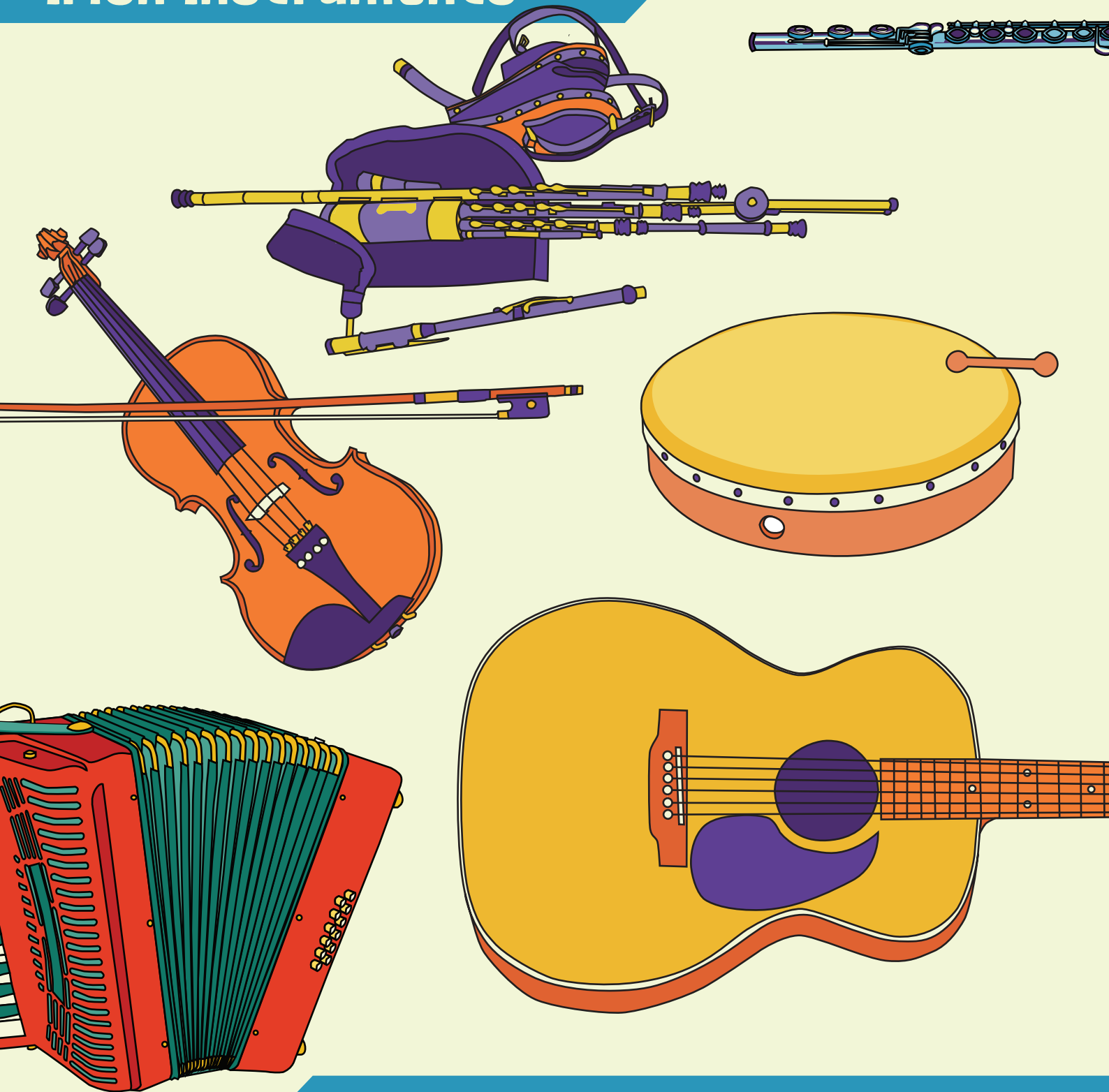


DABBLEDOOMUSIC

Guide to Traditional Irish Instruments



Teacher Resource Pack 1

DABBLEDOOMUSIC

THE FUN WAY TO LEARN ABOUT MUSIC

TEACHER RESOURCE PACK 1 - GUIDE TO TRADITIONAL IRISH INSTRUMENTS

Welcome to the first of our teacher resource packs. It focuses on instruments used to perform traditional Irish music. In the pages that follow, you will see the fiddle, accordion, guitar, bodhrán, uilleann pipes and the flute.

We have created six versions of each that are in the following order:

- Full colour poster (this provides you with the answers to the worksheets)
- Basic colour poster
- Infants worksheet
- First and second class worksheet
- Third and fourth class worksheet
- Fifth and sixth class worksheet

The worksheets range from a colouring in exercise for infants, all the way up to a reading and 'name the parts' exercise for fifth and sixth classes. All worksheets are in greyscale and printer/photocopier friendly.

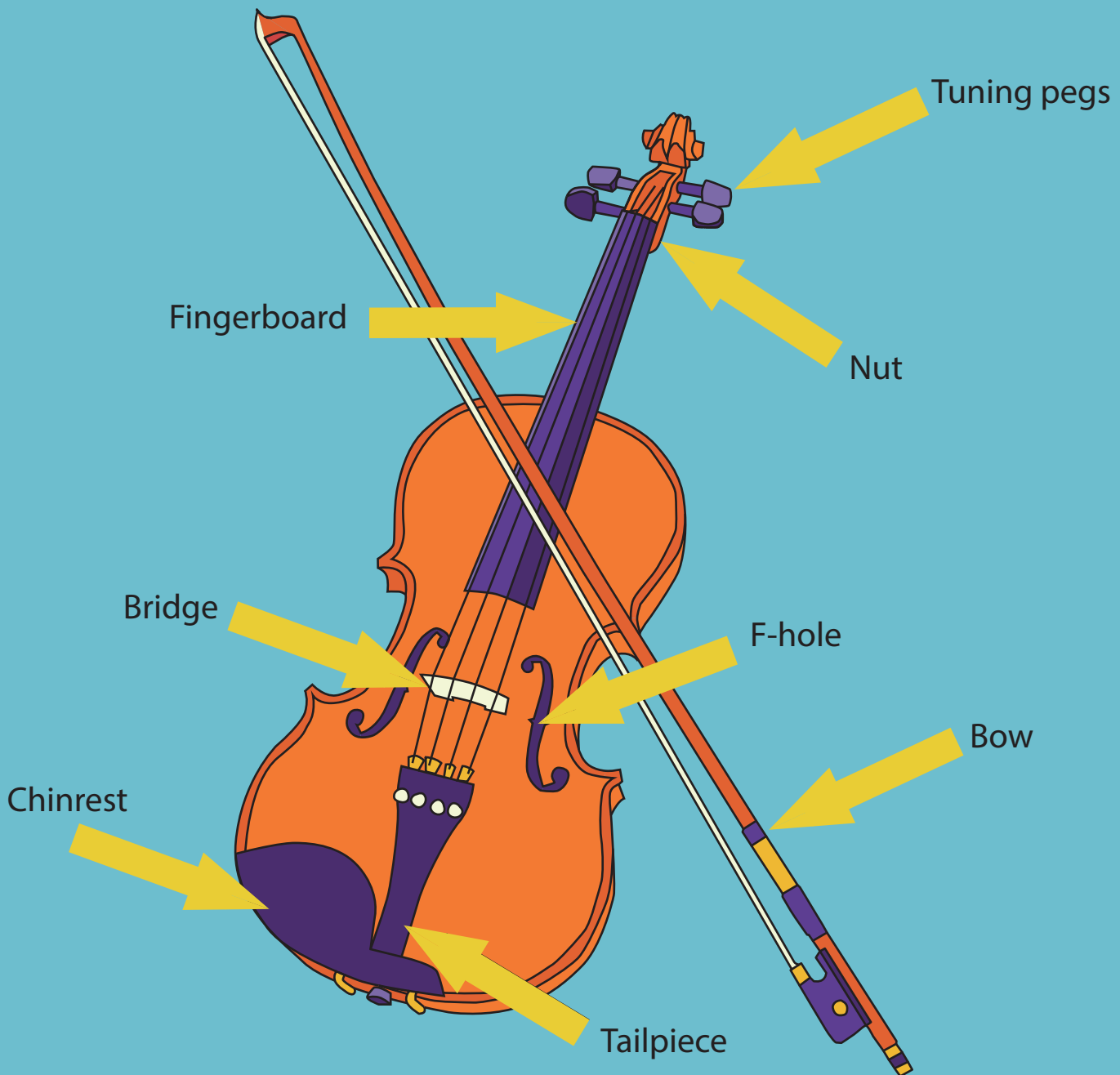
We hope you enjoy using these worksheets in your class and, as ever, we would welcome any feedback you might have.

Best wishes,

Shane, Killian and Chris



FIDDLE



The **fiddle** is a common instrument in folk and traditional music. In Irish traditional music, it is mainly used to play fast jigs and reels.

It's strings are stretched from **nut** to **tailpiece** and tuned using **tuning pegs**.

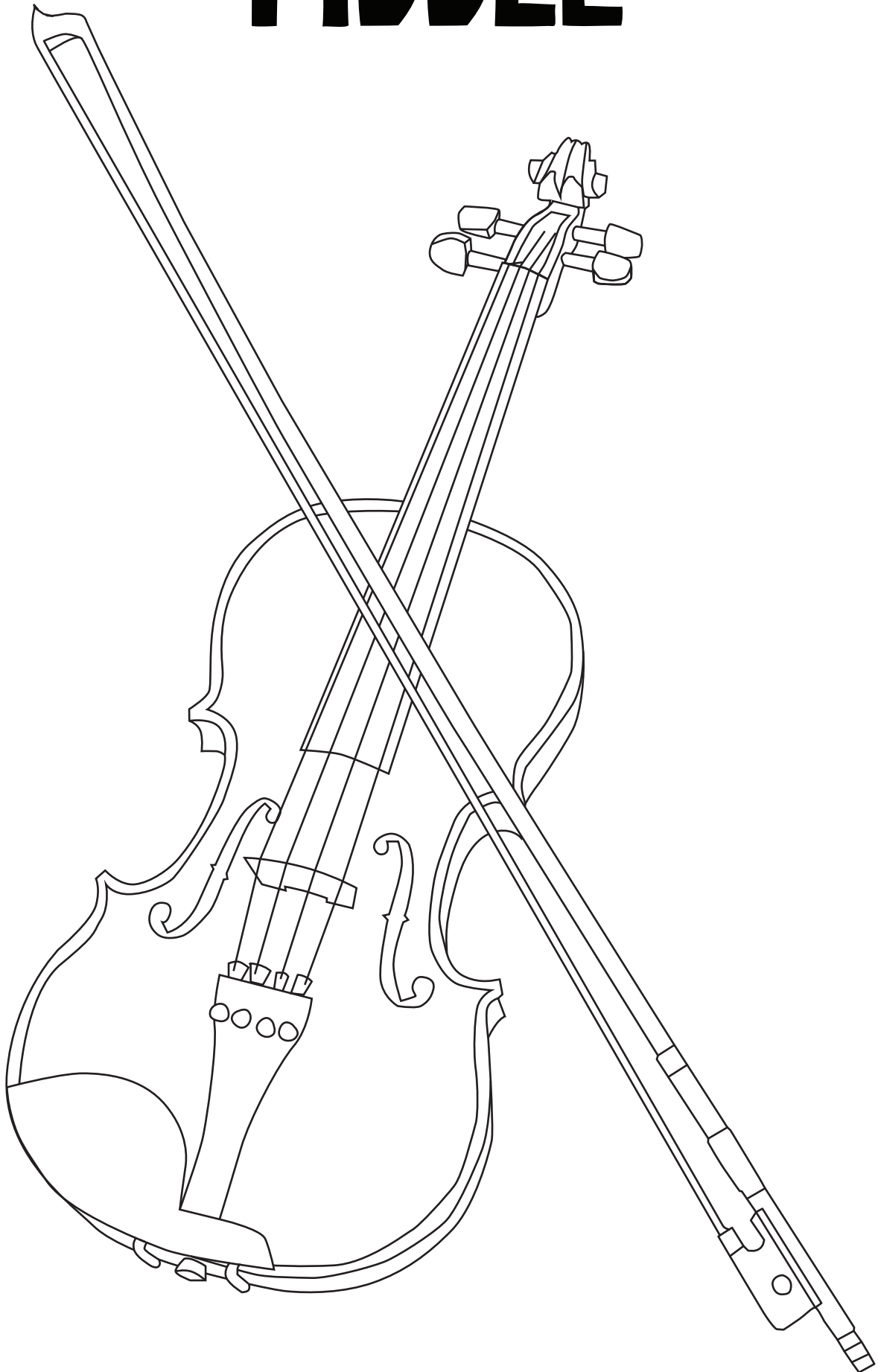
The strings are played by moving a **bow** back and forth over them. The player holds the strings down on the **fingerboard** to play different notes. The sound escapes through the **f-holes** and this is what we hear.



