

Bourrée

From Lute Suite in E Minor (BWV 996)

Johann Sebastian Bach
(1685-1750)

Gtr. I

Gtr. II

4

12

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The image displays a musical score for guitar, consisting of three systems. Each system includes a standard musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). Below the musical staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) section, with the letters 'T', 'A', and 'B' stacked vertically to the left of the six-line staff. The first system is labeled 'Gtr. I' on the left. The second system is labeled 'Gtr. II' on the left. The third system begins with a measure number '4' above the first measure. The score contains various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The TAB notation uses numbers 0-4 to indicate fret positions. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The bottom two staves are labeled 'T' and 'B' for guitar tablature. Measure 1: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (4th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note B4 (6th fret). Tablature shows 0, 0, 3, 2, 1, 0, 3, 3. Measure 2: Treble clef has a quarter note C5 (7th fret), a quarter note B4 (6th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note G4 (4th fret). Tablature shows 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 3. Measure 3: Treble clef has a quarter note F#4 (5th fret), a quarter note G4 (4th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note B4 (6th fret). Tablature shows 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are labeled 'T' and 'B' for guitar tablature. Measure 4: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (4th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note B4 (6th fret). Tablature shows 3, 2, 0, 3, 2. Measure 5: Treble clef has a quarter note C5 (7th fret), a quarter note B4 (6th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note G4 (4th fret). Tablature shows 3, 4, 0, 0. Measure 6: Treble clef has a quarter note F#4 (5th fret), a quarter note G4 (4th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note B4 (6th fret). Tablature shows 2, 0, 2, 0.

12

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are labeled 'T' and 'B' for guitar tablature. Measure 7: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (4th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note B4 (6th fret). Tablature shows 2, 3, 2. Measure 8: Treble clef has a quarter note C5 (7th fret), a quarter note B4 (6th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note G4 (4th fret). Tablature shows 0, 3, 3, 0, 4, 3. Measure 9: Treble clef has a quarter note F#4 (5th fret), a quarter note G4 (4th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note B4 (6th fret). Tablature shows 5, 5, 0, 2, 2, 0. Circled numbers 3 and 3 are above the notes in measures 8 and 9.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 10-12. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom two staves are labeled 'T' and 'B' for guitar tablature. Measure 10: Treble clef has a quarter note G4 (4th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note B4 (6th fret). Tablature shows 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 2. Measure 11: Treble clef has a quarter note C5 (7th fret), a quarter note B4 (6th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note G4 (4th fret). Tablature shows 3, 2, 3, 4. Measure 12: Treble clef has a quarter note F#4 (5th fret), a quarter note G4 (4th fret), a quarter note A4 (5th fret), and a quarter note B4 (6th fret). Tablature shows 0, 4, 0, 1.

15

2/6 CVII

T
A
B

T
A
B

18

T
A
B

T
A
B

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

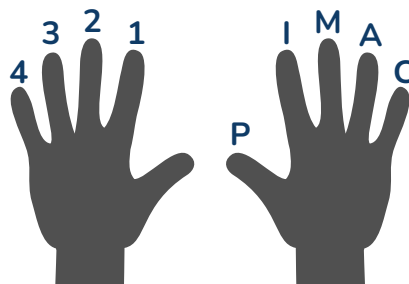
Musical Expression Starting Points

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



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