## LEARN TO PLAY



And you
don't need to
know anything
about music !!

# Learn over <br> 130 Hymns and Children Songbook Songs plus 

## Free Internet Video Instructions

keyboard templates
music flash cards
by Dawid Jakn Patter
\& Reid Nilley


## Day 1

Sitting at the Piano
Middle C
Names of the Keys
Hand Position
Three Basic Chords
Left Hand FUN
Hymn: "Silent Night" (left hand only)
Fun Songs

Day 2<br>Review of Day One<br>Helps for Learning the Notes and Keys<br>Reading the Notes<br>Fingering<br>Step, Skip or Repeat<br>Fun for the Right Hand<br>Hands Together<br>Daily Review<br>Hymn: "Lord, Dismiss Us" (left hand only)

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Hymn: "God Be With You"
Final Thoughts

## Day

## "A Hymn a Day" / Final Thoughts

Additional Hymns:


1. Secret Prayer
2. We Thank Thee, O God, For a Prophet
3. Redeemer of Israel
4. Come, Ye Children of the Lord
5. Sweet Hour of Prayer
6. The Lord, My Pasture Will Prepare
7. Come Unto Jesus

Templates / Flash Cards / Additional Exercises

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## Sitting at the Pisano

Sit facing the keyboard - it's easier to play this way !!



NOT LIKE THIS :


NOT LIKE THIS :


Look at the picture below.
See how the black keys come in groups of twos and threes.
Middle $\mathbf{C}$ is always just to the left of the two(2) black keys directly in front you.


Going DOWN (lower)

The keys below Middle C are in the BASS.


You play these with the LEFT hand.

The keys above Middle C are in the TREBLE.
(not the trouble)


You play these with the RIGHT hand


## Nenmes of the Keys

## Look at the keyboard below.

The keys are named after the letters of the alphabet from $\mathbf{A}$ to $\mathbf{G}$ and then start over again with A ... and again ... and again ...

Notice that the black notes are in groups of $\mathbf{2}$ and $\mathbf{3} \ldots$
These will help you learn the names of the white notes $\qquad$


From one $\mathbf{A}$ to the next, either up or down, is called an OCTAVE.
You can make an OCATAVE from any white key by counting eight(8) white keys UP or DOWN.

## Fow FUN

Go to your Keyboard and find all the $\mathbf{A}^{\prime} \mathbf{S}$ on the keyboard (use the picture for a guide if you need to).
Do the same for every $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F}$, and $\mathbf{G}$.
You DO NOT need to memorize the names of the keys right now.
Just repeat the FOR FUN game every day for six days and you will know them in no time!



Put your LEFT HAND on the white keys. Now you're almost ready to play!
(Be sure to trim your fingernails so they won't get caught in the cracks between the keys!)
Look at the picture and you will see where to put your fingers for a good HAND POSITION.
Notice that each finger has its own number (little finger $=5 \ldots \quad$ midldle finger $=3 \quad \ldots$ thumb $=1$ )

Put your little finger (no. 5) on the $\mathbf{C}$ an octave below Middle C. The other fingers each go on a white key as you see in the picture.

Try playing each key one at a time. This may feel a bit awkward - like riding a bicycle for the first time - but with repetition it will come to feel natural.


INCORRECT HIGH WRIST

Your WRIST should be relaxed Not stiff and not floppy.

INCORRECT
LOW WRIST



CORRECT

## Three Basice Cinorrds

## A CHORD is a combination of any number of keys played together at the same time.

You will need to learn only THREE BASIC CHORDS to be able to play ALL the hymns in this book.
Here are the chords: the C Chord, the G Chord and the F Chord.
Note that each chord has its own color to make it easier to remember!

## The Ci Cinored

Look at the picture and you will see where to put the fingers of your left hand for the C Chord.
You will play all the chords with your left hand. Later, you will play the melody with your right hand.

