

O Canada

Robert Stanley Weir

Calixa Lavallée
arr. Larry Nickel

Maestoso ♩ = 100

O Ca - na - da! Our home and na - tive

5 True pa - triot love in all ns com - mand. With

9 **A** glow - ing hearts we thee rise, The True North strong and free! From
with glow-ing we see thee rise, The True North strong and strong and free

13 and wide, O Ca - na - da, we stand on guard for thee. (for thee)
from far and wide, O Ca - na - da, we stand on guard for thee, for thee.

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17 **B**

God keep our land glo - rious and free!

God keep our land glo - rious and free!_____

21

O Ca - na - da, we stand on guard thee.

O Ca - na - da, we stand on for thee, for thee._____

25 **rit.**

O Ca - na - da, and on guard for thee.

O Ca - na we stand on guard for thee.

"O Canada" is the national anthem of Canada. The song was originally commissioned by Lieutenant Governor of Quebec Théodore Robitaille for the 1880 Saint-John's Day ceremony; Calixa Lavallée wrote the music as a setting of a French Canadian patriotic poem composed by poet Adolphe-Basile Routhier. The lyrics were originally in French and translated into English in 1906. Robert Stanley Weir wrote another English version, which is the official and most popular version, one that is not a literal translation of the French lyrics. The lyrics have been revised twice, taking their present form in 1980, but the French lyrics remain unaltered. "O Canada" had served as the national anthem since 1939, officially becoming Canada's national anthem in 1980 when the Act of Parliament received Royal Assent and became effective on July 1 as part of that year's Dominion Day celebrations.

It has been noted that the opening theme of "O Canada" bears a strong resemblance to the "March of the Priests" from the opera The Magic Flute, composed in 1791 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and that Lavallée's melody was inspired by Mozart's tune. The line "The land of the strong and free" is based on Alfred, Lord Tennyson's description of Canada as "that true North, whereof we lately have learned to shame us". In the context of Tennyson's poem "To the Queen", the word "true" means "loyal" or "faithful".

O Canada

in French

Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier

Calixa Lavallée
arr. Larry Nickel**Maestoso** ♩ = 100

Ô Ca - na - da! Ter - re de nos aï

Ton front est ceint de fleu - ri - eux! Car ton

bras sait por - ter l'é - e, Il sait por - ter la croix! Ton his

Car ton bras sait por l'é - pé - e, Il sait por - ter la por - ter la croix!

toir une é - po - pé - e, Des plus bril - lants ex - ploits. (ex - ploits) -

Ton his - toire é - po - pé - e, Des plus bril - lants ex - ploits. (ex - ploits) -

17 **B**

Et ta va - leur, de foi trem - pée,
Et ta va - leur, va - leur, de foi trem - pée, pée,.

21

Pro - té - ge - ra nos foy - ers et droits.
Pro - té - ge - ra nos foy - ers e' nos droits. nos droits. .

25 *rit.*

Pro - té - ge - ra n' ers et nos droits.
Pro - té - ge - s foy - ers et nos droits.

translation

O Canada!
Land of our forefathers
Thy brow is wreathed with a glorious garland of flowers.
As is thy arm reared with a sword,
So also is it reared with a cross.
Thy history is
Of the most glorious deeds.
Thy valour and
Will protect us, and our rights
Will preserve us, as and our rights

The Star-Spangled Banner

Francis Scott Key (1814)

John Stafford Smith
arr. Larry Nickel

Maestoso ♩ = 94

O say can you see, by the dawn's ear -

What so proud - ly we hailed at the

last gleam - ing? Whose broad stripes and bright star

thro' the per - il - ous fight, O'er the ram we watched were so gal - ant - ly gleam - ing? And the

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18

rock - et's red glare, the bombs burst - ing in air, Gave

22

proof thro' the night that our flag was there. Oh,

26

say, does that star span - gled ner yet wave O'er the

30

land free and the home of the brave? rit.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" is the national anthem of the United States. The lyrics come from "Defence of Fort McHenry", a poem written in 1796 by a 35-year-old lawyer and amateur poet, Francis Scott Key, after witnessing the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British navy ships in Chesapeake Bay during the Battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812. The poem was set to the tune of "The Anacreon Song", a British song written by John Stafford Smith for the Anacreontic Society, a men's social club in London.

"The Anacreon Song" (or "To Anacreon in Heaven"), with various lyrics, was already popular in the United States. Set to Key's poem, "The Star-Spangled Banner", it would soon become a well-known American patriotic song. With a range of one octave, it is known for being difficult to sing. Although the poem has four stanzas, only the first is commonly sung today.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was recognized for official use by the Navy in 1889, and by President Woodrow Wilson in 1916, and became the national anthem by a congressional resolution on March 3, 1931, which was signed by President Herbert Hoover.