FIDDLE

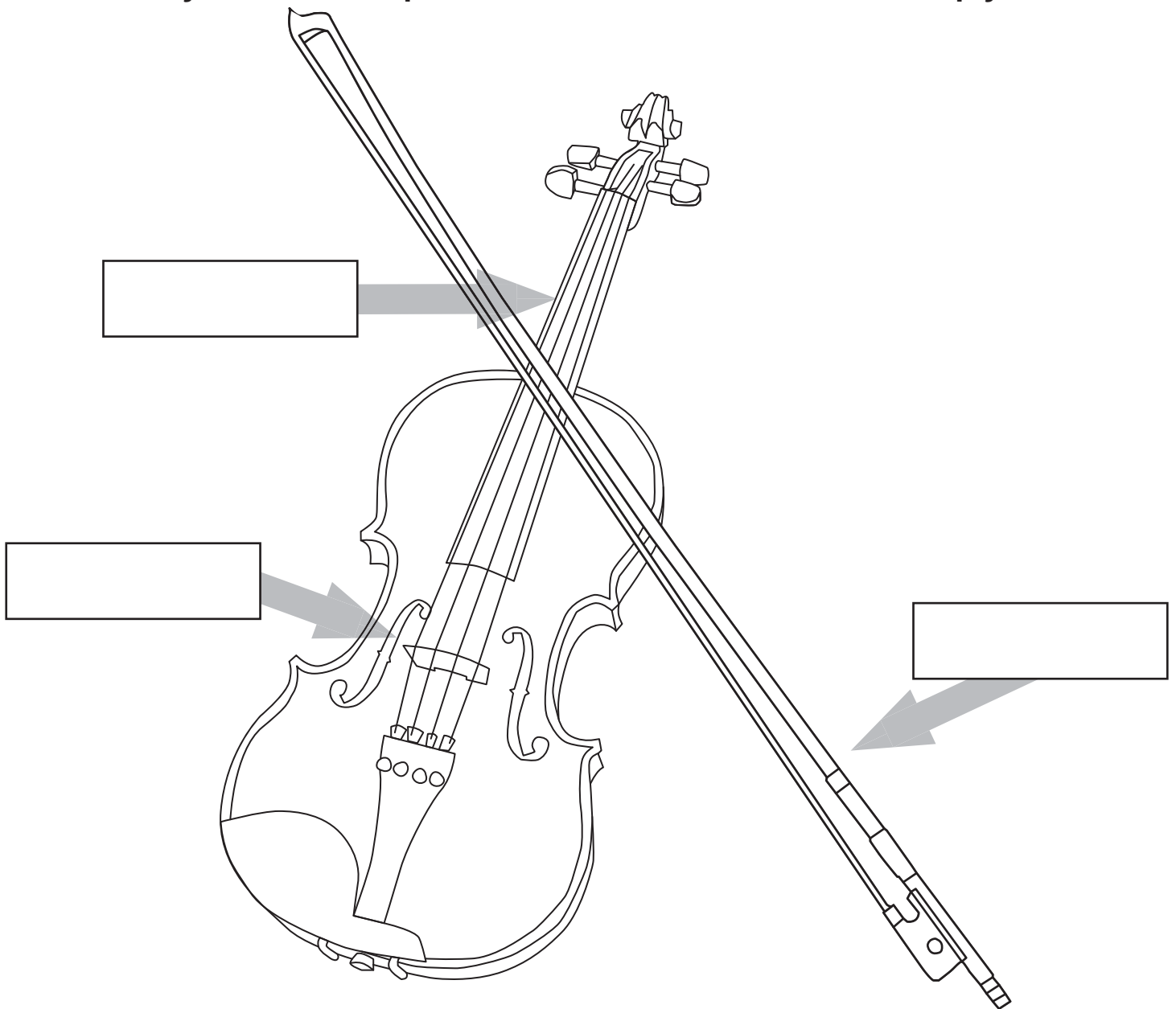


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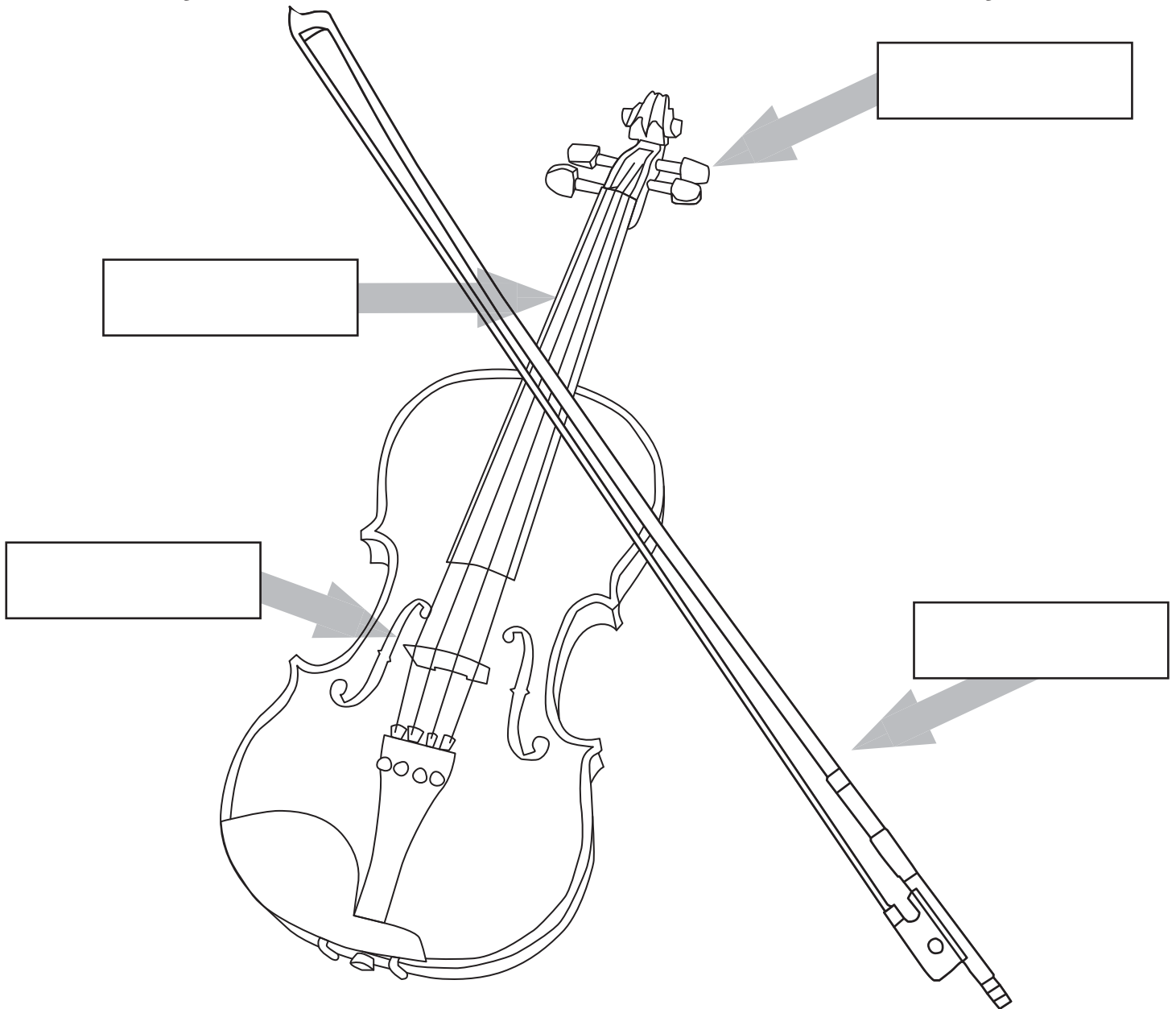
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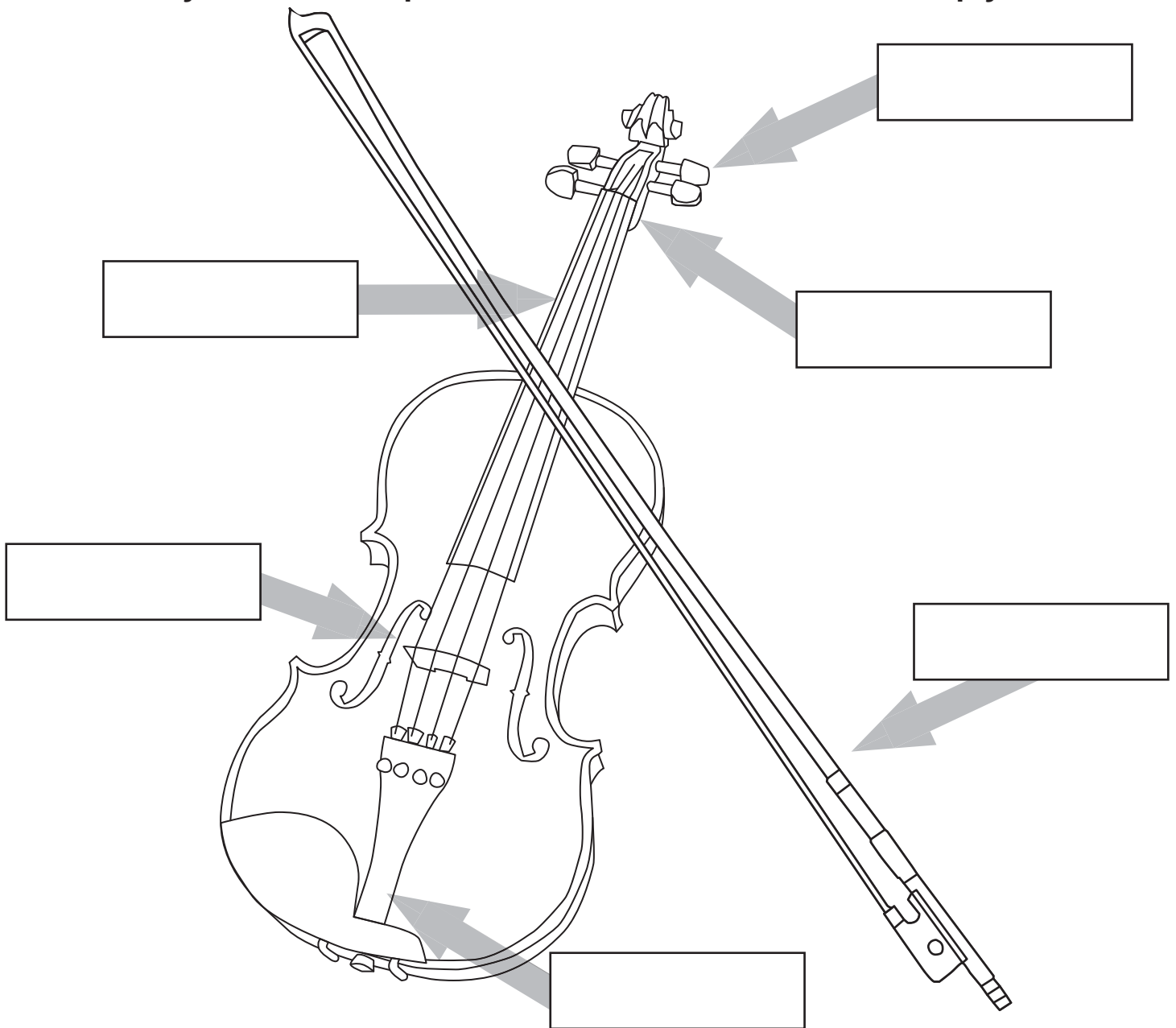
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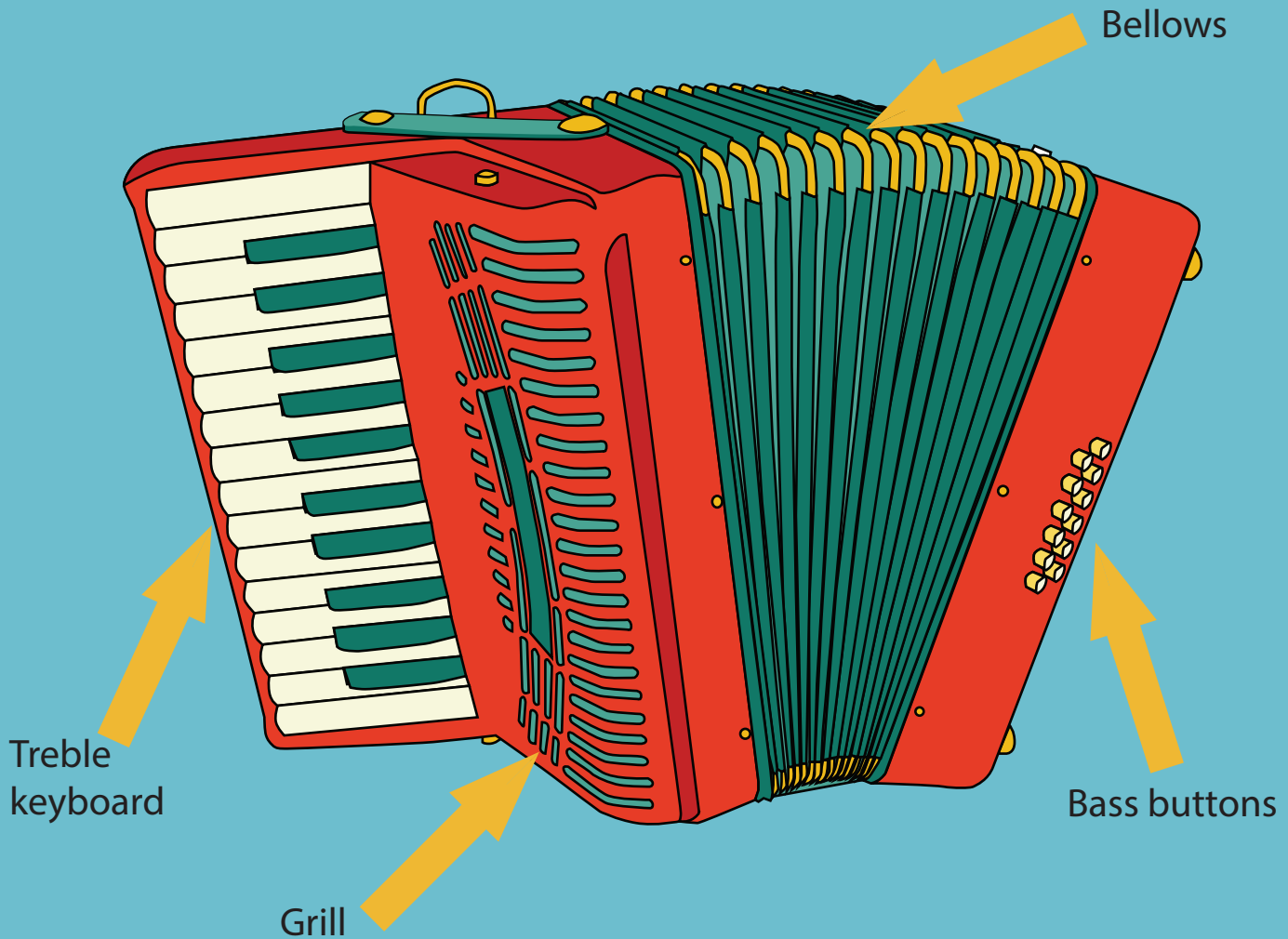
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ACCORDION



The accordion was invented in the early 1800s in Austria. It became very popular as it was portable and loud, especially with Italians emigrating to the United States during the Gold Rush. Today it is found in folk music in Ireland, Italy, Mexico and Colombia.

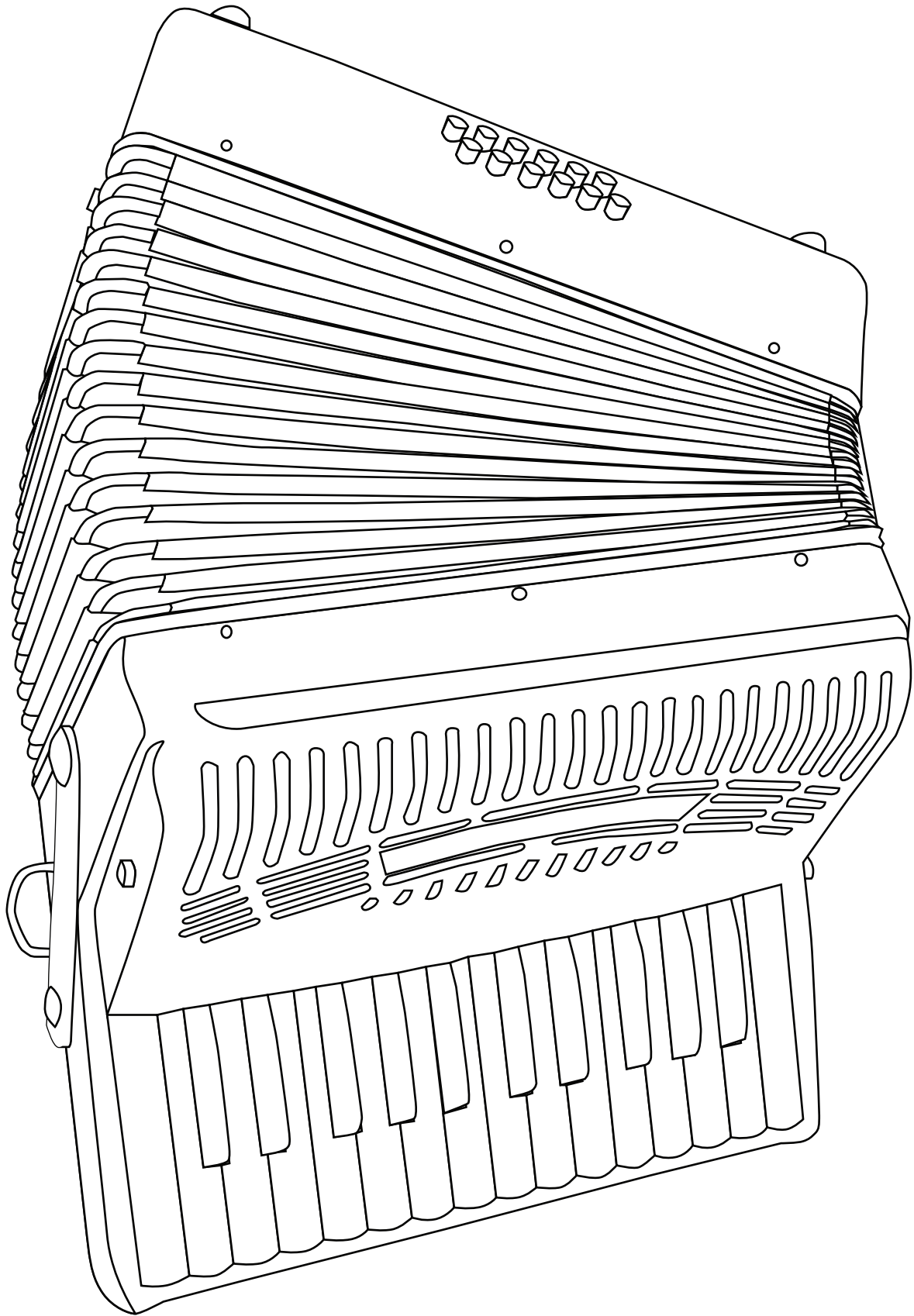
As the **bellows** are pumped, air moves over the reed blocks located inside. These reed blocks act like little harmonicas and create different sounds depending on what the player does. The sound then comes out through the **grill**.

The **treble keyboard** can be used to play the melody of a song while the **bass buttons** can be used to provide the accompaniment. This is why the accordion is often referred to as a 'one man band'.