> Start by putting your little finger on $\mathbf{C}$ an Octave below Middle $\mathbf{C}$.
> Then put your $\mathbf{3}^{\text {rd }}$ finger on $\mathbf{E}$ and finally the thumb on $\mathbf{G}$.

Now push the three notes down at the same time. It may feel awkward at first, but you'll get it!


Fore FUI
Play the C Chord about one hundred thousand times.
.... Well ..... maybe TEN TIMES!
Remember to play the three keys together at the same time ... Try it with your eyes closed!!

## The G Cinored

Look at the picture and you will see where to put your fingers for the G Chord.


1. Play the $\mathbf{C}$ and G chords one after the other. Do this until you can go back and forth easily. (You may wish to start with just the two outside fingers - thumb and little finger and then add the middle finger.)
2. Play the chords with your eyes closed. Listen to the sound of the C Chord and the G Chord.
3. You can also practice the chords anytime without a piano.

Just IMAGINE playing them ... close your eyes and "see" the keyboard in your mind
"Feel"' the keys and 'listen'" to the sound...... BUT DON'T FALL ASLEEP!
This method will help you learn them very easily and quickly!


## The F Cinored

Let's learn the $\mathbf{F}$ Chord.
Look at the picture and see where to put your fingers for the $\mathbf{F}$ Chord.


## Fore Funt

Play the $\mathbf{F}$ Chord until it feels comfortable.

1. Play the $\mathbf{C}$ and F chords one after the other. Do this until you can go back and forth easily. Notice that your little finger stays on the $\mathbf{C}$ and your thumb moves back and forth on the white keys. Notice especially that you change back and forth from the second to the third finger.

Practice this at least two hundred thousand times $\qquad$ Well, twenty times .... !
2. Play the $\mathbf{F}$ and $\mathbf{G}$ Chords one after the other. Notice that the outside fingers change while the second finger remains in place when you go back and forth between these chords. Repeat this ... you know how many times ... until you can do it easily.


Remember to practice with your eyes closed and also practice away from the piano.

## Fun Fore the Left Hand

Play the following cliored ganmes.

This time KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE PAGE and let your fingers find the keys.
Play them SLOW and then FAST, LOUD, and then SOFT ... Have FUN with them.
(There is a picture of the chords at the bottom of the page, but see if you can play them without peeking).

1. $C$ CCOC
2. $\boldsymbol{G} \in \mathcal{G} G$
3. © $\mathcal{A B E}$
4. $O C G G B$
5. COCGOGBE

6. $\mathcal{C} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{A C O}$
7. $\mathcal{A}$ AGGGCOGGC
8. $С$ GGG CO ©
9. $O C G B$ © $\mathcal{A C O C O}$
10. $\mathcal{A}$ GG BACCE GGC


Fingering:
Key Names:

$\qquad$


- $\overline{\mathrm{E}}-{ }_{-}^{1}$

$\qquad$

Try filling in the blanks with the fingering to use and the names of the keys.

## Todsayos Hyymm

Sing the following Christmas hymn (or have someone else sing it) and, at the same time, play the chords with your LEFT HAND. (Push the G note to get the starting pitch)

## Silent Night

| (tatat ingmang on 9 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Silent night! Holy night! |  |  |  |  |
| All is calm, All is bright\| |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Round yon Virgin mother and Child. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Holy Infant, so tender and mild, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Sleep in heavenly peace; |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Sleep in heavenly peace. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



FANTASTIC: M

## Fore Fum:

Repeat this hymn ... you know how many times!
Get the whole family to sing along as you play!

