



COMPILED AND EDITED BY
XING HANG

ENCYCLOPEDIA
of
NATIONAL
ANTHEMS



Encyclopedia of National Anthems

Edited by Xing Hang



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To the citizens of the world. May peace prevail.

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Preface

National anthems encompass a wide variety of music, from folk tunes to religious praises, from patriotic hymns to victory marches. Some songs exalt the beauty of the nation, while others boast a historical event. More than a few are simply brief fanfares without words. Yet, strangely, the uniqueness of each anthem makes them similar because it reflects the cultural and linguistic diversity of the world, and every nation's priceless contribution.

This encyclopedia is an up-to-date collection of national anthems from most of the 193 sovereign countries in the world. Besides providing music sheets arranged for piano, this collection also includes lyrics in the original language of each country along with an English translation, if applicable. Non-Latin texts are also displayed as much as possible, usually coming with a transliterated version in the sheet music so that they can be sung to. Before each anthem, a country fact box and historical background provides facts about the nation itself and a short account of how the song came to be the national anthem. However, the amount of information varies, since more source material is available for some countries than others. Moreover, due to major events such as a change in government or very recent independence, anthems from a couple of nations are unavailable at the time of writing. Two countries—East Timor and Serbia and Montenegro—have been left out of the book because no information could yet be found on them and it is not known whether they have adopted a national anthem or not. East Timor, located in the Indonesian Archipelago, became an independent state in 2002 after a period under United Nations mandate. Serbia and Montenegro changed their name from the Yugoslav Federation in 2003 and is undergoing an overhaul of its national symbols. My apologies for these exclusions or any other insufficiency found within this book.

I would like to thank the various embassies and consulates, governments, on-line sources, and Mr. David Kendall for providing me the lyrics, translations, and background information necessary to compile this collection. Their help has been indispensable. Detailed credits are found in the "Notes" section at the back of this book.

Afghanistan

افغانستان

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Near East

Area: 250,000 sq. mi. (647,500 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 27,755,775

Capital/Largest City: Kabul (pop. 2,450,000)

Languages: Pashtu, Dari, Persian, Tajik

GDP/PPP: \$21 billion, \$800 per capita

Monetary Unit: Afghani

Historical Background

The Taliban government prohibited music and, therefore, had no national anthem. As of yet, it is still unclear which anthem the new government will decide upon.

Anthem Not Available

Albania

Republika e Shqipërisë

(Republic of Albania)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe, Balkan Peninsula
Area: 11,100 sq. mi. (28,750 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 3,544,841
Capital/Largest City: Tiranë (pop. 300,000)
Official Language: Albanian
GDP/PPP: \$14 billion, \$4,500 per capita
Monetary Unit: Lek

Hymni Kombëtar

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Aleksandër Stavre Drenova (1872-1947). Music: Ciprian Porumbescu (1853-1883). Adopted: 1912.

Historical Background¹

This anthem was written by the Albanian poet Asdreni (acronym for Aleksandër Stavre Drenova). Originally entitled "Betimi mi flamur," or "Pledge to the Flag," the hymn was first published as a poem in *Liri e Shqipërisë* (Freedom of Albania), an Albanian-language newspaper in Sofia, Bulgaria, for its issue of 21 April 1912. Later that year it appeared in a volume of collected poems by Asdreni, under the title *Ëndra e lot* (Dreams and Tears), published in Bucharest. The official anthem is two verses shorter than the original poem. The music was composed by Romanian songwriter Ciprian Porumbescu.

Albanian Words	English Translation ²
I Rreth flamurit të përbashkuar, Me një dëshirë dhe një qëllim, Të gjithë Atij duke iu betuar, Të lidhim besën për shpëtim.	I United around the flag, With one desire and one goal, Let us pledge our word of honor To fight for our salvation

Prej lufte veç ay largohet,
 Që është lindur tradhëtor.
 Kush është burrë nuk friksohet,
 Po vdes, po vdes si një dëshmor.
 (repeat previous two lines)

2

Në dorë armët do t'i mbajmë.
 Të mbrojmë Atdheun në çdo vend.
 Të drejtat tona ne s'i ndajmë.
 Këtu armiqtë s'kanë vend.

Se Zoti vet e tha me gojë,
 Që kombe shuhën përmbi dhe,
 Po Shqipëria do të rrojë,
 Për te, për te luftojmë ne.
 (repeat previous two lines)

Only he who is born a traitor
 Averts from the struggle.
 He who is brave is not daunted,
 But falls—a martyr to the cause.
 (repeat previous two lines)

2

With arms in hand we shall remain.
 To guard our fatherland round about.
 Our rights we will not bequeath.
 Enemies have no place here.

For the Lord Himself has said,
 That nations vanish from the earth,
 But Albania shall live on,
 Because for her, it is for her that we fight.
 (repeat previous two lines)

Albania

Rreth flam - ur - it të për - ba - shku - ar Me një de - shirë dhe një që - llim , Të

This system consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the treble clef, and a bass line in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Rreth flam - ur - it të për - ba - shku - ar Me një de - shirë dhe një që - llim , Të".

gjithë At - ij duke iu be - tu - ar , Të lid - him be - sën për shpë - tim. Prej

This system consists of three staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "gjithë At - ij duke iu be - tu - ar , Të lid - him be - sën për shpë - tim. Prej". There is a change in time signature to 3/4 at the end of the system.

luf - te veç a - y lar - go - - het Që ë - shtë lin - dur tra - dhë - tor , Kush ë - shtë bu - rrë

This system consists of three staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "luf - te veç a - y lar - go - - het Që ë - shtë lin - dur tra - dhë - tor , Kush ë - shtë bu - rrë".

nuk fri - kso - - het, Po vdes, po vdes si një dë - shmor .

This system consists of three staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "nuk fri - kso - - het, Po vdes, po vdes si një dë - shmor .". There are triplets indicated by a '3' in a bracket under the notes.

Algeria

الشعبية الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية

al-Jumhuriya al-Jazairiya ad-Dimuqratiya ash-Shabiya

République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire

(Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria)

Quick Country Facts

Location: North Africa

Area: 919,595 sq. mi. (2,381,740 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 32,277,942

Capital/Largest City: Algiers (pop. 1,507,241)

Official Languages: Arabic, French

GDP/PPP: \$177 billion, \$5,600 per capita

Monetary Unit: Dinar

Qassaman

Nous nous engageons

(The Pledge)

Lyrics: Moufdi Zakaria (1930-1978). Music: Mohamed Fawzi (1918-1966). Adopted: 1963.

Historical Background

“Qassaman” came into being during Algeria’s struggle for independence from French colonial rule. Moufdi Zakaria wrote the words to the song in 1955 from the Barberousse Prison in Algiers, where he was incarcerated. These lyrics were then put into music, first by Mohamed Triki in 1956, then by the Egyptian composer Mohamed Fawzi. The anthem was initially performed in July 1957 by Tunisian Radio and Television.

Arabic Words (Transliteration)	French Words	English Translation
<p>1</p> <p><i>Qassaman Binnazilat Ilmahiqat Waddimaa Izzakiyat Ittahirat.</i> (repeat previous two lines) <i>Walbonood Illamiaat Ilkhafiqat Filgi bal Ishshamikhat Ish shahiqat Nahno Thurna Fa hayaton Aw ma maat.</i> <i>Wa Aqadna Alazma An Tahya Algazair Fashhadoo! Fashhadoo! Fashhadoo!</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>Par les foudres qui anéantissent, Par les flots de sang pur et sans tache, Par les drapeaux flottants qui flottent Sur les hauts djebel orgueilleux et fiers. Nous juron nous être révoltés pour vivre ou pour mourir, Et nous avons juré de mourir pour que vive l'Algérie! Témoignez! Témoignez! Témoignez!</p>	<p>1</p> <p>We swear by the lightning that destroys. By the streams of generous blood being shed. By the bright flags that wave, Flying proudly on the high djebels. That we are in revolt, whether to live or to die. We are determined that Algeria should live. So be our witness—be our witness—be our witness!</p>
<p>2</p> <p><i>Nahno Gondon Fi Sabil Il hakki Thorna</i> <i>Wa Ila Isstiqalalina Bilharbi Kumna.</i> <i>Lam Yakon Yossgha Lana Lamma Natakna</i> <i>Fatta khathna Rannat Albaroodi Wazna</i> <i>Wa Azafna Naghamat Alrashshashi Lahna</i> <i>Wa Aqadna Alazma An Tahya Algazair Fashhadoo! Fashhadoo! Fashhadoo!</i></p>	<p>2</p> <p>Nous sommes des soldats pour la justice, révoltés, Et pour notre indépendance nous avons engagé le combat, Nous n'avons obéi à nulle injonction en nous soulevant. Le bruit de la poudre a été notre mesure Et le crépitement des mitrailleuse notre chant favori. Et nous avons juré de mourir pour que vive l'Algérie! Témoignez! Témoignez! Témoignez!</p>	<p>2</p> <p>We are soldiers in revolt for truth And we have fought for our independence. When we spoke, nobody listened to us, So we have taken the noise of gunpowder as our rhythm And the sound of machine guns as our melody, We are determined that Algeria should live. So be our witness—be our witness—be our witness!</p>
<p>3</p> <p><i>Nahno min Abtalina Nadfaoo Gondon Wa Ala Ashlaina Nassnaoo Magdan.</i> <i>Wa Ala Arwahena Nassado Khuldan Wa Ala Hamatina Narfao Bandan.</i> <i>Gabhato Ltahreeri Aataynaki Ahdan Wa Aqadna Alazma An Tahya Algazair Fashhadoo! Fashhadoo! Fashhadoo!</i> <i>Wa Aqadna Alazma An Tahya Algazair</i></p>	<p>3</p> <p>Sur nos héros nous bâtirons une gloire Et sur nos corps nous monterons à l'immortalité Sur nos âmes, nous construirons une armée Et de notre espoir nous lèverons l'étendard. Front de la Libération, nous t'avons</p>	<p>3</p> <p>From our heroes we shall make an army come to being, From our dead we shall build up a glory, Our spirits shall ascend to immortality And on our shoulders we shall raise the standard. To the nation's Liberation Front we</p>

<p><i>Fashhadoo! Fashhadoo! Fashhadoo!</i></p>	<p>prêté serment Et nous avons juré de mourir pour que vive l'Algérie! Témoignez! Témoignez! Témoignez!</p>	<p>have sworn an oath, We are determined that Algeria should live, So be our witness—be our witness—be our witness!</p>
<p>4 <i>Sarkhato lawtani min Sah Ifida</i> <i>Issmaooha Wasstagebo Linnida</i> <i>Waktobooha Bidimaa Ilshohadaa</i> <i>Waktobooha Libany Ilgeeli ghadan.</i> <i>Kad Madadna Laka Ya Magdo Yada</i></p>	<p>4 Le cri de la patrie monte des champs de bataille. Ecoutez-le et répondez à l'appel. Ecrivez-le dans le sang des martyrs Et dictez-le aux générations futures. Nous t'avons donné la main, ô gloire, Et nous avons juré de mourir pour que vive l'Algérie! Témoignez! Témoignez! Témoignez!</p>	<p>4 The cry of the Fatherland sounds from the battlefields. Listen to it and answer the call! Let it be written with the blood of martyrs And be read to future generations. Oh, Glory, we have held out our hand to you. We are determined that Algeria should live, So be our witness—be our witness—be our witness!</p>

Algeria

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with several triplet markings. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some triplet markings.

The second system continues the musical notation with two staves. The upper staff shows the continuation of the melodic line with triplet markings. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

The third system includes lyrics in Arabic script. The upper staff contains the melody, and the lower staff contains the accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Qa - ssa - man Bin - na - zi - la - t Il - ma - hi - qat Wad - di -".

The fourth system continues the lyrics. The upper staff contains the melody, and the lower staff contains the accompaniment. The lyrics are: "maa Iz - za - ki - ya - t It - ta - hi - rat. Qa - ssa - man Bin - na - zi -".

The fifth system concludes the lyrics. The upper staff contains the melody, and the lower staff contains the accompaniment. The lyrics are: "la - t Il - ma - hi - qat Wad - di - maa Iz - za - ki - ya - t It - ta - hi -".

rat. Wal - bo - noo - d Il - la - mi - aa - t Il - kha - fi - qat Fil - gi

This system contains the first six measures of the song. The vocal line features a melodic phrase starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note triplets in the bass line. The lyrics are: "rat. Wal - bo - noo - d Il - la - mi - aa - t Il - kha - fi - qat Fil - gi".

bal Ish - sha - mi kha - t Ish sha - hi - qat Nah - no Thur - na Fa ha - ya - ton Aw ma ma - at.

This system contains measures 7 through 12. The vocal line continues with eighth-note triplets and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note triplets and quarter notes. The lyrics are: "bal Ish - sha - mi kha - t Ish sha - hi - qat Nah - no Thur - na Fa ha - ya - ton Aw ma ma - at."

Wa A - qad - na Al - az - ma An Tah - ya Al - ga - za - ir Fash - ha - doo! Fash - ha - doo! Fash - ha -

This system contains measures 13 through 18. The vocal line includes a melodic phrase with a dotted quarter note and eighth notes, followed by quarter notes and eighth-note triplets. The piano accompaniment includes quarter notes and eighth-note triplets. The lyrics are: "Wa A - qad - na Al - az - ma An Tah - ya Al - ga - za - ir Fash - ha - doo! Fash - ha - doo! Fash - ha -".

doo!

This system contains measures 19 through 21. The vocal line has a quarter rest followed by a quarter note. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note triplets. The lyrics are: "doo!".

Andorra

Principat d'Andorra

(Principality of Andorra)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe. between Spain and France

Area: 175 sq. mi. (450 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 68,403

Capital/Largest City: Andorra la Vella (pop. 22,390)

Official Language: Catalán

GDP/PPP: \$1.3 billion, \$19,000 per capita

Monetary Units: French Franc, Spanish Peseta

Himne Andorra

(Hymn of Andorra)

Lyrics: D. Joan Benlloch i Vivò (1864-1926). Music: Father Enric Marfany Bons (1871-1942). Adopted: 1914.

Historical Background¹

Dr. Joan Benlloch i Vivò, Episcopal Co-Prince of Andorra, wrote the words to the national anthem. The music was composed by Father Enric Marfany Bons, a native of Sant Julià de Lòria. The song was first played on 8 September 1921 at the National Sanctuary of the Principality on Andorran National Day to celebrate the anniversary of the coronation of the Jungfrau von Meritxell. Andorra's patron saint.

Catalán Words

El gran Carlemany. mon Pare dels alarbs em deslliurà
I del cel vida em donà de Meritxell. la gran Mare.
Princesa nasquí i Pubilla entre dues nacions neutral
Sols resto lúnica filla de l'imperi Carlemany.
Creient i lluire onze segles. creient i lliure vull ser.
Siguin els furs mos tutors i mos Prínceps defensors.
I mos Prínceps defensors.

English Translation²

The great Charlemagne. my father, from the Saracens
liberated me.
And from heaven he gave me life of Meritxell the great
mother.
I was born a princess. a maiden neutral between two
nations.
I am the only remaining daughter of the Carolingian
empire

<p>Believing and free for eleven centuries, believing and free I will be. The laws of the land be my tutors, and my defender princes. My defender princes.</p>
--

Andorra

El gran Car - le - many, mon Pa - - re, dels a - larbs em des - lliu - rà I del cel vi - da em

do - nà de Me - rit - xell, la gran Ma - re, Prin - ce - sa nasquí i Pu - bi - - lla

en - tre dues na - cions neu - tral Sols res - to lú - ni - ca fi - - lla de l'im - pe - ri Car -

le - ma - ny. Cre - ient i lliu - re on - ze se - - gles, cre - ient i lliu - re vull ser _.

Si - guin els furs mos tu - tors _ . I mos Prin - ceps de - fen - sors _ . I mos Prin - ceps de -

fen - sors _ .

Angola

República de Angola

(Republic of Angola)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southwestern Africa
 Area: 481,350 sq. mi. (1,246,700 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 10,593,171
 Capital/Largest City: Luanda (pop. 2,000,000)
 Official Language: Portuguese
 GDP/PPP: \$13.3 billion, \$1,300 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Kwanza

Angola Avante

(Forward Angola)

Lyrics: Manuel Rui Alves Monteiro (b. 1941). Music: Rui Alberto Vieira Dias Mingao (b. 1939). Adopted: 1975.

Portuguese Words	English Translation
1	1
O Pátria, nunca mais esqueceremos	O fatherland, we shall never forget
Os heróis do quatro de Fevereiro.	The heroes of the Fourth of February.
O Pátria, nós saudamos os teus filhos	O fatherland, we salute your sons
Tombados pela nossa Independência.	Who died for our independence.
Honramos o passado e a nossa História.	We honor the past and our history
Construindo no Trabalho o Homem novo.	As by our work we build the New Man.
(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)
 CHORUS	 CHORUS
Angola, avante!	Forward, Angola!
Revolução, pelo Poder Popular!	Revolution through the power of the people!
Pátria Unida, Liberdade,	A united country, freedom,

<p>Um só povo, uma só Nação! (repeat chorus)</p> <p>2</p> <p>Levantemos nossas vozes libertadas Para glóriados povos africanos. Marchemos, combatentes angolanos, Solidários com os poroso primidos. Orgulhosos lutaremos Pela Paz Com as forças progressistas do mundo. (repeat previous two lines)</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>One people, one nation! (repeat chorus)</p> <p>2</p> <p>Let us raise our liberated voices To the glory of the peoples of Africa. We shall march, Angolan fighters, In solidarity with oppressed peoples. We shall fight proudly for peace Along with the progressive forces of the world. (repeat previous two lines)</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
--	--

Angola

O Pá - tria, nun - ca mais es - que - ce - re - mos Os he - róis do qua - tro de Fe - ve - rei - o. O

The first system of the musical score for 'Angola' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time. The vocal line features several triplet markings over the notes. The lyrics are: 'O Pá - tria, nun - ca mais es - que - ce - re - mos Os he - róis do qua - tro de Fe - ve - rei - o. O'.