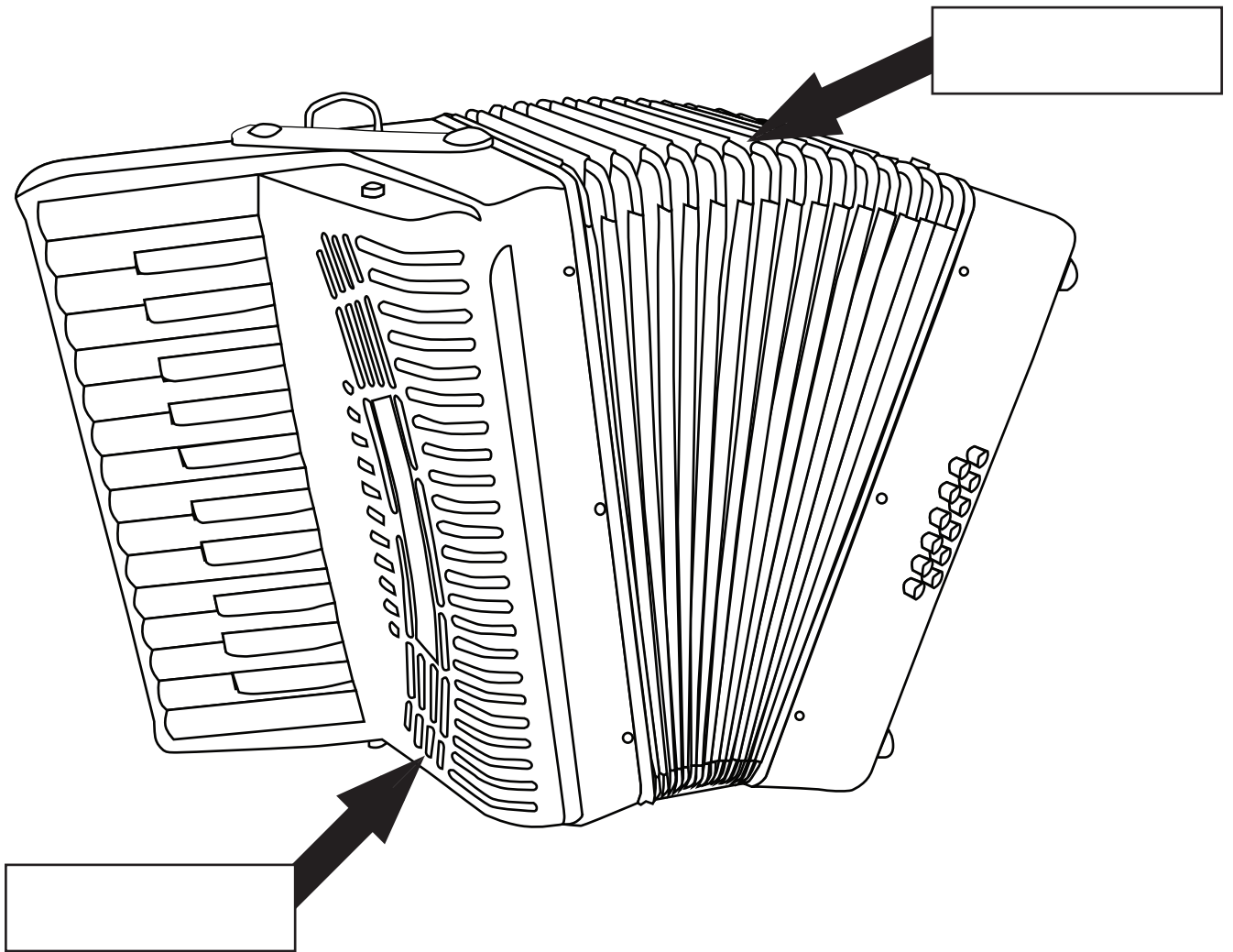
ACCORDION



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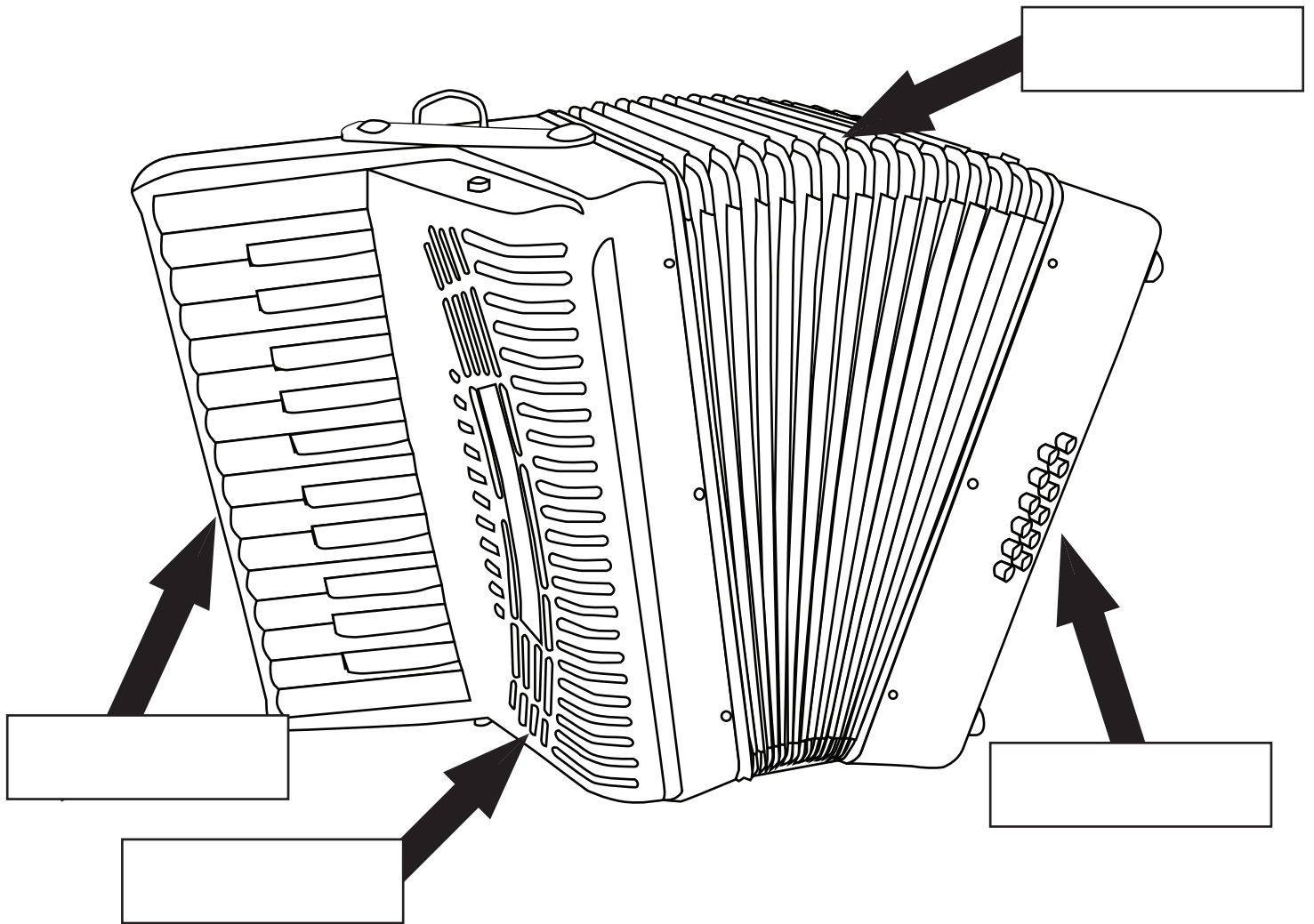


The accordion was invented in the early 1800s in Austria. It became very popular as it was portable and loud. Today it is found in folk music in Ireland and Mexico.

As the **bellows** are pumped, air moves through the accordion and creates different sounds depending on what keys are pressed. The sound then comes out through the **grill**.

You can play melody and chords at the same time and that is why the accordion is often called a 'one man band'.

ACCORDION

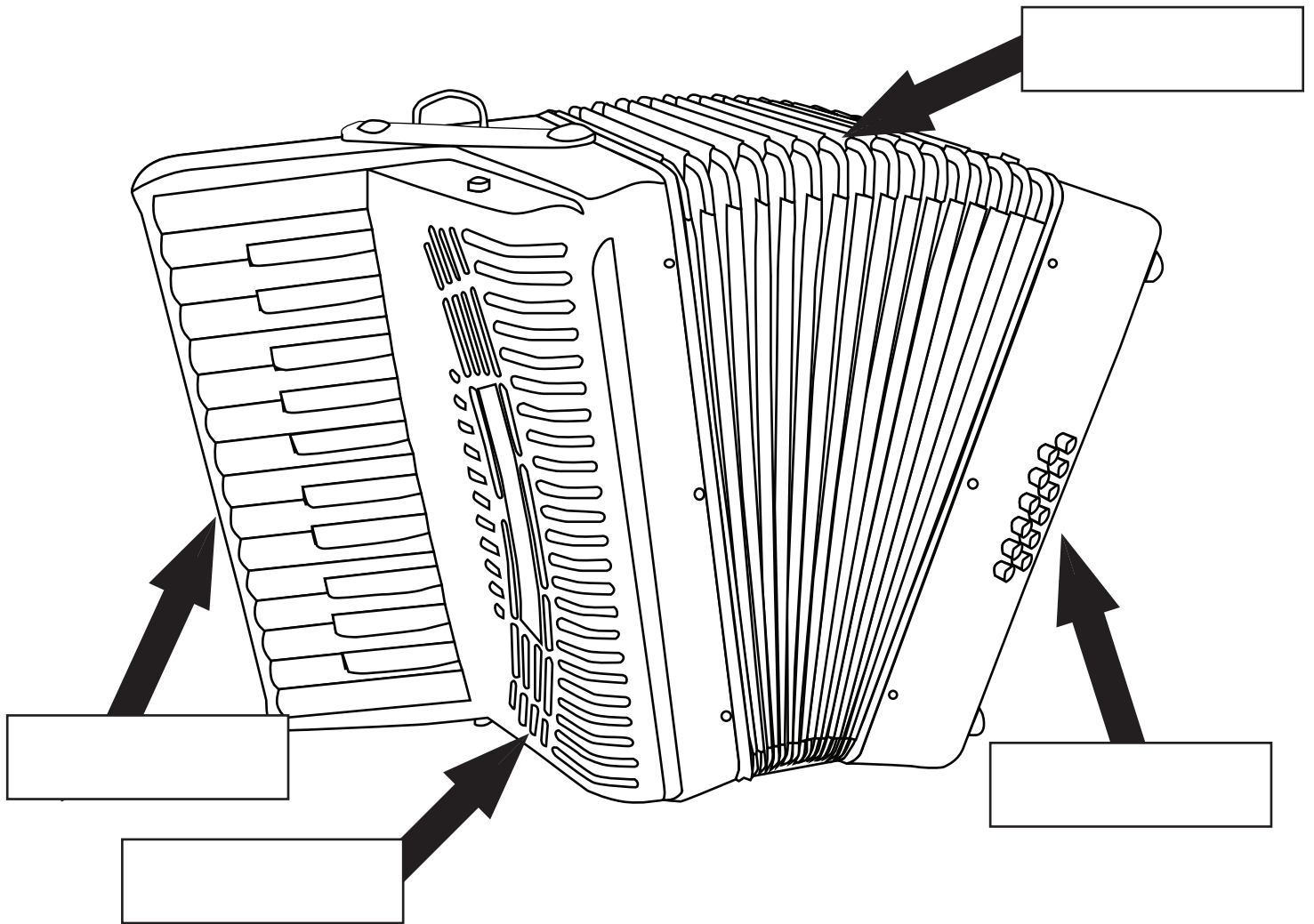


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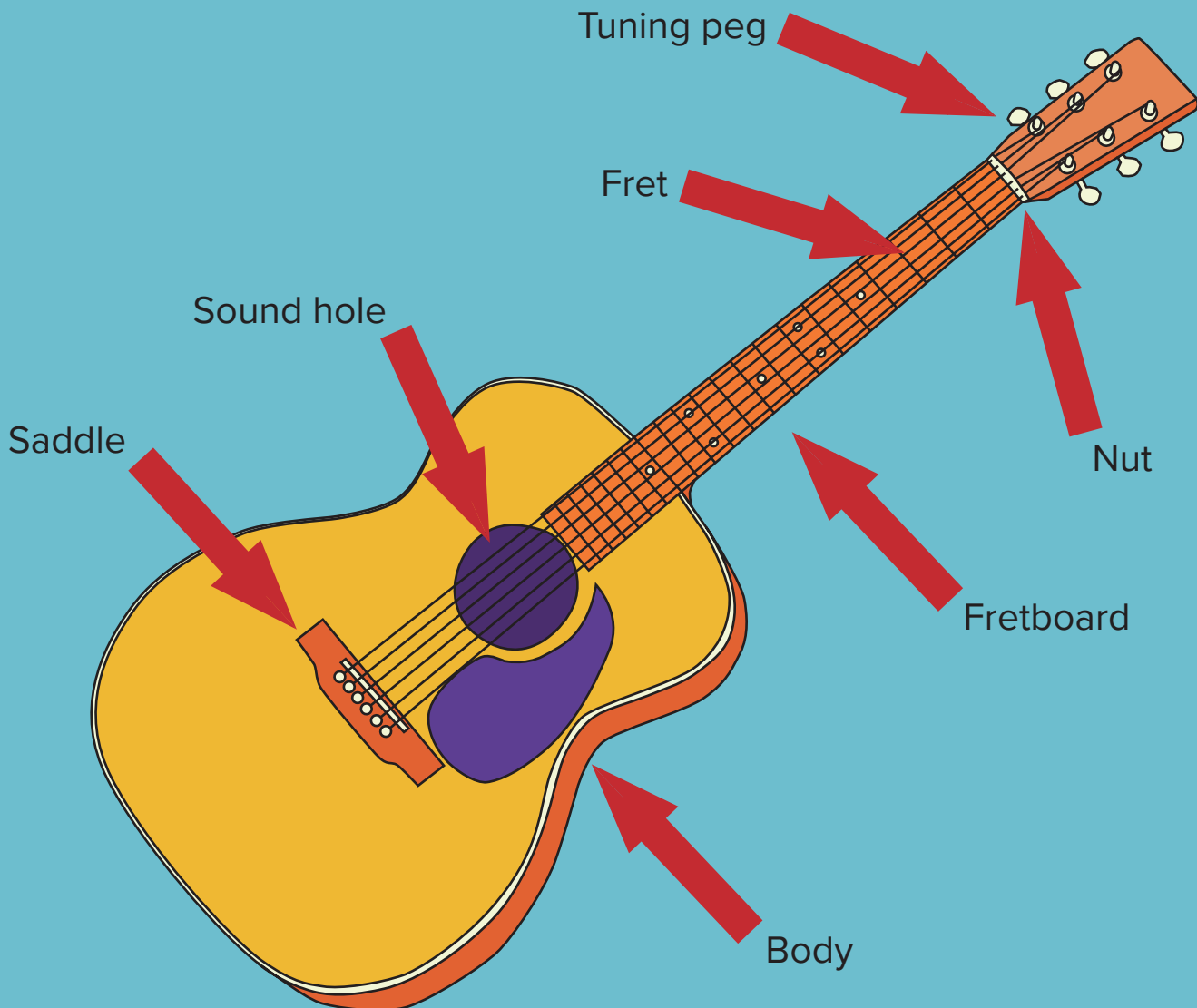