## Fum Songs

Here are some additional FUN SONG:
... Try playing these and have FUN!


| Three Blind MiceC © C O Start singing on EC © CThree blind mice, three blind mice |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| They all ran after the farmer's wife |
| She cut off their tails with a carving knife. |
| Did you ever see such a sight in your life |
| As three blind mice ! |


| Row, Row, Row Your Boat |
| :--- | :--- |
| C Ctart singing on $C$ |
| Row, row, row your boat |
| C C |
| Gently down the stream |
| C C |
| Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily |
| G C C |
| Life is but a dream. |


©

How I wonder what you are,


## GREAT JOB!

 DON'T GO ON TO THE NEXT DAY - YET -Review everything from Day One and get ready for a fresh start TOMORROW !!

## And remember ..



NOTE: If your book and music are in black and white, COLOR the chord symbols to make them easier to remember! Use RED for the C Chord, BLUE for the G Chord, and GREEN for the F Chord.



## Reviev ol Day One

## Are you ready? GREAT:

But before you start on Day Two

let's take a few minutes and review everything from DAY One especially the $\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{G}$, and $\mathbf{F}$ Chords!


Fingering:

Key Names: $\qquad$


Try filling in all the blanks with the fingering to use, and the names of the keys.

What color is the G Chord: $\qquad$
What color is the F Chord: $\qquad$

What color is the G Chord: $\qquad$


## Helps For Learming the Notes and Keys



HELIP IN In the Appendix there is a template that you can use to put on the keyboard. This shows the keys and the notes that the right hand will be playing. Follow the instructions on the template for folding the template then place it between the black and white keys and the piano.

HELP \#2 There are also some flash cards with the notes on them. Cut them out and put the names of the notes on the back on them. Keep these with you during the day and pull them out several times to review them. These should help you memorize them quickly.

HIELP \#S There are also some simple fun songs with the notes, chords, and fingering. Try playing some of these. Try using just one finger to play the melody and say the names of the notes out loud.


HELP \#4. There are also some fun exercises that you may want to try.


## READING THE NOTES

Each one of those round black dots is called a NOTE.
The little line sticking up or down from the NOTE is called a STEM.


Each one of the FIVE LINES and FOUR SPACES represents a white key on the keyboard.

> All you need to do read music is to associate
> a NOTE on a line (or in a space) with a KEY on the keyboard.

For example: Look at the picture and find the NOTE on the first line.
Every time you see a note on the first line you will play the key named $\mathbf{E}$.
In this way you can almost instantly find the keys when you are reading music.
You will only need to learn eleven (11) notes this week. Today you will learn five (5) of these.

## TREBLE CLEF SIGN



Learn just these 5 notes today!!


## FINGERING <br> Its Easy <br> You choose your own method!

## Five Finger Method

In the long run, the best method is to use ALL FIVE FINGERS.
You will eventually be able to play faster this way. Each finger is number 1-5.
The fingering is just like the left hand, the thumb is $\mathbf{1}$, index finger is $\mathbf{2}, \ldots$ and your little finger is 5 .
The fingering will be below the notes. Just be mindful that each finger can play ANY note.
SECRET: Use the fingers that are already resting comfortably over the notes.


## Single Fingrer Method

At the very beginning you may want to use just ONE FINGER on your RIGHT HAND to play with. This method may help you to learn how to read music faster, and know where notes are located on the keyboard.
I recommend using your $\mathbf{2}^{\mathbf{N D}}$ Finger since it is the strongest.
If you are used to Twittering or texting ... you may try using your THUMB.
If you use just one finger, then ignore the fingering in the music.
Later on you can learn to use all 5 fingers. Whatever works ... works!!!



## Step, SHzip on Repeat

## STEP

When the notes STEP from LINE to SPACE or from SPACE to LINE, you play the white keys next to each other.


## SIKIIP

When the notes SEIP from LINE to LINE or from SPACE to SPACE you play it by skipping over a key and playing every other key. Read and play the following patterns of notes with the right hand.


## REPEAT

When you see the same note REPEATED, you play the same white key over again.


## "A Funin For the Rioght Hennd





Let's have some FUN !!

Go to your keyboard and READ and PLAY the following patterns of notes.
(They are not tunes, but don't worry, you'll be reading tunes soon enough.)

