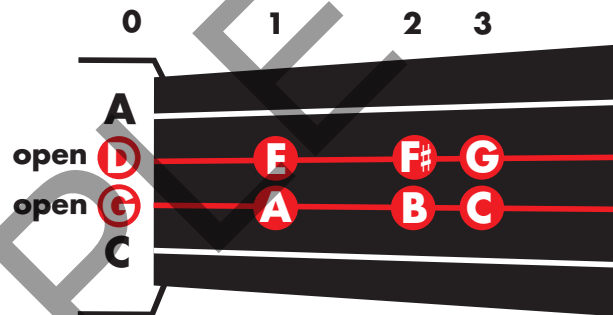


Key Signature
G Major = = 1 sharp. Play all Fs as F-sharp.

Here is the **G Major Scale**. It is built identically to the D Major Scale, except that it begins and ends on the note G.

The first note of this G Major Scale begins on your open G string and goes up to the 3rd finger note on your D string. The fingerboard diagram shows the notes of the G Major Scale.



Practice!

1. Write the letter names under the notes. Then, color in the corresponding place of each note on the fingerboard. Silently practice the fingerings to check your work.

2. Draw a square around the notes that can be found on the G string.

3. Draw a square around the notes that can be found on the D string.



Bows of the 1500-1600s



History: 1500-1600s

Throughout time, bows have been a means to produce sound from a string instrument. Bows have always been strung with horsehair or other string-like material. Other characteristics of bows have changed significantly through the past 5-6 centuries

including the shape and length. The bow hold has changed, too. Look at the oil painting below as one example of how a bow was held throughout the Renaissance period and slightly beyond.



*Portrait of David Leeuw and his Family
by A. van den Tempel
Credit: Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam*

(below: close up of bow and bow hold)



Bows were held with an underhand grip, palm facing upwards. Players used their fingers to control the bow stick and tension of the hair. This allowed for a very smooth playing style.

What do you notice about the bow and its use in the artwork?

- _____
- _____
- _____

How do you think the sound made by the musician in the painting is different from sounds made today?