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GUITAR



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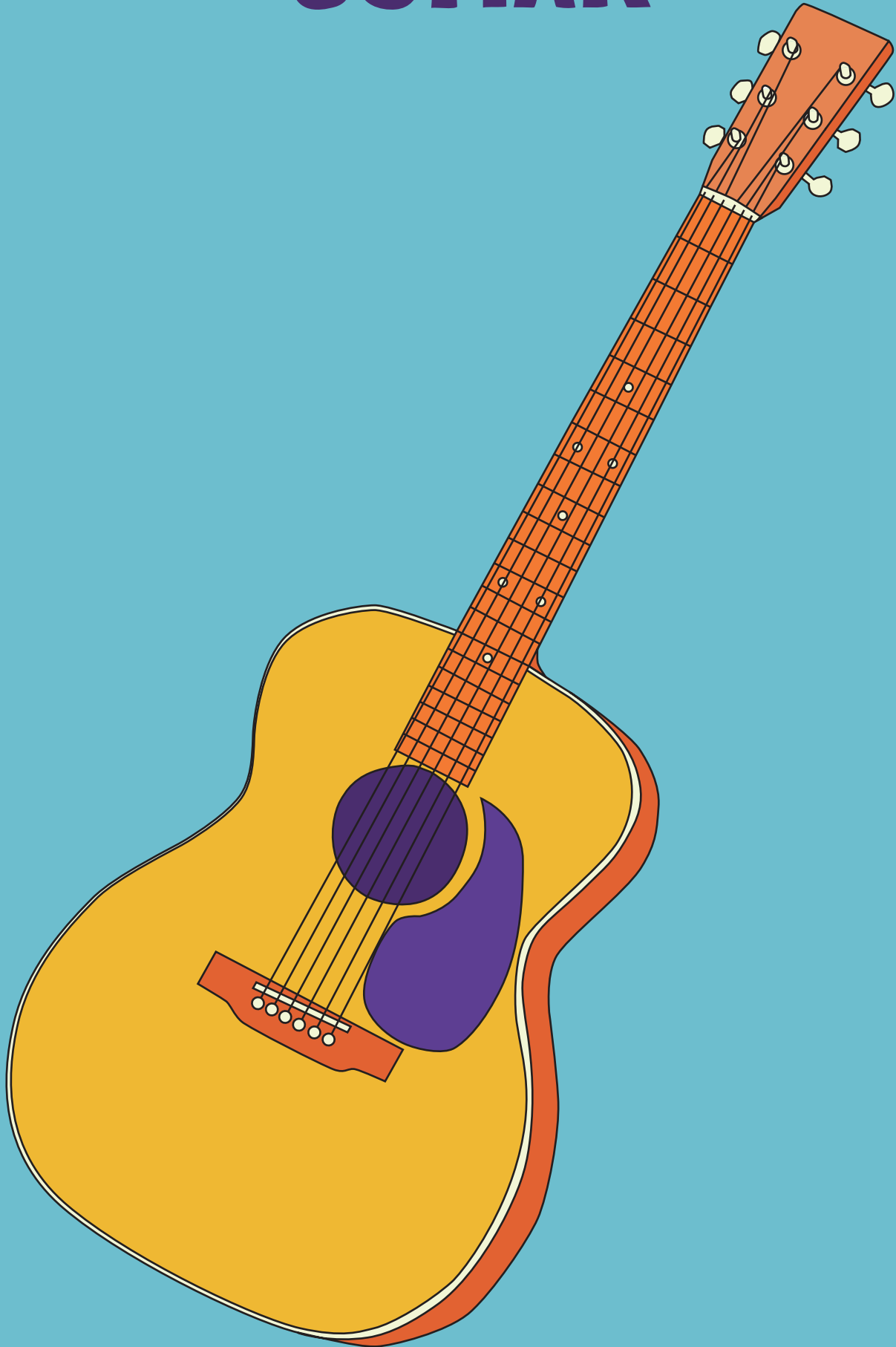
Its strings are stretched from the **saddle** to the **nut** and are tightened using the **tuning pegs**.

Fingers are placed on the **fretboard** beside the **frets** to give different notes. The player then either strums the strings using a pick, or plucks the individual strings using their fingers.

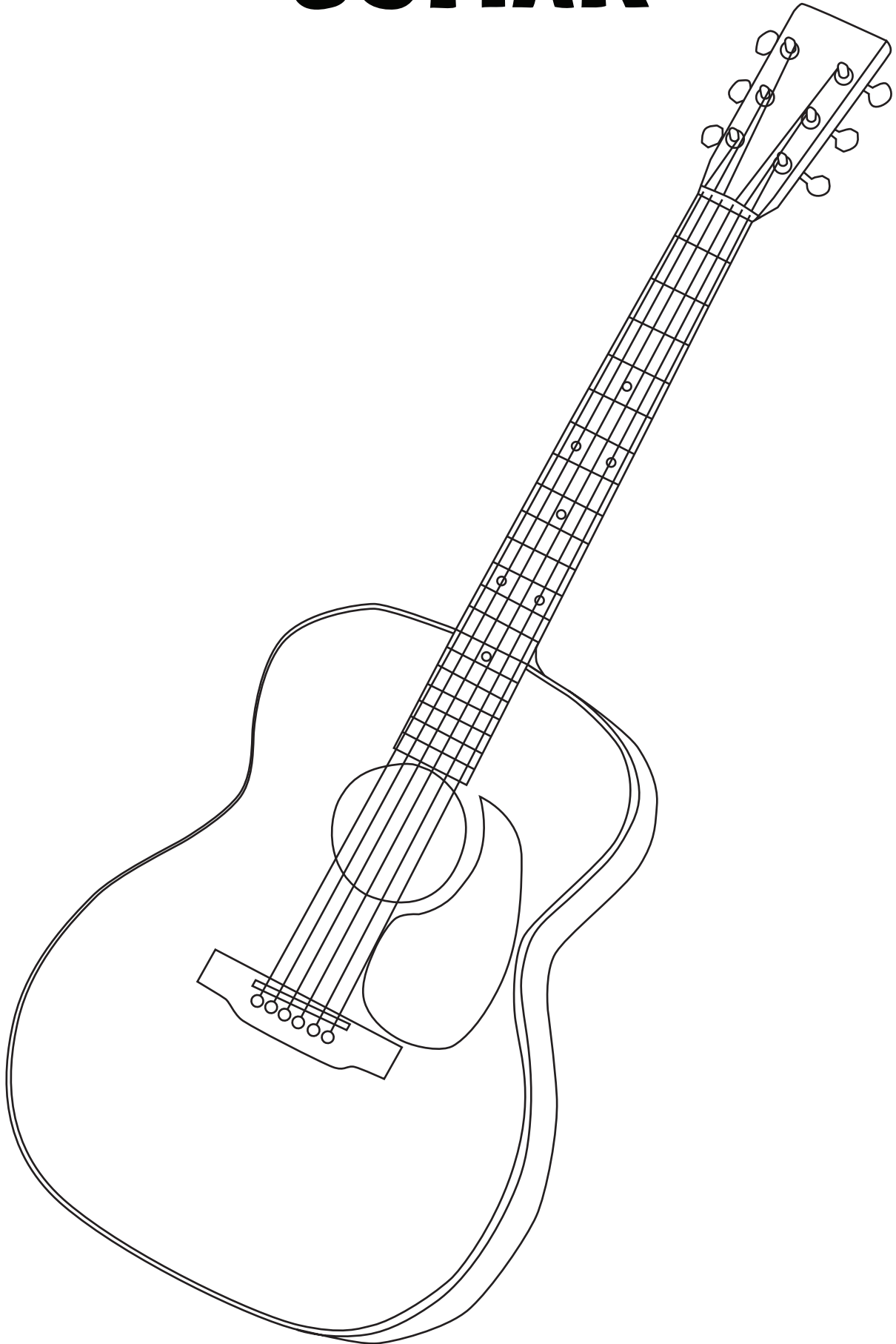
The sound vibrates through the **body** of the guitar and is amplified through the **sound hole**.



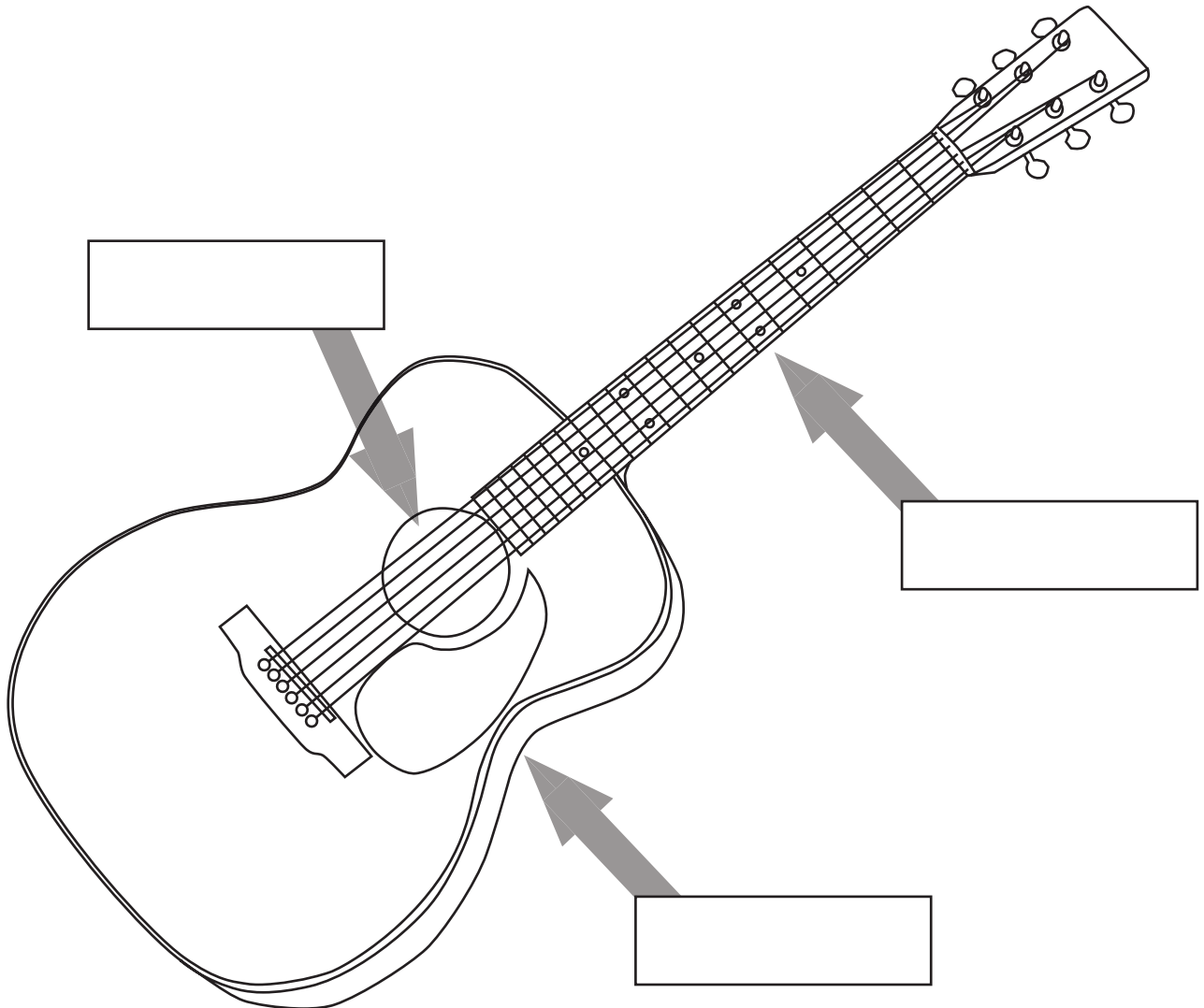
GUITAR



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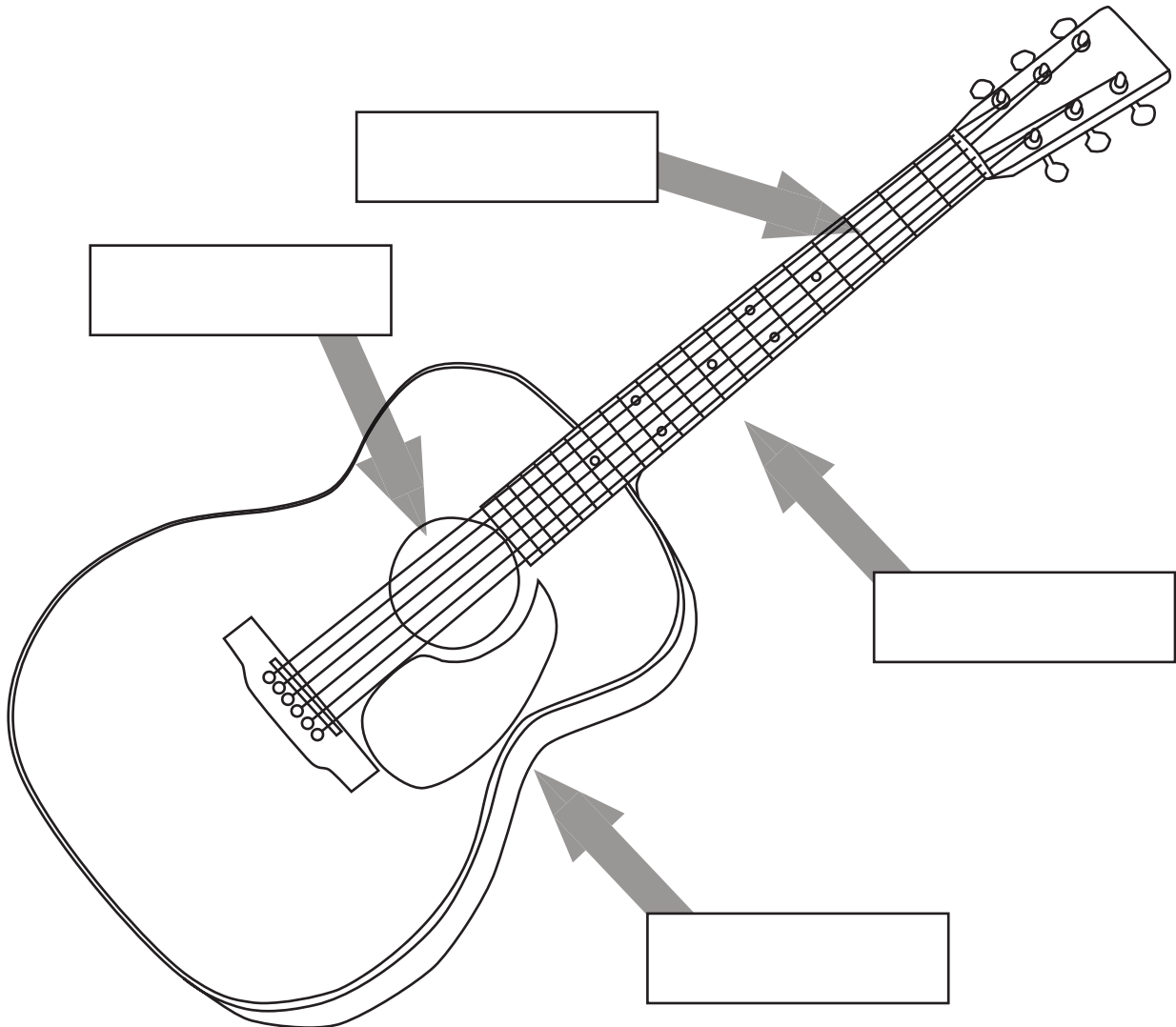


The guitar is one of the most popular instruments in the world and is used a lot in folk and rock music.

The left hand holds the strings down to make notes on the **fretboard**, and the right hand hits the strings so we can hear the notes.

The sound of the notes travels through the **body** of the guitar and comes out through the **sound hole**.