Watch how the notes either STEP, STKIIP or REPRAT.

Keep your eyes on the music and let your fingers find the keys. Say the names of the notes OUT LOUD.
(The numbers below the notes indicate which finger to use.)
For FUN try using just one finger and then all $\mathbf{5}$ fingers.

## Look out!

The $2^{\text {nd }}$ finger is used here.



Step



Day 2


Day 2


## Hands Together



Now you're ready to put both hands together!!

Don't worry, ITs TEASEI!

First, say and play the chords with the left hand alone.
Second, say just the names of the notes out loud.
Third, say and play the notes with the right hand alone.
Fourth, play the chords AND the notes together with both hands.


Exercise 2

(C)
(C) (C)
(C) (G)
(C) (C)
(C)

(C) (G) (C) (C) (G) (C) (C) (G) (C) (C) (G) (C) (C)


Exercise 3
2


Day 2



1. Fill in the names of these notes .

2. Fill in the blanks with "slijp, step, ore repeat."

3. Here is your new hymn for the day. Sing the following hymn (or have someone else sing it) and, at the same time play the chords with your left hand. If you are not familiar with this hymn it is the same tune as "Go Tell Aunt Rhody".


Jingle Bells


Mary Had A Little Lamb


Day 2


Today is going to be EASY, but let's first do a quick review.


Get you flash cards out and go through them.


Go to your keyboard and try playing the music below ....
Remember how to sit at the piano and how to place your hand on the keyboard.

Say the names of the notes out loud.


CORRECT

Have FUN :1


15
4
3
1
2
3
4

$\begin{array}{llllllll}5 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 3\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{llllllll}2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 5 & 1\end{array}$

# Thiree New Notes ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ ) 

Today you will learn three new notes: $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$, and $\mathbf{C}$ Notice that these notes are to the right of Middle C.


Play the following music samples.
Try playing them with ONE FINGER ... then with all your fingers.
SAI the names of the notes out loud to help you remember them.


## Limes and Spaces

Here is an EAS way to learn all the names of the notes on the lines and spaces.


FACE


Every Good Boy Does Fine


Crent
Dow


There are several kinds of notes that are found in the hymns.
Today we will learn three of them.

$$
\text { Quarter Note }=d \quad \text { Half Note }=d \quad \text { Dotted Half Note }=d .
$$



Tap or clap with your hands and count the above rhythm pattern. Keep a steady beat. Don't hesitate at the bar line.


## Time Sighnatulies

The Time Signature is always found at the beginning of a piece of music following the Treble Clef Sign.


In this course, you will need to learn only three time signatures.


The QUARTER REST \& gets one count. Just like a Quarter Note.
It means you lift your hand from the keyboard and don't play for one count. (Don't lift it too far from the keyboard or you won't get it back in time to play the next note!)


## Daily Review

1. Fill in the blanks:

2. Name these notes:

3. What is the phrase to remember the notes on the FIVE LINES? $\qquad$
4. What do the names of the four notes in the spaces spell? $\qquad$
5. What does Cats and Dogs stand for? $\qquad$
6. A quarter Note gets count or beat.


A $\qquad$
$\qquad$ \& gets one beat, the same as a Quarter Note.
7. Time Signatures:

How many beats to a measure in 3 / 4 time? $\qquad$
How many beats to a measure in 2 / 4 time? $\qquad$
How many beats to a measure in 4 / 4 time? $\qquad$


## Funin Exzerreises

## Steps for preacticimg

1. Play just the chords in the left hand
2. Tap and Count the rhythm (just count to 4).
3. Play just the melody and Say the names of the notes
4. Play just the melody and Count the rhythm.
5. Play the melody and ADD the chords in the left hand.
6. Have FUIN I!


