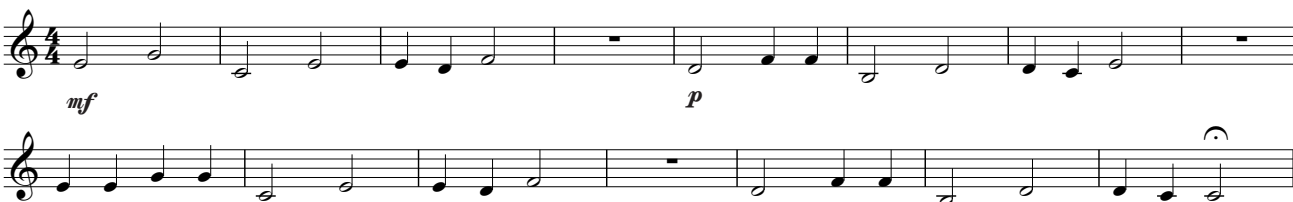
## 18 Surprise Symphony

Joseph Haydn



## 19 Mary Ann

Jamaican Folk Song



### The Kronos Quartet



The Kronos Quartet is a string quartet based in San Francisco. A **quartet** is a musical ensemble consisting of four musicians. Kronos has been in existence since 1973 and has had over nine hundred musical pieces composed for them.

**"Lux Aeterna"**  
by The Kronos Quartet



### "Look What You Made Me Do"

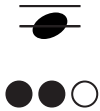
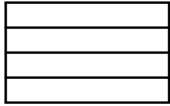
by Taylor Swift (2017)

Get extra practice playing **quarter notes** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Fingerings

**A**



*pp*  
pianissimo  
“very soft”