Pá - tria, nós sau - da - mos os teus fi - lhos Tom - ba - dos pe - la nos - sa In - de - pen - dên - cia. Hon -

The second system of the musical score continues the composition. It also consists of three staves. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: 'Pá - tria, nós sau - da - mos os teus fi - lhos Tom - ba - dos pe - la nos - sa In - de - pen - dên - cia. Hon -'. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns and triplet markings.

ra - mos o pas - sa - do e a nos - sa His - tó - ria, Con - stru - in - do no Tra - bal - ho o Ho - mem

The third system of the musical score continues the composition. It also consists of three staves. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: 'ra - mos o pas - sa - do e a nos - sa His - tó - ria, Con - stru - in - do no Tra - bal - ho o Ho - mem'. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns and triplet markings.

no - vo, Hon - ra - mos o pas - sa - do e a nos - sa His - tó - ria, Con - stru -

The fourth system of the musical score concludes the piece. It also consists of three staves. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: 'no - vo, Hon - ra - mos o pas - sa - do e a nos - sa His - tó - ria, Con - stru -'. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns and triplet markings.

in - do no Tra - bal - ho o Ho - mem no - vo. An - go - la, a - van - te! Re - vo - lu - ção

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The vocal line features a melody with several triplet markings. The lyrics are: "in - do no Tra - bal - ho o Ho - mem no - vo. An - go - la, a - van - te! Re - vo - lu - ção".

pe - lo Po - der Po - pu - lar ! Pá - tria U - ni - da, Li - ber - da - de, Um só Po - vo, u - ma só Na -

The second system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line melody continues with triplet markings. The lyrics are: "pe - lo Po - der Po - pu - lar ! Pá - tria U - ni - da, Li - ber - da - de, Um só Po - vo, u - ma só Na -".

ção! An - go - la, a - van - te! Re - vo - lu - ção pe - lo Po - der Po - pu -

The third system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line melody continues with triplet markings. The lyrics are: "ção! An - go - la, a - van - te! Re - vo - lu - ção pe - lo Po - der Po - pu -".

lar ! Pá - tria U - ni - da, Li - ber - da - de, Um só Po - vo, u - ma só Na - ção !

The fourth system concludes the musical score with three staves. The vocal line melody continues with triplet markings. The lyrics are: "lar ! Pá - tria U - ni - da, Li - ber - da - de, Um só Po - vo, u - ma só Na - ção !".

Antigua and Barbuda

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America, Caribbean Sea
Area: 171 sq. mi. (440 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 67,448
Capital/Largest City: St. John's (pop. 21,514)
Official Language: English
GDP/PPP: \$674 million, \$10,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: East Caribbean Dollar

Fair Antigua and Barbuda

Lyrics: Novelle Hamilton Richards (1917-1986). Music: Walter Garnet Picart Chambers (b. 1908). Adopted: 1967.

Historical Background¹

The music was written in 1966 by Mr. Walter Chambers, a church pipe organist and piano tuner. The original lyrics are by Novelle Richards, a unionist, poet, journalist, and author. The song was adopted in 1967, when the islands achieved statehood status within the British Commonwealth. At the time of full independence in 1981, the first verse was modified significantly to include Barbuda.

Words		
1 Fair Antigua and Barbuda We thy sons and daughters stand, Strong and firm in peace or danger To safeguard our native land. We commit ourselves to building A true nation brave and free. Ever striving ever seeking Dwell in love and unity.	2 Raise the standard! Raise it boldly! Answer now to duty's call To the service of thy country, Sparing nothing, giving all; Gird your loins and join the battle 'Gainst fear, hate, and poverty, Each endeavoring, all achieving, Live in peace where man is free.	3 God of nations, let Thy blessings Fall upon this land of ours; Rain and sunshine ever sending, Fill her fields with crops and flowers; We her children do implore Thee, Give us strength, faith, loyalty, Never failing, all enduring To defend her liberty.

Antigua and Barbuda

Fair An - ti - gua and Bar - bu - da We thy sons and daugh - ters stand, Strong and firm in

This system contains the first five measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Fair An - ti - gua and Bar - bu - da We thy sons and daugh - ters stand, Strong and firm in".

peace or dan - ger To safe guard our na - tive land. We com - mit our - selves to buil - - ding

This system contains the next five measures. The lyrics are: "peace or dan - ger To safe guard our na - tive land. We com - mit our - selves to buil - - ding". The musical notation continues with the vocal line, piano accompaniment, and bass line.

A true na - tion brave and free. E - ver striv - ing e - ver seek - ing Dwell in love and u - ni - ty.

This system contains the final five measures of the song. The lyrics are: "A true na - tion brave and free. E - ver striv - ing e - ver seek - ing Dwell in love and u - ni - ty.". The musical notation concludes with the vocal line, piano accompaniment, and bass line.

A short musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a double bar line. It contains a few notes and rests, likely serving as a decorative or transitional element.

Argentina

República Argentina

(Argentine Republic)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South America
Area: 1,072,067 sq. mi. (2,766,890 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 37,812,817
Capital/Largest City: Buenos Aires (pop. 13,250,000)
Official Language: Spanish
GDP/PPP: \$391 billion, \$10,200 per capita
Monetary Unit: Peso

Himno Nacional Argentino

(Argentine National Anthem)

Lyrics: Vicente López y Planes (1785-1856). Music: Blas Parera (1765-c. 1830). Adopted: 1813.

Historical Background

The national anthem of Argentina dates back to the days when the nation had just obtained her independence from Spain. On 22 July 1812, the triumvirate in power at the time decreed that a "march of the homeland" be composed and played at the beginning of theatrical functions and in schools. Vicente López y Planes was put in charge of the words, while Blas Parera composed the music. The Argentine National Assembly officially adopted this song, originally entitled "Marcha Patriótica" ("Patriotic March"), on 11 March 1813. On the night of 25 May of the same year, it was first performed at a patriotic function in a theatre. By 1847, after many changes in the title, the song acquired its current name, "Himno Nacional Argentino."

Although quite effective in stirring up nationalism during the early days of the republic, when resentment against Spain was strong, most of the anthem's verses, which contained hostile references to that country, became outdated as the years passed. In order to update the song to meet modern needs, as well as a symbol of goodwill towards the former mother nation Spain, a decree signed by the president and several ministers was passed in 1900. It stated that "in official or public parties, and in the schools of the state, only the first and last quartets of the national anthem adopted by the National Assembly on 11 March 1813 are to be sung."

Spanish Words

Oíd ¡mortales! el grito sagrado
 ¡Libertad! ¡Libertad! ¡Libertad!
 oíd el ruido de rotas cadenas
 ved en trono a la noble igualdad.
 Ya su trono dignísimo abrieron
 las Provincias unidas del Sud,
 y los libres del mundo responden
 ¡al gran Pueblo Argentino Salud!
 (repeat)
 y los libres del mundo responden
 ¡al gran Pueblo Argentino Salud!
 (repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

Sean eternos los laureles
 Que supimos conseguir.
 Coronados de gloria vivamos
 O juremos con gloria morir.
 (repeat three times)

English Translation

Mortals! Hear the sacred cry;
 Freedom! Freedom! Freedom!
 Hear the noise of broken chains.
 See noble equality enthroned.
 The United Provinces of the South
 Have now displayed their worthy throne.
 And the free peoples of the world reply:
 We salute the great people of Argentina!
 (repeat)
 And the free peoples of the world reply:
 We salute the great people of Argentina!
 (repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

May the laurels be eternal
 That we knew how to win.
 Let us live crowned with glory,
 Or swear to die gloriously.
 (repeat three times)

Argentina

O - id ¡mor - ta - les! el gri - to sa -

The first system of the musical score for 'Argentina' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, starting with a whole rest followed by a half note G4, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The lyrics 'O - id ¡mor - ta - les! el gri - to sa -' are written below the notes. The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment. The middle staff features a melody with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a quarter note C5. The bottom staff provides a bass line with a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2.

gra - do ¡Li - ber - tad! ¡Li - ber - tad! ¡Li - ber - tad! o - id el rui - do de ro - tas ca -

The second system continues the musical score. The vocal line has lyrics 'gra - do ¡Li - ber - tad! ¡Li - ber - tad! ¡Li - ber - tad! o - id el rui - do de ro - tas ca -'. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including triplets in the middle staff.

de - nas ved en tro - no a la no - ble I - gual - dad. Ya - su

The third system features the lyrics 'de - nas ved en tro - no a la no - ble I - gual - dad. Ya - su'. The vocal line includes a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a quarter note C5. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady bass line.

tro - no dig - ní - si - mo a - brie - ron las Pro - vin - cias u - ni - das del Sud , y los

The fourth system contains the lyrics 'tro - no dig - ní - si - mo a - brie - ron las Pro - vin - cias u - ni - das del Sud , y los'. The vocal line has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a quarter note C5. The piano accompaniment continues with a consistent bass line.

li - bres del mun - do res - pon - den ¡al gran pue - blo Ar - gen - ti - no Sa -

lud ¡al gran pue - - blo Ar - gen - ti - - no Sa - lud! y los li - bres del mun - - do res -

pon - den ¡al gran pue - - blo Ar - gen - ti - - no Sa - lud! y los li - bres del mun - - do res -

pon - den ¡al gran pue - blo Ar - gen - ti - - no Sa - lud ¡!

Sean e - ter - nos los lau - re - les _ Que su -

pi - mos con - se - guir _ Que su - pi - mos con - se - guir _ Co - ro - na - dos de glo - ria vi -

va - - mos _ O _ ju - re - mos con glo - ria mo - rir. O ju - re - - mos con glo - ria mo -

rir. O ju - re - - mos con glo - ria mo - rir.

Armenia

Հայաստանի Հանրապետության

Haikakan Hanrapetoutioun

(Republic of Armenia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Caucasus

Area: 11,500 sq. mi. (29,800 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 3,330,099

Capital/Largest City: Yerevan (pop. 1,226,000)

Official Language: Armenian

GDP/PPP: \$11.2 billion, \$3,350 per capita

Monetary Unit: Dram

Մեր Հայրենիք

Mer Hairenik

(Our Fatherland)

Lyrics: Mikael Ghazari Nalbandian (1829-1866). Music: Barsegh Kanachyan (1885-1967). Adopted: 1991.

Historical Background

The words to the anthem were written by the famous Armenian poet and patriot Mikael Ghazari Nalbandian. The present anthem, adopted 1 July 1991, is a modified version of the original song, which consisted of five clauses. Some of the words have also been changed appropriately to reflect the freedom and independence of the country.

Armenian Words	Armenian Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ¹
1 Մեր Հայրենիք ազատ, անկախ, Որ ապրել է դարերդար, Իր որդիքը արդ կանչում է Ազատ, անկախ Հայաստան (repeat previous two lines)	1 <i>Mer Hairenik, azad angakh, Vor abrel eh tareh tar Ir vor tika art ganchoom eh Azad, angakh haiasdan.</i> (repeat previous two lines)	1 Our fatherland, free and independent. That lived from century to century His children are calling Free independent Armenia. (repeat previous two lines)

<p>2 Ահա եղբայր քեզ մի դրօշ, Չոր իմ ձեռքով գործեցի Գիշերները ես քուն չեղայ, Արտասուքով լուացի (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>2 <i>Aha yeghpair kez mi trosh,</i> <i>Zor im tzerkov kordzetzi</i> <i>Keeshnera yes koon chega,</i> <i>Ardasoonkov luvatzi.</i> (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>2 Here brother, for you a flag, That I made with my hands Nights I didn't sleep. With tears I washed it. (repeat previous two lines)</p>
<p>3 Նայիր նրան երեք գոյնով, Նուիրական մեկ նշան, Թող փողփողի թշնամու դեմ, Թող միշտ պանծայ Հայաստան (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>3 <i>Nayir neran yerek kooynov,</i> <i>Nuviragan mer nushan,</i> <i>Togh poghoghhi tushnamoo tem,</i> <i>Togh meesht bandza Haiastan.</i> (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>3 Look at it, three colors It's our gifted symbol. Let it shine against the enemy. Let Armenia always be glorious. (repeat previous two lines)</p>
<p>4 Ամենայն տեղ մահը մի է, Մարդը մի անգամ պիտ մեռնե, Բայց երանի, որ յուր ազգի Ազատության կրգոհվի (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>4 <i>Amenayn degh maha mi eh</i> <i>Mart mee ankam bid merni,</i> <i>Paytz yerani vor ir azki</i> <i>Azadootyan ga tzohvi.</i> (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>4 Everywhere death is the same Everyone dies only once But lucky is the one Who is sacrificed for his nation. (repeat previous two lines)</p>

Armenia

Mer Hai - ren - ik, a - zad an - gakh, Vor a - brel eh ta - reh tar Ir vor ti - ka

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: Mer Hai - ren - ik, a - zad an - gakh, Vor a - brel eh ta - reh tar Ir vor ti - ka.

art gan - choom eh A - zad, an - gakh ha - ia - sdan. Ir vor ti - ka art gan - choom eh

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: art gan - choom eh A - zad, an - gakh ha - ia - sdan. Ir vor ti - ka art gan - choom eh.

A - zad, an - gakh ha - ia - sdan

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: A - zad, an - gakh ha - ia - sdan.

Australia

Commonwealth of Australia

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, South Pacific Ocean
Area: 2,966,150 sq. mi. (7,686,850 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 19,546,792
Capital: Canberra (pop. 307,700)
Largest City: Sydney (pop. 3,713,500)
Official Language: English
GDP/PPP: \$528 billion, \$27,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Australian Dollar

Advance Australia Fair

Lyrics and Music: Amicus (Peter Dodds McCormick, 1834-1916). Adopted: 1984.

Historical Background¹

In May 1977 Australians were asked to state a preference for a tune to a national song in a national poll held in conjunction with four referendum questions to amend the Australian Constitution. In June 1977 the following results were announced: "Advance Australia Fair" (2,940,854), "Waltzing Matilda" (1,918,208), "God Save the Queen" (1,257,341), and "Song of Australia" (652,858). After distribution of preferences the final results were: "Advance Australia Fair" (4,415,642) and "Waltzing Matilda" (2,353,617).

In the following year the then Minister for Administrative Services announced that "Advance Australia Fair" would be regarded as the people's choice for a national tune and there are no official words for it." In 1984 the government took into account the results of the 1977 referendum for a national tune and announced that two verses (first and third) of "Advance Australia Fair" with amendments to some words, would be the national anthem. (The original lyrics were written in 1878 by Amicus, pen name of Peter Dodds McCormick.) The song was proclaimed as Australia's national anthem by the Governor General on 19 April 1984. In conjunction with this proclamation, the then Prime Minister announced that the royal anthem "God Save the Queen" would be used only in the presence of the Queen or a member of the Royal Family in Australia during official visits.

Words	
<p>1</p> <p>Australians all let us rejoice For we are young and free; We've golden soil and wealth for toil; Our home is girt by sea; Our land abounds in nature's gifts Of beauty rich and rare; In history's page, let every stage Advance Australia Fair. In joyful strains then let us sing Advance Australia Fair.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Beneath our radiant Southern Cross We'll toil with hearts and hands; To make this Commonwealth of ours Renowned of all the lands; For those who've come across the seas We've boundless plains to share; With courage let us all combine To Advance Australia Fair. In joyful strains then let us sing Advance Australia Fair.</p>

Australia

Aus - tra - lians all let us re - jice For we are young and free ; We've gol - den soil and

The first system of the musical score for 'Australia' consists of three staves: a vocal line, a piano accompaniment line, and a bass line. The music is in 4/4 time. The vocal line begins with a half note 'Aus - tra - lians all let us re - jice For we are young and free ; We've gol - den soil and'. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and a treble line with chords. The bass line provides a harmonic foundation with a mix of eighth and quarter notes.

wealth for toil: Our home is girt by sea ; Our land a - bounds in na - ture's gifts Of beau - ty rich and

The second system continues the musical score. The vocal line sings 'wealth for toil: Our home is girt by sea ; Our land a - bounds in na - ture's gifts Of beau - ty rich and'. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue with similar rhythmic patterns, supporting the vocal melody.

rare ; In his - tory's page. let ev - ery stage Ad - vance Aus - tra - lia Fair . In joy - ful strains then

The third system of the score features the vocal line singing 'rare ; In his - tory's page. let ev - ery stage Ad - vance Aus - tra - lia Fair . In joy - ful strains then'. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide accompaniment for the vocal line.

let us sing Ad - vance Aus - tra - lia Fair .

The fourth system concludes the piece with the vocal line singing 'let us sing Ad - vance Aus - tra - lia Fair .'. The piano accompaniment and bass line end with a final chord and a fermata over the final note.

Azerbaijan

Azərbaycan Respublikası

(Azerbaijani Republic)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Caucasus
Area: 33,400 sq. mi. (86,600 sq. km.)
Population (2000 est.): 7,748,163
Capital/Largest City: Baku (pop. 1,713,300)
Official Language: Azerbaijani Turkic
GDP/PPP: \$12.9 billion, \$1,640 per capita
Monetary Unit: Manat

Dövlət Himni

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Ahmed Javad (1892-1937). Music: Uzeyir Hajibeyov (1885-1948). Adopted: 1992.

Historical Background¹

The lyrics for Azerbaijan's national anthem were written in 1919 by Ahmad Javad, a poet who was executed in 1937 for being a "counterrevolutionary." The music was written by composer Uzeyir Hajibeyov. When Azerbaijan regained independence in 1991, it looked back to this earlier period of independence and readopted the same flag and national anthem.

Azerbaijani Turkic Words	English Translation
Azərbaycan. Azərbaycan.	Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan
Ey qəhrəman övladın şanlı vətəni!	Cherished land of valiant sons.
Səndən ötrü can verməyə cümlə hazırız.	We are ready to give our heart and soul for you.
Səndən ötrü qan tökməyə cümlə qadımız.	All of us can give our blood for you.
Üçrəngli bayrağınla məs'ud yaşa!	Live happily with your three colored banner.
(repeat)	(repeat)

<p>Minlərlə can qurban oldu, Sinən hər bə meydan oldu. (repeat) Hüququndan keçən əsgər Hər bir qəhrəman oldu.</p> <p>Sən olasan gülüstan. Sənə hər an can qurban. Sənə bir çox məhəbbət Sinəmdə tutmuş məkan. Namusunu hifz etməyə, Bayrağını yüksəltməyə Namusunu hifz etməyə. Cümlə gənclər müştəqdir. Şanlı vətən, şanlı vətən. Azərbaycan, Azərbaycan!</p>	<p>Thousands of souls were sacrificed for you Your territory became a fighting arena. (repeat) Soldiers who deprived themselves of their lives Each of them became a hero.</p> <p>May you become a flourishing garden. We are ready to give our heart and soul for you. A thousand and one endearments are in my heart. To raise your banner And protect your honor All the youth are eager. Cherished land. Cherished land. Azerbaijan! Azerbaijan!</p>
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Azerbaijan

A - zər - bay - can ... A - zər - bay - can, Ey qəh - rə - man öv - la - dın şən - li və - tə - ni!

