

Bourrée

From Lute Suite No. 1 - BWV 996

Johann Sebastian Bach
(1685-1750)

a m i a m i a m i
6 CII
m i a m i m i m i m i
3 p 1 p p simile...

4 m i m i m a m i a m i a m i
6 CII
m i a m i m i m i m i
1-3-1
a m i

m i m i m i a m a i m i m i m i m i m i
3 1 0 1 3 1 2 1 0 2 3 4 2 0 2 3

12 m m i m a m a i m i
3 1 0 3 1 3 1 2 3 0 3 1 4 2 4 3 2 0 3 1 6

15 m i m i m a
6 CVII
a m i m a m a m
1 1 2 4 2 4 1 0 1 5 0

★ – See next page for alternate fingering

18

a m i a

m i m a m a

m i m i a m

6/6 CIII

6/6 CII

The musical score for the 18th measure of 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble staff includes notes with slurs and ties, and is accompanied by a bass line. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Above the staff, the lyrics 'a m i a' are aligned with the first four notes, and 'm i m a m a' with the next six notes. Further right, 'm i m i a m' is aligned with the final notes. Chord symbols '6/6 CIII' and '6/6 CII' are placed above the staff. The measure number '18' is at the beginning.

alternate fingerings

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' is shown. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a quarter note G4 with a circled '3' above it and a circled '4' below it. The second measure contains a quarter note A4 with a circled '2' below it. The third measure contains a quarter note B4 with a circled '1' above it. The fourth measure contains a quarter note C5 with a circled '2' above it. The fifth measure contains a quarter note D5 with a circled '0' below it. The sixth measure contains a quarter note E5 with a circled '1' above it and a circled '5' below it. The bass staff begins with a bass clef. The first measure contains a quarter note G3 with a circled '0' below it. The second measure contains a quarter note F#3 with a circled '1' below it. The third measure contains a quarter note E3 with a circled '0' below it. The fourth measure contains a quarter note D3 with a circled '1' above it and a circled '5' below it. The fifth measure contains a quarter note C3 with a circled '0' below it. The sixth measure contains a quarter note B2 with a circled '1' above it and a circled '5' below it. Above the treble staff, there are fingerings: 'i' above the first measure, 'm' above the second measure, 'i' above the third measure, 'm' above the fourth measure, 'i' above the fifth measure, and 'a' above the sixth measure. Above the bass staff, there are fingerings: '0' below the first measure, '1' below the second measure, '0' below the third measure, '1' below the fourth measure, '0' below the fifth measure, and '1' below the sixth measure. The system is numbered '14' in the top left corner.

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[illegible]

★ – See next page for alternate fingering

15 *m i m i m a* $\frac{6}{6}$ CVII *a m i m a m a m*

T 3 2 0 0 7 7 9 7 0 5 0 3
A 2 2 3 2 1 2 4 6 7 0 4 0
B 2 2 4 2 1 2 4 6 7 0 4 0

18 *a m i a* $\frac{6}{6}$ CIII *i m* *a m a* $\frac{6}{6}$ CII *i m i* *a m*

T 2 0 3 3 3 6 5 5 0 2 2 5 4 0 0 0
A 0 3 2 3 3 6 3 2 0 2 2 5 4 0 0 0
B 3 2 3 3 2 0 2 2 3 2 0 4

21 *i m i m m i* $\frac{6}{6}$ CII *m a i m i m i m i m i m i* $\frac{5}{6}$ CII *3-4-3*

T 5 3 0 1 2 0 2 0 4 0 4 2 1 2 4 5 4 5 4 2 2
A 2 4 1 2 0 4 6 4 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 2 0
B 0 3 2 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0

alternate fingerings

*)

14 *i m i m i a*

T 5 5 2 2 0
A 5 0 0 1
B 0 4 0 1

The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece

1. Make small sections
2. Know all the notes and musical markings
3. Clap and count the rhythm aloud
4. Play the right hand alone, counting aloud
5. Play the left hand alone, counting aloud
6. Play hands together, pausing when needed (no mistakes, counting aloud)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud

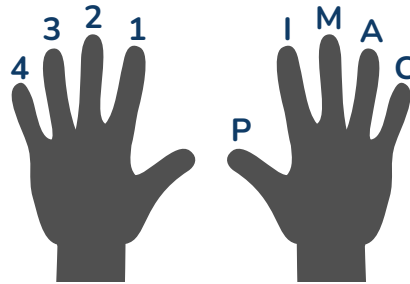
Musical Expression Starting Points

1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter towards the top (opposite at climaxes)
4. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)
5. When a melody or musical line goes down in pitch, get louder to create forward momentum
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)
7. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato), master it at a steady pace

Tips for Good Practice

1. For tricky spots, describe the problem in detail: Where, what, how? Ask, "What's going on here?"
2. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
3. Have a clear purpose and goal for each repetition (rote repetition is lazy practice)
4. Record yourself often. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next

Fingering Notations



Hello!



Hi, I'm Allen Mathews.

As a teacher who's helped thousands of classical guitarists, I'm delighted to share this sheet music with you.

Many players struggle with playing fluently and error-free. The methods here have helped many move from stale, plodding practice to more vibrant and engaged music-making.

As a beloved mentor liked to say, "*How you practice is how you play!*"

Strong fundamentals define your playing at every level. For guitarists seeking a different approach to the craft of classical guitar, my program offers a uniquely structured way to fill any gaps, polish your playing, and ensure steady progress.

[Click here to transform your playing.](#)

Wishing you all the best in your music,
Allen Mathews



If you like Bach, [click here](#) to check out our Bach book!