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Folk music consists of traditional songs that have been passed down from generation to generation and represent the heritage of a country. It is often sung and played by musicians who may or may not be professionally trained. Instruments commonly used in the genre include accordions, banjos and harmonicas. Composers such as Percy Grainger, Zoltan Kodaly and Bela Bartok were avid collectors of folk songs. Individual songs may not have been written down immediately when first composed, and the author may be lost to time, making for many versions of the long-beloved songs. A particular version of a song can be known when a popular artist records it - or when versions are collected by archivists and historians in the field, such as Alan Lomax in the 1930s and 1940s, and those recordings are released. In many cases, the lyrics of folk songs came from existing nursery rhymes or poems, and some of the nursery rhymes had variations depending on region or time. So, these folk songs may have lyrics that are slightly different than those you are familiar with. Music teaching methods such as Orff and Kodaly use folk songs to teach important concepts, promote musicality and respect musical heritage. Here are 19 beloved children's folk songs, along with their lyrics and sheet music, to learn and sing along with. Tom Stewart/Getty Images Aiken Drum is a Scottish folk song and nursery rhyme that probably comes from Aikendrum, a Jacobite song about the Battle of Sheriffmuir. Alternative versions of the song have different foods for garments, such as hat, shoes, pants and shirt, or instruments he played. There was a man alive in the moon, lived in the moon, lived in the moon,There was a man in the moon, and his name was Aiken Drum.Chorus And he played on a ladle, a ladle, and he played on a ladle, and his name was Aiken Drum.And his hat was made of good cream cheese, of good cream cheese, of good cream cheese, and his hat was made of good cream cheese, and his name was Aiken Drum.And his coat was made of good roast beef, of good roast beef, and his coat was made of good roast beef, and his name was Aiken Drum.And his buttons made of penny loaves, of penny loaves, of penny loaves, and his buttons made of penny loaves , and his name was Aiken Drum.And his cardigan was made of crust pies, of crust pies, of crust pies, and his vest was made of crust pies, and his name was Aiken Drum.And his trousers were made of haggis pockets, from haggis pockets, from haggis bags, and his pants made of haggis bags, and his name was Aiken Drum. Alouette is a French-Canadian national anthem about picking the feathers of a lark after being awakened by his song (as if we were threatening a rooster or chicken, before we cook and eat the bird). The French texts and English translation follow. Alouette, gentille AlouetteAlouette je te plumeraiAlouette, gentille AlouetteAlouette je te plumeraiJe te plumerai la teteJe te plumerai la teteEt la la la et la teteAlouette, AlouetteO-o-o-o-ohAlouette, gentille AlouetteAlouette you te plumeraiLark, beautiful (or beautiful) LarkLark, I'm going to pick you i'm going to pick your head, I'm going to pick your head, and head, and head, O-o-o-oh-oh A-Tisket A-Tasket was made in America and used as the base for a 1938 Ella recording Fitzgerald. First recorded in the late 19th century, this song is a children's rhyming game sung while children danced around in a circle. A-tisket a-tasketA-tisket a-tasketA green and yellow basket I wrote a letter to my love and the way I dropped it, I dropped it, I dropped it, I dropped it, and the way I dropped it. A little boy he picked up and put in his pocket. In some variations, the last two lines read A little girlie picked it up/and took it to market. Baa Baa Black Sheep was originally an English nursery rhyme that, in spoken form, dates back to 1731. Baa, baa, black sheep, do you have wool? Yes sir, yes sir, three bags full. One for the master, one for the lady, and one for the little boy who lives on the track. Famous French nursery rhyme Frere Jacques is traditionally played in a round and translates to Brother John in English. Frère Jacques, Frère Jacques, Dormez vous? Dormez Vous? Sonnez les matines, Sonnez les matinesDing Ding Dong, Ding Ding DongAre you sleeping, are you sleeping? Brother John, Brother John? Morning bells ring, morning bells ring Ding Dong, Ding Ding Dong. Similar to The Wheels on the Bus, the nursery Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush is also a singing game for