## music theory



*cresc.*

**crescendo**  
gradually get louder



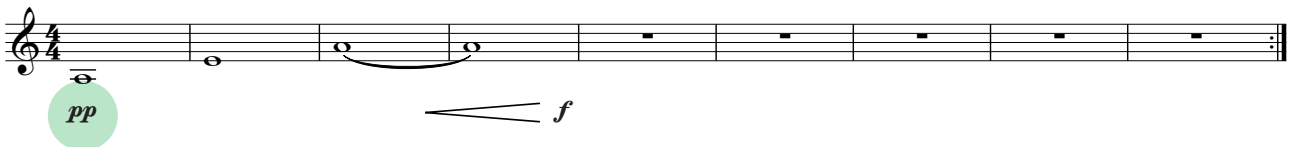
*decresc.*

**decrescendo**  
gradually get softer

20

### Also Sprach Zarathustra

Richard Strauss



21

### Ha'Kyo Jung

Korean Folk Song



22

### Rondo alla Turca

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



23

### Good King Wenceslas

Finnish Folk Song





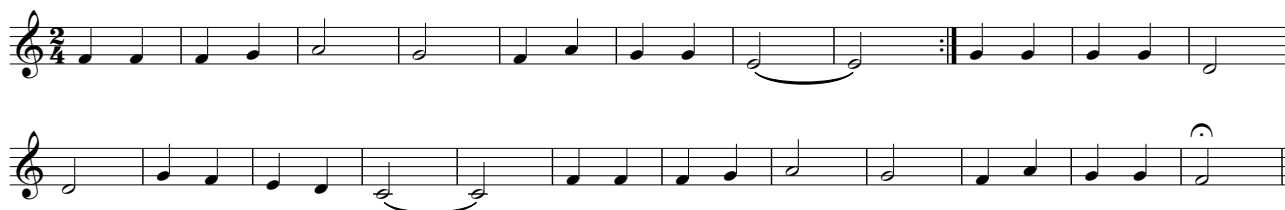
**pick up notes**

notes that happen  
before the first full  
measure

24

**The Bridge At Avignon**

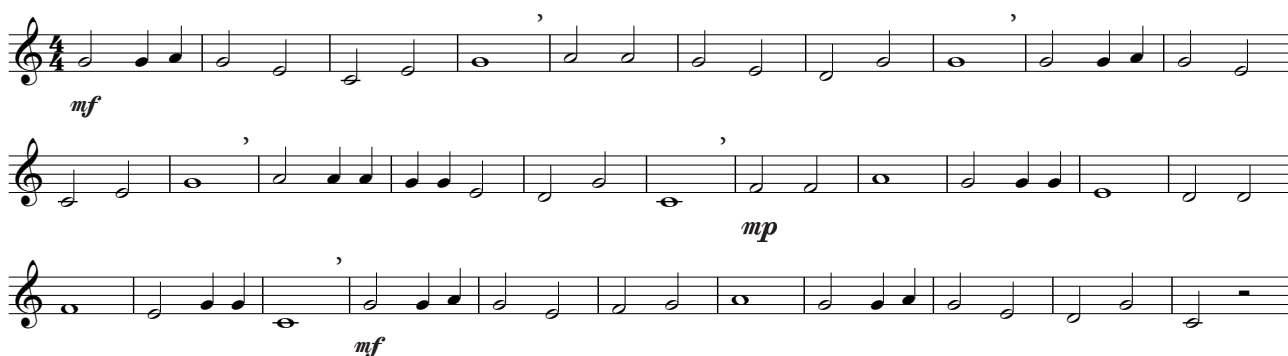
French Folk Song



25

**Up On The Housetop**

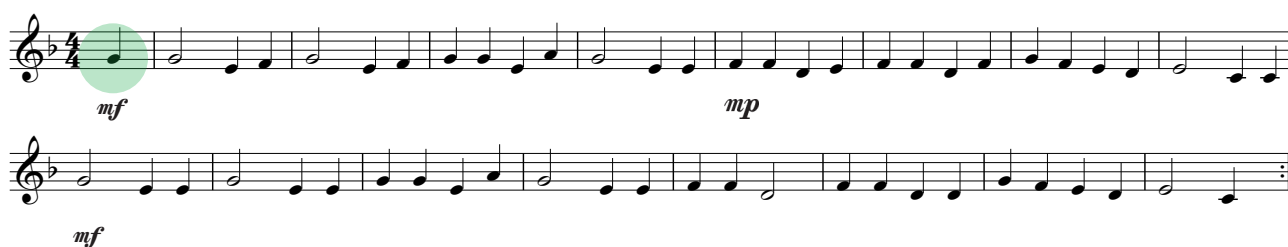
Benjamin Hanby



26

**A Tisket A Tasket**

American Folk Song

**Aretha Franklin**

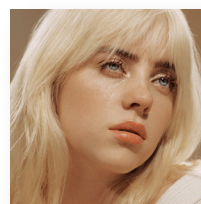
Aretha Franklin was a vocalist and pianist who is still regarded today as the "Queen of Soul." **Soul** is a style of music that combines elements of gospel, rhythm and blues and jazz and became popular in the U.S. in the 1950s and 60s.

**"A Tisket A Tasket"**  
by Aretha Franklin



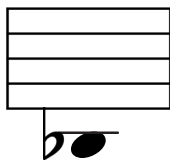
**"You Should See Me In A Crown"**  
by Billie Eilish (2019)

Get extra practice playing **quarter notes** and the note **"Concert G"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Fingerings

**Bb**



**Eb**



**C**

**"common time"**

another way of  
indicating  $\frac{4}{4}$  time

## music theory

### "accidentals"

- $\flat$  **flat** lowers the sound of the note
- $\sharp$  **sharp** raises the sound of the note
- $\natural$  **natural** cancels out a sharp or flat

27

### Mary Had A Little Lamb

American Folk Song



28

### Jolly Old Saint Nicholas

James R. Murray, words by Emily Clark Huntington Miller



29

### Love Somebody

Joan Whitney, Alex Kramer



**time signatures**

$\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{4}{4}$  **beats in a measure**  
**quarter note gets the beat**

**tempo** - how fast or slow to play**Andante**  
slow**Moderato**  
medium**Allegro**  
fast

30

**Dredyl, Dredyl**

Israeli Folk Song

Allegro



31

**London Bridge**

English Folk Song

Moderato



32

**Amigas**

Hispanic Folk Song

\* if a tempo marking is not listed, Moderato is implied

**"Duke" Ellington**

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington was a **prolific** jazz composer, meaning he wrote a great number of jazz compositions, many which are still considered 'standards' today. The "Duke" helped propel jazz to being regarded on the same level as classical music.