GUITAR

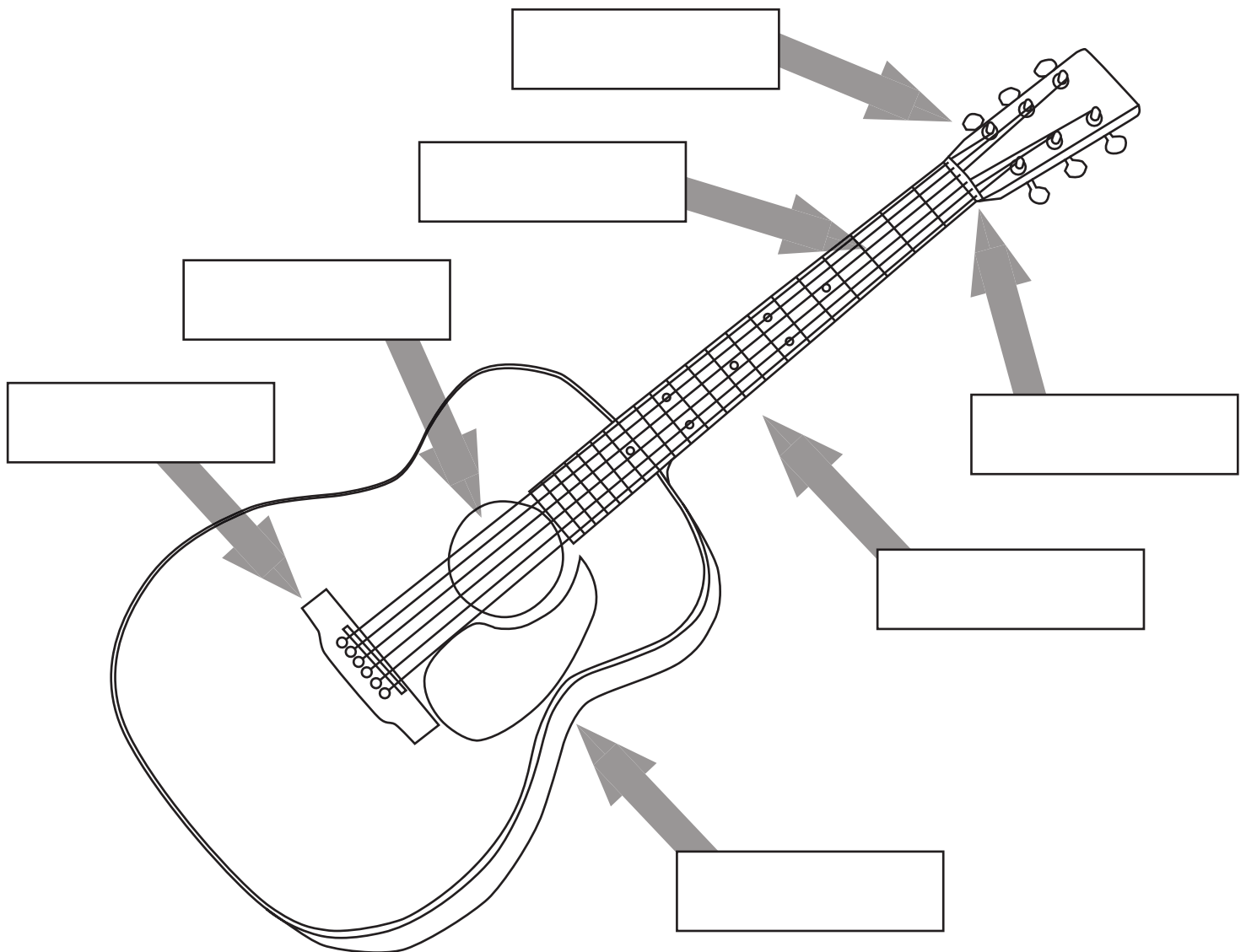


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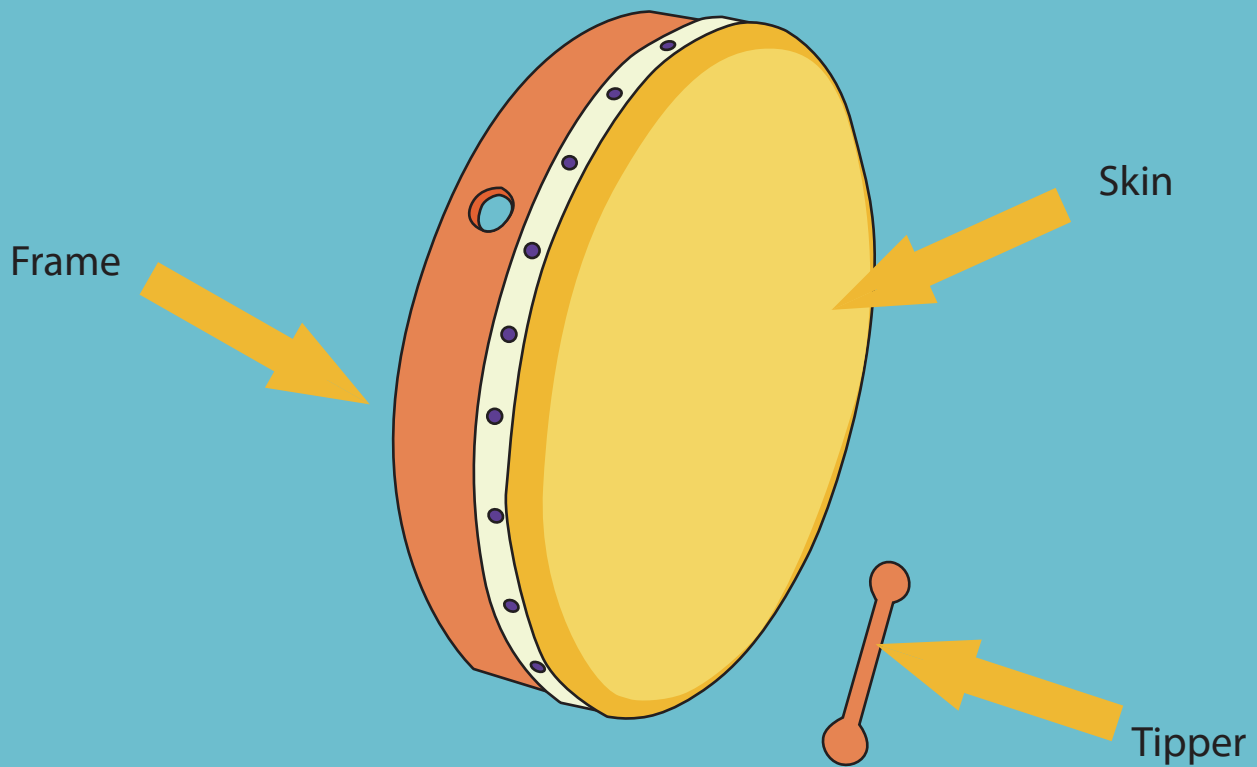
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BODHRÁN

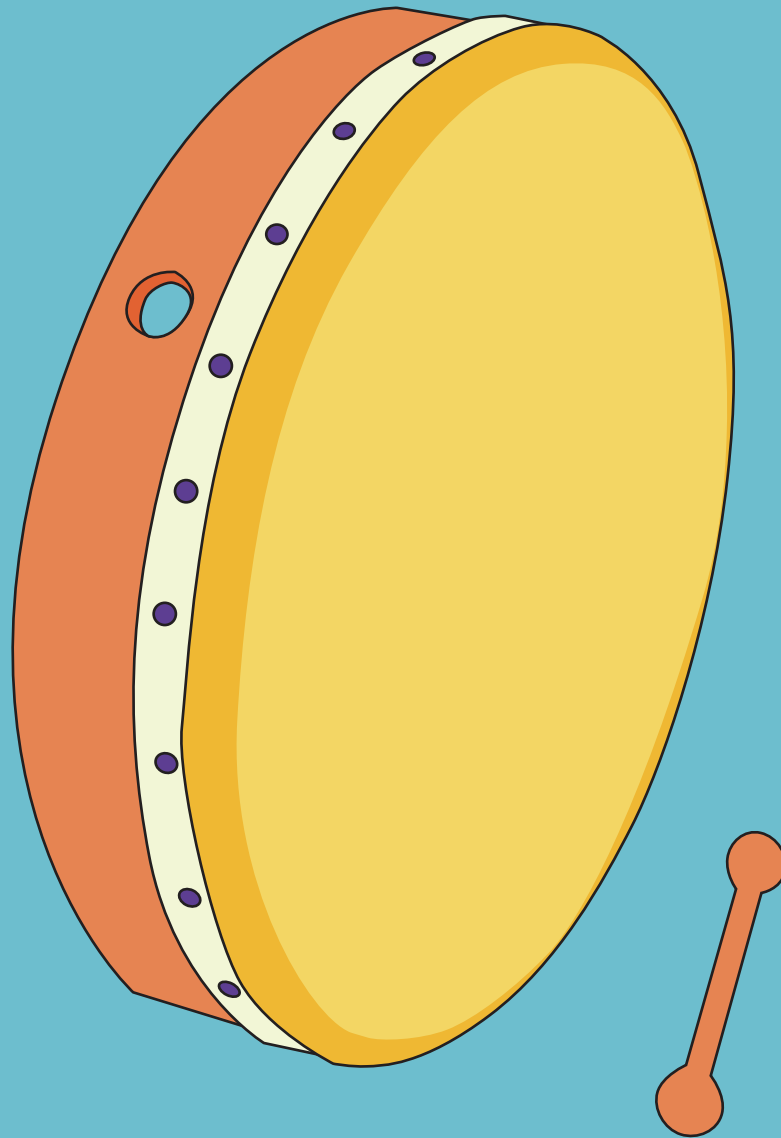


The bodhrán is an Irish frame drum that dates back to the mid 1800s. It replaced the tambourine in traditional Irish music and was known as the 'poor man's tambourine' as it did not have cymbals on the side.

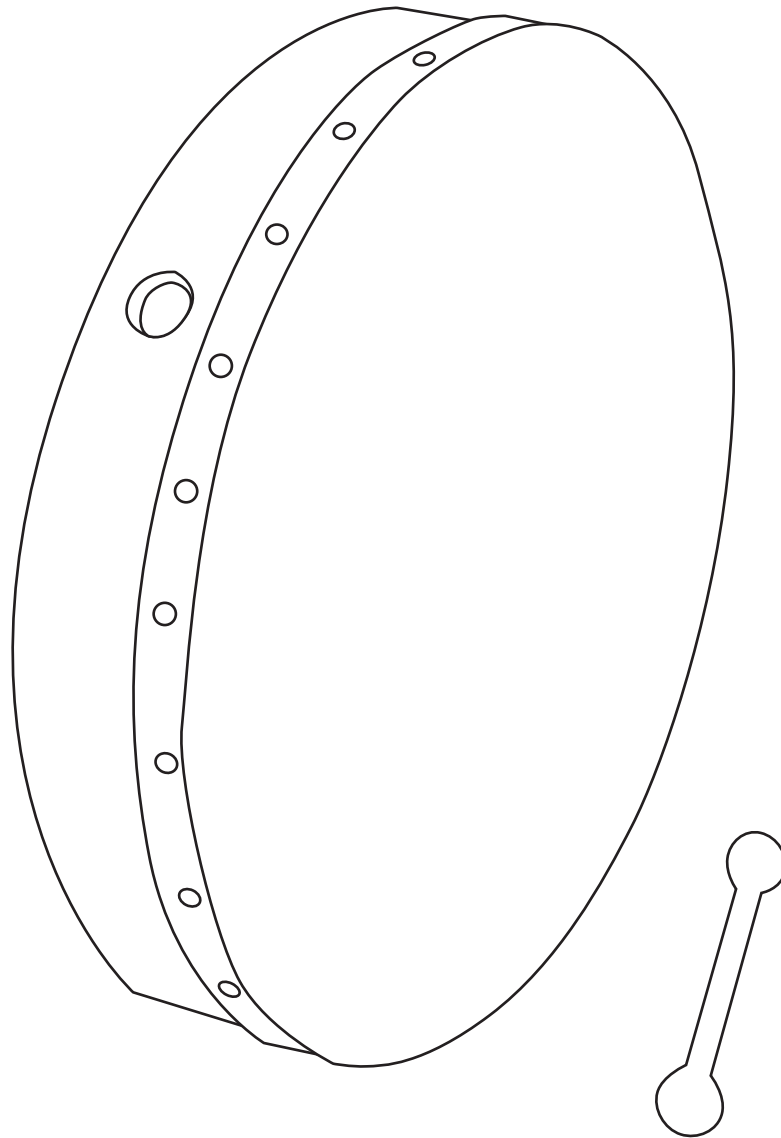
It consists of a circular wooden **frame** with a goatskin stretched across it. The skin is played with a small stick in one hand known as a **tipper**. The other hand is placed on the other side of the **skin** to control the pitch of the sounds made.

Some bodhráns had more than one use and were often used to store grain and separate stones from soil!

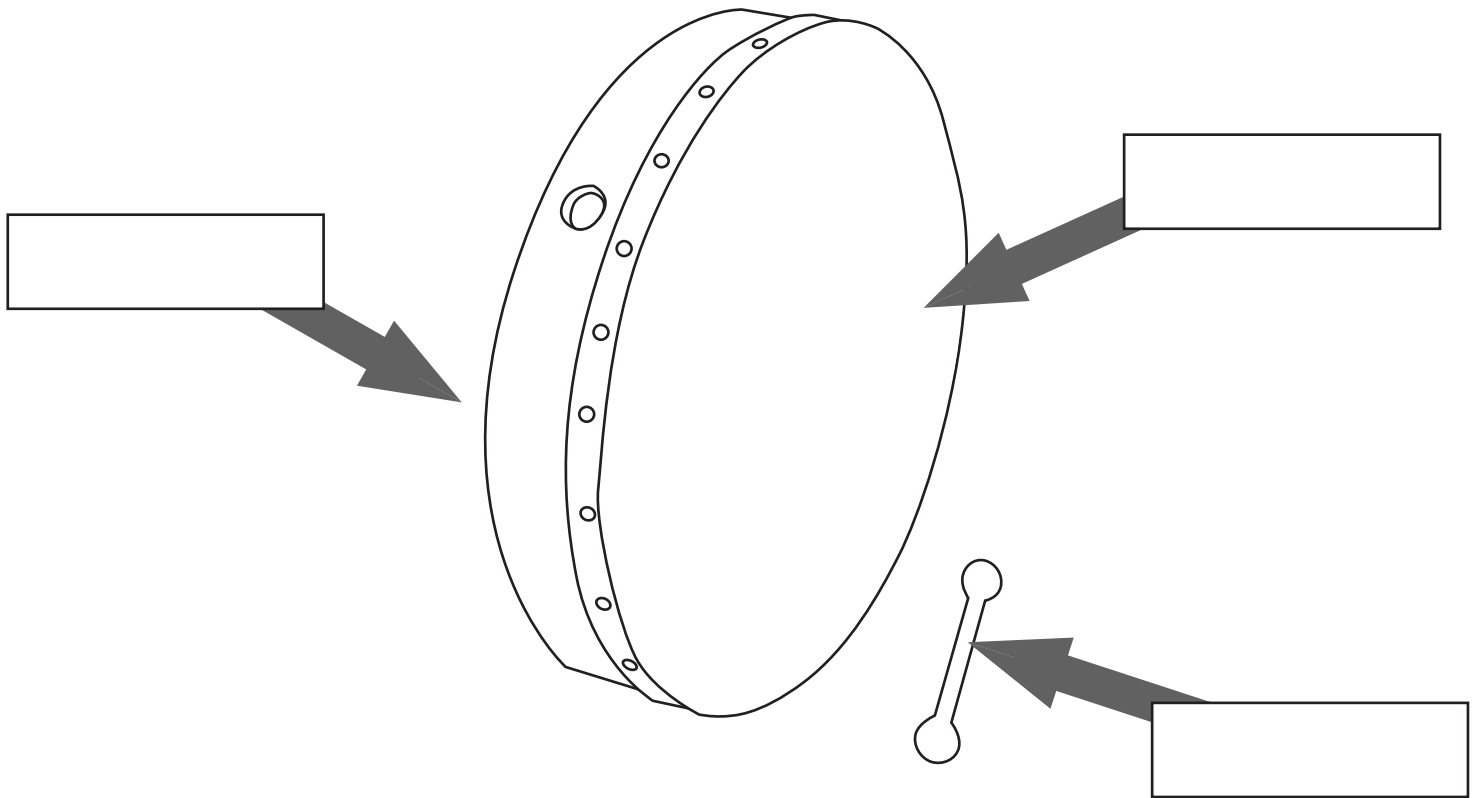
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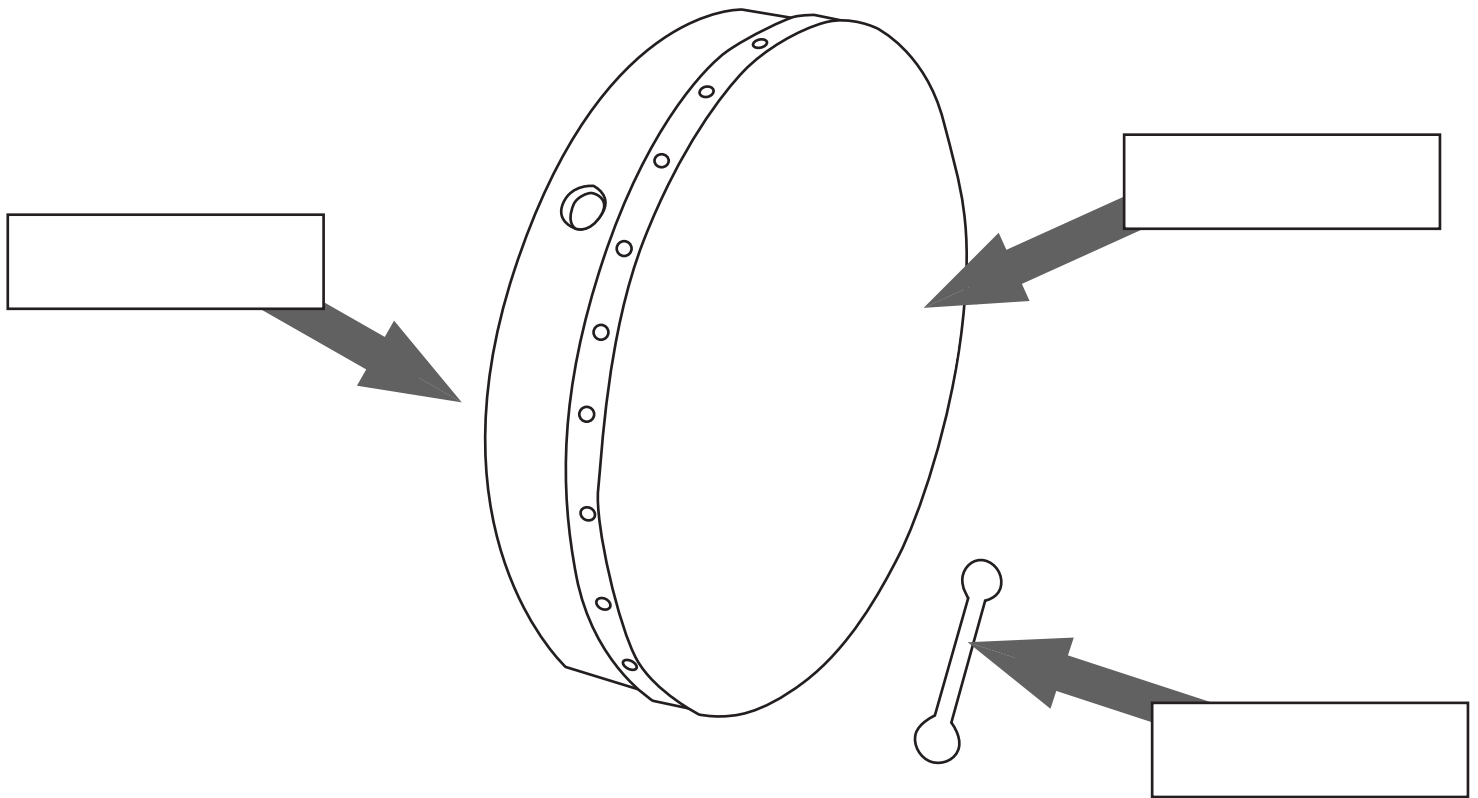
The bodhrán is an Irish drum that is around 150 years old.

