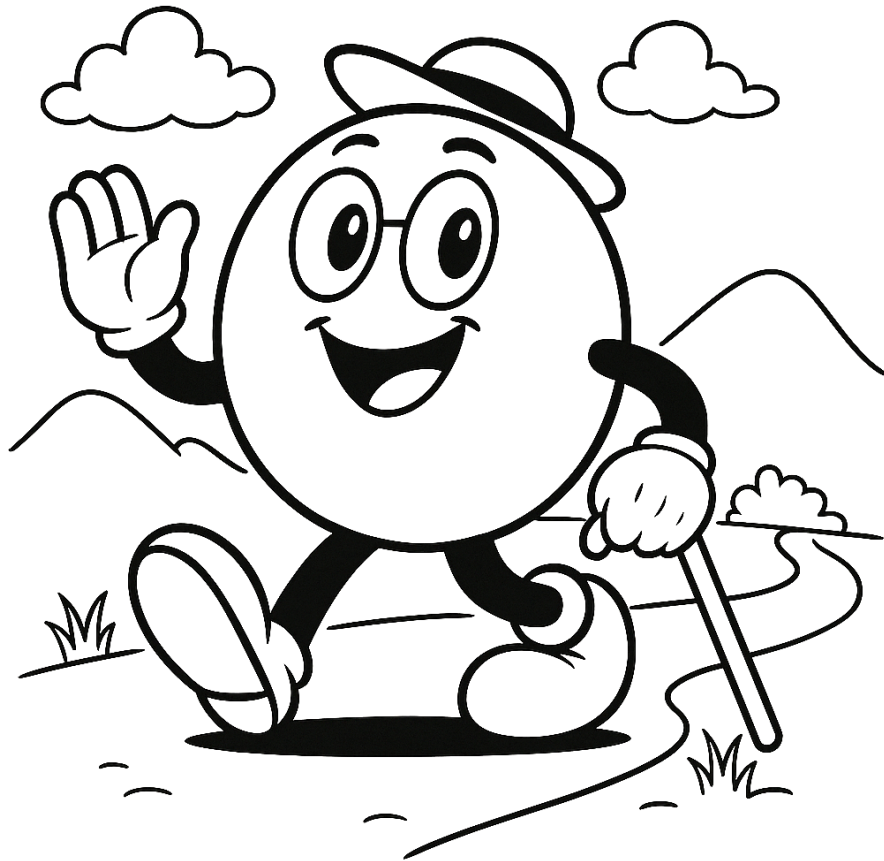


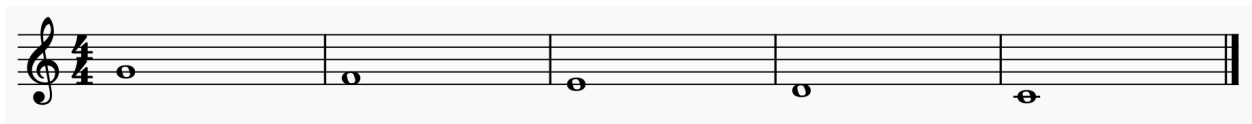
Lesson 25. Lightly Row

Next came a breezy, flowing tune. The group imagined rowing a little boat across a calm lake, the oars dipping into the water with each note. The music moved lightly, never rushing, just gliding across the melody like ripples on the surface.



Warm-Up – Tone Builder

Play the notes in the staff below slowly as **whole notes**, then as **half notes**, and finally as **quarter notes**. Start from the first note as written and go down, then turn around and go back up to the first note in the score. Keep every note steady and focus on producing clean, long tones on your instrument.



Lightly Row

The musical score for 'Lightly Row' is presented in four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The melody is written in a simple, stepwise fashion. Chord symbols (C and G) are placed above the staff to indicate the harmonic support. The lyrics are in German and are written below the staff.

Staff 1: C G C C
Häns - chen klein, ging al - lein in die wei - te Welt hi - nein.

Staff 2: 5 C G C G C
Stock und Hut steht ihm gut, ist gar wohl ge - mut.

Staff 3: 9 G G C C
A - ber Ma - ma wei - net sehr, hat ja nun kein Häns - chen mehr.

Staff 4: 13 C G C G C
Wünsch dir Glück! Sagt ihr Blick. Kehr nur bald zu - rück.

Music Theory

This song uses the five notes C, D, E, F, and G. The melody moves mostly in stepwise motion, giving it a smooth and flowing sound, just like the title suggests. The song is written in **4/4 time**, with each measure containing four steady beats. Above the staff we see chords such as C major (C–E–G) and G major (G–B–D). These chords support the melody and give it a strong harmonic foundation. The form of the song is A–A–B–A, which means we hear the first section twice, then a contrasting middle section, and finally return to the familiar A section. This repeating form makes the music feel balanced and easy to follow, like rowing in steady strokes across calm water.

Listening / Ear Training

Teacher plays the A section. Students clap the rhythm.

Does the melody move step by step or with big leaps?

Teacher plays the B section. Students listen for contrast.

Does the B section sound the same as A or different?

When we return to the last A, how do we know the melody is familiar?

Music Form

This song is made from small musical ideas, called motifs, that join together into longer phrases. Each phrase ends with a cadence, like a musical stop sign. The first phrase ends on G, which feels unfinished, and the second phrase answers by ending on C, which feels complete. The third phrase again ends on G, and the fourth closes the whole song on C. This pattern of “unfinished–finished” endings makes the music easy to follow and gives it balance.

Which phrase ends with a half cadence?

Which phrases bring the melody back to C with a full cadence?

What is the overall structure of the song (A–A–B–A or A–B–C)?

Why does the music feel balanced when the cadences alternate between unfinished and finished?

How does the final cadence make the ending sound complete?

Music History

“Lightly Row” is a **folk song**. It first appeared in Germany as *Hänschen klein* (“Little Hans”), a children’s song sung for many generations. Later, English words were added, and the tune became *Lightly Row*. Folk songs often travel from one country to another — the melody stays the same, but the words change to fit each culture. That is why children in different places may know the same tune with different words.

Is *Lightly Row* the same melody in Germany and in English?

What happens to the words when folk songs move to new countries?

Why do you think simple melodies are easy to remember and share?

Reflection

Reflection – Everyone

Did you notice the melody repeat when we played today’s song?

Reflection – Challenge

Which was harder — following the A–A–B–A form or remembering the new words?