**"Mood Indigo"**  
by Duke Ellington**"Carol of the Bells"**  
by Transiberian Orchestra (1996)

Get extra practice playing in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time and the notes **"Concert Ab and Db"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



**3** *beats in a measure*  
**4** *quarter note gets the beat*

*ff*  
*fortissimo*  
 “very loud”

## music theory

### eighth notes



two eighth notes  
 fit equally into  
 each beat



## “Cantaloupe Island” by Herbie Hancock

33

### Old Macdonald

British Folk Song



Allegro

*mf* *f* *mf* *ff* *mp*

34

### Ezekiel Saw The Wheel

African American Spiritual



*mp*



35

**Bonjour Mes Amis**

French Folk Song



36

**Chiapanecas**

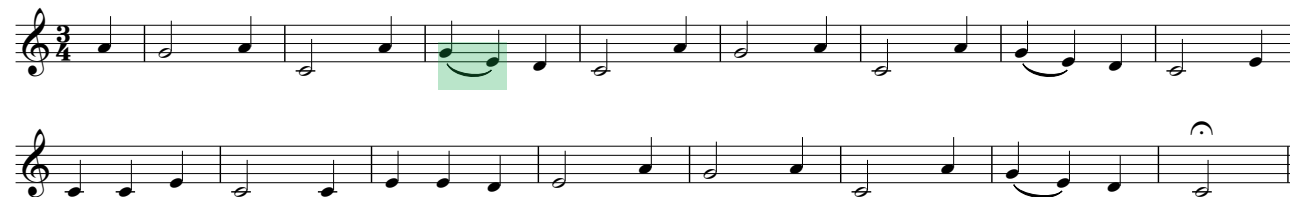
Mexican Folk Song



37

**Goodbye Old Paint**

Charley Willis

**Miles Davis**

Miles Davis was an American trumpeter and bandleader that became one of the most influential figures in 20th century music. Throughout his career he continued to innovate and find new ways to play the trumpet and compose music.

**"All Blues"**  
 by Miles Davis

**"We Will Rock You"**  
 by Queen (1977)

Get extra practice playing **eighth notes** and the notes **"Concert Ab and Db"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Fingerings

**F#**

**Bb**


*sfz*

*sfortzando piano*

“attack the note forte  
and hold it piano”

## music theory



### **dotted half note**

when a dot is placed beside a note it adds  
half the original value to the note.

Dotted half notes get 3 beats.

38

### Theme from Symphony No. 1

Johannes Brahms



39

### Roses

Hispanic Folk Song



40

### Oranges and Lemons

English Folk Song



**triplets**

three notes that are  
playing evenly  
within one beat

**articulation** - a special way to play a note

**tenuto**  
long

**staccato**  
short

**accent**  
emphasized

# 41

## "Spring" from Four Seasons

Antonio Vivaldi



# 42

## It Had To Be You

Isham Jones



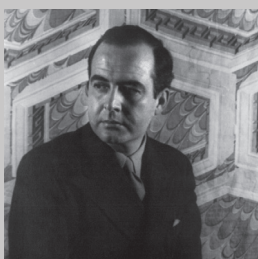
# 43

## Minka, Minka

Ukrainian Folk Song



## Samuel Barber



Samuel Barber was one of the most celebrated American composers of the 20th century. While many composers of the time were experimenting with new harmonies, Samuel chose notes in his compositions that more reflected a 19th-century harmonic understanding.

**"Adagio for Strings"**  
by Samuel Barber

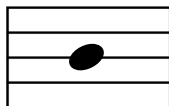


**"Star Wars Theme"**  
by John Williams (1977)

Get extra practice playing **triplets** and the note **"Concert High Ab"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Fingerings

**B**

**C**


*eighth rest*  
rest half a beat

## music theory



### ***eighth note runs***

When multiple eighth note pairs occur in a row they maintain the same rhythm and timing. Keep your air going!