It has a wooden **frame** with a goatskin stretched across it.

The skin is played with a small stick in one hand known as a **tipper**.

The other hand is placed on the other side of the **skin** to hold the drum.

BODHRÁN



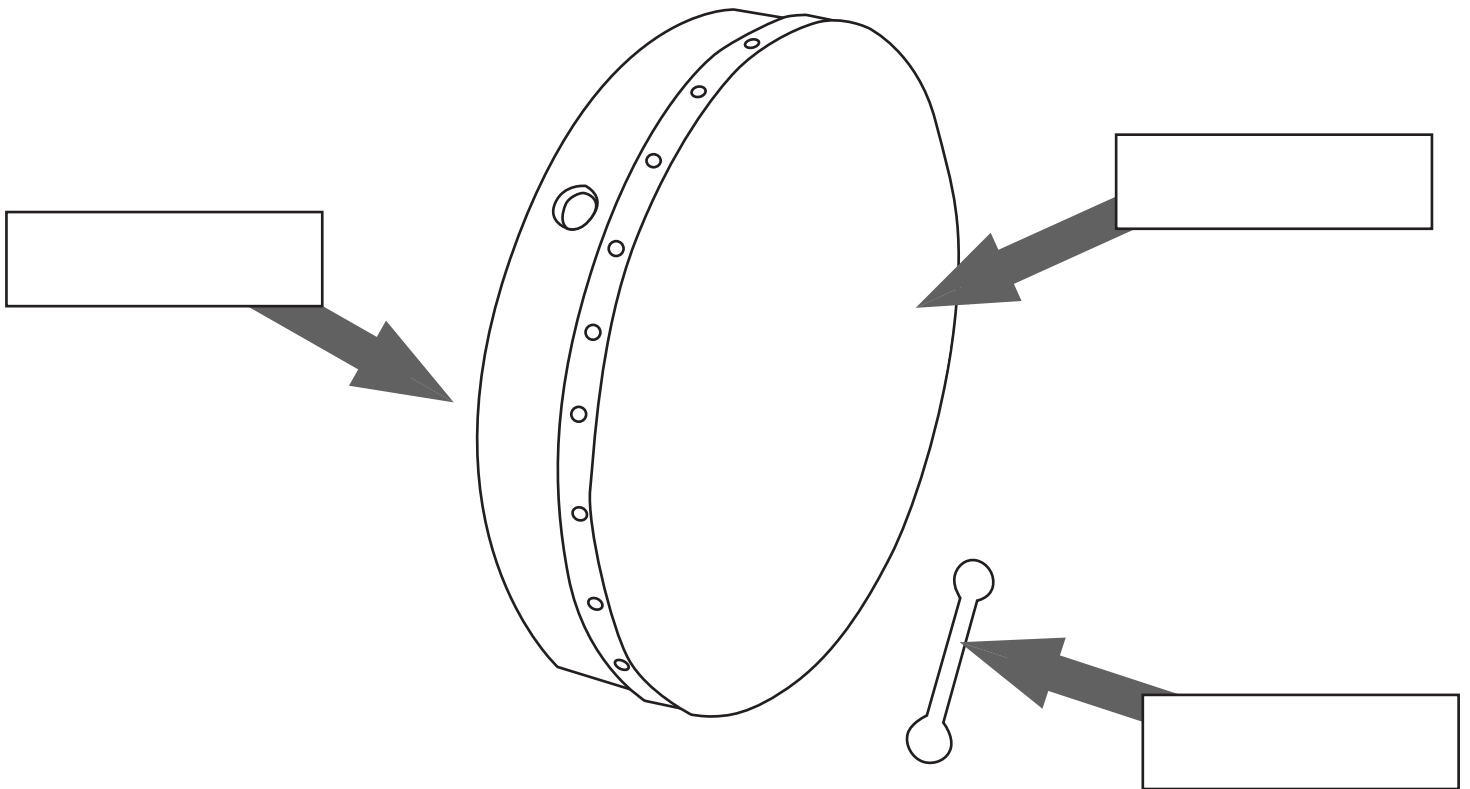
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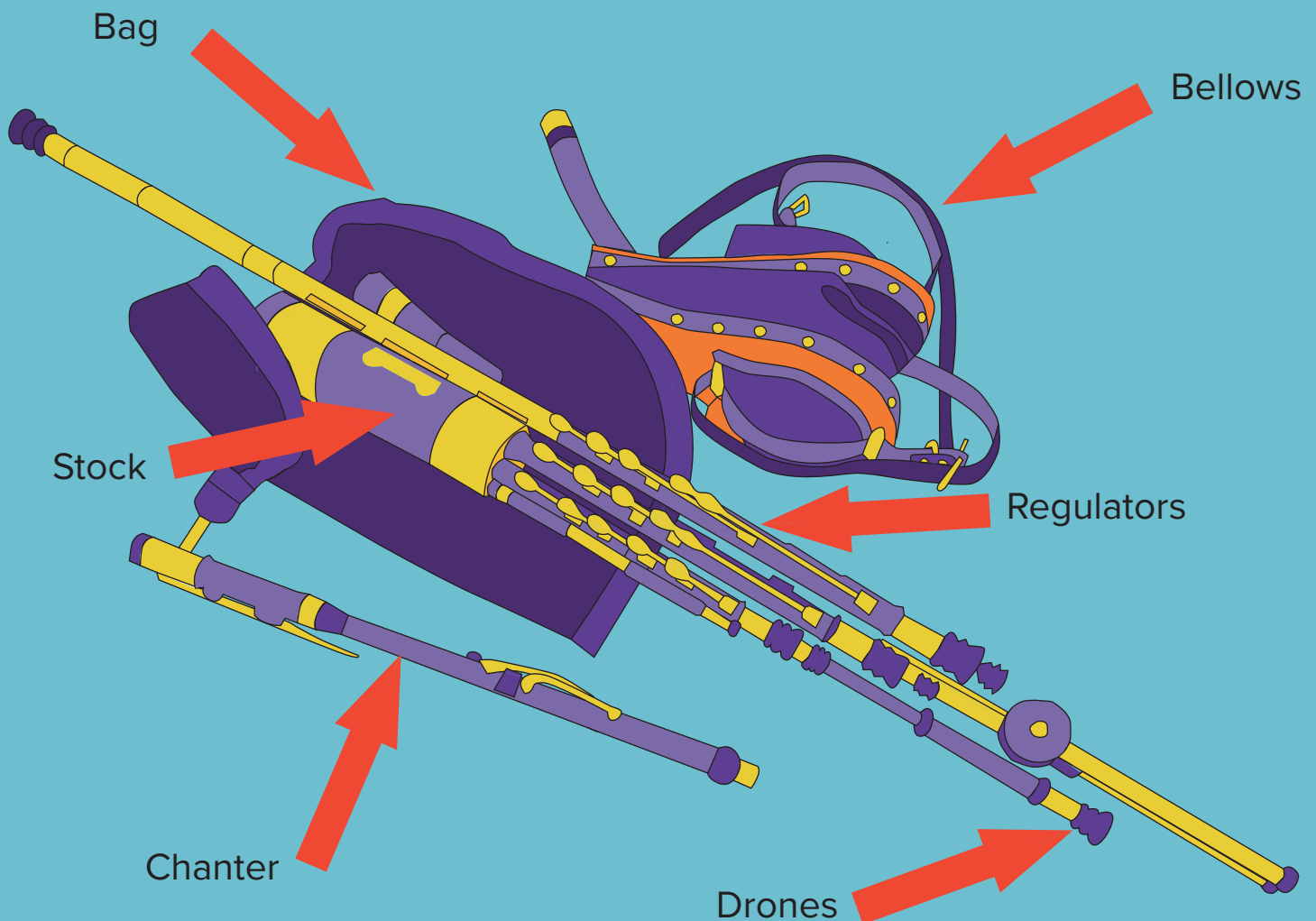


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UILEANN PIPES



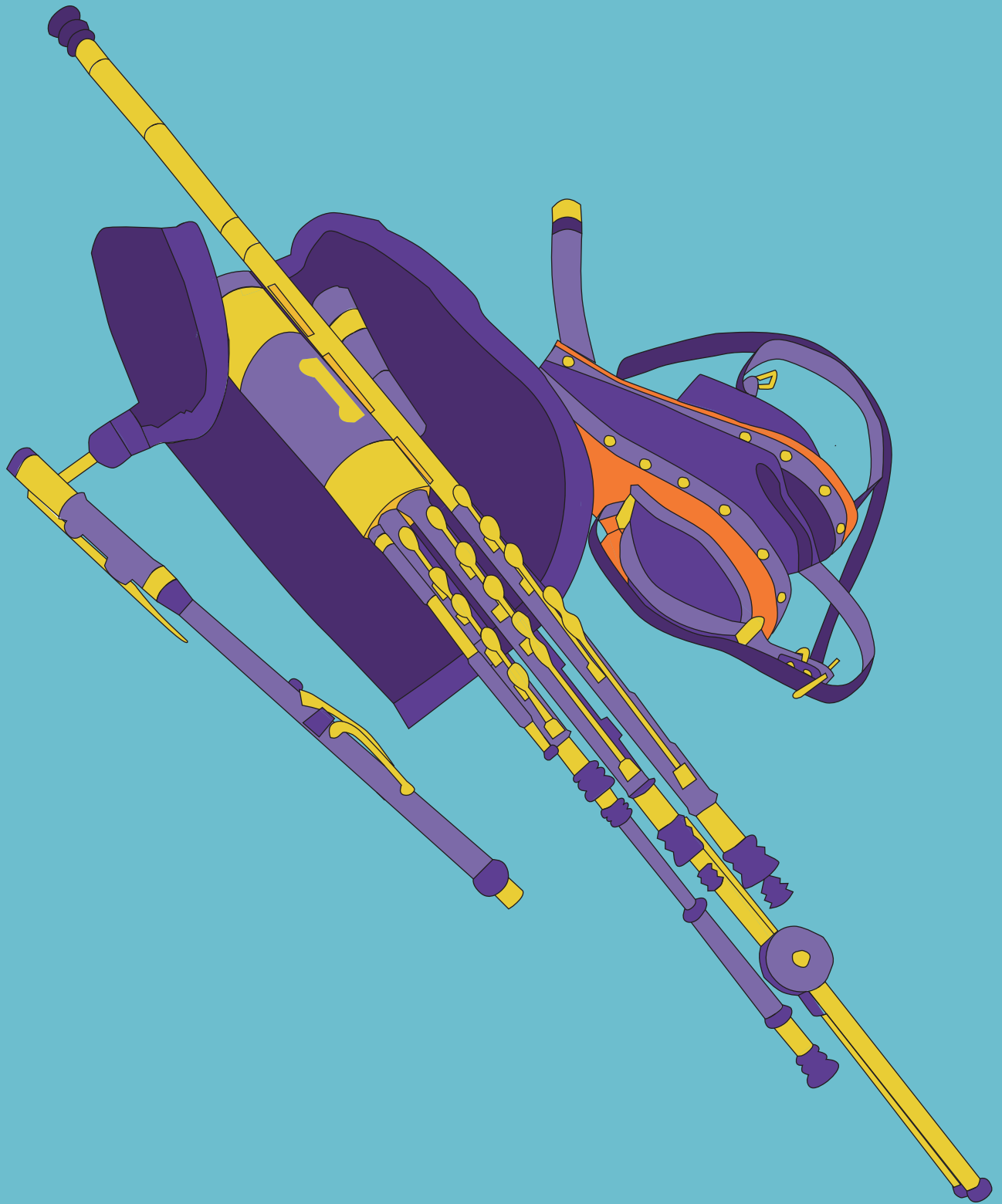
The **uilleann pipes** are the national bagpipe of Ireland. The name comes from the Irish term ‘píopaí uilleann’, which means ‘pipes of the elbow’.

The player uses their right elbow to suck air in through the **bellows**, which is connected to the **bag**. They use their left elbow to squeeze the bag which pushes air through the pipes. This means that they don’t need to blow air in with their mouth as with other bagpipes.

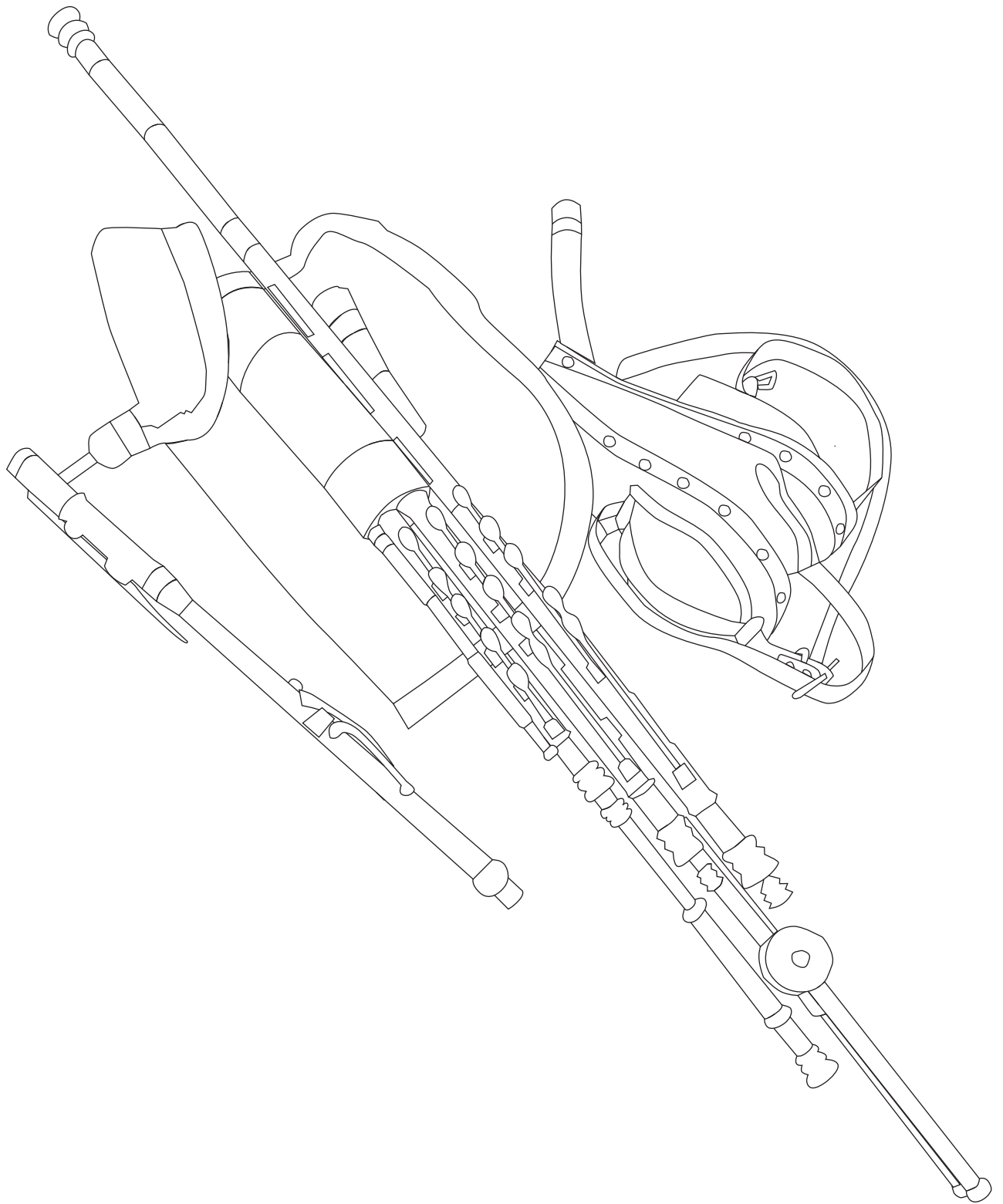
They play the melody on the **chanter**, which has seven holes on it. They play chords on the thirteen **regulators**. **Drones** are the loud, long sounds created by the longest pipes. When everything is put together it sounds like more than one instrument!



