

# Jeremy Woolstenhulme

## The Bronze Age

Correlated with String Basics, Book 2, page 18



SAMPLE

**Steps to Successful Literature** presents exceptional performance literature – concert and festival pieces – for beginning to intermediate string orchestras. Each piece is correlated with a specific location in **String Basics™ – Steps to Success for String Orchestra Comprehensive Method** by Terry Shade, Jeremy Woolstenhulme, and Wendy Barden. Literature reinforces musical skills, concepts, and terms introduced in the method. Sometimes, a few new concepts are included for additional learning opportunities.



### The Composer

**Jeremy Woolstenhulme** received his Bachelor of Music Education degree from Brigham Young University in 2000 and a Master of Arts degree in cello performance from University of Nevada, Las Vegas in 2005.

Mr. Woolstenhulme currently serves as the orchestra director at Hyde Park Middle School in the Clark County School District of Las Vegas, NV, where he teaches and conducts seven orchestras daily. His award-winning orchestras have performed at the Midwest Clinic and the ASTA National Conference. In 2015, his orchestra earned first place honors at the ASTA National Orchestra Festival in the middle school division. Mr. Woolstenhulme has also traveled with his orchestras to major cities around the United States and Europe.

Jeremy Woolstenhulme is the conductor of the Las Vegas Youth Philharmonic, the full symphonic orchestra of the Las Vegas Youth Orchestras. As a professional cellist, Mr. Woolstenhulme is a member of the Las Vegas Philharmonic and the Seasons String Quartet and also performs as a freelance musician at many entertainment venues in Las Vegas. He is the founder, coordinator, and instructor of the College of Southern Nevada Summer Music Festival, an innovative weeklong day camp for string students.

With a steadily growing number of original and arranged works to his credit, Mr. Woolstenhulme is a commissioned and published composer, many which have been performed around the world. His works have consistently been included as J.W. Pepper Editors' Choice selections and can be found on festival repertoire lists. He is co-author, with Terry Shade and Wendy Barden of the highly acclaimed string method, **String Basics**. His specialty is to write for middle and high school orchestras where he composes to teach, challenge, and inspire. He has served as clinician and guest conductor throughout the United States, Canada, Australia (including the prestigious Maryborough Conference) and the People's Republic of China.

Jeremy Woolstenhulme and his wife Taryn live in North Las Vegas with their four children Cadence Belle, Coda Blake, Canon Thomas, and Caprice Aria. They are dedicated to church activities, enjoy boating, along with many other outdoor sports.

### Basics About the Composition

This energetic work features accents and meter changes from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{4}{4}$ . A few measures of  $\frac{2}{4}$  are thrown in, just for fun! Work with students during scale warmups on using the bow correctly to execute accents. Watch for any unwanted tension or tightness that can occur when students try to place special emphasis on accented notes. Working towards applying that spark of pressure an instant before the bow motion begins.

The following page features a **Learning Bank** for students. It is also printed on the reverse side of all student parts.

### Instrumentation List (Set C)

- 8 - 1st Violin
- 8 - 2nd Violin
- 5 - 3rd Violin (Viola T.C.)
- 5 - Viola
- 5 - Cello
- 5 - String Bass
- 1 - Full Conductor Score

Additional scores and parts are available.

To hear a recording of this piece or any other Kjos publication, go to [www.kjos.com](http://www.kjos.com).

## Learning Bank • The Bronze Age

The Bronze Age was a prolific period during prehistoric times. It was when the discovery of combining copper and tin to make bronze allowed for great strides in the making of tools, weapons, utensils, decorations, and much more. Interestingly, the Bronze Age didn't occur at the same time everywhere around the world because different cultures began to make bronze at different times. The Bronze Age was basically broken down into three periods:

Early Bronze Age (3500-2000 BC) – Mesopotamia (Western Asia), Middle East, Egypt

Middle Bronze Age (2000-1600 BC) – Western Europe, India

Late Bronze Age (1600-1200 BC) – China

Working with metals instead of stone was a huge step in scientific achievements. Metals were harder and stronger than stone. Bronze tools did not chip or break. And, most important during the time period, bronze was more durable than other metals. The making of bronze was a recipe combining approximately 88% copper and 12% tin. To make it required really hot temperatures so that the metals could melt, form into a golden-colored bronze, then shaped into whatever the metallurgists were trying to make. Since bronze is an alloy (combining two or more metallic elements), it did not rust which gave it a long life, which was important back in ancient times. In fact, bronze could be re-melted and re-shaped for a completely different purpose, as needed.



*from the Chinese Bronze Age (approx. 1600-1200 BC)  
a two-handled bowl used to carry offerings of food to ancestral tombs*

The ability to make so many different things with bronze opened the doors to more widespread bartering, selling, and more job opportunities in a variety of fields. Improved tools for farming gave way to more crops. Farmers could actually store produce for off-seasons. Bronze was used to make stronger, larger, and more dangerous weapons. During areas where warfare was prevalent, this made for more violent and deadly outcomes.



*from the Egyptian Bronze Age (approx. 2000BC)  
a bronze spear*

Following The Bronze Age came The Iron Age. It began around 1200BC and took over the Bronze Age for different reasons. One reason: materials made of iron were cheaper, stronger, and lighter. Products made from iron could be hammered into shape, rather than shaped into the specific items ordered.

# The Bronze Age

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Full Conductor Score  
Approx. performance time—2:05

Jeremy Woolstenhulme

**Allegro** (♩ = 144)

Violins 1  
Violins 2  
Viola  
Cello  
String Bass

5

Vlins. 1  
Vlins. 2  
Vla.  
Cello  
Str. Bass

10  
11  
12  
13  
14

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19

15 16 17 18

Vlns. 1

Vlns. 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

*ff*

20 21 22 23

Vlns. 1

Vlns. 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

24 25 26 27 28

Vlns. 1

Vlns. 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

32

1 29 30 31 32

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

SAMPLE

1 2 33 34 35 36

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

1 2 37 38 39 40

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

41

42<sup>4</sup> 43 44

Vlns. 1 *f*

Vlns. 2 *f*

Vla. *f*

Cello *f*

Str. Bass *f*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 41 through 44. It features five staves: Violins 1 and 2, Viola, Cello, and String Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. All instruments play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present at the beginning of each staff.

45 46 47 48

Vlns. 1 *ff*

Vlns. 2 *ff*

Vla. *ff*

Cello *ff*

Str. Bass *ff*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 45 through 48. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). Measures 45 and 46 are in 4/4 time, while measures 47 and 48 are in 3/4 time. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is used throughout. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid on the page.

49 50 51 52

Vlns. 1

Vlns. 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

Detailed description: This system contains measures 49 through 52. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measures 49 and 50 are in 3/4 time, while measures 51 and 52 are in 4/4 time. The dynamic marking *ff* is present. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid on the page.

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