Sən - dən öt - rü can ver - mə - yə cüm - lə ha - zı - rız. Sən - dən ö - trü qan tök - mə - yə

cüm - lə qa - di - riz. Ü - çrən - gli bay - ra - ğın - la məs' - ud ya - şa! Ü - çrən - gli bay - ra - ğın - la

məs' - ud ya - şa! Mın - lər - lə can qur - ban ol - du. Si - nən hər - bə mey - dan ol - du.

Si - nən hər - bə mey - dan ol - du. Hü - qu - qun - dan ke - çən əs - gər Hə - rə bir qəh - rə - man ol - du.

Sən o - la - - san gü - lü - stan. Sə - nə hər an can qur - - ban. Sə - nə bir __ çox mə - hə - bbat

Si - nəm - də tut - muş mə - kan. Na - mu - su - nu hifx et - mə - yə. Bay - ra - ğı - nı

yük - səlt - mə - yə Na - mu - su - nu hifx et - mə - yə. Cüm - lə gən - clər müş - taq - - - dir.

Şan - lı və - tən, şan - lı və - tən. A - zər - bay - can, A - zər - bay - can!

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, with lyrics in Azerbaijani. The middle staff is the piano accompaniment in the right hand, and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment in the left hand. The music is in a 2/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: "Şan - lı və - tən, şan - lı və - tən. A - zər - bay - can, A - zər - bay - can!".

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is the piano accompaniment in the right hand, and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment in the left hand. The music continues from the first system, with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Bahamas

Commonwealth of the Bahamas

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America, West Atlantic Ocean

Area: 5,380 sq. mi. (13,940 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 300,529

Capital/Largest City: Nassau (pop. 171,542)

Official Language: English

GDP/PPP: \$5 billion. \$16,800 per capita

Monetary Unit: Bahamian Dollar

March on, Bahamaland

Lyrics and Music: Timothy Gibson (1903-1976). Adopted: 1973.

Historical Background

This anthem, written and composed by Timothy Gibson in 1972, was selected as the winning entry in a national competition and adopted 10 July 1973 upon independence.

Words

Lift up your head to the rising sun, Bahamaland;

March on to glory, your bright banners waving high.

See how the world marks the manner of your bearing!

Pledge to excel through love and unity.

Pressing onward, march together to a common loftier goal:

Steady sunward, though the weather hide

The wide and treach'rous shoal.

Lift up your head to the rising sun, Bahamaland:

'Til the road you've trod

Lead unto your God.

March on, Bahamaland!

Bahamas

Musical score for the first system of the hymn 'Bahamas'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line, a piano accompaniment line, and a bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Lift up your head to the ris - ing sun, Ba - ha - ma - land;"

Musical score for the second system of the hymn 'Bahamas'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line, a piano accompaniment line, and a bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "March on to glo - ry, your bright ban - ners wav - ing high See how the world marks the"

Musical score for the third system of the hymn 'Bahamas'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line, a piano accompaniment line, and a bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "man - ner of your bear - ing! Pledge to ex - cel through love and un - i - ty Press - ing"

Musical score for the fourth system of the hymn 'Bahamas'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line, a piano accompaniment line, and a bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "on - ward. march to - ge - - ther to a com - mon loft - ier goal Stead - y sun - ward. though the"

wea - - ther _ hide the wide and treach - 'rous shoal _ Lift up your head _ to the

This system contains the first five measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "wea - - ther _ hide the wide and treach - 'rous shoal _ Lift up your head _ to the". There are triplets and slurs in the vocal line.

ris - ing sun Ba - - ha - ma - land: 'Til the road you've trod lead un - to your God. March _ on. Ba - ha - ma -

This system contains the next five measures. The lyrics are: "ris - ing sun Ba - - ha - ma - land: 'Til the road you've trod lead un - to your God. March _ on. Ba - ha - ma -". The musical notation continues with a vocal line, piano accompaniment, and bass line.

land _!

This system contains the final three measures of the piece. The lyrics are: "land _!". The musical notation shows the vocal line, piano accompaniment, and bass line concluding the piece.

Bahrain

دولة البحرين

Dawlat al Bahrain

(State of Bahrain)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Middle East

Area: 399 sq. mi. (665 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 656,397

Capital/Largest City: Al-Manamah (pop. 140,401)

Official Language: Arabic

GDP/PPP: \$8.4 billion, \$13,000 per capita

Monetary Unit: Bahrain Dinar

Bahrainona

(Our Bahrain)

Lyrics: Mohamed Sudqi Ayyash (b. 1925). Adopted: 1971.

Arabic Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
<i>Bahrainona</i>	Our Bahrain.
<i>Baladolaman</i>	Country of security.
<i>Watanol kiram,</i>	Nation of hospitality.
<i>Yahmi Hi maha Amirunal Homam;</i>	Protected by our courageous Amir.
<i>Qamatala Hadyelresalate, Wal Adalati Wal Salam!</i>	Founded on the principles of the message.
<i>A Shat Dawlat al Bahrain</i>	Justice and peace.
(repeat previous five lines)	Long live the State of Bahrain!
	(repeat previous six lines)

Bahrain

Bah - rai - no - na Ba - la - dol - a - man Wa - ta -

nol ki - ram Yah - mi Hi ma - ha A - mi - ru - nal Ho - mam ;
Qa - mat - a - la Ha - dy -

el - r - e - sa - la - te. Wal A - - da - la - ti Wal Sa - - lam! A Shat Daw - lat al Bah -

1. 2.

rain Ba - la - dol - a - rain.

Bangladesh

Gana Prajatantri Bangladesh

(People's Republic of Bangladesh)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South Asia, Indian subcontinent
Area: 55,598 sq. mi. (144,000 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 133,376,684
Capital/Largest City: Dhaka (pop. 9,600,000)
Official Language: Bangla
GDP/PPP: \$230 billion, \$1,750 per capita
Monetary Unit: Taka

Amar Sonar Bangla

(My Golden Bengal)

Lyrics and Music: Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941). Adopted: 1972.

Historical Background

In 1905, during the period when Bengal was to be partitioned by the British, the famous Indian national poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote a number of lyrics and set them to music based on folk tunes, especially from *haul* songs, or songs sung by the wandering minstrels of Bengal. "Amar Sonar Bangla" is one of them. It was first sung on 7 August 1905 at the Town Hall in Calcutta where a meeting was held in protest against the Partition of Bengal. In 1971 the first ten lines of this song was chosen as the national anthem of Bangladesh by the provisional government and approved by the national assembly on 13 January 1972.

Bangla Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ¹
<i>Amar sonar Bangla,</i>	My Bengal of gold. I love you.
<i>Ami tomay bhalobashi,</i>	Forever your skies, your air set my heart in tune
<i>Ciradin tomar akas, tomar batas, amar prane</i>	As if it were a flute.
<i>Oma amar prane, bajay basi.</i>	In spring, o mother mine, the fragrance from your mango
<i>Sonar Bamla, Ami tomay bhalobasi.</i>	groves
<i>O ma, Fagune tor amer hane ghrane pagal kare, mari hay,</i>	Makes me wild with joy

<p> <i>hay re</i> <i>O ma, Fagune tor amer bane ghrane pagal kare,</i> <i>O ma, aghrane tor bhara ksete ki dekhechi</i> <i>ami ki dekhechi madhur hasi</i> <i>Sonar Bangla ami tomay bhalo basi, ki sobha, ki chaya go</i> <i>ki sneha,</i> <i>ki maya go ki acal bichayecha</i> <i>bater mule, nadir kule kule.</i> <i>Ma, tor mukher bani amar kane lage suhar mato,</i> <i>mari hay hay re</i> <i>Ma, tor mukher bani amar kane lage suhar mato,</i> <i>Ma, tor badankhani malin hale, ami nayan,</i> <i>o ma, ami nayanjale bhasi.</i> <i>Sonar Bangla ami tomay bhalobashi.</i> </p>	<p> Ah. what a thrill! In autumn, O mother mine, In the full blossomed paddy fields I have seen spread all over sweet smiles. Ah. what a beauty, what shades, what an affection And what a tenderness! What a quilt have you spread at the feet of Banyan trees And along the banks of rivers! O mother mine. words from your lips Are like nectar to my ears. Ah. what a thrill! If sadness. O mother mine, casts a gloom on your face. My eyes are filled with tears! </p>
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Bangladesh

A - mar so - nar Ban - - gla A - mi to - may bha - lo - - ba - shi

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the piano accompaniment. The bottom staff is the bass line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/8. The lyrics are: A - mar so - nar Ban - - gla A - mi to - may bha - lo - - ba - shi.

Ci - ra - din to - - mar a - kas to - mar ba - tas, a - mar pra - ne O - ma

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the piano accompaniment. The bottom staff is the bass line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/8. The lyrics are: Ci - ra - din to - - mar a - kas to - mar ba - tas, a - mar pra - ne O - ma.

a - mar pra - ne ba - - jay ba - si So - nar Ban - - gla A - mi to - may

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the piano accompaniment. The bottom staff is the bass line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/8. The lyrics are: a - mar pra - ne ba - - jay ba - si So - nar Ban - - gla A - mi to - may.

bha - lo - - ba - si O ma, Fa - gu - ne tor a - mer ba - ne

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the piano accompaniment. The bottom staff is the bass line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/8. The lyrics are: bha - lo - - ba - si O ma, Fa - gu - ne tor a - mer ba - ne.

ghra - ne _ pa - gal ka - re _ , ma - ri hay _ hay _ re _

O ma _ Fa - gu - ne tor _ a - mer _ ba - ne _ ghra - ne _ pa - gal ka - re

_ O ma, a - ghra - ne tor _ bha - - ra kse - te _ ki _ de - khe - chi _ a - mi

ki de - khe - chi _ ma - - dhur ha - si _ So - nar _ Bang - - gla _ a - mi to - may _

bha - lo - - ba - si _ , ki so - bha _ ki cha - - ya go _ ki

sne - ha _ ki _ ma - ya _ go _ ki a - cal bi - cha - ye - - cha _ ba - ter mu - le,

na - dir _ ku - le _ ku - le _ Ma _ tor mu - kher ba - ni _ a - mar

ka - ne _ la - ge _ su - dhar ma - to _ ma - ri hay

hay _ re _ Ma _ tor mu - kher ba - ni _ a - mar ka - ne _ la - ge _ su - har

ma - to Ma, tor ba - dan - kha - ni _ ma - - lin ha - le _ a - mi _ na - yan _ o ma,

a - mi na - yan - - ja - - le bha - si So - nar Ban - - gla a - mi to - may

This musical system consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are written below the notes. The middle staff is a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The melody is characterized by a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final phrase that spans across two measures.

bha - lo - - ba - si

This musical system continues the piece with three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the piano accompaniment in treble clef, and the bottom is in bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics 'bha - lo - - ba - si' are placed under the vocal notes. The melody continues with similar rhythmic patterns as the first system.

Barbados

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America, Caribbean Sea
Area: 166 sq. mi. (431 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 276,607
Capital/Largest City: Bridgetown (pop. 6,700)
Official Language: English
GDP/PPP: \$4 billion, \$14,500 per capita
Monetary Unit: Barbados Dollar

Barbados National Anthem

Lyrics: Irving Louis Burgie (b. 1926). Music: C. Van Roland Edwards (1912-1985). Adopted: 1966.

Historical Background¹

When C. Van Roland Edwards composed the music for the Barbadian national anthem in 1966, he was partly blind. Edwards was born in 1912 and had been writing music from his school days as a pupil of St. Peter's Church Boy's School. Although he had no formal training, he had been a member of the British Song society since 1933. Because of his partial blindness he was assisted in his work by his two daughters, Nannette and Eullia. Edwards was known for his compositions "The St. Andrew Murder," "The Goodman Song," and "The Federation Song." He also composed "Welcome to Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth II," which was sung in the presence of the Queen when she opened the St. Elizabeth School in St. Joseph during the official visit to the island in February 1966. A committee which comprised of Bruce St. John, Frank Collymore, Enid Lynch, George Lamming, Gerald Hudson, and John Fletcher was appointed to oversee the selection of the national anthem. Edwards was awarded \$500 for his efforts. He died on 22 April 1985.

In 1967 the music of the national anthem was rearranged. This work was undertaken by Inspector Prince Cave of the Royal Barbados Police Band. He had earlier that year returned from a three-year band masters course at the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall. The anthem was given a more sustained harmony while at the same time retaining the original tune.

The lyrics of the "National Anthem of Barbados" were written in 1966 by Irving Burgie, who was born 1926 in Brooklyn, New York of a Barbadian mother and American father. He served in India and, after his return to the USA, entered the University of Southern California and studied music and performed in many American cities. Burgie has composed works for "Ballad for Bimshire" and "Island in the Sun." He has also written for a number of internationally famous artistes. Among his works is "The West Indian Song Book." He is a life member of the NAACP. Burgie, who is a frequent visitor to Barbados, has instituted the Irving Burgie Literary Award for Barbadian school children.

<p>Words</p> <p>1</p> <p>In plenty and in time of need When this fair land was young, Our brave forefathers sowed the seed From which our pride is sprung, A pride that makes no wanton boast Of what it has withstood, That binds our hearts from coast to coast The pride of nationhood.</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>We loyal sons and daughters all Do hereby make it known These fields and hills beyond recall Are now our very own. We write our names on history's page With expectations great, Strict guardians of our heritage, Firm craftsmen of our fate.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>The Lord has been the people's guide For past three hundred years. With Him still on the people's side We have no doubts or fears. Upward and onward we shall go, Inspired, exulting, free, And greater will our nation grow In strength and unity.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Barbados

In plen - ty and in time of need When this fair land was young, Our brave fore - fa - thers

The first system of the musical score for 'Barbados' consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: 'In plen - ty and in time of need When this fair land was young, Our brave fore - fa - thers'.

sowed the seed From which our pride is sprung. A pride that makes no wan - ton boast Of

The second system of the musical score continues with three staves. The lyrics are: 'sowed the seed From which our pride is sprung. A pride that makes no wan - ton boast Of'.

what it has with - stood. That binds our hearts from coast to coast The pride of na - tion -

The third system of the musical score continues with three staves. The lyrics are: 'what it has with - stood. That binds our hearts from coast to coast The pride of na - tion -'.

hood. We loy - al sons and daugh - ters all Do here - by make it known. These fields and hills be -

The fourth system of the musical score concludes with three staves. The lyrics are: 'hood. We loy - al sons and daugh - ters all Do here - by make it known. These fields and hills be -'.

yond re - call Are now our ve - ry own _ . We write our names on his - tory's page With

This system contains three staves of music. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment. The bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is in 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "yond re - call Are now our ve - ry own _ . We write our names on his - tory's page With".

ex - pec - ta - tions great _ . Strict guard - ians of our he - ri - - tage, Firm crafts - men of our fate.

This system contains three staves of music. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment. The bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is in 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "ex - pec - ta - tions great _ . Strict guard - ians of our he - ri - - tage, Firm crafts - men of our fate.".

A short musical staff with a treble clef and a sharp sign (F#). It contains a few notes and rests, likely a continuation or a specific instruction for the accompaniment.

Belarus

Рэспубліка Беларусь

Respublyika Byelarus

(Republic of Belarus)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe

Area: 80,200 sq. mi. (207,600 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 10,335,382

Capital/Largest City: Mensk (pop. 1,666,000)

Official Language: Belarusian

GDP/PPP: \$84.8 billion, \$8,200 per capita

Monetary Unit: Belarusian Dollar

ГІМН

Gimn

Hymn

Lyrics: Mikhas Klimkovich (1899-1954). Music: Nester Sakalouski (1902-1950). Adopted: 1955.

Historical Background¹

There are several Belarusian patriotic songs, all composed during the first two decades of the twentieth century, that are considered to have been unofficial national hymns. The most widely known is a poem by Yanka Kupala, "Nie pahasnuch zorki u niebie" ("The Stars in the Sky Will Never Darken"). The short-lived Belarusian Democratic Republic had for its anthem the song "My vyjdziam shchyl'nymi radami" ("Come, We Shall March in Joint Endeavor").

Until 1955, the anthem of the Belarusian SSR, as of the entire Soviet Union, was the Communist Party's official song, the "International." The first proper anthem of the republic, "My—bielarusy" ("We the Belarusians"), in which praise for the Communist Party was sung, was introduced in 1955.

After a long and hard-fought battle, the controversial lyrics have been retained and made official on 2 July 2002.

Belarusian Words

1

Мы, беларусы - мірныя людзі,
Сэрцам адданыя роднай зямлі,
Шчыра сябруем, сілы гартуем
Мы ў працавітай, вольнай сям'і.

2

Слаўся, зямлі нашай светлае імя,
Слаўся, народаў братэрскі саюз!
Наша любімая маці-Радзіма,
Вечна жыві і квітней, Беларусь!

3

Разам з братамі мужа вякамі
Мы баранілі родны парог,
У бітвах за волю, бітвах за долю
Свой здабывалі сцяг перамог!

4

Слаўся, зямлі нашай светлае імя,
Слаўся, народаў братэрскі саюз!
Наша любімая маці-Радзіма,
Вечна жыві і квітней, Беларусь!

5

Дружба народаў - сіла народаў
Наш заветны, сонечны шлях.
Горда ж узвіся ў ясныя высі,
Сцяг пераможны - радасці сцяг!

6

Слаўся, зямлі нашай светлае імя,
Слаўся, народаў братэрскі саюз!
Наша любімая маці-Радзіма,
Вечна жыві і квітней, Беларусь!

Belarus

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a series of chords in the upper staff, with a melodic line in the lower staff. There are several instances of a '7' marking above notes in the bass staff, likely indicating a fingering or a specific rhythmic value.

The second system continues the musical piece. It maintains the same key signature and time signature. The upper staff continues with chords, and the lower staff has a more active melodic line. The '7' markings are present again, indicating specific rhythmic or fingering instructions.