## Today's Hymn

Let's try our new hymn for today.
Use the "Steps fore practicing e"
Remember to color in the chord symbols. NOTE: the line $\mathbf{1}$ and line $\mathbf{3}$ are almost the same!! Line $\mathbf{2}$ and $\mathbf{5}$ are too !!


## Jesus, Once of Humble Birth




## Thieee New Notes ( $\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F}$ )

Today you will learn just three new notes $\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}$, and $\mathbf{F}$
Notice that these notes are an octave ABOVE Middle C.


Play the following music samples ... First with one finger and then with all fingers. Say the names of the notes out loud.
For FUN.. play them backwards starting with the last note !


## How to Remmennloer <br> Note Neames

Here are some simple ways to remember the note names.

The notes IN ${ }_{\text {the }}$ SPACES spell the word: FAC.E


The notes $\mathrm{T}_{\text {the }}$ LINES stand for:

## Every Good Boy Does Fine



There are two notes BEAON the lines and spaces. Just think of your favorite music ${ }^{66}$ CID ${ }^{99}$ you listen to.

These are for Middle $\mathbb{C}$ and the $\mathbb{D}$ to the right of it


## Learning More e Rhythms



Today you will learn two new rhythms.
The first rhythm is Eisolhth Notes
and the second rhythm is Dotted Quieter Notes.

## EIGHTH NOTES usually come in pairs or $\int \downarrow$. They go twice as fast as Quarter

 Notes so each eighth note gets a half a beat or count. You count them like this: "One-and-Two-and-Three-and-Four-and." Tap or clap the following rhythm.

## DOTTED OUARTER NOTES d.

The Dotted Quarter Note equals three Eighth Notes.

$$
d .=d d d
$$

Add one more Eight Note and you get. ...?
You guessed it.....a Dotted Quarter and an Eighth Note which equals FOUR EIGHTH NOTES.

$$
d=d=\quad d \quad d \quad d
$$

Tap or clap the following rhythm.


## Daily Review

1. Name and play these notes:

2. A Quarter Note d gets $\qquad$ count or beat.

An $\qquad$ Note $\int$ get only a half a count.

A Dotted Quarter Note $d$. is the same as $\qquad$ how many Eighth Notes ( ).

A Dotted Quarter Note followed by an Eight Note $\int . \delta$ is the same as $\qquad$ Eighth Notes and gets how many beats $\qquad$ (d) d d d)
3. What do the names of the notes in the spaces spell: $\qquad$
4. What do the names of the notes on the lines stand for: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
5. What are the names of the two notes below the lines and spaces $\qquad$
6. Today you will learn two Hymns !!

You have already learned the left hand for these on Day One and Day Two.
The first hymn, "Silent Night", is a very familiar Christmas hymn. However, the rhythm is tricky - so count it carefully. Also notice the hymn uses the three new notes you learned today. You may want to circle these to help you.

The second hymn, "Lord, Dismiss Us" is the same tune as "Go Tell Aunt Rhody." Notice that the $1^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }}$, and $4^{\text {th }}$ lines are the same, so you have to learn only the $1^{\text {st }}$ line and $3^{\text {rd }}$ line.

Remember to COLOR the chord symbols


## Yathoold You get to play a

Cluristumas IIIyman today with both hands!!. It's Easy !!




| 1. Lord, dis | miss | us | with | thy | bless | ing; |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Thanks | we | give | and | ad $-\quad 0 \quad$ ra | tion |  |



Fill our . hearts with

| joy | and | - | peace. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| joy | - | ful | - |
| jound. |  |  |  |





Words: John Fawcett, 1740-1817
Music: Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1712-1778

Six Hymns in Six Days.Arr: © 2013


# Intirodurctions for the Hymmins 

## How are you doing?

Today should be an easy one for you.
It is helpful to play a short introduction before people start singing. An introduction sets the tempo for the hymn and allows people to get ready to sing. There are a couple of ways of doing the introduction.