## ***"Maiden Voyage" by Herbie Hancock***

**44**

### ***Twinkle Twinkle Little Star***

English Folk Song


**45**

### ***"Morning" from Peer Gynt***

Edvard Grieg


**46**

### ***Frere Jacques***

French Folk Song





# 47 Academic Festival Overture

Johannes Brahms



# 48 Lo Yisa Goy

Israeli Folk Song



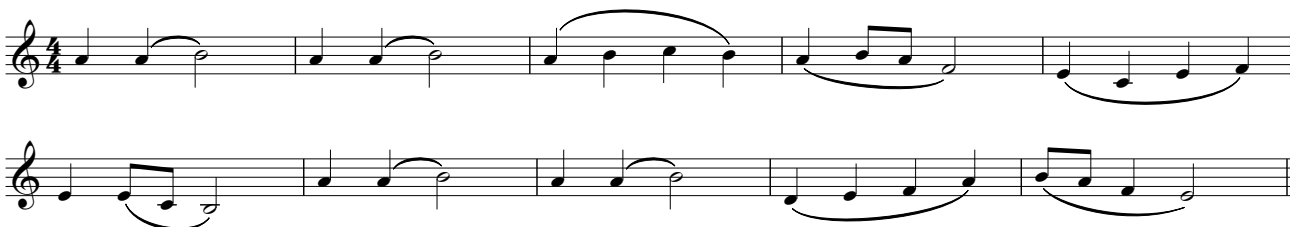
# 49 Skip To My Lou

American Folk Song



# 50 Sakura

Japanese Folk Song

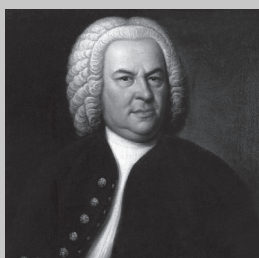


# 51 Musette

Allegro



## Johann Sebastian Bach



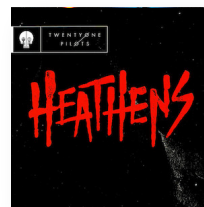
Johann Sebastian Bach was a German composer and probably the most recognizable composer of the Baroque Era. The **Baroque Era** was the musical time period in Western Music between 1600-1750 and happened right before the Classical Era.

**"Musette"**  
by J.S. Bach



## "Heathens" by Twenty One Pilots (2016)

Get extra practice playing **eighth note runs** and the note **"Concert High A"** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



## "syncopated" rhythms

rhythms that emphasize  
the "& count" or weak beat



*fp*  
**forte piano**  
"attack the phrase forte  
and continue at piano"

## music theory

### dotted quarter note



Just like dotted half notes, a dotted quarter gets an extra half of the original value. Getting one and a half beats puts the note or rest after it on the "up" beat or "& count".



### 53 Tzena, Tzena

Jewish Folk Song



### 54 San Sereni

Spanish Folk Song



### 55 Prince Of Denmark's March

Henry Wood



### 56 Little Donkey

Eric Boswell



57

**Ode To Joy**

Ludwig van Beethoven



58

**Arirang**

Korean Folk Song



59

**New World Symphony**

Anton Dvorak



60

**Kum Ba Yah**

African American Spiritual

Andante



61

**Hey Ho, Nobody's Home**

English Folk Song

**Bette Midler**

Bette Midler is an American singer and songwriter who made her motion picture debut in the 1979 film "The Rose". Her recording of the title song became a chart hit and helped propel her award-winning career in showbusiness of over half a century.

**"The Rose"**  
by Amanda McBroom



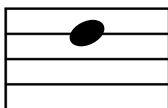
**"Married Life"**  
from the Up Soundtrack (2009)

Get extra practice playing **dotted quarter notes** and **syncopated rhythms** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



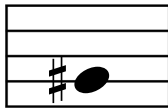
# Fingerings

## D



● ○ ○

## G#



○ ● ●

## D.C. al Coda

D.C. or "da capo" al Coda means to go to the beginning and then go to the Coda. After playing the measure that says "To Coda" jump to the measure with the Coda sign.