The third system shows further development of the musical themes. The upper staff continues with a sequence of chords, while the lower staff features a melodic line with some rests. The '7' markings are still present, indicating specific rhythmic or fingering instructions.

The fourth system concludes the piece. It features a final sequence of chords in the upper staff and a melodic line in the lower staff. The '7' markings are present, indicating specific rhythmic or fingering instructions.

Belgium
Royaume de Belgique
Koninkrijk België
(Kingdom of Belgium)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe
Area: 11,781 sq. mi. (30,510 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 10,274,595
Capital/Largest City: Brussels (pop. 949,070)
Official Languages: French, Dutch (Flemish)
GDP/PPP: \$297.6 billion, \$29,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Euro

La Brabançonne
(The Brabant Song)

Lyrics: Louis-Alexandre Dechet (?-1830) and Charles Rogier (1800-1885). Music: François van Campenhout (1779-1848). Adopted: 1938.

Historical Background

The Belgian national anthem was most likely written by Louis-Alexandre Dechet, better known as Jenneval, toward the end of 1830. An actor at the Théâtre de la Monnaie at Brussels, he joined, on 25 August 1830, the revolution that resulted in the independence of Belgium from the Netherlands. He was killed near Lierre on 18 October of that same year. Before his death, Jenneval composed three versions of the “Chant national belge” (“Belgian National Song”), versions that he adapted to the change of events.

In 1860, the song was adapted again, this time by Prime Minister Charles Rogier, who heavily edited out many violent lyrics addressed by Jenneval to the Dutch Prince of Orange William of Nassau. It is this reproduced version that is still in use today.

As for the music of “La Brabançonne,” it was written during the revolutionary days by François van Campenhout. The first performance of the national anthem took place at the Théâtre de la Monnaie at the beginning of October 1830. The primitive partitions were also modified to adapt to the lyrics of Charles Rogier.

However, an official version of “La Brabançonne” does not actually exist. Different commissions have been established to examine the words and melody of the song and establish an official version. Yet all of their efforts had been in vain. Nevertheless, an official circulation of the Ministry of the Interior on 8 August 1921 decreed that only the fourth verse of the text of Charles Rogier should be considered official, in its French and Dutch (Flemish) versions. Today, there still stands a “Monument to the Brabançonne” in Brussels at Surlet de Chokier Plaza. Both the French and Dutch (Flemish) words are engraved there.

French Words	Dutch (Flemish) Words	English Translation
O Belgique, ô mère chérie	O dierbaar België	O beloved Belgium, sacred land of
A toi nos cœurs, à toi nos bras	O heilig land der Vadren	our fathers.
A toi notre sang, ô Patrie	Onze ziel en ons hart zijn U gewijd	Our heart and soul are dedicated to
Nous le jurons tous, tu vivras	Aanvaard ons kracht en het bloed van	you.
Tu vivras toujours grande et belle	ons adren	Our strength and the blood of our
Et ton invincible unité	Wees ons doel in arbeid en in strijd	veins we offer,
Aura pour devise immortelle	Bloei, o land, in eendracht niet te	Be our goal, in work and battle.
Le Roi, la Loi, la Liberté	breken	Prosper, O country, in unbreakable
(repeat previous two lines)	Wees immer U zelf en ongeknecht	unity.
Le Roi, la Loi, la Liberté	Het woord getrouw, dat ge onbevreesd	Always be yourself and free.
(repeat)	moogt spreken	Trust in the word that, undaunted, you
	Voor Vorst, voor Vrijheid en voor	can speak:
	Recht	For king, for freedom and for law.
	(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)
	Voor Vorst, voor Vrijheid en voor	For king, for freedom and for law.
	Recht	(repeat)
	(repeat)	

Belgium

O Bel - gique, ô mè - re ché - ri - e A toi nos cœurs, à toi nos
 O dier - baar Bel - gië, o heil - ig land der Va - dren, On - ze ziel en ons hart zijn U ge -

bras A - van - vaard ons A toi no - tre sang, ô Pa - tri - e Nous le ju - rons tous, tu vi -
 wijd Aan - vaard ons kracht en het bloed van ons aa - dren Wees ons doel in ar - beid en in

vras Tu vi - vras tou - jours grande et bel - le Et ton in - vin - ci - ble u - ni -
 strijd Bloei, o land in een - dracht niet te bre - ken Wees im - mer U zelf en on - ge -

tè Au - ra pour de - vise im - mor - tel - le Le Roi, la Loi, la Li - ber -
 knecht Het woord ge - trouw, dat ge on - be - vreesd moogt spre - ken Voor Vorst, voor Vrij - heid en voor

té. Au - - ra pour de - vise im - mor - tel - le Le Roi, la Loi, la Li - ber -
 Recht Het woord ge - trouw dat ge on - be - vreesd moogt spre - ken Voor Vorst, voor Vrij - heid en voor

té Le Roi, la Loi, la Li - ber - té Le Roi, la Loi, la Li - ber - té
 Recht Voor Vorst, voor Vrij - heid en voor Recht Voor Vorst, voor Vrij - heid en voor Recht

Belize

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central America

Area: 8,867 sq. mi. (22,966 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 262,299

Capital: Belmopan (pop. 5,845)

Largest City: Belize City (pop. 52,500)

Official Language: English

GDP/PPP: \$830 million, \$3,250 per capita

Monetary Unit: Belize Dollar

Land of the Free

Lyrics: Samuel Alfred Haynes (1898-1971). Music: Selwyn Walford Young (1899-1987). Adopted: 1981.

Historical Background

Samuel Alfred Haynes, who wrote the words to this anthem in 1963, was a black nationalist and an important leader of the 1919 riot against British colonial rule. Hayne's song, originally entitled "Land of the Gods," was put into music in the same year by Selwyn Walford Young. The anthem was adopted when Belize achieved full independence in 1981.

Words

1

O, Land of the free by the Carib Sea,
Our manhood we pledge to thy liberty!
No tyrants here linger, despots must flee
This tranquil haven of democracy
The blood of our sires which hallows the sod,
Brought freedom from slavery oppression's rod,
By the might of truth and the grace of God,
No longer shall we be hewers of wood.

CHORUS

Arise! ye sons of the Baymen's clan,
Put on your armor, clear the land!

Drive back the tyrants, let despots flee
Land of the free by the Carib Sea!

2

Nature has blessed thee with wealth untold,
O'er mountains and valleys where prairies roll;
Our fathers, the Baymen, valiant and bold
Drove back the invader; this heritage hold
From proud Rio Hondo to old Sarstoon.
Through coral isle, over blue lagoon;
Keep watch with the angels, the stars and moon;
For freedom comes tomorrow's noon.

CHORUS

Belize

O, Land of the free by the Ca - rib Sea, Our man - hood we pledge to thy li - ber - ty! No

This system contains the first four measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. There are three triplet markings in the vocal line.

ty - rants here lin - ger, des - pots must flee This tran - quil ha - ven of de - mo - cra - cy The

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line continues with lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. The time signature remains 4/4.

blood of our sires which hal - lows the sod, Brought free - dom from slav - ery op - pres - sion's rod, By the

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line continues with lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. There are three triplet markings in the vocal line.

might of truth and the grace of God _ No lon - ger shall _ we be hewers of wood. A - rise _! ye

This system contains the final four measures of the song. The time signature changes from 4/4 to 6/4 for the first two measures, then returns to 4/4 for the last two. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support.

sons of the Bay - men's clan . Put on your ar - mor .

This system contains the first five measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line. The lyrics are: "sons of the Bay - men's clan . Put on your ar - mor .". There are triplets in the vocal line at the beginning of the first and second measures.

clear the land ! Drive back the ty - rants , let des - - pots

This system contains the next five measures. The lyrics are: "clear the land ! Drive back the ty - rants , let des - - pots". The musical notation continues with vocal and piano parts.

flee Land of the free by the Ca - rib

This system contains the next five measures. The lyrics are: "flee Land of the free by the Ca - rib". The musical notation continues with vocal and piano parts, including triplets in the vocal line.

Sea

This system contains the final two measures of the piece. The lyrics are: "Sea". The musical notation concludes with vocal and piano parts.

Benin

République du Bénin

(Republic of Benin)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Africa
 Area: 43,483 sq. mi. (112,620 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 6,787,625
 Capital/Largest City: Porto Novo (pop. 177,660)
 Official Language: French
 GDP/PPP: \$6.8 billion, \$1,040 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

L'Aube Nouvelle

(The Dawn of a New Day)

Lyrics and Music: Gilbert Jean Dagnon (b. 1926). Adopted: 1960

French Words	English Translation
<p>1</p> <p>Jadis à son appel, nos aïeux sans faiblesse Ont su avec courage, ardeur, pleins d'allégresse Livrer au prix du sang des combats éclatants. Accourez vous aussi, bâtisseurs du présent. Plus forts dans l'unité chaque jour à la tâche. Pour la postérité construisez sans relâche.</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>Enfants du Bénin, debout! La liberté d'un cri sonore Chante aux premiers feux de l'Aurore; Enfants du Bénin, debout!</p>	<p>1</p> <p>Formerly, at her call, our ancestors Knew how to engage in mighty battles With strength, courage, ardor, and full of joy, But at the price of blood. Builders of present, you too, join forces Each day for the task stronger in unity. Build without ceasing for posterity.</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>Children of Benin, arise! The resounding cry of freedom Is heard at the first light of dawn. Children of Benin, arise!</p>

2

Quand partout souffle un vent de colée et de haine.
 Béninois, sois fier, et d'une âme sereine,
 Confiant dans l'avenir, regarde ton drapeau!
 Dans le vert tu liras l'espoir du renouveau,
 De tes aïeux le rouge évoque le courage;
 Des plus riches trésors le jaune est le présage.

CHORUS

3

Tes monts ensoleillés, tes palmiers, ta verdure.
 Cher Bénin, partout font ta vive parure.
 Ton sol offre à chacun la richesse des fruits.
 Bénin, désormais que tes fils tous unis
 D'un fraternel élan partagent l'espérance
 De te voir à jamais heureux dans l'abondance.

CHORUS

2

When all around there blows a wind of anger and hate:
 Citizen of Benin be proud, and in a calm spirit
 Trusting in the future, behold your flag!
 In the green you read hope of spring;
 The red signifies the courage of your ancestors:
 The yellow foretells the greatest treasures.

CHORUS

3

Beloved Benin, your sunny mountains, palm trees, and
 green pastures
 Show everywhere your brightness;
 Your soil offers everyone the richest fruits.
 Benin, from henceforth your sons are united
 With one brotherly spirit sharing the hope of seeing you
 Enjoy abundance and happiness forever.

CHORUS

Benin

Ja - - dis à son ap - pel , nos aî - eux sans fai -

This system contains the first six measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics and two piano accompaniment lines. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line includes a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure of the system. The piano accompaniment consists of a right-hand line with eighth and quarter notes, and a left-hand line with quarter and eighth notes.

bles - se Ont su a - vec cou - rage, ar - deur, pleins d'al - lé - gres - se Li - vrer au prix du

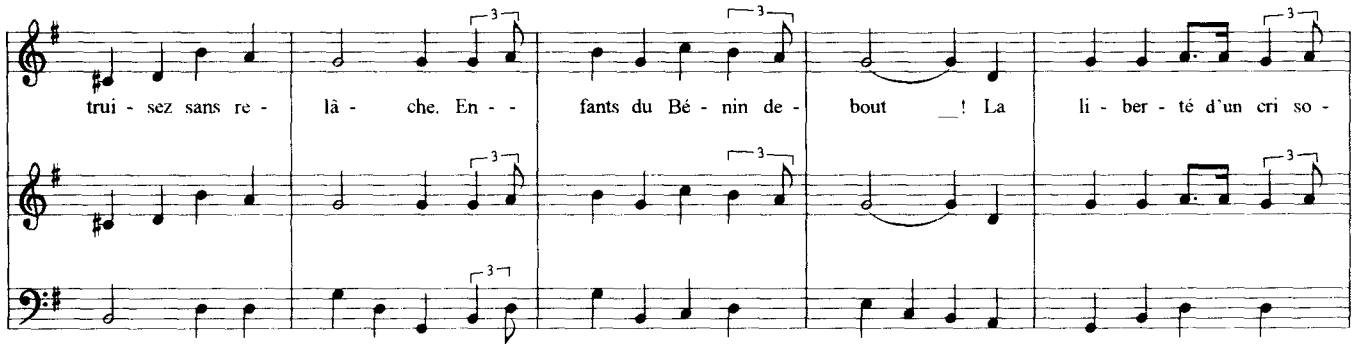
This system contains the next six measures. The vocal line continues with lyrics and includes a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including a triplet in the right-hand line of the final measure.

sang des com - bats é - cla - tants . Ac - cou - rez vous aus - si, bâ - - tis - seurs du pré -

This system contains the next six measures. The vocal line includes lyrics and features several triplet markings over eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth and quarter notes.

sent, Plus forts dans l'u - ni - té, chaque jour à la tâ - che, Pour la pos - té - ri - té cons -

This system contains the final six measures. The vocal line includes lyrics and features multiple triplet markings. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth and quarter notes, ending with a triplet in the right-hand line of the final measure.



trui - sez sans re - lâ - che. En - - fants du Bé - nin de - bout _! La li - ber - té d'un cri so -



no - re Chante aux pre - miers feux de l'Au - ro - re; En - fants du Bé - - nin de - bout _!

Bhutan

Druk-Gyal-Kab

(Kingdom of Bhutan)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South Central Asia
Area: 18,000 sq. mi. (47,000 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 2,094,176
Capital/Largest City: Thimphu (pop. 30,340)
Official Language: Dzongkha
GDP/PPP: \$2.5 billion, \$1,200 per capita
Monetary Unit: Ngultrum

Royal Anthem

Lyrics: Gyaldun Dasho Thinley Dorji (1914-1966). Music: Aku Tongmi (b. 1913). Adopted: 1953.

Dzongkha Words (Transliteration)

*Druk tsendhen koipi gyelkhap na
Loog ye ki tenpa chongwai gyon
Pel mewang ngadhak rinpo chhe
Ku jurmey tenching chhap tsid pel
Chho sangye ten pa goong dho gyel
Bang che kyed nyima shar warr sho.*

English Translation

In the Thunder Dragon Kingdom
Adorned with sandalwood,
The protector who guards the
Teachings of the dual system,
He, the precious and glorious ruler,
Causes dominion to spread,
While his unchanging person abides in constancy,
As the doctrine of the Lord Buddha flourishes,
May the sun of peace and happiness
Shine on the people!

Bhutan

The first system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The next measure contains a triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, and B4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The fifth measure has a half note G4, and the sixth measure has a quarter note G4 and a quarter note F4. The final measure contains a triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, and B4. The bottom staff is in bass clef and provides harmonic accompaniment with chords: G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-D3, G2-B2, G2-B2, and G2-B2.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system. It starts with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The next measure has a half note G4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The fifth measure has a half note G4, and the sixth measure has a quarter note G4 and a quarter note F4. The final measure contains a triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, and B4. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment with chords: G2-B2, G2-B2, G2-B2, G2-B2, G2-B2, and G2-B2.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melody. It starts with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The next measure has a half note G4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The fifth measure has a half note G4, and the sixth measure has a quarter note G4 and a quarter note F4. The final measure contains a triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, and B4. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment with chords: G2-B2, G2-B2, G2-B2, G2-B2, G2-B2, and G2-B2.

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melody. It starts with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The next measure has a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment with chords: G2-B2, G2-B2, and G2-B2.

Bolivia

República de Bolivia

(Republic of Bolivia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South America
 Area: 424,162 sq. mi. (1,098,580 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 8,445,134
 Capitals: Sucre (pop. 131,800), La Paz (pop. 713,400)
 Largest City: La Paz
 Official Language: Spanish
 GDP/PPP: \$21.4 billion, \$2,600 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Boliviano

Himno Nacional

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Don José Ignacio de Sanjinés (1786-1864). Music: Leopoldo Benedetto Vincenti Franti (1815-1914). Adopted: 1842.

Historical Background

The verses of the song were written by a poet from Chiquiasca, Don José Ignacio de Sanjinés, and the music was composed by the Italian teacher Leopoldo Benedetto Vincenti in Sucre. This national anthem was first sung at the Municipal Theatre of La Paz to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Battle of Ingavi on 18 November 1845.

Spanish Words	English Translation
1	1
¡Bolivianos! ¡el hado propicio	Bolivians, a favorable destiny
coronó nuestros votos y anhelo!	Has crowned our vows and longings;
Es ya libre, ya libre este suelo,	This land is free,
ya cesó su servil condición.	Your servile state has ended.
Al estruendo marcial que ayer fuera	The martial turmoil of yesterday
y al clamor de la guerra horroroso,	And the horrible clamor of war

siguen hoy, en contraste armonioso
dulces himnos de paz y de unión.
(repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

De la Patria, el alto nombre
en glorioso esplendor conservemos
y, en sus aras, de nuevo juremos:
¡Morir antes que esclavos vivir!
(repeat three times)

2

Loor eterno a los bravos guerreros,
cuyo heroico valor y firmeza,
conquistaron las glorias que empieza
hoy Bolivia feliz a gozar.
Que sus nombres el mármol y el bronce
a remotas edades transmitan
y en sonoros cantares repitan:
¡Libertad, Libertad, Libertad!
(repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

3

Aquí alzó la justicia su trono
que la vil opresión desconoce.
y en su timbre glorioso legose
Libertad, libertad, libertad.
Esta tierra inocente y hermosa
que ha debido a Bolívar su nombre
es la patria feliz donde el hombre
goza el bien de la dicha y la paz.
(repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

4

Si extranjero poder, algún día,

Are followed today, in harmonious contrast,
By sweet hymns of peace and unity.
(repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

We have kept the lofty name of our country
In glorious splendor.
And on its altars we once more swear
To die, rather than live as slaves.
(repeat three times)

2

Eternal praise to the brave warriors
Whose heroic valor and firmness
Conquered the glories that now
A happy Bolivia begins to enjoy!
Let their names, in marble and in bronze,
Transmit to remote ages
And in resounding song repeat the call:
Freedom! Freedom! Freedom!
(repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

3

Here justice raised its throne
That the vile oppression does not know.
And in its glorious tone bequeathed
Liberty, liberty, liberty.
This innocent and beautiful land
That has owed to Bolivar its name
Is the happy homeland where man
Enjoys the good of happiness and peace.
(repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

4

If, someday, any foreign power

<p>sojuzgar a Bolivia intentare. al destino fatal se prepare que amenaza a soberbio agresor. Que los hijos del grande Bolívar han ya. mil y mil veces. jurado morir antes que ver humillado. de la Patria el augusto pendón. (repeat previous two lines)</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>Should try to subdue Bolivia. To a fatal destiny must prepare That pretentious aggressor. For the children of the great Bolivar Have sworn thousands and thousands of times To die rather than to humiliate The venerable flag of the homeland. (repeat previous two lines)</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Bolivia

First system of musical notation for 'Bolivia'. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff with a whole rest, a vocal line with a melody starting on a quarter note, and a bass line with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics 'Bo - li -' are written above the vocal line.

