

The Star-Spangled Banner

Lyrics by Francis Scott Key
Arranged by Debra Kay Robinson Lindsay

Proudly 4

9 O — say! can you see, by the dawn's ear - ly

14 light, What so proud - ly we hail'd, at the twi- light's last gleam- ing? Whose broad

20 stripes and bright stars, thro' the per - i - lous fight, O'er the ram- parts we watch'd were so

25 gal- lant - ly stream- ing? And the rock- ets' red glare, the bombs burst- ing in

31 air, Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there. O say, does that

35 Star- Spang- led Ban - ner yet wave O'er the land of the

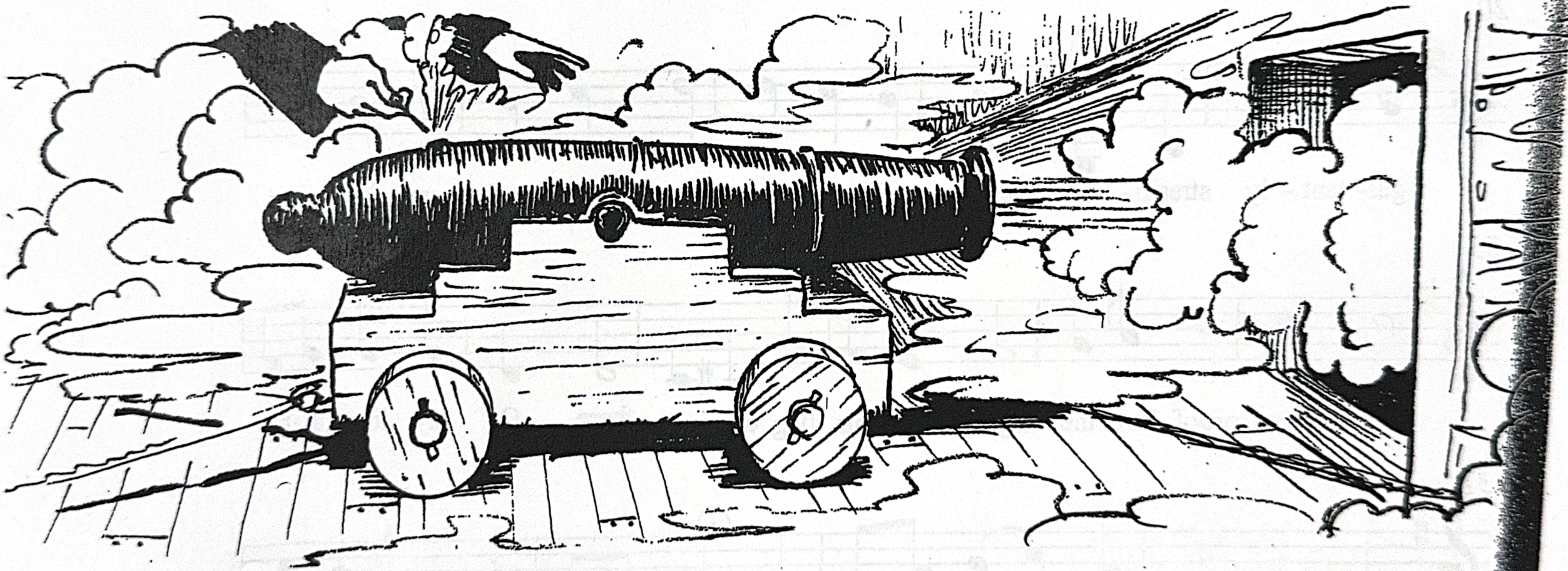
free and the home of the brave?

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THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was adopted as the national anthem of the United States of America in 1931 by an act of Congress. Its creation was the result of a series of events that started in the middle of the night at the end of the summer in 1814, two years after the beginning of the War of 1812. America was at war with England. British soldiers, returning from the Battle of Bladenburg (near Baltimore) forcibly took Dr. William Beanes from his home. He was kept prisoner aboard a British warship. Legend relates that Dr. Beanes treated the ailing sailors, but was not allowed to return to his home. Francis Scott Key, a Baltimore lawyer and friend, located him and persuaded the Admiral to release him; however, they were not allowed to leave just then. The American Fort McHenry protected the entrance of the harbor leading to Baltimore, Maryland . . . and the British wanted to capture the city of Baltimore; the Fort must be captured! Early in the morning of September 13, 1814, the attack started, continuing throughout the day and night until the early hours of September 14. Dr. Beanes and Francis Scott Key watched the bombardment from the deck of the enemy ship. At dawn of September 14, when he saw the American flag, Francis Scott Key completed the poem he had been writing during the night. Upon being released, he showed it to his brother-in-law, who had it published in the newspaper. It was an immediate success!



NOTABLE TRIVIA

The melody used for the poem was frequently heard in taverns of that day. It was a very popular British drinking song!

Defence of Fort McHenry

O say! can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
O say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream;
'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

The Code for the National Anthem of the United States of America

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL ANTHEM COMMITTEE, APRIL 2, 1942

The Star-Spangled Banner will be presented only in situations, programs, and ceremonies where its message can be effectively projected.

Since the message of the music is greatly heightened by the text, it is of paramount importance that emphasis be placed upon the singing of the National Anthem.