children. To play, children hold hands and move in a circle to alternate verses. Here we go around the mulberry bush, The mulberry bush, the mulberry bush. Here we go around the mulberry wigs so early in the morning. This is the way we wash our face, wash our faces, wash our faces. That's how we wash our faces so early in the morning. This is the way we comb our hair, comb our hair, comb our hair. That's how we comb our hair so early in the morning. This is the way we brush our teeth, brush our teeth, brush our teeth. That's how we brush our teeth so early in the morning. This is the way we wash our clothesSWash our clothes, wash our clothesThis is the way we wash our clothesSo early Monday morning This is the way we put on our clothes, pull our clothes, pull our clothes. That's how we put our clothes on so early in the morning. He's Got the Whole World in His Hands is a traditional American spiritual that was first published in 1927, although the song is older than that. He has the whole world in his handsHe has the whole world in his handsHe has the whole world in his hands He has the itty bitty baby in his handsHe has the itty bitty baby in his handsHe has the itty bitty baby in his handsHe has the whole world in his hands He has my brothers and my sisters in his hands,He has my brothers and my sisters in his hands, He has my mine and my sisters in His hands, he has the whole world in His hands. He has the whole world in his handsHe has the whole world in His handsHe has the whole world in his hands The texts of Home on the Range were first published as a poem in the 1870s. The words are from Brewster Higley, and the music is by Daniel Kelley. Oh, give me a home where the buffalo roams, and the deer and the antelope play,Where rarely is heard a discouraging wordAnd the skies are not cloudy all day. Chorus Home, at home on the range, Where the deer and antelopes play; Where rarely is heard a discouraging wordEn the sky is not cloudy all day. Where the air is so pure, the zephyrs are so free,The wind so balmy and light,that I would not trade my house on the rangeFor all cities so bright. (repetition Chorus) The red man was pushed out of this part of the WestHe's unlikely to return,To the banks of Red River where rarely if ever their flickering camp fires burn. (repetition Chorus) How often at night when the sky is clearWith the light of the glittering starsI have been amazed and asked if I stare as their glory is greater than ours. (repetition Chorus) Oh, I love these wild prairies where I'm floating aroundThe voluptuous i like to hear screaming and I love the white rocks and the antelopes couples grazing on the mountain tops green. (repetition Chorus) Oh, give me a land where the bright diamond sand flows relaxing along the stream; Where the graceful white swan floats like a maid in a heavenly dream. (repetition Chorus) The English children's carol texts that became London Bridge Is Falling Down may date back to the 17th century, but the current melody and lyrics were first published together in 1744. London Bridge falls down, falls down, falls down. London Bridge is falling down, my honest lady! London Bridge has been demolished, demolished, demolished. London Bridge is broken, my honest lady. Build it up with wood and clay, wood and clay, wood and clay, build it up with wood and clay, My honest lady. Wood and clay will wash away, wash away, wash away, Wood and clay will wash away, My honest lady. Of 19th-century origins, American nursery rhyme Mary Had a Little Lamb was originally a poem called Mary's Lamb and was first published in Boston by Sarah Josepha Hale. The nursery rhyme version is here. Mary had a lamb, lamb, lamb, Mary had a lamb whose fleece was as white as snow. And everywhere Mary went Mary went, Mary went, everywhere Mary wentThe lamb was sure to go. He followed her to school one day, school one day, school one day,He followed her to school one day,That was against the rules,It made the kids laugh and play, laugh and play, it made the kids laugh and play, to see a lamb at school. And turned out the teacher, as it turned out, it turned out,And so it turned out the teacher,But still it lingered nearby,He waited patiently over, ly over, he waited patiently over,Till over,Till Appeared. Why does the lamb love Mary so much? love Mary so? Love Mary, then? Why does the lamb love Mary so much? The eager children were crying. Why Mary loves the lamb, you know, lamb, lamb, you know, why Mary loves the lamb, you know, the teacher did answer. One of the most popular nursery rhymes, the