Second system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: 'via - nos! ¡el ha - do pro - pi - cio co - ro - nó nues - tros vo - tos y an - he - lo! Es ya'. The bass line features a triplet of chords. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Third system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: 'li - bre ya li - bre es - te sue - lo ya ce - só su ser - vil con - di - ción. Al es -'. The bass line continues with a triplet of chords. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: 'truen - do mar - cial que a - yer fue - ra y al cla - mor de la gue - rra ho - rro - ro - so. si - guen'. The bass line continues with a triplet of chords. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

hoy en con - tras - te ar - mo - nio - - so Dul - ces him - nos de paz y de u - nión. Si - guen

hoy en con - tras - te ar - mo - nio - - so Dul - ces him - nos de paz y de u - nión De la

Pa - tria, el al - to nom - bre En glo - rio - so es - plen - dor con - ser - ve - mos Y, en sus

a - - ras, de nue - vo ju - re - mos: ¡Mo - rir an - tes que es - cla - vos vi - vir ! ¡Mo - rir

an - tes que es - cla - vos vi - vir ! ¡Mo - rir an - tes que es - cla - vos vi - vir!

This musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics in Spanish. The middle staff is a vocal line with lyrics in Spanish. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment. The music features a 3/4 time signature and includes triplets and a final triplet in the piano part.

This musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics in Spanish. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment. The music features a 3/4 time signature and includes a final triplet in the piano part.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosne i Hercegovine

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe. Balkan Peninsula

Area: 19,741 sq. mi. (51,129 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 3,964,388

Capital/Largest City: Sarajevo (pop. 387,876)

Official Language: Bosnian

GDP/PPP: \$7 billion, \$1,800 per capita

Monetary Unit: Dinar

National Anthem

Music: Dušan Šestic. Adopted: 1999.

Historical Background

On February 10, 1998, the same day the nation's flag was changed, a new anthem was adopted for Bosnia and Herzegovina, one without words, composed by Dušan Šestic.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

First system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff features a melody with eighth and quarter notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar melodic and harmonic structures as the first system.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a more active melody in the treble staff with triplets and a 7-measure rest, and a steady bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation, showing a return to a more traditional accompaniment style with a melodic line in the treble and chords in the bass.

Fifth system of musical notation, concluding the piece with a final melodic flourish in the treble and a sustained bass accompaniment.

Botswana

Republic of Botswana

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southern Africa
Area: 231,800 sq. mi. (600,370 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 1,591,232
Capital/Largest City: Gaborone (pop. 138,000)
Official Languages: Setswana, English
GDP/PPP: \$12.4 billion, \$7,800 per capita
Monetary Unit: Pula

Fatshe la Rona

Our Country

Lyrics and Music: Kgalemang Tumedisco Motsete (1900-1974). Adopted: 1966.

Historical Background

The words and music of this song were written by Kgalemang Tumedisco Motsete in 1966 and officially adopted in the same year.

Setswana Words	English Words
I Fatshe leno la rona, Ke mpho ya Modimo, Ke boswa jwa borraetsho. A le nne ka kagiso.	I Blessed be this noble land, Gift to us from God's strong hand, Heritage our fathers left to us, May it always be at peace.
CHORUS Tsogang, tsogang! banna, tsogang! Emang, basadi, emang, tlhagafalang! Re kopaneleng go direla Lefatshe la rona.	CHORUS Awake, awake, O men, awake! And women close beside them stand, Together we'll work and serve This land, this happy land!

<p>2</p> <p>Ina lentle la tumo La chaba ya Botswana, Ka kutlwano le kagiso. E bopagantswe mmogo.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Word of beauty and of fame, The name Botswana to us came. Through our unity and harmony, We'll remain at peace as one.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Botswana

Fat - she le - no la ro - na, Ke m - pho ya Mo - di - mo, Ke bo - swa jwa bo - r -
 Bless - ed be this no - ble land, Gift to us from God's strong hand, He - ri - tage our fa - thers

ra - e - tsho: A le nne ka ka - gi - so, Tso - gang, tso - gang! ban - na, tso - gang! E -
 left to us, May it al - ways be at peace, A - wake, a - wake, o men, a - wake! And

mang, ba - sa - di, e - mang, ttha - - ga - fa - lang! Re ko - pa - ne - leng go di - re - la Le - fat - she
 wo - - men close be - side them stand, To - ge - ther we'll work and serve This land, this

la ro - na
 hap - py land

Brazil

República Federativa do Brasil (Federative Republic of Brazil)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South America

Area: 3,286,470 sq. mi. (8,511,965 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 176,029,560

Capital: Brasilia (pop. 1,800,000)

Largest City: São Paulo (pop. 17,900,000)

Official Language: Portuguese

GDP/PPP: \$1.34 trillion, \$7,400 per capita

Monetary Unit: Real

Hino Nacional Brasileiro (Brazilian National Anthem)

Lyrics: Joaquim Osório Duque Estrada (1870-1927). Music: Francisco Manuel da Silva (1795-1865). Adopted: 1922.

Historical Background¹

The Brazilian national anthem is sufficient grounds for the fame of its composer, Francisco Manuel da Silva. Through its admirably warm and spirited melody, it took its place as the national anthem before it was accorded any official recognition. Various changes made to it have not distorted its essence, though they have softened its martial tone.

Originally composed in a purely orchestral version for military band, it has been the various texts that have been set to it, especially that of Joaquim Osório Duque Estrada in 1922, which have somewhat spoiled it. The history of the anthem is the subject of controversy. In the view of some, it was composed for Brazilian independence; others believe it was written for the 7th of April and performed on the 13th to a text attributed to Ovídio Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva, in which there are references to "a wise reign" and "a Brazilian monarch," 7 April being taken as the dawn of Brazilian liberty. A third view is that of Souza Pitanga and Ernesto Sena, supported by Alberto Nepomuceno who writes: "In the same year (1841), at perhaps the height of his career, Francisco Manuel composed the anthem to celebrate the coronation of the second Emperor of Brazil, showing himself to be a composer of great merit in this inspired work, which still animates

the national soul today.”

Decree No. 15671 of 6 September 1922 officially adopted the words of Estrada, written in 1909, the first version of it. Law No. 259 of 1 October 1936 prescribed the version of Leopoldo Miguez for orchestral performance, and the version by Lt. Antonio Pinto Junior of the Federal District Fire Brigades, for military band, in the original key of B Flat; and finally a version in F by Alberto Nepomuceno for singing.

Portuguese Words	English Translation ²
<p>1</p> <p>Ouviram do Ipiranga às margens plácidas De um povo heróico o brado retumbante, E o sol da liberdade, em raios fúlgidos, Brilhou no céu da Pátria nesse instante. Se o penhor dessa igualdade Conseguimos conquistar com braço forte, Em teu seio ó liberdade, Desafia o nosso peito a própria morte! Ó Pátria amada Idolatrada Salve! Salve! Brasil de um sonho intenso, um raio vívido, De amor e de esperança à terra desce Se em teu formoso céu risonho e límpido A imagem do Cruzeiro resplandece Gigante pela própria natureza És belo, és forte, impávido colosso, E o teu futuro espelha essa grandeza, Terra adorada! Entre outras mil És tu, Brasil, Ó Pátria amada Dos filhos deste solo és mãe gentil, Pátria amada Brasil!</p>	<p>1</p> <p>The peaceful banks of the Ipiranga Heard the resounding cry of an heroic people, And the dazzling rays of the sun of liberty Bathed our country in their brilliant light. If with strong arm we have succeeded In winning a pledge of equality, In thy bosom, O liberty, Our hearts will defy death itself! O adored fatherland, Cherished and revered, All hail! All hail! Brazil, a dream sublime, vivid ray Of love and hope to Earth descends, Where in your clear, pure, beauteous skies The image of the Southern Cross shines forth. O country vast by nature, Fair and strong, brave and colossus, Thy future mirrors this thy greatness. O land adored Above all others, 'Tis thee Brazil, Beloved Fatherland! Thou art the gentle mother of the children of this soil, Beloved land, Brazil!</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Deitado eternamente em berço esplêndido, Ao som do mar e à luz do céu profundo, Fulguras, ó Brasil, florão da América, Iluminado ao sol do Novo Mundo!</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Laid out eternally in the splendor of nature, In the sound of the sea and the light of heaven, May thou shine, O Brazil, flower of America, Illumined by the sun of the New World!</p>

<p>Do que a terra mais garrida Teus risonhos lindos campos tem mais flores, “Nossos bosques tem mais vida” “Nossa vida” no teu seio “mais amores” Ó Pátria amada Idolatrada Salve! Salve! Brasil, de amor eterno seja símbolo O lábaro que ostentas estrelado, E diga o verde-louro dessa flâmula Paz no futuro e glória no passado Mas se ergues da justiça a clava forte, Verás que um filho teu não foge à luta, Nem teme, quem te adora, a própria morte, Terra adorada! Entre outras mil És tu, Brasil, Ó Pátria amada Dos filhos deste solo és mãe gentil Pátria amada Brasil!</p>	<p>More flowers put forth in thy fair, smiling fields Than in the most gorgeously reputed lands; “More life is to be found in the groves” “More love in our lives” in thy embrace. O adored fatherland, Cherished and revered, All hail! All hail! May the star-scattered banner flown by thee, Brazil, become the symbol of eternal love, And may the green-gold flag proclaim always Peace in the future and glory in the past But if the mighty sword of justice drawn forth, You will perceive your children, who adore you, Neither fear to fight, nor flee from death itself. O land adored Above all others, ’Tis thee Brazil, Beloved Fatherland! Thou art the gentle mother of the children of this soil. Beloved land, Brazil!</p>
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Brazil

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is written in 2/4 time and features a complex, syncopated rhythmic pattern. Both staves contain numerous triplet markings, indicated by a '3' over a bracketed group of notes. The melody in the treble staff is highly rhythmic, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with similar rhythmic motifs.

The second system continues the musical piece with two staves. It maintains the same 2/4 time signature and complex rhythmic structure. The treble staff continues with intricate melodic lines, and the bass staff provides a consistent accompaniment. Triplet markings are still present throughout the system.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The rhythmic complexity remains, with the treble staff featuring a series of eighth-note patterns and triplets. The bass staff continues to provide a steady accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is a vocal line, and the lower staff is an instrumental accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a rest and then has the word "Ou -" written below it. The accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic patterns as the previous systems.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is a vocal line with the following lyrics: "vi - ram do I - pi - ran - ga às mar - gens plá - ci - das De um po - vo he - rói - co o bra - do re - tum -". The lower staff is an instrumental accompaniment. The music continues with the same rhythmic and melodic themes as the previous systems.

ban - te __, E o sol da li - ber - da - de em ra - ios fúl - gi - dos, Bri - lhou no céu da Pá - tria nes - se in -

stan - te __. S e o pe - nhor __ des - sa i - gual - da - de __ Con - se - gui - mos con - quis - tar com bra - ço

for - te __, Em teu sei - o __ ó li - ber - da - de __, De - sa - fi - a o nos - so pei - to a pró - pria

mor - te! Ó Pá - tria a - ma - da I - do - la - tra - da Sal - ve! Sal - ve! Bra -

sil, de um so - nho in - ten - so um ra - io ví - vi - do, De a - mor e de es - pe - ran - ça à ter - ra

des - ce — Se em teu for - mo - so céu, ri - so - nho e lím - pi - do A i -

ma - gem do Cru - zei - ro res - plan - de - ce — Gi - gan - te pe - la pró - pria na - tu - re - - za És

be - lo, és for - te, im - pá - vi - do co - los - - so, E o teu fu - tu - ro es - pe - lha es - sa gran -

de - za, Ter - ra a - do - ra - da _! En - tre ou - tras mil És tu, Bra - sil, Ó Pá - tria a -

ma - da _ Dos fi - lhos des - te so - lo és mãe gen - til, Pá - tria a - ma - da Bra - sil!

Brunei Darussalam
Negara Brunei Darussalam
State of Brunei Darussalam

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Asia
Area: 2,226 sq. mi. (5,770 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 350,898
Capital/Largest City: Bandar Seri Begawan
(pop. 52,300)
Official Languages: Malay, English
GDP/PPP: \$6.2 billion, \$18,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Brunei Dollar

Allah Peliharakan Sultan
(God Bless the Sultan)

Lyrics: Pengiran Haji Mohamed Yusuf bin Pengrian Haji Andul Rahim (b. 1923). Music: Awang Haji Besar bin Sagap (1914-1988). Adopted: 1951.

Historical Background

This anthem was composed in 1947, almost forty years before independence, when a group of youths decided that the then British protectorate should have a national anthem and chose two of their own to write and compose it.

Malay Words	English Translation
Ya Allah lanjutkanlah Usia	God bless his majesty
Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia	With a long life
Adil berdaulat menaungi nusa	Justly and nobly rule the kingdom
Memimpin rakyat kekal bahagia	And lead our people happily forever
Hidup sentosa Negara dan Sultan	Peacefully be, the kingdom and sultan
Ilahi selamatkan Brunei Darussalam	Lord, save Brunei Darussalam

Brunei

Ya Al - lah lan - jut - kan - lah U - si - a Ke - ba - wah Du - - li Yang Ma -

ha Mu - li - a A - dil ber - dau - lat me - naung - i nu - sa Me - mim - pin rak - - yat ke - kal

baha - gi - a Hi - dup sen - to - sa Ne - ga - ra dan Sul - tan I - la - hi se - la - mat - kan Bru -

nei Da - rus - sa - lam.

Bulgaria

Република България

Republika Bulgaria

Republic of Bulgaria

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe, Balkan Peninsula

Area: 42,843 sq. mi. (110,910 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 7,621,337

Capital/Largest City: Sofia (pop. 1,113,674)

Official Language: Bulgarian

GDP/PPP: \$50.6 billion, \$6,600 per capita

Monetary Unit: Lev

Мила Родино

Mila Rodino

Dear Native Land

Lyrics: Tsvetan Tsvetkov Radoslavov (1863-1931) and Various Writers. Music: Tsvetan Tsvetkov Radoslavov (1863-1931). Adopted: 1964.

Historical Background¹

This song was originally written and composed by a Bulgarian student in 1885 as he went off to fight in the Serbo-Bulgarian war. Through the years, it has undergone modifications from various writers. The Bulgarian kingdom started using this anthem, until the successor Socialist government replaced it with their own song. "Mila Rodino" was restored in 1964. After the collapse of the Communist bloc, the third verse, which contained references to the Soviet Union, was dropped.

Bulgarian Words	Bulgarian Words (Transliteration)	English Translation²
<p>1</p> <p>Горда Стара планина, до ней Дунава синей, слънце Тракия огрява, над Пирина пламеней.</p>	<p>1</p> <p><i>Gorda Stara planina, do ney Dunava siney, sluntse Trakiya ogyava, nad Pirina plameney.</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>Proud Balkan mountains, next to them the Danube flows, the sun sheds its light over Thrace, shining over Pirin.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Мила Родино, ти си земен рай, твойта хубост, твойта прелест, ах, те нямат край. (repeat chorus)</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p><i>Mila Rodino, ti si zemen ray, tvoyta hubost, tvoyta prelest, ah, te nyamat kray! (repeat chorus)</i></p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Dear native land, you are paradise on earth, your beauty and your charm, ah, they never end. (repeat chorus)</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Паднаха борци безчет за народа наш любим, майко, дай ни мъжка сила пътя им да продължим.</p>	<p>2</p> <p><i>Padnaha bortsii bezchet za naroda nash lyubim, mayko, day ni muzhka sila putya im da produlzhim.</i></p>	<p>2</p> <p>Many fighters gave their lives for our dear nation, Mother, give us strength to follow in their steps.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>

Bulgaria

Gor - da Sta - ra pla - ni - na, Do ney Du - na - va si - ney.

slun - tse Tra - kiya o - - grya - va nad Pi - ri - na pla - men - ey Mi - la Ro - di - no,

ti si ze - men ray , tvoy - ta hu - bost, tvoy - ta pre - lest, ah, te nya - mat kray

1.

kray

Burkina Faso

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Africa
Area: 105,870 sq. mi. (274,200 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 12,603,185
Capital/Largest City: Ouagadougou (pop. 500,000)
Official Language: French
GDP/PPP: \$12.8 billion, \$1,040 per capita
Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

Ditanyè

(Hymn of Victory)

Lyrics: Thomas Sankara (1949-1987). Adopted: 1984.

Historical Background

Captain Thomas Sankara, the late president of Burkina Faso, wrote the words to this anthem in 1984 during a major revamp of the national symbols and the symbolic change of the country's name from the colonial Upper Volta, reforms that he instituted. On 15 October 1987, Sankara fell prey to violent African politics when he was assassinated by troops loyal to Blaise Compaore—his second-in-command and lifelong friend—the current president of the impoverished African nation.

French Words	English Translation
1 Contre la fêrùle humiliante il y a déjà mille ans, La rapacité venue de loin les asservir il y a cent ans. Contre la cynique malice métamorphosée En néocolonialisme et ses petits servants locaux Beaucoup flanchèrent et certains résistèrent. Mais les échecs, les succès, la sueur, le sang Ont fortifié notre peuple courageux Et fertilisé sa lutte héroïque.	1 Against the humiliating bondage of a thousand years Rapacity came from afar to subjugate them for a hundred years. Against the cynical malice in the shape Of neocolonialism and its petty local servants. Many gave in and certain others resisted. But the frustrations, the successes, the sweat, the blood Have fortified our courageous people And fertilized its heroic struggle.