Option 1: play just the last four or eight measures at the end of the hymn.
Option 2: if it is a short hymn then just play thru the whole hymn.
Option 2: For all the hymns I have put a pair of brackets 「 7 where the introduction could also be. Some hymns have two sets of brackets ... a pair at the beginning of the piece and another pair at the end of the piece. Others just have one set.

Here is an example in today's hymn. You play the first two lines ... then play the last two lines.


## FERMATA

Sometimes in the a hymn we hold a note longer than its normal count.
There is a special symbol that tells us when to do this.

It is called a Fermata (fur-ma-ta).


It is placed ABOVE a note and means you hold that note a little longer.
It is kind of like a 'pause' ...
There is a Fermata in today's hymn, "Come Unto Jesus".
You may want to circle it so you don't forget it.


## The Pedals

Keyboards can have one, two or three PEDALS.
Most pianos have two or three pedals while an electronic keyboard may only have one.


The Good News is that the Reqnt Pedal (sustaining pedal) is the only you need to use.

For FuIN: Do the following and repeat it until it feels natural to use the Right Pedal.

1. Place your foot on the RIGHT PEDAL.

Keep your heel on the floor and the ball of your foot on the PEDAL.

2. Wigegle your foot up and down a few times to get the "feel" of the pedal action.
3. Play the C CHORD with your left hand and depress the PEDAL with your foot a fraction of a second later.
4. Hold the PEDAL down and lift your hand off the keyboard.

The chord should continue to sound.
5. Now play the G CHORD and let the PEDAL up at the same time and then depress it immediately before taking your hand off the keys. Hold the PEDAL down and slowly lift your hand off the keys. When you want the sound to stop, release the PEDAL.

If you do this correctly the chords will sound connected without a break between them. There will also be no blurring together of the two chords. to sound "MUDDY" or "BLURRED".


## Daily Review

1. What is the name of this symbol and what does it mean: $\qquad$
2. Which pedal do you use to sustain the sound and give richness to the sound $\qquad$ ?
3. What do you do if the sound gets ${ }^{6 / M I U D D Y T}$ or there is a elnored elmange?
4. What do these symbols mean?

5. How many sets of these symbols can be in a hymn? $\qquad$
6. What are the three options for doing introductions?
7. $\qquad$
8. $\qquad$
9. $\qquad$


## Todeyyo Hyymmins

Today you have two new hymns to learn. Make sure you COLOR the chords.
There are two new items. See if you can find them. Try using the pedals on these hymns.
There are two different versions of each hymn.
One has the names of the notes inside the notes ... and the other doesn't.
See which one is easier to follow right now.

## Come Unto Jesus





Words/Music: Orson Pratt Huish, 1851-1932
Six Hymus in Six Days.Arr: 02013





| 1 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ainnt <br> count <br> down <br> will |  | on's <br> less <br> with <br> be |




Words: Joseph L. Townsend, 1849-1942
Music: Willaim Clayson, 1840, 1887
Six Hymos in Six Days.Arr: \& 2013

## Hope of Israel

In march style



## Thunmb Under

At Last! The FINAL day!!

Just three new concepts today and you're all through !!

In the hymn you will learn today, "God Be With You", there are two passages where the fingering appears to be unusual. T

The thumb will have to cross under the third finger (middle finger) in order to play its note.

It is really quilte easy 13 (but it does take some practice).
Here is the passage:


While you play the first two notes with your second and third finger, move your thumb underneath the third finger so that it can play the " G "


Practice these measures several times until you feel comfortable with them.
This pattern will occur in many of the hymns that you will be learning

## The Up-Beat

Hymns sometimes begin with one beat immediately in front of the first bar line.
This is called an un-beat or a pielarup.
Here are some hymns with Up-beats:
There is an Hour of Peace and Rest
We Thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet
Redeemer of Israel
Sweet Hour of Prayer
The Lord My Pasture Will Prepare

Here is the FIRST LINE of "Sweet Hour of Prayer"


Notice that the last measure of this hymn has a half note which only gets TWO COUNTS.
You would count ONE - TWO ...
The third count comes on quarter note of the first measure.
The chorister will be lifting their arm upwards when you play that first note.