children's song Old MacDonald Had a Farm is about a farmer and his animals and uses the sounds of animals in it. Old MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-OEn on his farm, he had a cow, E-I-E-I-OWith a moo-moo here and a moo-moo erHis a moo there a moo-mooOld MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O (repeat with other animals and their sounds) The original version of Pop Goes the Weasel was composed in the 1850s, but the published version was done in 1914 in New York City. The meaning of the song translates into pop off suddenly. Around and around the cobblestone sofa (or around the nut beit wig)The monkey chased the weasel,The monkey thought 'twas all in funPop! Goes the weasel. A penny for a coil threaded a penny for a needle, that's the way the money goes, Pop! Goes the weasel. Ring Around the Rosie first appeared in print in 1881, but it is reported that it was already sung in a version close to the present in the 1790s. It's probably just an urban legend that it's about the plague; it is more likely that the song was for a ring game that children played, as the melody is sung while children hold hands and circle around, then fall to the ground on the last line. Ring around the rosieA bag full of posies; Ashes, AshesAll stand still. The king has sent his daughter to get a bucket of water; Ashes, AshesAll fall down. Theorized as a song that rises from American minstrelsy, nursery rhyme and nursery rhyme Row Your Boat often as a round and sometimes includes the game action of rowing. The song is from 1852 and the contemporary recording was made in 1881. Drive, drive, drive your boatGenerlijk along the stream. Cheerful, cheerful, cheerful, cheerful, cheerful, cheerful, life is just a dream. Carl Sandburg published She'll Be Comin' 'Round the Mountain in 1927. This traditional anthem is also used as a children's song and originally comes from the Christian song, When the Chariot Comes. She comes along the mountain when she comesShe will come around the mountain when she comesShe will come around the mountain she will come around the mountain, she will come around the mountain, she will come around the mountain when she comesShe will ride six white horses when she comesShe will ride six white horses when she comesShe will ride six white horses when she comesShe will ride six white horses , she will ride six white horses She will ride six white horses when she enters Children's song Skip to My Lou is said to have been a partner-stealing dance game popular in the 1840s, and it is possible that Abraham Lincoln danced. Lost my partner, what am I going to do? My partner What am I going to do? Lost my partner, what am I going to do? Go to my lou, my darlin. Skip, skip, skip to my mine skip, skip to my Lou, go to my Lou, my darlin'. Take Me Out to the Ballgame was a Tin Pan Alley song from 1908 that later became an anthem sung at baseball games as well as a children's anthem. The lyrics that most people sing like the whole song are actually the refrain of a much longer song. Take me to the game, take me out with the crowd. Buy me some peanuts and Cracker Jack, I don't care if I never come back, let me root, carrots, carrots for the home team, if they don't win it's a shame. Because it's one, two, three strokes, you're out, at the old game. Published hundreds of years ago, Three Blind Mice has evolved into texts and has been adapted by multiple composers. Today it is a nursery rhyme and musical round. The thought that it was written about three men who tried to plot against Queen Mary may just be a myth, because the earliest published texts from 1609 did not harm the mice. Three blind mice, three blind miceA how they run, see how they walk! They all ran after the farmer's ass. Popular anthem Twinkle Twinkle Little Star takes its lyrics from a poem by Jane Taylor, which was published in song form in 1806. Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are! Above the world as high, like a diamond in the sky. When the blazing sun is gone, when it's not shining, you'll show your little light, Twinkle, twinkle, through the night. Then the traveler in the darkAnk you for your little spark; He couldn't see where to go, if you didn't twinkle like that. In the dark blue sky, you keep, and often peek through my curtains, because you never close your eye until the sun is in the sky. If you bright and small sparklight the traveler in the dark, Although I do not know what you are, Twinkle, twinkle, small star. Star.

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