CHORUS

Et une seule nuit a rassemblée en elle
 L'histoire de tout un peuple.
 Et une seule nuit a déclenché sa marche triomphale
 Vers l'horizon du bonheur.
 Une seule nuit a réconcilié notre peuple
 Avec tous les peuples du monde,
 A la conquête de la liberté et du progrès
 La patrie ou la mort, nous vaincrons.

2

Nourris à la source vive de la Révolution.
 Les engagés volontaires de la liberté et de la paix
 Dans l'énergie nocturne et salubre du 4 août
 N'avaient pas que les armes à la main, mais aussi et
 surtout
 La flamme au coeur pour légitimement libérer
 Le Faso à jamais des fers de tous ceux qui
 Ça et, là en polluaient l'âme sacrée
 De l'indépendance, de la souveraineté.

CHORUS

3

Et séant désormais en sa dignité recouvrée
 L'amour et l'honneur en partage avec l'humanité
 Le peuple du Burkina chante un hymne à la victoire,
 A la gloire du travail libérateur, émancipateur.
 A bas l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme!
 Hé en avant pour le bonheur de tout homme,
 Par tous les hommes aujourd'hui et demain,
 Par tous les hommes ici et pour toujours!

CHORUS

4

Révolution populaire notre sève nourricière.
 Maternité immortelle du progrès à visage d'homme.
 Foyer éternel de démocratie consensuelle,

CHORUS

And one single night has drawn together
 The history of an entire people,
 And one single night has launched its triumphal march.
 Towards the horizon of good fortune.
 One single night has brought together our people
 With all the peoples of the world,
 In the acquisition of liberty and progress.
 Motherland or death, we shall conquer.

2

Nourished in the lively source of the revolution,
 The volunteers for liberty and peace
 With their nocturnal and beneficial energies of the 4th
 August
 Had not only hand arms, but also and above all
 The flame in their hearts lawfully to free
 Faso forever from the fetters of those who
 Here and there were polluting the sacred soul
 Of independence and sovereignty.

CHORUS

3

And seated henceforth in rediscovered dignity,
 Love and honor partnered with humanity,
 The people of Burkina sing a victory hymn
 To the glory of the work of liberation and emancipation.
 Down with exploitation of man by man!
 Forward for the good of every man
 By all men of today and tomorrow,
 By every man here and always!

CHORUS

4

Popular revolution our nourishing sap.
 Undying motherhood of progress in the face of man.
 Eternal hearth of agreed democracy,

<p>Où enfin l'identité nationale a droit de cité Où pour toujours l'injustice perd ses quartiers, Et où des mains des bâtisseurs d'un monde radieux Mûrissent partout les moissons de vœux patriotiques, Brillent les soleils enfin de joie.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>Where at last national identity has the right of freedom. Where injustice has lost its place forever, And where from the hands of builders of a glorious world Everywhere the harvests of patriotic vows ripen And suns of boundless joy shine.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Burkina Faso

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line starts with a quarter rest, followed by quarter and eighth notes.

The second system continues the piece. The upper staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The lower staff continues with quarter and eighth notes. The system concludes with a 4/4 time signature change, indicated by a double bar line and a new time signature.

The third system shows the melody in the upper staff with eighth and quarter notes. The bass line in the lower staff features a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The system ends with a quarter rest in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff.

The fourth system includes a triplet of eighth notes in the upper staff. The bass line has a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The system ends with a quarter rest in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff.

The fifth system features a 3/4 time signature change. The upper staff has a quarter rest followed by eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes. The system ends with a quarter rest in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff.

The sixth system continues with eighth and quarter notes in the upper staff. The bass line has a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The system ends with a quarter rest in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff.

The seventh system is the final one on the page. The upper staff has a quarter rest followed by eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff has a quarter rest followed by eighth and quarter notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Burundi
Republika y'UBurundi
République du Burundi
(Republic of Burundi)

Quick Country Facts
Location: South Central Africa
Area: 10,747 sq. mi. (27,830 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 6,373,002
Capital/Largest City: Bujumbura (pop. 300,000)
Official Language: Kirundi, French
GDP/PPP: \$4.1 billion, \$740 per capita
Monetary Unit: Burundi Franc

Uburundi Bwacu
Cher Burundi
(Beloved Burundi)

Lyrics: Group of writers presided by Jean-Baptiste Ntahokaja (b. 1920). Music: Marc Barengayabo (b. 1934). Adopted: 1962.

Kirundi Words	French Words	English Translation
Burundi Bwacu. Burundi buhire, Shinga icumu mu mashinga, Gaba intahe y'ubugabo ku bugingo. Warapfunywe ntiwapfuye. Warahabishijwe ntiwahababuka,	Cher Burundi, ô doux pays, Prends place dans le concert des nations. En tout bien, tout honneur, accédé à l'indépendance. Mutilé et meurtri, tu es demeuré maître de toi-même.	Beloved Burundi. gentle country, Take your place in the concert of nations, Acceding to independence with honorable intentions. Wounded and bruised, you have remained master of yourself.
Uhagurukana, uhagurukana,	L'heure venue, t'es levé	When the hour came, you arose,

<p>uhagurukana, ubugabo urikukira. Komerwamashyi n'amakungu, Habwa impundu nabawe, Isamirane mu mashinga, (repeat)</p>	<p>Et fièrement tu t'es hissé au rang des peuples libres. Reçois donc le compliment des nations, Agrée l'hommage de tes enfants. Qu'à travers l'univers retentisse ton nom.</p>	<p>Lifting yourself proudly into the ranks of free peoples. Receive, then, the congratulations of the nations And the homage of your sons. May your name ring out through the universe.</p>
<p>Burundi bwacu, rari ry'abasokuru, Ramutswa intahe n'ibihugu, Ufatanije ishyamba n'ubu hizi; Vuza impundu wiganzuye uwakuganza uwakuganza.</p>	<p>Cher Burundi, héritage sacré de nos aïeux, Reconnu digne de te gouverner Au courage tu allies le sentiment de l'honneur. Chante la gloire de ta liberté reconquise.</p>	<p>Beloved Burundi, sacred heritage from our forefathers, Recognized as worthy of self-government, With your courage you also have a sense of honor. Sing the glory of liberty conquered again.</p>
<p>Burundi bwacu, nkoramutima kuri twese, Tugutuye amaboko, umitima n'ubuzima, Imana yakuduhaye ikudutungire. Horana umwami n'abagabo n'itekane. Sagwa n'urweze, sagwa n'amahoro meza.</p>	<p>Cher Burundi, digne objet de notre plus tendre amour, A ton noble service nous vouons nos bras, nos cœurs et nos vies. Veuille Dieu, qui nous a fait don de toi, Te conserver à notre vénération. Sous l'égide de l'Unité, Dans la paix, la joie et la prospérité.</p>	<p>Beloved Burundi, worthy of our most tender love. We vow to your noble service our hands and hearts and lives. May God, who gave you to us, keep you for us to venerate, Under the shield of unity, In peace, joy, and prosperity.</p>

Burundi

Bu - ru - ndi Bwa - - cu, Bu - ru - ndi bu - hi - re, Shi - nga i - cu - mu mu ma - shi - nga,

This system consists of three staves: a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment line, and a bass line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a 7-measure rest in the vocal line.

Ga - ba i - nta - he y'u - bu - ga - bo ku bu - gi - ngo. Wa - ra - pfu - nywe nti - wa - pfu - - ye.

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line contains the lyrics for this section. The piano and bass lines provide accompaniment.

Wa - ra - ha - bi - shi - jwe nti - wa - ha - ba - bu - ka U -

This system features three staves. The vocal line includes a 7-measure rest at the end of the phrase. The piano and bass lines continue the accompaniment.

ha - gu - ru - ka - na, u - ha - gu - ru - ka - na, u - ha - gu - ru - ka - na u - bu - ga - bo u - ri - -

This system concludes the piece with three staves. The vocal line has a 7-measure rest at the beginning of the second measure. The piano and bass lines provide accompaniment.

ku - ki - ra . Ko - me - rwa - ma - shyi - n'a - ma - ku - ngu, Ha - bwa i - mpu - ndu n-a - - ba - - we, I -

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment. The bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 7/8. There are triplet markings over the final notes of the vocal line in the second and third measures.

sa - mi - ra - ne mu ma - shi - nga, i - sa - mi - ra - ne mu ma - shi - nga, Bu - ru - ndi bwa - - cu,

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment. The bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has two flats. The time signature is 7/8. There are triplet markings over the final notes of the vocal line in the second and third measures. A large slur is present in the bass line, spanning across the first two measures.

ra - gi ry'a - ba - so - - ku - ru, Ra - mu - tswa i - nta - he n'i - bi - hu - gu, U -

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment. The bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has two flats. The time signature is 7/8. There are triplet markings over the final notes of the vocal line in the second and third measures.

fa - ta - ni - je i - shya - ka n'u - bu hi - zi; Vu - za i - mpu - ndu wi - ga - nzu - ye u - wa - ku - ga - nza u -

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment. The bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has two flats. The time signature is 7/8. There are triplet markings over the final notes of the vocal line in the second, third, and fourth measures.

wa - ku - ga - nza. Bu - ru - ndi bwa - - cu, nko - ra - mu - ti - ma ku - ri twe - se, Tu - gu - tu - ye a -

ma - bo - ko, u - mi - ti - ma n'u - bu - zi - ma, I - ma - - na ya - ku - du - ha - ye i - ku - du -

tu - ngi - re. Ho - ra - na um - wa - mi n'a - ba - ga - bo n'i - te - ka - ne. Sa - gwa n'u - rwe - ze.

sa - gwa n'a - ma - ho - ro me - za.

Cambodia

នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

Reacheanachak Kampuchea

Kingdom of Cambodia

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Asia, Indochina Peninsula

Area: 69,884 sq. mi. (181,040 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 12,775,324

Capital/Largest City: Phnom Penh (pop. 900,000)

Official Language: Khmer

GDP/PPP: \$18.7 billion, \$1,500 per capita

Monetary Unit: Riel

នគររាជ

Nokoreach

Lyrics: Chuon Nat (1883-1969). Adopted: 1941.

Historical Background

The song derives its name from an ancient Khmer kingdom. Its music was adapted from an old folk tune. The country originally adopted this anthem in 1941, but it was replaced after the Communist Khmer Rouge took over in 1976. "Nokoreach" was restored in 1993, when Cambodia became a constitutional monarchy.

Khmer Words	Khmer Words (Transliteration)	French Words
<p>I</p> <p>លូមពួកទេព្យា រក្សាមហេស្វក្រយើង គោយចានុរៀង គោយឥយមង្គល ធីរិក្ខុត្តិ យើងខ្ញុំព្រះភ្នំ លូមព្រះក្រោមម្លប់ព្រះចារី នៃព្រះឥរហ័ក វង្សក្សត្រាតែពលាងព្រលោមដុ គ្រប់គ្រងពេទ្ធនៃ បុរាណដ្ឋីងផ្កា</p>	<p>I</p> <p><i>Som pouk tepda rak sa moha khsath yeung</i> <i>Oy ben roun roeung doy chey monkol srey soursdey</i> <i>Yeung Khnom preah ang som chrok Krom molup preah Baromey</i></p>	<p>I</p> <p>Que le ciel protège notre Roi Et lui dispense le bonheur et la gloire Qu'il règne sur nos cœurs et la sur nos destinées Celui qui, héritier des Souverains Bâtisseurs</p>

<p>2</p> <p>ប្រាសាទលំលា កំចាំងកណ្តាលព្រៃ ផ្លូវគោយប្រម័យ គឺគងលំយលលក្តី មលាគតរ ជាតិខ្មែរដូចតូ គង់វង្សនាព្វ រិះប្តឹងជំលរ យើងលក្សិមពរ រាងព្រេងលណាងរបស់កម្ពុជា មហារដ្ឋកើតមាគ យូរអង្វែងពេយ</p>	<p><i>Ney preah Noropdey vong Khsattra del sang preah sat thmr Kroup Kraung den Khmer borann thkoeung thkann.</i></p> <p>2</p> <p><i>Prasath sela kombang kan dal prey Kuor oy srmay noeuk dl yuos sak Moha Nokor Cheat Khmer dauch Thmar kong vong ny lar rung peung chom hor. Yeung sang Khim por pheap preng sannang robuos Kampuchea. Moha rth koeut mieo you ang veanh hey.</i></p>	<p>Gouverne le fier et vieux Royaume.</p> <p>2</p> <p>Les temples dorment dans la forêt Rappelant la grandeur du Moha Nokor Comme le roc, la race khmère est éternelle Ayons confiance dans le sort du Campuchéa L'empire qui défie les années.</p>
<p>3</p> <p>គ្រប់វត្តអាម ឮតែល្អរលំពូចមី ព្យាបាយអំណរ រិក្សកុណាពុទ្ធសាលនា ពួរយើងជាគ្នា ជឿជាក់លោះក្តីគ្រ កាមបែបដួងកា គង់កែវេរកា គឺងជួយជ្រោមជ្រែងជួសជុលប្រយោជន៍ឱ្យ ដល់ប្រទេសខ្មែរ ជាមហានគរ</p>	<p>3</p> <p><i>Kroup vath aram lo te so sap thoeur Sot doy am nu rom lik koun poth sasna Chol yeung chea neak thioeur thiak smos smak tam bap donnta Kong te thevoda nung chuoy chrom chreng phkut phkang pra yoch oy Dol prateah Khmer chea Moha Nokor.</i></p>	<p>3</p> <p>Les chants montent dans les pagodes A la gloire de la Sainte foi Bouddhique Soyons fidèles aux croyances de nos pères Ainsi le ciel prodiguera-t-il tous ses bienfaits Au vieux pays khmer, le Moha Nokor.</p>

English Translation

1

Heaven protects our king
 And gives him happiness and glory
 To reign over our souls and our destinies.
 The one being, heir of the sovereign builders,
 Guiding the proud old kingdom.

2

Temples are asleep in the forest,
 Remembering the splendor of Moha Nokor.
 Like a rock the Khmer race is eternal.

Let us trust in the fate of Kampuchea,
The empire which challenges the ages.

3

Songs rise up from the pagodas
To the glory of holy buddhistic faith.
Let us be faithful to our ancestors' belief.
Thus heaven will lavish its bounty
Towards the ancient Khmer country, the Moha Nokor.

Cambodia

Som pouk tep - da rak sa moha khsath yeung Oy ben roung roeung doy chey mon - kol

srey sour - - sdey Yeung Khnom preah ang som chrok Krom molup preah Ba - ro - mey

Ney preah No - rop - dey vong Khsat - tra del sang preah sat thmr Kroup Kraung den

Khmer bo - rann thkoeung thkann.

Cameroon

République de Cameroun

Republic of Cameroon

Quick Country Facts
Location: Central Africa
Area: 183,569 sq. mi. (475,440 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 16,184,748
Capital/Largest City: Yaoundé (pop. 730,000)
Official Languages: French, English
GDP/PPP: \$26.4 billion, \$1,700 per capita
Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

Chant de Ralliement

Rallying Song

Lyrics: Student Group and René Jam Afame (1910-1981). Music: René Jam Afame (1910-1981), Samuel Minkio Bamba (b. 1911), and Moïse Nyatte Nko'o (1910-1978). Adopted: 1957.

Historical Background

The song was adopted on an unofficial basis in 1948. It became the official anthem nine years later. In 1978, the lyrics underwent a significant revision.

French Words	English Words
1	1
O Cameroun berceau de nos ancêtres.	O Cameroon, thou cradle of our fathers,
Va, debout et jaloux de ta liberté.	Holy shrine where in our midst they now repose,
Comme un soleil ton drapeau fier doit être,	Their tears and blood and sweat thy soil did water,
Un symbole ardent de foi et d'unité,	On thy hills and valleys once their tillage rose.
Que tous tes enfants du Nord et Sud,	Dear fatherland, thy worth no tongue can tell!
De l'Est à l'Ouest soient tout amour!	How can we ever pay thy due?
Te servir que ce soit le seul but	Thy welfare we will win in toil and love and peace,
Pour remplir leur devoir toujours.	Will be to thy name ever true!

CHORUS

Chère Patrie, terre chérie,
 Tu es notre seul et vrai bonheur.
 Notre joie, notre vie,
 A toi l'amour et le grand honneur.

2

Tu es la tombe où dorment nos pères,
 Le jardin que nos aïeux ont cultivé.
 Nous travaillons pour te rendre prospère,
 Un beau jour enfin nous serons arrivés.
 De l'Afrique sois fidèle enfant
 Et progresse toujours en paix,
 Espérant que tes jeunes enfants
 T'aimeront sans bornes à jamais.

CHORUS

CHORUS

Land of promise, land of glory!
 Thou, of life and joy, our only store!
 Thine be honor, thine devotion,
 And deep endearment, for evermore.

2

From Shari, from where the Mungo meanders
 From along the banks of lowly Boumba Stream,
 Muster thy sons in union close around thee,
 Mighty as the Buea Mountain be their team;
 Instill in them the love of gentle ways,
 Regret for errors of the past,
 Foster, for Mother Africa, a loyalty
 That true shall remain to the last.

CHORUS

Cameroon

O Ca - me - roun ber - - ceau de nos an - cè - tres, Va, de - bout et ja - loux de ta li - ber -
 O Ca - me - roun, thou - cra - dle of our fa - thers, Ho - ly shrine where in our midst they now re -

té . Comme un so - leil ton dra - peau fier doit ê - tre, Un sym - bole ar - dent de foi et d'u - ni -
 pose . Their tears and blood and sweat thy soil did wa - ter, On thy hills and val - leys once their til - lage

té . Que tous tes en - fants du Nord au Sud De l'Est à l'Ou - est soient tout a -
 rose . Dear - fa - ther - land, thy worth none can tell ! How can we e - - ver pay thy

mour due ! Te ser - vir que ce soit le seul but Pour
 due ? Thy wel - fare we will win in toil and love and peace Will

rem - - plir leur de - voir tou - jours Chère Pa - tri - e, terre ché - ri - e, Tu
 be _ to thy name e - ver true _! Land of pro - mise, land of glo - ry! Thou.

es no - tre seul et vrai bon - heur _ No - tre joie _ no - tre vi - e, A toi l'a -
 of life and joy, our on - ly store _! Thine be hon - or, thine de - vo - tion, And deep en -

mour et le grand hon - neur
 dear - ment, for e - ver - more

Canada

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America
Area: 3,851,809 sq. mi. (9,976,140 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 31,902,268
Capital: Ottawa (pop. 1,010,498)
Largest City: Toronto (pop. 4,263,757)
Official Languages: English, French
GDP/PPP: \$923 billion, \$29,400 per capita
Monetary Unit: Canadian Dollar

O Canada

English Lyrics: Robert Stanley Wier (1856-1926). French Lyrics: Adolphe-Basile Routhier (1839-1920). Music: Attributed to Calixa Lavallée (1842-1891). Adopted: 1980.