# Dotted Eicinth Note and sixteentli Notes 

$$
d^{f}=\text { DOTTED EIGHTH NOTE }
$$

$$
\hat{A}=\underset{\text { (it's sprouted again!) }}{\text { SIXTEENTH NOTE }}
$$

The DOTTEED EIGTH and SIXTEENTH NOTES can be written in two (2) ways:
With FLAGS like this: for with BEAMS like this:
Here is a delicious, tasty, savory, appetizing way to count DOTTED EIGHTH and SIXTEENTH NOTES
"One Potato, Two Potato, Thnee Potato, Four Potato"
Now add the notes to the words like this:


1 po-ta-to 2 po-ta-to 3 po-ta-to 4 po-ta-to
1 \& a 2 \& a 3 \& a 4 \& a


Now CLAP and say the rhythm words for the DOTTED EIGHTH and SIXTEENTH NOTES until you can do them with ease.


In the hymn today you will be playing this rhythm several times. Here is the passage.


Till we meet,__

$$
4 \& a \quad 1 \quad 2
$$



## Daily Review

1. What does THIUMB UNDER mean? $\qquad$
2. What is an UP-BET (pick-up beat) mean? $\qquad$
3. What type of note is this?

4. How many beats does this get?

5. How would you count this?
6. What type of note is this?


As you play when other people are singing, it is easy to get furstered!
Just talke it easy and have fumbl
Another SECRETT we have learned if you do get flustered, or if the melody part is too difficult, just continue playing only the chords with the left hand and forget about the right hand!

You could also try playing just the FIRST NOTE of each measure with the right hand and all the chords with the left hand. People will be able to sing the melody and you will still sound great!

It's time to learn our FINAL hymn ... "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" Remember how to practice it.

## Good Luela!

## God Be with You Till We Meet Again

## Revervitly $\mathrm{J}=66-80$



| By | his | coun - sels | quide, | up | - | hold |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| When | life's | per | ils | thick | con | you; |
| Keep | love's | ban | ner | float | ing | o'er |



## God Be with You Till We Meet Again



Words: Jeremiah E. Rankin, 1828-1904
Music: William G. Tomer, 1833-1896
Six Hymms in Six Days.Ams: 02013


## "A Hymmin Day"

Now that you completed the first SIX DAYS,
it is important to continue to practice each day!!
Make sure you review each hymn you have learned.
You might even try to MIEMORIZE them !!!
You have learned all the basics to continue to learn the hymns and other music written in this special easy-to-play fashion.

We have include additionall hymms for you.
Try learning a new hymn each day. Just follow these steps:

1. Remember to COLOR the chord symbols.
2. Tap and coumet the rhythm (do this three 3-5 times).
3. Play just the melody with the Right Hand while counting the rhythm (do this five times).
4. Play just the chords with the Left Hand while counting the rhythm (do this five times).
5. Play both the melody and the chords together. Start slowly and then build up the speed.
6. Repeat steps $\mathbf{3}$, 4, and 5 until the hymn is mastered!

Finally ... try teaching this course to others ... it will help you learn faster and it will bless the lives of many others.

## "Top Secrets"

As you play when other people are singing, it is easy to get flustered!
Just take it casy and have furn!
A secret we have learned if you do get flustered, or if the melody part is too difficult, is to
 continue playing the chords with the left hand and just
Porget about the right hand!
You could also try playing just the firest mote of eacli measure with the right hand and all the chords with the left hand. People will be able to sing the melody and you will still sound great!


## "Final Thougghts"

## Congratulations!!!!! Your have finished VEEEX ONE !!

Music is a gift from God. He gives us talents in order that we may share them with others. Dom't ever give unp! It is never too late to learn! The Lord will bless and keep you as you show your faith in this great work!!