The leader will address himself to those assembled, as an invitation for their participation. If announcement of the National Anthem is necessary, it will be stated as follows: "We shall now sing our National Anthem," or "So-and-so will lead you in singing our National Anthem."

On all occasions, in singing the National Anthem, the audience will stand facing the flag or the leader in an attitude of respectful attention. Outdoors, the men will remove hats.

Musicians playing the National Anthem in an orchestra or band will stand when convenient to do so.

Our National Anthem is customarily sung at the opening of any program, but special circumstances may warrant the placing of it elsewhere.

If only a single stanza of the National Anthem is sung, the first will be used.

In publishing the National Anthem, the melody and harmony and syllable divisions of the Service Version of 1918 will be used. In publishing for vocal groups, the voice-parts of the Service Version will remain unchanged. (The Service Version in A-flat is reproduced on this page.)

It is inappropriate to make or use sophisticated "concert" versions of the National Anthem.

For usual mass singing of adults and for band or instrumental performances, the key of A-flat will be used. For treble voices the key of B-flat may be used.

If an instrumental introduction is used, the last measures are most appropriate.

When the National Anthem is sung unaccompanied, should be taken to establish the correct pitch.

The National Anthem should be sung at a moderate speed. (The metronome indications in the Service Version crotchet 104 for the verse and crotchet 96 for the chorus.) The slighting of note values in the playing or singing the National Anthem will seriously impair the beauty effectiveness of both the music and the lyric. Conductors painstakingly rehearse both instrumental and vocal groups the meticulous observance of correct note values.

The statements herein relate to every mode of civil performance of our National Anthem and apply to the public of the music for such modes of performance.

The Service Version of the National Anthem, reproduced below, was prepared in 1918 by a joint committee of twelve (see 1919 Yearbook M.E.N.C., p. 145, and Music Supervisors' Journal, of November 1923), comprising John Alden Carpenter, Frederick S. Converse, Wallace Training Camp Activities, Hollis E. Dann, Peter W. Dykema (chairman), Osbourne McConathy, representing the Music Educators National Conference, Clarence C. Birchard, Carl Engel, William Arms Fisher, Arthur E. Johnson and E. W. Newton, representing the music publishers.

The Service Version as reproduced below is the same as that prepared original joint committee, with the exception of the transposition to the A-flat, in order to make it more singable by audiences, and a few minor in punctuation and wording, in order to make it more authentic.

The code here printed was adopted by the 1942 National Anthem Conference at the Milwaukee Conference with the assistance of its two representative the War Department, Major Howard C. Bronson, Music Officer in the Services Branch, and Major Harold W. Kent, Education Liaison Officer in the Radio Branch of the Bureau of Public Relations. Messrs. Dykema and Conathy represent the original committee on the 1942 Committee, which includes representatives of all principal music organizations.

The Star-Spangled Banner

Refer to the story section for answers. Place the letters of your answers on the blanks after the clues. Transfer the letters to the same numbered blanks throughout the paragraph below. A story will result.

1. What is the name of the kindly medical doctor?

3 1 22 5 13 6 5 4

2. During what war did this adventure occur?

14 13 1 10 7 1812

3. Name the month when Fort McHenry was attacked.

4 5 23 8 5 2 22 5 1

4. What is the name of the lawyer who wrote the poem "The Star-Spangled Banner"?

7 1 13 6 11 18 4 4 11 10 8 8 12 5 17

5. This is the national anthem of what country?

21 6 18 8 5 3 4 8 13 8 5 4

10 7 13 2 5 1 18 11 13

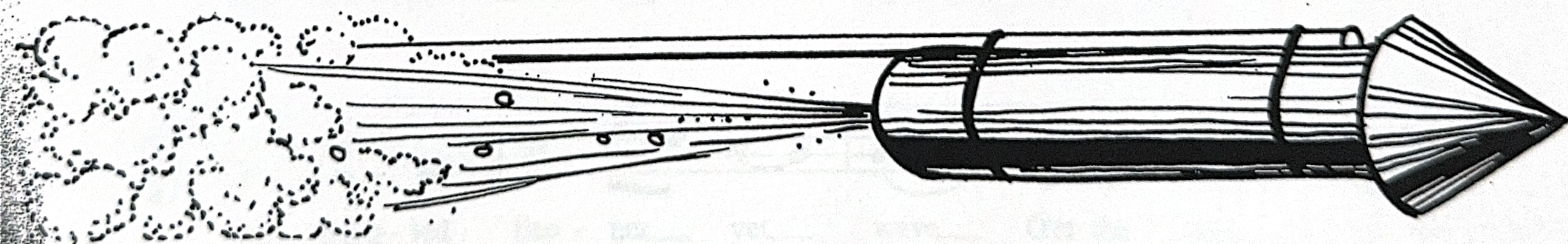
6. Write the last five words of verse one.

8 15 5 15 10 2 5 10 7

8 15 5 22 1 13 9 5

7. How did Dr. Beanes and Francis Scott Key feel when allowed to go home?

20 19 13 3



3 5 4 11 5 6 3 13 6 8 4 10 7 7 1 13 6 11 18 4

4 11 10 8 8 12 5 17 13 1 5 19 18 9 18 6 20 8 10 3 13 17

18 6 9 13 1 18 10 21 4 4 8 13 8 5 4 10 7 10 21 1

14 10 6 3 5 1 7 21 19 11 10 21 6 8 1 17