Historical Background¹

The anthem was written by Calixa Lavallée, “Canada’s National Musician,” when he was asked to compose the music for a poem written by Judge Adolphe-Basile Routhier. The occasion was the “Congrès national des Canadiens-Français” in 1880, which was being held at the same time as the St. Jean-Baptiste Day celebrations. There had been some thought of holding a competition for a national hymn to have its first performance on St. Jean-Baptiste Day, 24 June, but by January the committee in charge decided there was not enough time, so the lieutenant governor of Quebec, the Honorable Théodore Robitaille, commissioned Judge Routhier to write a hymn and Lavallée to compose the tune. Lavallée made a number of drafts before the tune was greeted with enthusiasm by his musical friends. It is said that in the excitement of success Lavallée rushed to show his music to the Lieutenant Governor without even stopping to sign the manuscript.

The first performance took place on 24 June 1880 at a banquet in the “Pavillon des Patineurs” in Quebec City as the climax of a “Mosaique sur des airs populaires canadiens” arranged by Joseph Vézina, a prominent composer and bandmaster. Although this first performance of “O Canada” with Routhier’s French words was well received on the evening, it does not seem to have made a lasting impression at that time. Arthur Lavigne, a Quebec musician and music dealer, published it without copyright although there was no rush to reprint. Lavallée’s obit in 1891 does not mention it among his accomplishments, nor does a biography of Judge Routhier published in 1898. French Canada is represented in the 1887 edition of the University of Toronto song book by “Vive la canadienne,” “A la claire fontaine,” and “Un canadien errant.”

English Canada in general probably first heard “O Canada” when school children sang it when the duke and

duchess of Cornwall (later King George V and Queen Mary) toured Canada in 1901. Five years later, Whaley and Royce in Toronto published the music with the French text and a translation into English made by Dr. Thomas Bedford Richardson, a Toronto doctor. The Mendelssohn Choir used the Richardson lyrics in one of their performances about this time and Judge Routhier, and the French press complimented the author. In 1908 *Collier's Weekly* inaugurated its Canadian edition with a competition for an English text to Lavallée's music. It was won by Mercy E. Powell McCulloch, but her version did not take. Since then many English versions have been written for "O Canada." Poet Wilfred Campbell wrote one. So did Augustus Bridle, a Toronto critic. Some were written for the 1908 tercentenary of Quebec City. One version became popular in British Columbia. However, the version that gained the widest currency was made in 1908 by Robert Stanley Weir, a lawyer and at the time Recorder of the City of Montreal. This is the version that was published in an official form for the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation in 1927, and has since been generally accepted in English-speaking Canada.

Many musicians have made arrangements of "O Canada" but there appears to be a scarcity of recordings suitable for various purposes. By the time World War I broke out in 1914, "O Canada" was the best-known patriotic song in Canada, edging out "The Maple Leaf Forever" and others less well-known today. In 1924, the association of Canadian Clubs passed a unanimous resolution recommending the Weir version as suitable for use at club meetings. Since then the Canadian Authors Association has endorsed it and in 1958 the Native Sons of Canada found in favor of it. In 1927, an official version of "O Canada" was authorized for singing in Canadian schools and for use at public functions.

On 27 July 1942, the prime minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King, was asked if he did not think this an appropriate time for proclaiming a national anthem. He replied that "There are times and seasons for all things and this time of war when there are other more important questions with which parliament has to deal, we might well continue to follow what has become the custom in Canada in recent years of regarding 'God Save the King (Queen)' and 'O Canada' each as national anthems and entitled to similar recognition." He said further that this was his opinion, his government's opinion and he had no doubt it was the opinion of most people in the country. Some years later, his successor as prime minister, Louis St-Laurent, made a similar statement.

In 1964, a government resolution authorized the formation of a special joint committee to consider the status of "God Save the Queen" and "O Canada." On 31 January 1966, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson placed a notice of motion on the order paper "that the government be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to provide that 'O Canada' shall be the National Anthem of Canada while 'God Save the Queen' shall be the Royal Anthem of Canada. On 15 March of the following year, the special joint committee "unanimously recommends that the government be authorized to adopt forthwith the music for 'O Canada' composed by Lavallée as the music of the National Anthem of Canada with the following notation added to the sheet music: With dignity, not too slowly. 'God Save the Queen' was found to be in the public domain as the Royal Anthem of Canada, but for 'O Canada' the committee deemed it "essential to take such steps as necessary to appropriate the copyright to the music providing that it shall belong to Her Majesty in right of Canada for all time. This provision would also include that no other person shall be entitled to copyright in the music or any arrangements or adaptations thereof." The committee recommended further study of the lyrics.

It discarded an otherwise acceptable bilingual version as being difficult for other ethnic groups in Canada to accept. It suggested keeping the first verse of the original French version and using the first verse of the Weir English version with minor changes—that is replacing two of the "Stand on guard" phrases with "From far and wide" and "God keep our land." There was no trouble with the music copyright that had by now descended to Gordon V. Thompson. They were

willing to sell for \$1, but the heirs of Judge Weir objected to the changes in the original version. Since Judge Weir died in 1926, the Weir version would not come into public domain until 1976. There was some doubt that the Weir family had legal grounds for objection since Thompson apparently held copyright on both music and English words. However the committee preferred to settle the matter amicably if at all possible. The Government acquired the rights from G. V. Thompson in 1970.

On 28 February 1972, the Secretary of State of Canada, Gérard Pelletier, presented a bill in the House of Commons proposing the adoption of "O Canada" as the National Anthem of Canada. The recommendations of the 1967 study in Parliament are incorporated in the bill, which did not receive further study in Parliament and died on the order paper. The same legislation was reintroduced by Mr. Pelletier's successors at further sessions of Parliament; no action was ever taken. On 18 June 1980, Pelletier's successor Francis Fox presented a bill, similar to previously presented bills on "O Canada," fulfilling a promise made earlier in the House that "O Canada" be proclaimed as Canada's national anthem as soon as possible in this year of the centenary of the first rendition. The bill was unanimously accepted by the House of Commons and the Senate on June 27; royal assent was given the same day. On 1 July, the governor general, His Excellency the Right Honorable Edward Schreyer, proclaimed the Act respecting the National Anthem of Canada, thus making "O Canada" an official symbol of the country. A public ceremony was held at noon on Parliament Hill in front of thousands of Canadians. Descendants of Weir and Routhier were on the official platform, as well as Jean-Pierre Côté, the successor of Robitaille.

French Words	English Words
O Canada, terre de nos aïeux, Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux. Car ton bras sait porter l'épée, Il sait porter la croix. Ton histoire est une épopée Des plus brillants exploits. Et ta valeur, de foi trempée, Protégera nos foyers et nos droits (repeat)	O Canada! Our home and native land! True patriot love in all thy sons command. With glowing hearts we see thee rise, The true north strong and free! From far and wide, O Canada! We stand on guard for thee. God keep our land glorious and free! O Canada! We stand on guard for thee (repeat)

Canada

O Ca - na - da, ter - re de nos aï - eux, Ton front est ceint de
 O Ca - na - da, Our home and na - tive land, True pa - triot love in

fleur - ons glo - ri - eux, Car ton bras sait por - ter l'é - pé - e, Il sait por - ter la
 all thy sons com - mand, With glow - ing hearts we see thee rise, The true north strong and

croix, Ton his - toire est une é - po - pé - e Des plus bril - lants ex - ploits
 free, From far and wide, O Ca - na - da! We stand on guard for thee

Et ta va - leur de foi trem - pé - e, Pro - té - ge - ra nos foy - ers
 God keep our land glo - rious and free, O Ca - na - da! we stand on

et nos droits Pro - té - ge - ra nos foy - ers et nos droits
guard for thee, O Ca - na - da! we stand on guard for thee

The musical score consists of three staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. The lyrics are written below the top two staves, with French text above and English text below. The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and half notes, with some notes beamed together. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final notes of the top two staves.

Cape Verde
 República de Cabo Verde
 Republica di Cabo Verde
 (Republic of Cape Verde)

Quick Country Facts
Location: West Africa, middle of East Atlantic Ocean
Area: 1,557 sq. mi. (4,033 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 408,760
Capital/Largest City: Praia (pop. 61,797)
Languages: Portuguese, Criuolo
GDP/PPP: \$581 million, \$1,450 per capita
Monetary Unit: Cape Verdean Escudo

Cântico da Liberdade
 (Song to Liberty)

Historical Background

This anthem was adopted to replace the previous one, which had been the same as that of Guinea-Bissau, after Cape Verde officially renounced its once cherished goal of unification with Guinea-Bissau.

Portuguese Words	English Translation¹
CHORUS	CHORUS
Canta, irmão	Sing. brother
canta meu irmão	Sing. my brother
que a Liberdade é hino	For freedom is a hymn
e o Homem a certeza.	And man a certainty.

<p>VERSE</p> <p>Com dignidade, enterra a semente no po da ilha nua: No despenhadeiro da vida a esperança e do tamanho do mar que nos abraça. Sentinela de mares e ventos perseverante entre estrelas e o Atlântico entoa o cântico da Liberdade.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>VERSE</p> <p>With dignity, bury the seed In the dust of the naked island: In life is precipice Hope is as big as the sea Which embraces us. Unwavering sentinel of the seas and winds Between the stars and the Atlantic Ocean Sing the chant of freedom.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Music Sheet Not Available

Central African Republic

République Centrafricaine

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Africa

Area: 241,313 sq. mi. (622,984 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 3,642,739

Capital/Largest City: Bangui (pop. 66,824)

Official Language: French

GDP/PPP: \$4.6 billion. \$1,300 per capita

Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

La Renaissance

(The Revival)

Lyrics: Barthélémy Boganda (1910-1959). Music: Herbert Pepper (b. 1912). Adopted: 1960.

Historical Background

The music to this anthem was written in 1958 by French ethnomusicologist Herbert Pepper, who composed numerous works of original African music. One of his tunes also became the national anthem of Senegal. That same year, Barthélémy Boganda, the first president of the nation, wrote the words.

French Words

VERSE

O Centrafrique, ô berceau des Bantous!

Reprends ton droit au respect, à la vie!

Longtemps soumis, longtemps brimé par tous,

Mais de ce jour brisant la tyrannie,

Dans le travail, l'ordre et la dignité

Tu reconquiers ton droit, ton unité

Et pour franchir cette étape nouvelle,

De nos ancêtres la voix nous appelle.

English Translation

VERSE

Oh! Central Africa, cradle of the Bantu!

Take up again your right to respect, to life!

Long subjugated, long scorned by all,

But, from today, breaking tyranny's hold,

Through work, order and dignity

You reconquer your rights, your unity,

And to take this new step

The voice of our ancestors calls us.

CHORUS

Au travail dans l'ordre et la dignité
Dans le respect du droit dans l'unité
Brisant la misère et la tyrannie,
Brandissant l'étendard de la Patrie.

CHORUS

To work! In order and dignity,
In the respect for rights and in unity,
Breaking poverty and tyranny,
Holding high the flag of the fatherland.

Central African Republic

O Cen - tra - fri - que, ô ber - ceau des Ban - tous! Re - prends ton droit au

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "O Cen - tra - fri - que, ô ber - ceau des Ban - tous! Re - prends ton droit au". There are triplet markings (a '3' over a bracket) above the vocal line in the second, third, and fourth measures.

res - pect, à la vie! Long - temps sou - mis, long - temps bri - mé par tous, Mais de ce jour bri -

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The lyrics are: "res - pect, à la vie! Long - temps sou - mis, long - temps bri - mé par tous, Mais de ce jour bri -". There are triplet markings (a '3' over a bracket) above the vocal line in the second, third, and fourth measures.

sant la ty - ran - nie, Dans le tra - vail, l'ordre et la di - gni - té, Tu re - con - quiers ton

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The lyrics are: "sant la ty - ran - nie, Dans le tra - vail, l'ordre et la di - gni - té, Tu re - con - quiers ton".

droit, ton u - ni - té, Et pour fran - chir cette é - ta - pe nou - vel - le, De nos an - cê - tres la

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The lyrics are: "droit, ton u - ni - té, Et pour fran - chir cette é - ta - pe nou - vel - le, De nos an - cê - tres la". There are triplet markings (a '3' over a bracket) above the vocal line in the second, third, and fourth measures. The system ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

voix — nous ap - pel - le. Au tra - vail dans l'ordre et la di - gni - té, Dans le res - pect du

droit dans l'u - ni - té, Bri - sant la mi - sè - re et la ty - ran - nie, Bran - diss - ant l'é - ten -

dard — de la Pa - trie.

Chad

République du Tchad

Jumhuriyat Tashad

(Republic of Chad)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Africa

Area: 495,752 sq. mi. (1,284,000 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 8,997,237

Capital/Largest City: N'Djamena (pop. 529,555)

Official Language: French, Arabic

GDP/PPP: \$8.9billion, \$1,030 per capita

Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

La Tchadienne

(The Song of Chad)

Lyrics: Louis Gidrol (b. 1922) and student group. Music: Paul Villard (1899-1986). Adopted: 1960.

Historical Background

The words of this song were written by Louis Gidrol and a group of students in 1960 to the music of Paul Villard. The anthem was adopted in celebration of Chad's independence from French colonial rule.

French Words	English Translation
CHORUS Peuple Tchadien, debout et à l'ouvrage! Tu as conquis ta terre et ton droit: Ta liberté naîtra de ton courage. Lève les yeux, l'avenir est à Toi	CHORUS People of Chad, arise and take up the task! You have conquered the soil and won your rights: Your freedom will be born of your courage. Lift up your eyes, the future is yours.
VERSE O mon Pays, que Dieu te prenne en garde,	VERSE Oh, my Country, may God protect you,

<p>Que tes voisins admirent tes enfants. Joyeux, pacifique, avance en chantant, Fidèle à tes anciens qui te regardent.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>May your neighbors admire your children. Joyful, peaceful, advance as you sing, Faithful to your fathers who are watching you.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Chad

Peu - ple Tcha - dien , de - bout et à l'ou - vra - ge!

This system contains the first line of music. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Peu - ple Tcha - dien , de - bout et à l'ou - vra - ge!". There are several triplet markings in the piano part.

Tu as con - quis ta terre et ton droit; Ta li - ber - té naî - tra de ton cou - ra - ge.

This system contains the second line of music. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Tu as con - quis ta terre et ton droit; Ta li - ber - té naî - tra de ton cou - ra - ge.". There are several triplet markings in the piano part.

Lè - ve les yeux, l'a - ve - nir est à Toi. O mon Pa - ys

This system contains the third line of music. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Lè - ve les yeux, l'a - ve - nir est à Toi. O mon Pa - ys". There are several triplet markings in the piano part.

que Dieu te prenne en gar - de Que tes voi - sins ad - mi -

This system contains the fourth line of music. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "que Dieu te prenne en gar - de Que tes voi - sins ad - mi -". There are several triplet markings in the piano part.

rent tes en - fants. Jo - yeux, pa - ci - fique. a - vance en chan - tant. Fi - dèle à tes an -

ciens qui te re - gar - dent. Peu - ple Tcha - dien, de - bout et à l'ou -

vra - ge! Tu as con - quis ta terre et ton droit; Ta li - ber - té naï - tra de ton cou -

ra - ge. Lè - ve les yeux, l'a - ve - nir est à Toi.

Chile

República de Chile

(Republic of Chile)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South America
Area: 292,132 sq. mi. (756,950 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 15,498,930
Capital/Largest City: Santiago (pop. 5,400,000)
Official Language: Spanish
GDP/PPP: \$153 billion. \$10,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Peso

Himno Nacional de Chile

(National Song of Chile)

Lyrics: Eusebio Lillo (1826-1910) and Bernardo de Vera y Pintado (1789-1826). Music: Ramón Carnicer (1789-1855). Adopted: 1941.

Historical Background

The first national anthem of Chile was composed by Manuel Robles and written by the poet Bernardo de Vera y Pintado. Historians believe that the song was initially performed either during the celebrations of September 1819 or in the Domingo Arteaga Theatre on 20 August 1820. The second anthem was composed, by petition, by Ramón Carnicer, a Spanish songwriter exiled in England at the time because of his liberal beliefs. The music made its debut at the Arteaga Theatre on 23 December 1828 in a concert of the philharmonic society. Years later, in 1847, the Chilean Government ordered the young poet Eusebio Lillo to write a new text to Carnicer's words, thus replacing the original lyrics of de Vera y Pintado, which contained violent references against Spain. Today, the chorus and fifth verse of Lillo's poem make up the official national anthem of Chile.

Spanish Words	English Translation
VERSE	VERSE
Puro, Chile, es tu cielo azulado,	Chile, your sky is a pure blue,
Puras brisas te cruzan también,	Pure breezes blow across you,
Y tu campo de flores bordado,	And your field, embroidered with flowers,
Es la copia feliz del Edén.	Is a happy copy of Eden.
Majestuosa es la blanca montaña	Majestic is the snow-covered mountain
Que te dio por baluarte el Señor	That was given to you by the Lord as a bastion,
(repeat)	(repeat)
Y ese mar que tranquilo te baña,	And the sea that tranquilly washes your shore
Te promete futuro esplendor.	Promises future splendor for you.
(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)
CHORUS	CHORUS
Dulce Patria recibe los votos	Gentle homeland, accept the vows
Con que Chile en tus aras juró	Given, Chile. on your altars,
Que, o la tumba serás de los libres,	That you be either the tomb of the free
O el asilo contra la opresión.	Or a refuge from oppression.
(repeat previous two lines three times)	(repeat previous two lines three times)
O el asilo contra la opresión.	Or a refuge from oppression.
(repeat)	(repeat)

Chile

First system of musical notation for 'Chile', consisting of a treble and bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many triplets and sixteenth notes.

Second system of musical notation for 'Chile', continuing the treble and bass clef. It maintains the complex rhythmic structure with numerous triplets.