UILLEANN PIPES

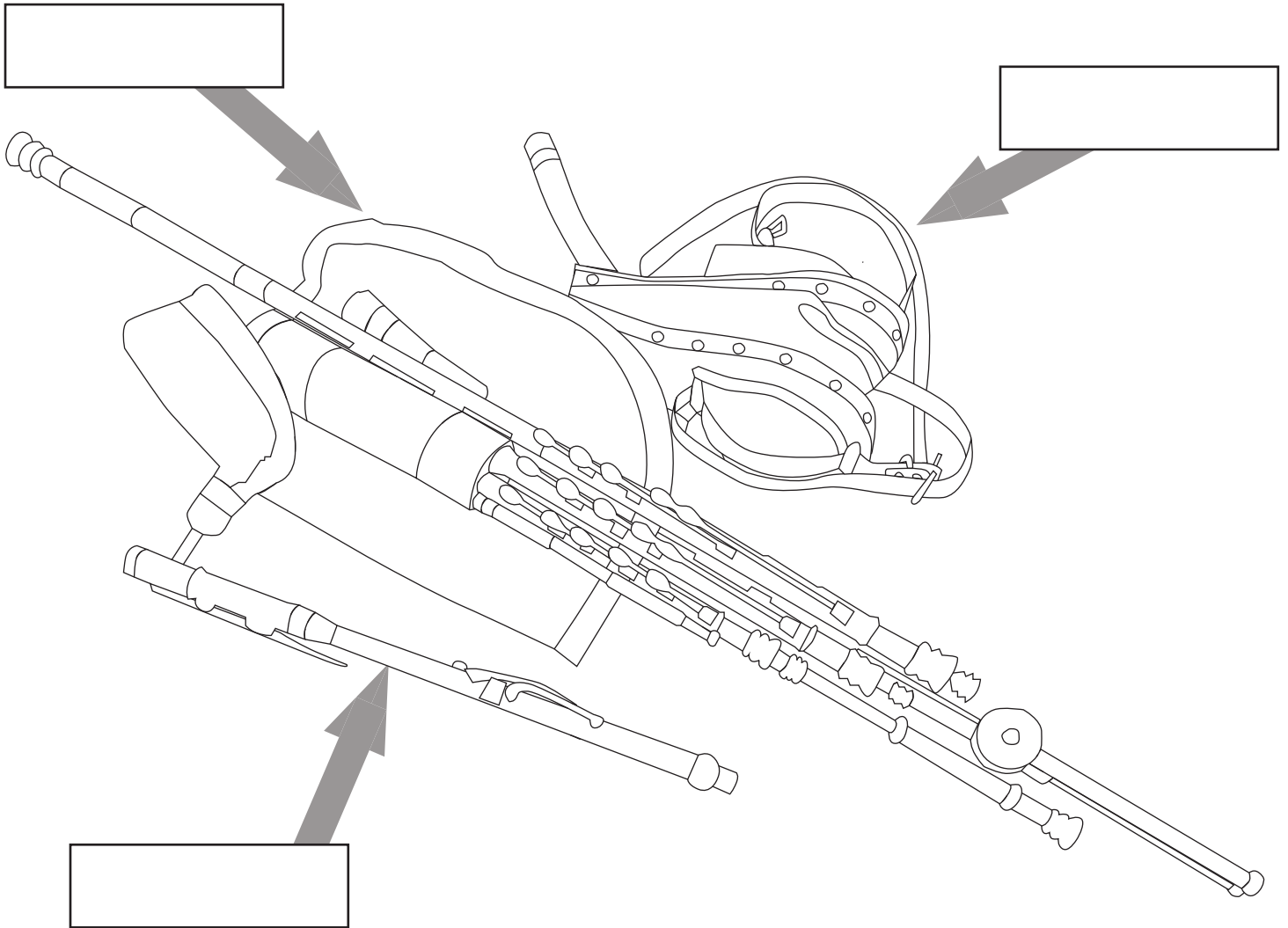


UILLEANN PIPES



UILLEANN PIPES

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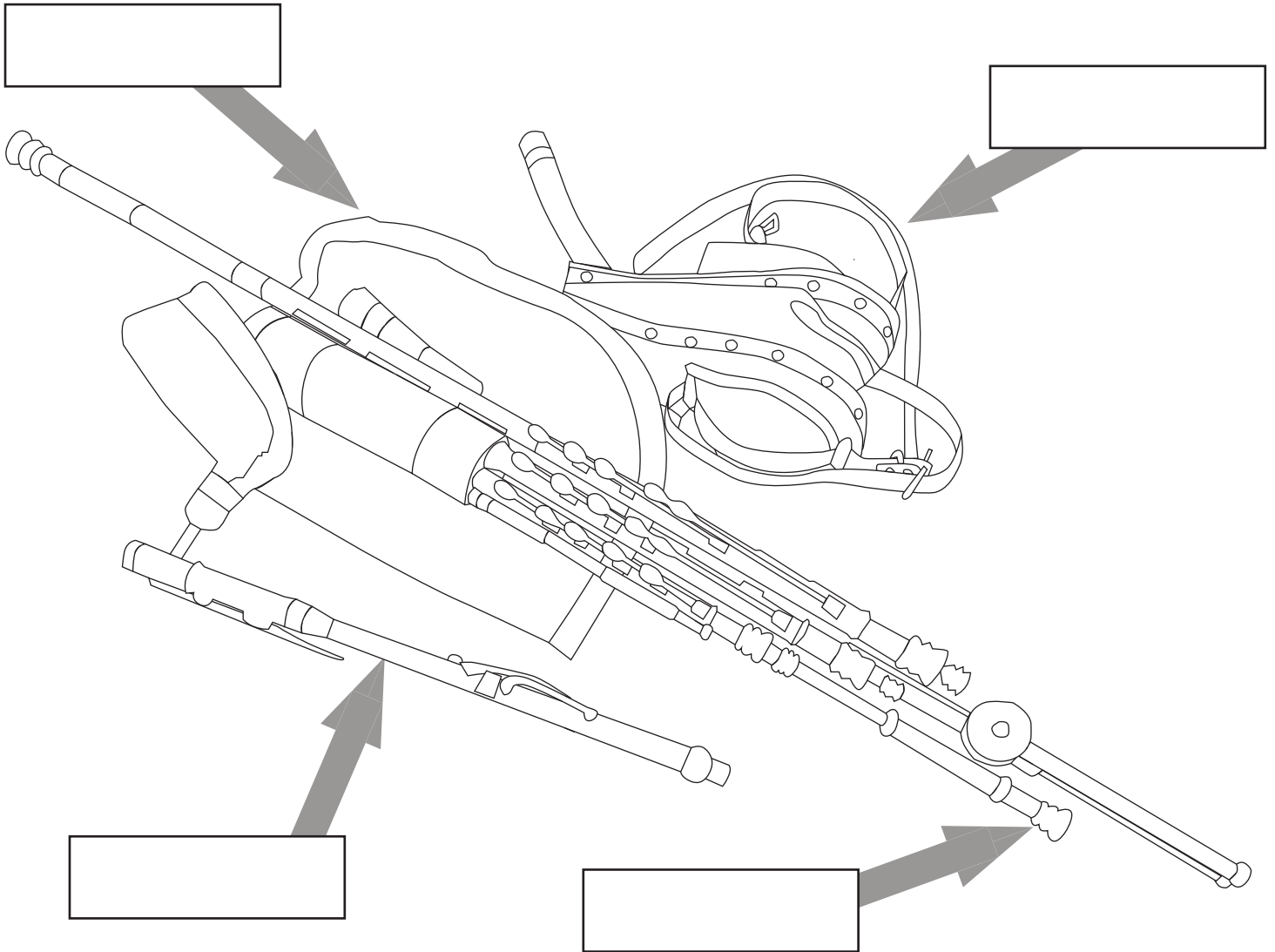
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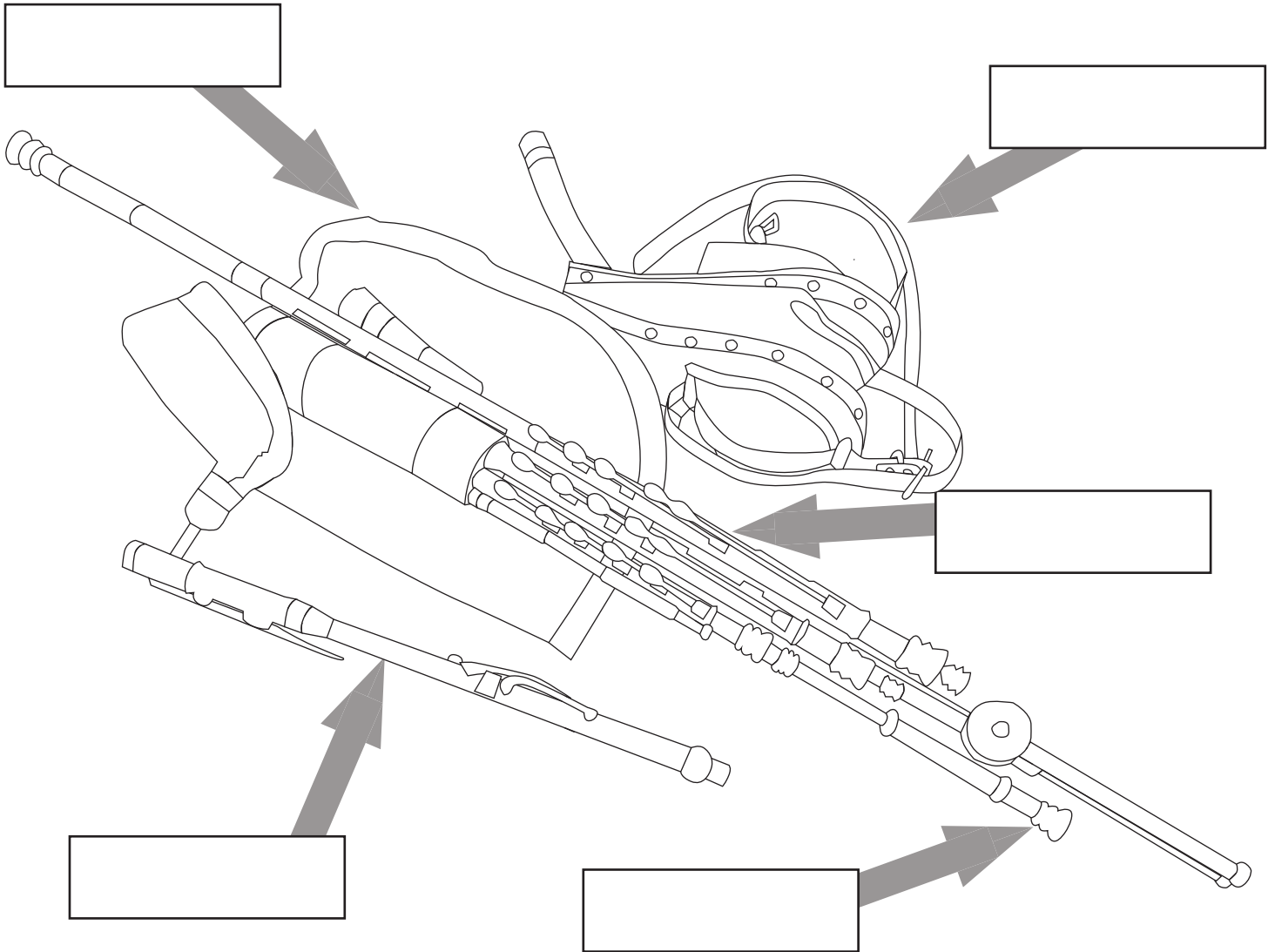
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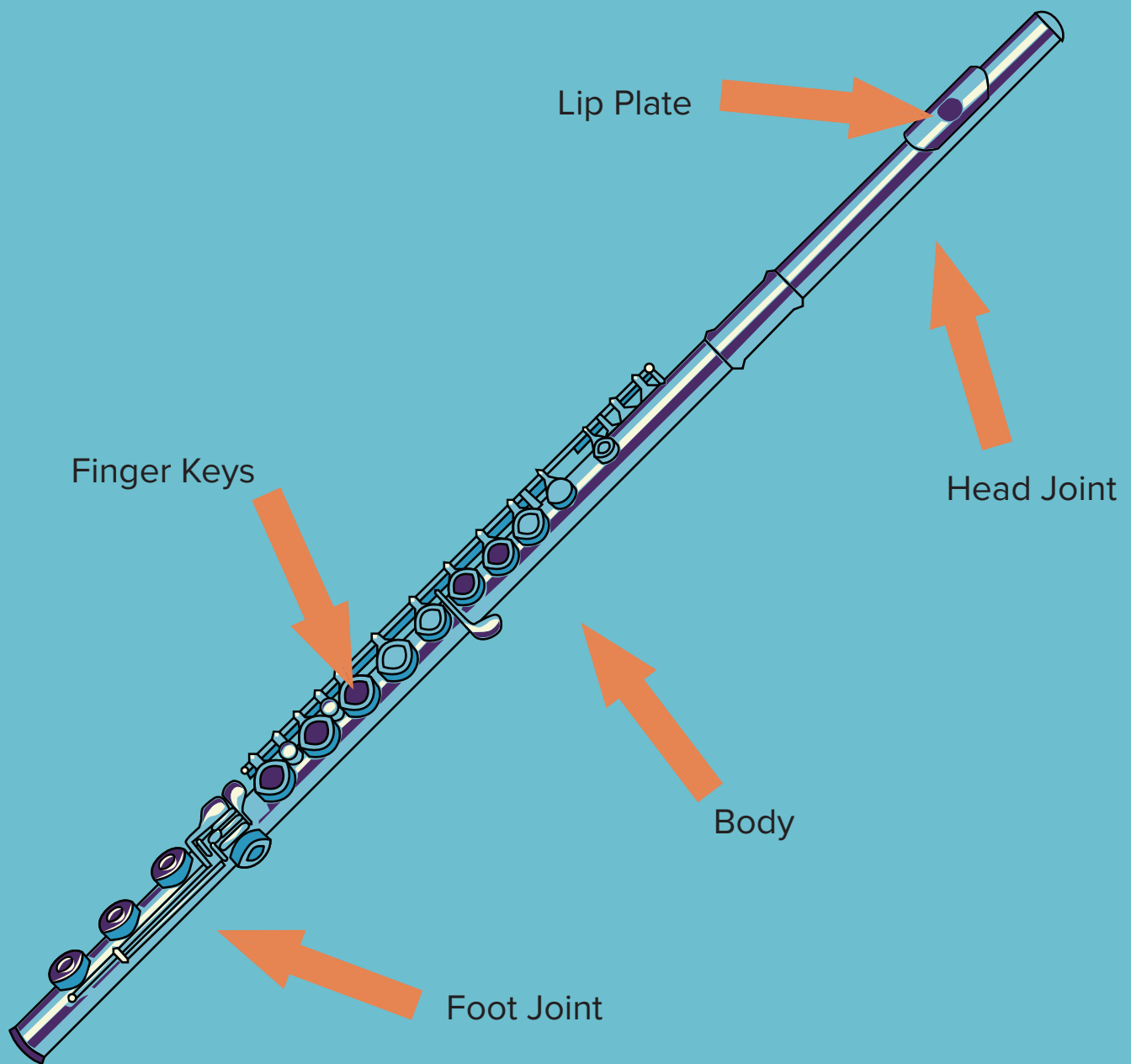


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FLUTE



The flute is one of the oldest known instruments, with the oldest known flutes to be 42,000 years old! These ancient flutes were made from animal bones, whereas today's flutes are made from metals like silver, nickel and brass. The flute pictured here is known as a western concert flute.

