

Ode to Joy

arrangement for guitar duo

Ludwig van Beethoven
(1770-1827)

Allegro

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 4/4 time. The first system shows two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. Both staves are marked with a dynamic of *mf*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4).

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation continues from the previous system, maintaining the same key signature and time signature. The upper staff includes a measure starting with a '5' above the staff, indicating a fifth finger position. The lower staff continues with bass clef notation and fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation continues from the previous system. The upper staff is marked with a dynamic of *mp*. The lower staff is also marked with a dynamic of *mp*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation continues from the previous system. The upper staff is marked with a dynamic of *mf*. The lower staff is also marked with a dynamic of *mf*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The tempo marking **molto rit.** is placed above the first measure of this system.

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Allegro

First system of musical notation for guitar duo. It consists of a treble clef staff with a 4/4 time signature and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The staff contains four measures of music. Below the staff are three guitar staves labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass). The T staff has fret numbers 0, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 0, 4, 4, 1, 1, 3, 0, 0, 4. The A staff has fret numbers 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 3, 0, 3, 2, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 3, 3. The B staff has fret numbers 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.

Second system of musical notation for guitar duo. It consists of a treble clef staff with a 4/4 time signature and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The staff contains four measures of music. Below the staff are three guitar staves labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass). The T staff has fret numbers 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. The A staff has fret numbers 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 3, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. The B staff has fret numbers 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 3, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.

Third system of musical notation for guitar duo, starting with a measure number '5'. It consists of a treble clef staff with a 4/4 time signature. The staff contains four measures of music. Below the staff are three guitar staves labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass). The T staff has fret numbers 0, 0, 1, 3, 3, 1, 0, 4, 4, 1, 1, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1. The A staff has fret numbers 1, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2. The B staff has fret numbers 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 0, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3.

Fourth system of musical notation for guitar duo. It consists of a treble clef staff with a 4/4 time signature. The staff contains four measures of music. Below the staff are three guitar staves labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass). The T staff has fret numbers 2, 1, 0, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2. The A staff has fret numbers 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3. The B staff has fret numbers 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3.

mp

T
A
B

mp

T
A
B

molto rit.

mf

T
A
B

mf

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

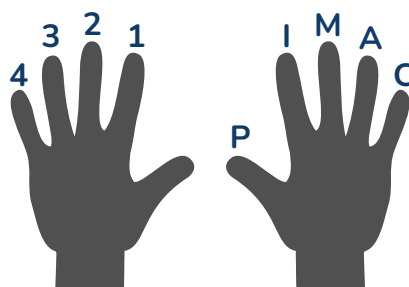
Musical Expression Starting Points

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



If you liked this, [click here](#) to check out our book of other fun pieces!