# 62

## The Charleston

James P. Johnson

Allegro

To Coda



# 63

## Aloha Oe

Lili'uokalani



# 64

## Loch Lomond

Scottish Folk Song



# 65 Maple Leaf Rag

Allegro

Scott Joplin



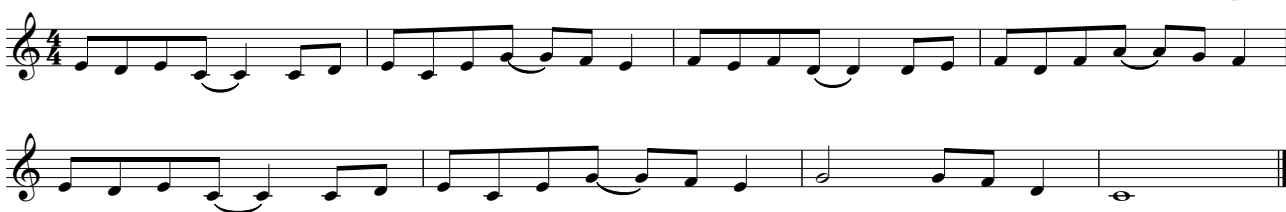
# 66 El Juego Chirimbolo

Spanish Folk Song



# 67 Rock A My Soul

African American Spiritual



# 68 Give My Regards To Broadway

George M. Cohan

Allegro



## Billie Holiday



Billie Holiday was a celebrated jazz and swing vocalist who would influence pop singing for decades to come. Her vocal style was greatly influenced by the sounds of jazz instrumentalists.

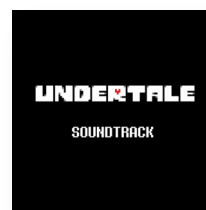
**"God Bless The Child"**  
by Billie Holiday



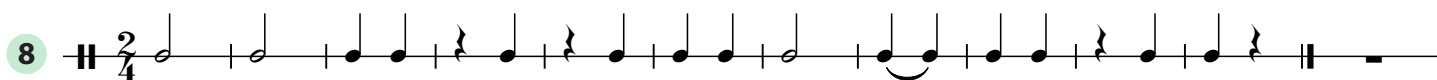
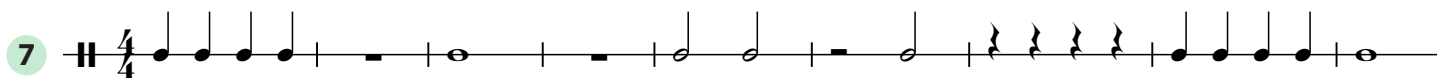
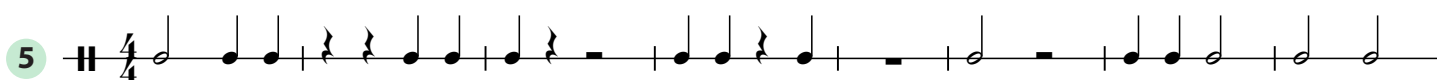
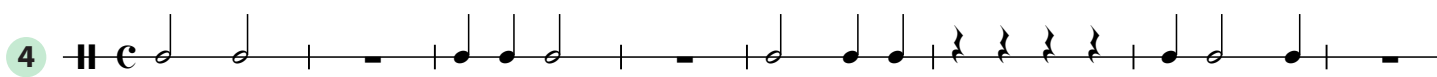
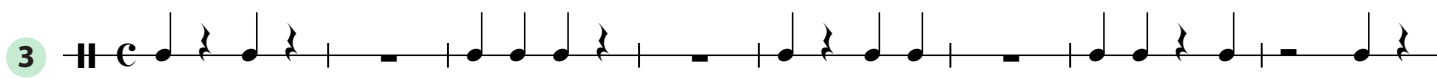
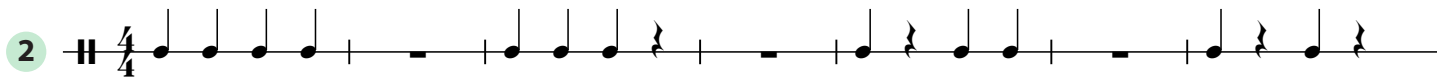
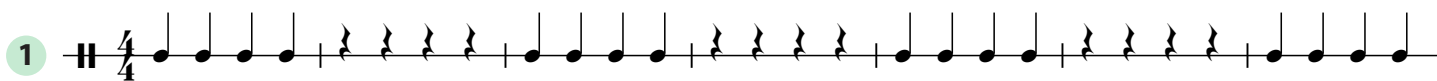
## "Megalovania"