At the top there is the **head joint**. This contains the **lip plate**, across which air is blown by the player, known as a flautist.

This air stream moves through the flute and different notes are made by controlling the **finger keys** on the **body**.

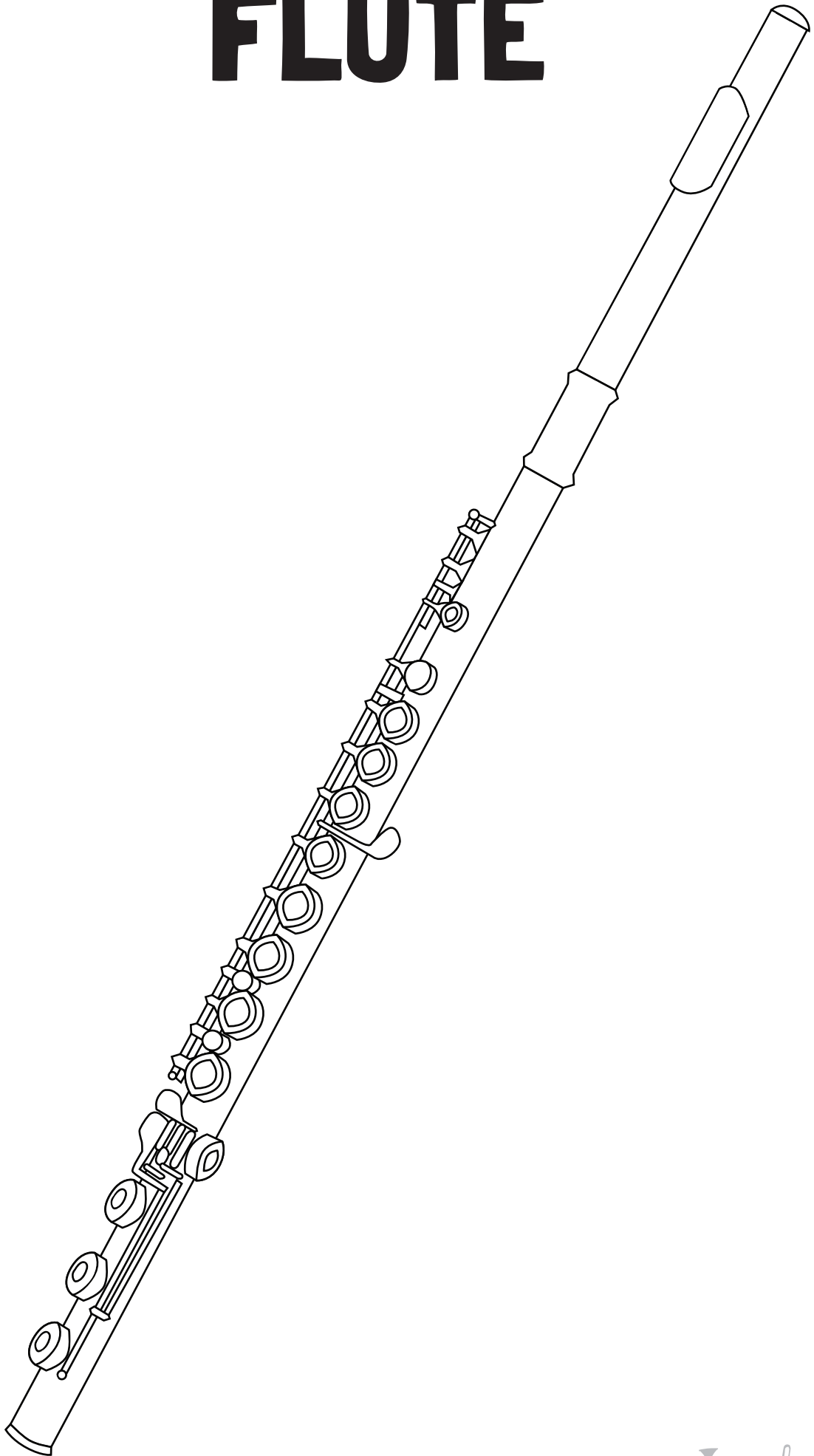
The **foot joint** is the lowest section of the flute.



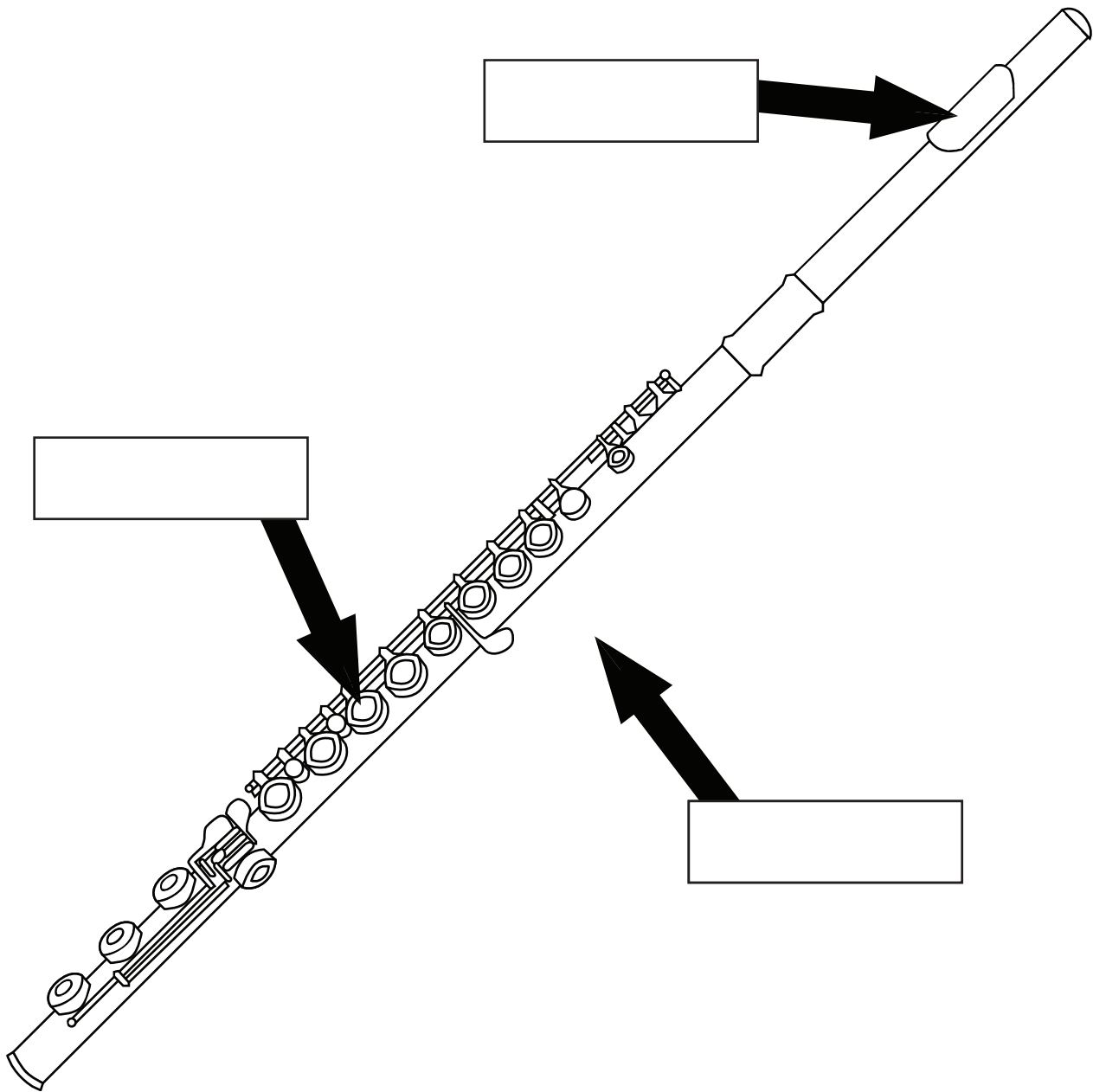
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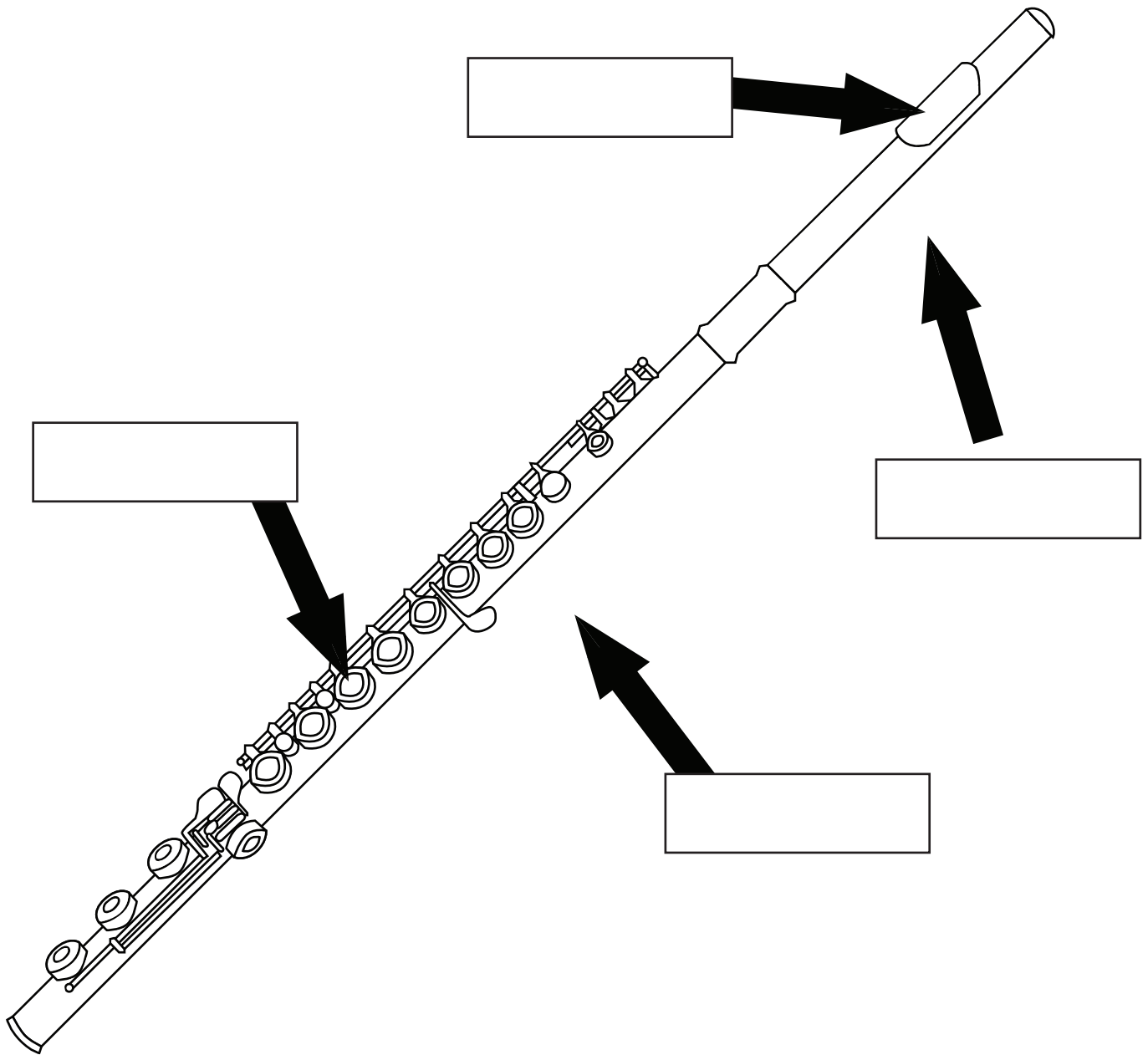


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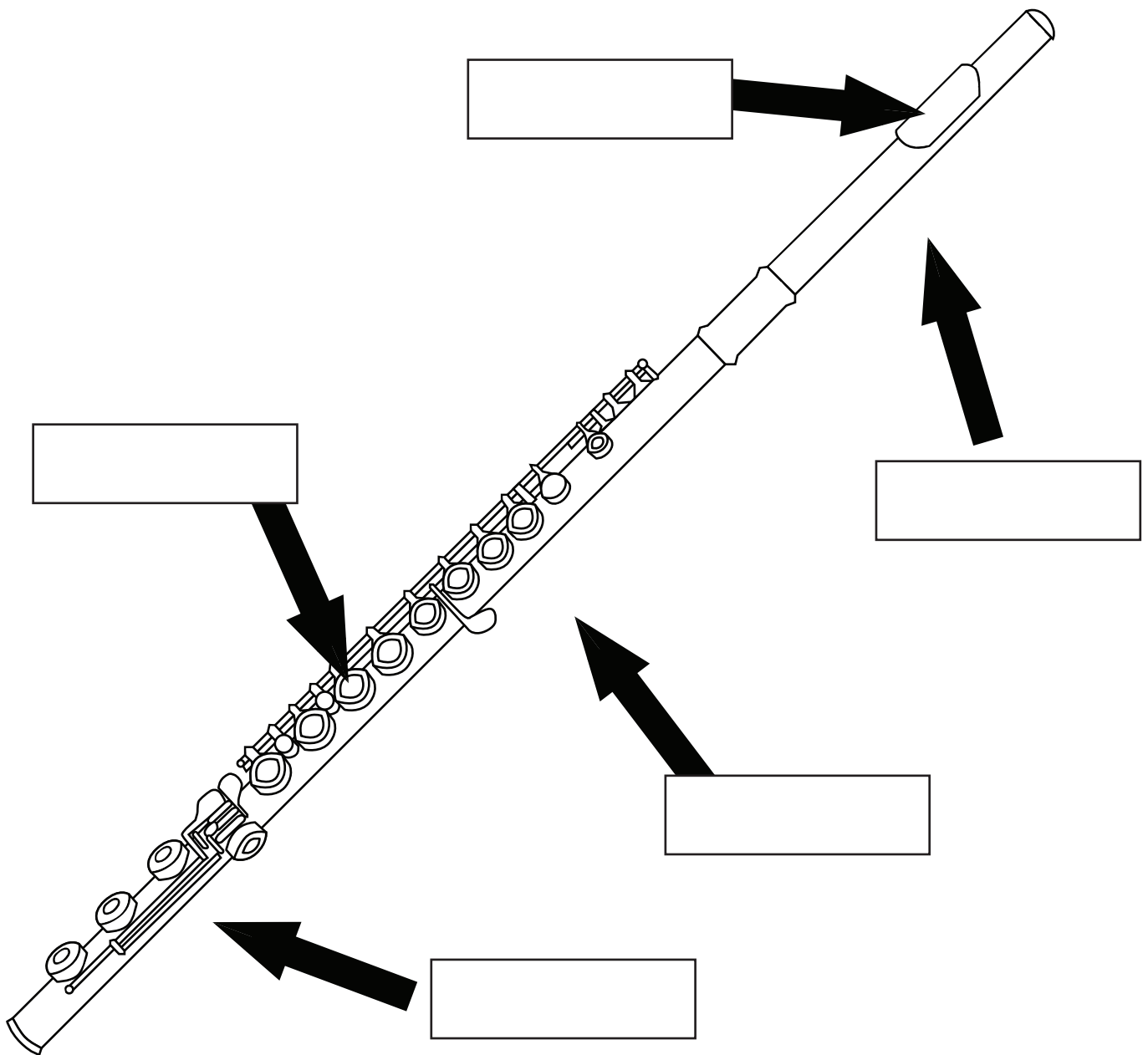


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