I would love to hear from you on how you did ... and what improvements / suggestions you might have. Please email me at sixhymns@hotmail.com

There are over additional 130+ "Big Note" Hymns and Children Songbook songs available on the internet at my web site that are specially arranged in this style. There will be also separate instructional videos for each hymn where I will personally teach you how to play each one !!

You have four (4) different versions you can select from:

- In COLOR with the note names inside the notes
- In COLOR with just the plain notes
- In BLACK/WHITE with the note names inside notes
- In BLACK/WHITE with just the plain notes
(If you download the BLACK/WHITE version, make sure you COLOR the chord symbols.)

In WEEE TVWO, you will learn:

- How to play in the KEY of G
- How to play a couple of BLACK notes
- Play all the hymns formatted in this special easy-to-play style.
- How to play prelude and postlude music.
- How to do variations with the LEFT HIAND
- And mucli mureli more!


Day 7

## Secret Prayer

Thoughtfillyy $\quad \mathrm{d}=72-92$


1. There
2. There
3. The
4. When
5. When
is an
straight and
sail - ing
thorns are st
hour
nar
on
strew
hour
nar -
on
strewen

G

of
row
life's
 a


Six Hymns in Six Days.Arr: © 2013

## We Thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet

Brightly $=\mathrm{xx}-\mathrm{xx}$

$\begin{array}{lcccccc}\text { light }- & \text { en } & \text { our minds } & \text { with } & \text { its } & \text { rays. } & \text { We } \\ \text { know } & \text { that } & \text { de }- \text { liv } & \text { rance } & \text { is } & \text { nigh. } & \text { We } \\ \text { bask } & \text { in } & \text { its life }- & \text { giv } & \text { ing } & \text { light. } & \text { Thus }\end{array}$


| feel | it | a pleas | ure | to | serve | Thee, | And |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| wick | ed | who | fight | $a$ | gainst | $\mathrm{Zl}_{1}$ | - |
| who | re - ject | this | glad | mes | - | sage | Will |
| they |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Redeemer of Israel



| 1. | Re | deem | dee | er | of | Is | - | rael, | Our |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | We | know | - | he | is | come | - | ing | To |
| 3. How | long | - | we | have | wan | - | dered | As |  |
| 4. | As | chil | - | dren | of | Zi | - | on, | Good |




Words: John Fawcett, 1740-1817
Music: Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1712-1778
Six Hymns in Six Days.Anr: © 2013

## Come, Ye Children of the Lord

Exultantly ,=96-112



Words: James H. Wallis, 1861-1940
Music: Spanish melody; anr. by Benjamin Carr, 1768-1831
Six Hymms in Six Days_Arr: © 2013

Peacefully.$=14-16$

sea
since sons


## 

Sweet Hour of Prayer
hour
hour


Words: Penelope Moody Allen, b. 1939
Music: Martin Shaw, 1875-1958
Six Hymns in Six Days.Anr: © 2013

## The Lord My Pasture Will Prepare







Cut these flash card out .... Put the names of the notes on the back side. Carry these with you and review them several times during the day





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# Have younie ever wannted to play a lnymmin? 

If you have, then this course is for you!.
Whether you have never played before ... or learn years long agobut have forgotten ... this course is designed to teach you enough basic skills so that in just a few days you will be able to play at least SIX HYMNS.

Simply follow the directions carefully, repeat everything every day, relax and enjoy yourself and ... well, $\ldots$ you may not become a concert pianist in six days but your you may surprise ourself with what you can do.

By using the riee on-line internet videos you will have as many private lessons as you want. You will also progress more rapidly!!

We hope you will enjoy using the book and the videos and that wherever you find a keyboard at home, at school, at church, or in the mission field you will play the hymns with delight!

Dauid Patter
Reid Nibley


And remember ...
"CIt's Easy !le?