by Toby Fox (2015)

Get extra practice playing advanced **syncopated rhythms** and **Concert High C** by scanning the QR Play Button below:



# Rhythm Reading



# 5 Note Scales

## **E Major Scale (D Concert)**



## **A Major Scale (G Concert)**



## **D Major Scale (C Concert)**



## **G Major Scale (F Concert)**



## **C Major Scale (Bb Concert)**



## **F Major Scale (Eb Concert)**



## **Bb Major Scale (Ab Concert)**



## **Eb Major Scale (Db Concert)**



## **Ab Major Scale (Gb Concert)**



## **Db Major Scale (B Concert)**



## **F# Major Scale (E Concert)**

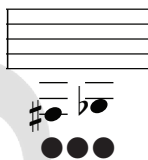


## **B Major Scale (A Concert)**

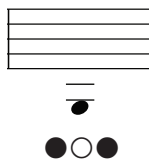


# Trumpet Fingering Chart

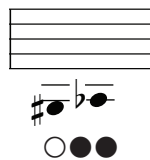
**F# Gb**



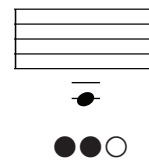
**G**



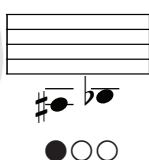
**G# Ab**



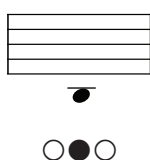
**A**



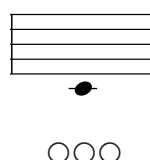
**A# Bb**



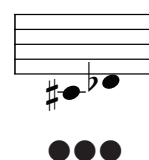
**B**



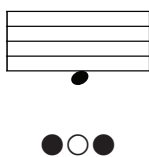
**C**



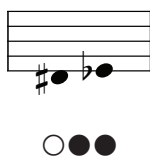
**C# Db**



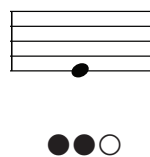
**D**



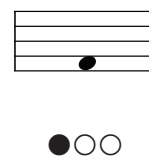
**D# Eb**



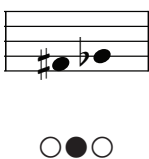
**E**



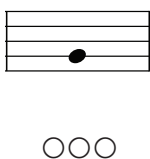
**F**



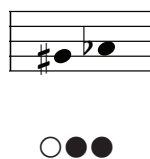
**F# Gb**



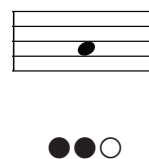
**G**



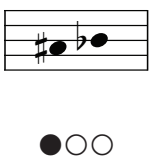
**G# Ab**



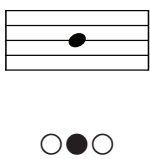
**A**



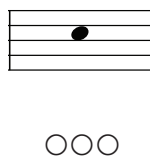
**A# Bb**



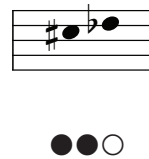
**B**



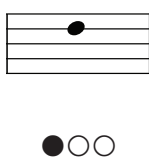
**C**



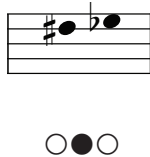
**C# Db**



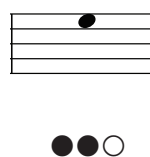
**D**



**D# Eb**



**E**



**F**