Third system of musical notation for 'Chile', including the first line of lyrics: "Pu - ro, Chi - - le, es tu cie - -". The notation continues with treble and bass clefs and complex rhythms.

Fourth system of musical notation for 'Chile', including the second line of lyrics: "lo a - zu - la - - do, Pu - ras bri - - sas te cru - - zan tam - bién, Y tu cam - - po de flo - -". The notation continues with treble and bass clefs and complex rhythms.

Fifth system of musical notation for 'Chile', including the third line of lyrics: "res bor - da - - do, Es la co - - pia fe - liz del E - dén. Ma - jes - tuo - sa es la blan - -". The notation continues with treble and bass clefs and complex rhythms.

ca mon - ta - - ña Que te dio por ba - luar - - te el Se - ñor Que te dio por ba - luar - -

te el Se - ñor Y e - se mar que tran - qui - - lo te ba - ña, Te pro - me - - te fu - tu - -

ro es - plen - dor Y e - - se mar que tran - qui - - lo te ba - ña, Te

pro - - me - - te fu - tu - - ro es - - plen - dor. Dul - ce Pa - tria

re - ci - be los vo - tos Con que Chi - le en tus a - ras

ju - ró Que, o la tum - ba se - rás de los li - bres, O el a - si - lo con - tra

la o - pre - sión, Que o la tum - ba se - rás de los li - bres, O el a - si - lo con - tra

la o - pre - sión, Que o la tum - ba se - rás de los li - bres O el a - si - lo con - tra

la o - pre - sión .

O el a - si - lo con - tra

la o - pre - sión .

O el a - si - lo con - tra

la o - pre - sión.

China

中华人民共和国

Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo

(People's Republic of China)

Quick Country Facts

Location: East Asia

Area: 3,750,000 sq. mi. (9,600,000 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 1,284,303,785

Capital: Beijing (pop. 10,260,000)

Largest City: Shanghai (pop. 13,900,000)

Official Language: Mandarin Chinese

GDP/PPP: \$6 trillion, \$4,600 per capita

Monetary Unit: Renminbi Yuan

义勇军进行曲

Yiyongjun Jinxingqu

(March of the Volunteers)

Lyrics: Tian Han (1898-1968). Music: Nie Er (1912-1935). Adopted: 1949.

Historical Background¹

The words to the national anthem were written by Tian Han, and its music was set by Nie Er in 1935. Originally known as the “March of the Volunteers,” it was the theme song of *Sons and Daughters in Times of Turmoil*, a film that depicted how Chinese intellectuals marched bravely to the front in the War of Resistance against Japan during World War II.

Sonorous, militant, and inspiring, the song describes the wrath of the Chinese people against imperialist aggression and their determination to protect their motherland against foreign invaders. The song immediately swept the nation, and in 1949 it was submitted as a candidate for the national anthem. Many people liked the idea, and it was adopted on 27 September of that year on a provisional basis. However, it was not until thirty-three years later that this status changed: in 1982, the “March of the Volunteers” was officially named the national anthem by the National People’s Congress.

Chinese Words	Chinese Words (Transliteration)	English Translation²
<p>起来！不愿做奴隶的人们！ 把我们的血肉筑成我们新的长城！ 中华民族到了最危险的时候， 每个人被迫着发出最后的吼声。 起来！起来！起来！ 我们万众一心， 冒着敌人的炮火前进！ 冒着敌人的炮火前进！ 前进！ 前进！ 进！</p>	<p><i>Qilai! Bu yuan zuo nuli de renmen,</i> <i>Ba women de xuerou zhu cheng</i> <i>women xin de Changcheng!</i> <i>Zhonghua Minzu dao liao zui weixian</i> <i>de shihou,</i> <i>Meige ren beipo zhe fa chu zuihou de</i> <i>housheng!</i> <i>Qilai, qilai, qilai!</i> <i>Women wanzhongyixin,</i> <i>Mao zhe diren de paohuo qianjin!</i> <i>Mao zhe diren de paohuo qianjin!</i> <i>Qianjin!</i> <i>Qianjin!</i> <i>Jin!</i></p>	<p>Arise, ye who refuse to be slaves; With our very flesh and blood Let us build our new Great Wall! The peoples of China are in the most critical time, Everybody must roar their defiance. Arise! Arise! Arise! Millions of hearts with one mind, Brave the enemy's gunfire. March on! Brave the enemy's gunfire. March on! March on! March on On!</p>

China

Qi - lai ! Bu yuan zuo nu - li de ren - men,

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, starting with a whole rest followed by the lyrics. The middle staff is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. There are triplets in the accompaniment.

Ba wo - men de xue - rou zhu cheng wo - men xin de Chang - cheng! Zhong - hua Min - zu

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line includes the lyrics. The accompaniment features a long sustained chord in the bass line and melodic lines in the treble and bass clefs.

dao liao __ zui wei - xian de shi - hou, Mei - ge ren bei - po zhe fa chu zui - hou de hou - sheng __! Qi -

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line includes the lyrics. The accompaniment continues with melodic and harmonic support.

lai __, qi - lai __, qi - lai! Wo - men wan - zhong - yi - xin, Mao zhe di - ren de pao - huo qian - jin!

This system concludes the musical score with three staves. The vocal line includes the lyrics. The accompaniment features a final sustained chord in the bass line.

Mao zhe di - ren de pao - huo qian - jin! Qian - jin! Qian - jin! Jin!

The musical score consists of three staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the top two staves begins with a triplet of eighth notes (D4, E4, F#4) marked with a '3' and a slur. The lyrics are written below the notes. The bottom staff provides a bass line with chords and a triplet of eighth notes (D3, E3, F#3) marked with a '3' and a slur.

China, Republic of

中華民國

Zhonghua Minguo

Quick Country Facts

Location: East Asia

Area: 13,895 sq. mi. (35,980 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 22,548,009

Capital and Largest City: Taipei (pop. 7,900,000)

Official Language: Mandarin Chinese

GDP/PPP: \$386 billion, \$17,200 per capita

Monetary Unit: New Taiwan Dollar

三民主義

Sanmin Zhuyi

(Three People's Principles)

Lyrics: Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925). Music: Cheng Maoyun (1900-1957). Adopted: 1930.

Historical Background¹

The words of this national anthem were first delivered as an exhortation at the opening ceremony of the Whampoa Military Academy in Guangzhou on 16 June 1924 by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic of China. The Three People's Principles in his speech referred to his political philosophy of people's government, people's rights, and people's livelihood. This exhortation was designated as the Kuomintang's (KMT) party song in 1928, after which the KMT then publicly solicited contributions for a tune to fit the words. The melody submitted by Cheng Maoyun was the undisputed winner out of 139 contenders.

In the late 1920s and early 1930s, the ministry of education held two separate competitions for lyrics for a national anthem, using the KMT party song in the meantime as a temporary anthem. However, none of the entries reviewed were deemed appropriate, so Sun's composition was finally adopted as the official national anthem of the Republic of China in 1937. The piece was honored as the world's best national anthem at the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

In 1949, after the Communists took over Mainland China, the Kuomintang government retreated to the island of Taiwan, where the song continues to serve as the national anthem to this day.

Chinese Words	Chinese Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
<p>三民主義，吾黨所宗。 以建民國，以進大同。 咨爾多士，為民前鋒。 夙夜匪懈，主義是從。 矢勤矢勇，必信必忠。 一心一德，貫徹始終！</p>	<p><i>San Min Zhuyi, wu dang suo zong, Yi jian minguo, yi jin datong, Zier duo shi, wei min qianfeng, Suye feixie, zhuyi shi cong, Shi qin shi yong, bi xin bi zhong, Yi xin yi de, guanche shizhong!</i></p>	<p>Three People's Principles, our aim shall be, To found a free land, world peace be our stand. Lead on comrades, vanguards ye are, Hold fast your aim, by sun and star, Be earnest and brave, your country to save, One heart, one soul, one mind, one goal!</p>

China, Republic of

San Min Zhu yi, wu dang suo zong, Yi jian min guo, yi jin da

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line, a treble clef accompaniment line, and a bass clef accompaniment line. The vocal line contains the lyrics 'San Min Zhu yi, wu dang suo zong, Yi jian min guo, yi jin da' with horizontal lines indicating the pitch contour. The accompaniment lines feature a steady rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

tong, Zi er duo shi wei min qian feng, Su ye fei xie, zhu yi shi cong, shi qin shi

The second system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line lyrics are 'tong, Zi er duo shi wei min qian feng, Su ye fei xie, zhu yi shi cong, shi qin shi'. The accompaniment lines maintain the same rhythmic structure as the first system.

yong, bi xin bi zhong, Yi xin yi de, guan che shi zhong!

The third system concludes the musical score with three staves. The vocal line lyrics are 'yong, bi xin bi zhong, Yi xin yi de, guan che shi zhong!'. The accompaniment lines continue with the established rhythmic pattern. The final measure of the vocal line ends with a fermata over a whole note.

Colombia

República de Colombia

(Republic of Colombia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South America

Area: 439,735 sq. mi. (1,138,910 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 41,008,227

Capital/Largest City: Santafé de Bogotá (pop. 7,350,000)

Official Language: Spanish

GDP/PPP: \$255 billion, \$6,300 per capita

Monetary Unit: Peso

Himno Nacional

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Rafael Núñez (1825-1894). Music: Oreste Sindici (1837-1904). Adopted: 1920.

Historical Background

The Colombian national anthem resulted from a grand idea by José Domingo Torres, a Bogotá comedian. Driven by love for his country and theatrical music, he decided to push for the creation of a national anthem. He requested his close friend, the Italian opera teacher Oreste Sindici, to compose the music to an inspirational poem by then-President Rafael Núñez commemorating the city of Cartagena. Although reluctant at first, Sindici was at last persuaded through the joint efforts of his wife and Torres. On 11 November 1887, the song was sung for the first time in public at an improvised music hall in the old building of the public school where Sindici taught. The following month, on 6 December, the first official appearance was made in front of the Palace of San Carlos. In 1920, the song was adopted as the national anthem by the Colombian Congress. Jose Rozo Contreras, Director of the National Band, later made an official transcription of the anthem in 1946.

Spanish Words (First Two Verses, 11 Total)	English Translation (First Two Verses, 11 Total)
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>¡Oh gloria inmarcesible!</p> <p>¡Oh Júbilo inmortal!</p> <p>En surcos de dolores</p> <p>¡El bien germina ya!</p> <p>(repeat)</p> <p>(repeat chorus without repeats)</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Oh unfading glory!</p> <p>Oh immortal joy!</p> <p>In furrows of pain</p> <p>Good is already germinating.</p> <p>(repeat)</p> <p>(repeat chorus without repeats)</p>
<p>1</p> <p>¡Cesó la horrible noche!</p> <p>La libertad sublime</p> <p>Derrama las auroras</p> <p>De su invencible luz.</p> <p>La humanidad entera.</p> <p>Que entre cadenas gime.</p> <p>Comprende las palabras</p> <p>Del que murió en la cruz.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>The fearful night came to an end,</p> <p>Liberty sublime</p> <p>Is spreading the dawns</p> <p>Of its invincible light.</p> <p>The whole of humanity,</p> <p>Which is groaning under chains,</p> <p>Understands the words</p> <p>Of the One who died on the Cross.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>2</p> <p>INDEPENDENCIA grita</p> <p>El mundo americano;</p> <p>Se baña en sangre de héroes</p> <p>La tierra de Colón.</p> <p>Pero este <i>gran principio</i>:</p> <p>EL REY NO ES SOBERANO,</p> <p>Resuena, y los que sufren</p> <p>Bendicen su pasión.</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>2</p> <p>INDEPENDENCE, cries</p> <p>The American world;</p> <p>In heroes' blood is bathing</p> <p>The land of Columbus.</p> <p>But <i>this great principle</i>:</p> <p>THE KING IS NOT SOVEREIGN.</p> <p>Resounds, and those who suffer</p> <p>Praise the passion in it.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>

Colombia

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the upper staff, followed by a half note. The lower staff features a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a half note. The system concludes with a half note in the upper staff and a half note in the lower staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains the vocal line with lyrics: "¡Oh glo - ria in - mar - ce - si - ble! ¡Oh Jú - bi - lo in - mor -". The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a piano accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a half note in the upper staff and a half note in the lower staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains the vocal line with lyrics: "tal ! En sur - cos de do - - lo - res ¡El bien ger - - mi - na ya ! ¡El". The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a piano accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a half note in the upper staff and a half note in the lower staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains the vocal line with lyrics: "bien ger - - mi - na ya ! ¡Oh glo - ria in - mar - ce - si - ble!". The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a piano accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a half note in the upper staff and a half note in the lower staff.

Oh Jú - bi - lo in - mor - tal ! En sur - cos de do - lo - res El

bien ger - mi - na ya ! Ce - só la ho - rri - ble no - che! La li - ber - tad su -

bli - me De - rra - ma las au - ro - ras De su in - ven - ci - ble luz. La hu -

ma - ni - dad en - te - ra, Que en - tre ca - de - nas gi - me, Com -

gi - me. Com - pren - de las pa - la - bras Del que mu - rió en la cruz

¡Oh glo - ria in - mar - ce - si - ble! ¡Oh Jú - bi - lo in - mor -

tal ! En sur - cos de do - lo - res ¡El bien ger - mi - na ya ! ¡El

bien ger - mi - na ya ! ¡Oh glo - ria in - mar - ce - si - ble!

¡Oh Jú - bi - lo in - mor - tal _! En _ sur - cos _ de do - - lo - res _ ¡El _

bien ger - - mi - na _ ya _

Comoros

Jumhuriyat al-Qumur al-Itthadiyah al-Islamiyah

République Fédérale Islamique des Comores

(Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Africa, Middle of Indian Ocean

Area: 690 sq. mi. (2,170 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 614,382

Capital/Largest City: Moroni (pop. 23,432)

Official Languages: Arabic, French, Shikomoro

GDP/PPP: \$424 million, \$710 per capita

Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

Udzima wa ya Masiwa

(The Union of the Great Islands)

Lyrics: Said Hachim Sidi Abderemane (b. 1942). Music: Kamildine Abdallah (1943-1982) and Said Hachim Sidi Abderemane (b. 1942). Adopted: 1978.

Shikomoro Words	French Words	English Translation
I béramu isi pépéza i nadi ukombozi piya i daula ivénuha tasiba bu ya i dini voya trangaya hunu Komoriya Narikéni na mahaba ya huveindza ya Masiwa	Au faite le Drapeau flotte Appelle a là Liberté totale. La nation apparaît. Force d'une même religion au sein des Comores. Vivons dans l'amour réciproque dans nos îles.	The flag is flying. Announcing complete independence; The nation rises up Because of the faith we have In this our Comoria.
Yatruwasiwa Komoro damu ndzima wasiwa Komoro dini ndzima Ya masiwa radzali wa	Les Comoriens issue de même sang, Nous embrassons la même idéologie religieuse.	Let us always have devotion To love our great islands, We Comorians are of one blood,

<p>ya masiwa yarileya Mola né ari sayidiya Narikéni ha niya riveindzé uwataniya Mahaba ya dine na duniya.</p>	<p>Les îles où nous somme nés!! Les îles qui nous ont prodigués la bonne éducation. Dieu y a apporté son aide. Conservons notre unité pour l'amour de la patrie. Amour pour la religion Et pour l'évolution.</p>	<p>We Comorians are of one faith. On these islands we were born, These islands brought us up. May God always help us; Let us always have the firm resolve To love our fatherland, Love our religion and the world.</p>
<p>I béramu isi pépéza rang mwési sita wa Zuiye i daula ivénuha zisiwa zatru zi pangwi ha Maoré na Nzuani, Mwalina Ngaziya Narikéni na mahaba. ya huveindzar ya masiwa.</p>	<p>Au faite le Drapeau flotte Depuis le 6 du mois de Juillet La nation apparaît, Les îles devenues souveraines; Maore, N'Dzouani, Mouwali et N'Gazidja. Gardons notre amour pour les îles.</p>	<p>The flag is flying, From the Sixth of July; The nation rises up Our islands are lined up. Maori and Anzuan, Moheli and Gazidja, Let us always have devotion To love our great islands.</p>

Comoros

I béra - mu i - si pé - pé - za i na - di ukom - bo - zi pi - ya i dau - la i - vé - nu -

ha ta - si - ba bu ya i di - ni vo - ya tra - nga - ya hu - nu Ko - mo - ri - ya Na - ri - ké -

ni na ma - ha - ba ya hu - vein - dza ya Ma - si - wa Ya - tru

wa - si - wa Ko - mo - ro da - mu ndzi - ma wa - si - wa Ko - mo - ro di - ni ndzi - ma

Ya ma - si - wa ra - dza - li wa ya ma - si - wa ya - ri - le - ya Mo - la né a - ri sa - yi - di - ya

Na - ri - ké - ni ha ni - ya ri - vein - dzé uwa - ta - ni - ya Ma - ha - ba ya di - ne na du - ni -

ya I béra - mu i - si pé - pé - za ra - ng mwési si - ta wa Zui - ye i

dau - la i - vé - nu - ha zi si - wa za - tru zi pa - ngwi ha Ma - o - ré na Nzu - a -

ni, Mwa - li - na Nga - zi - ya Na - ri - ké - ni na ma - ha - ba ya hu - vein -

dzar ya ma - si - wa

Congo (Brazzaville)
République du Congo
(Republic of the Congo)

Quick Country Facts
Location: West Central Africa
Area: 132,046 sq. mi. (342,000 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 2,958,448
Capital/Largest City: Brazzaville (pop. 937,580)
Official Language: French
GDP/PPP: \$2.5 billion, \$900 per capita
Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

La Congolaise
(Song of Congo)

Lyrics: Kimbangu Levent. Music: François Jacques Tondra. Adopted: 1962.

Historical Background

This anthem was adopted in 1962, after the country obtained independence from France. It was replaced nine years later when Congo switched to a socialist form of government. The song was restored in 1991.

French Words	English Translation
1	1
En ce jour, le soleil se lève	On this day the sun rises
Et notre Congo respandit	And our Congo stands resplendent.
Une longue nuit s'achève	A long night is ended,
Un grand bonheur a surgi	A great happiness has come.
Chantons tous avec ivresse	Let us all, with wild joyfulness, sing
Le chante de la liberté.	The song of freedom.
 CHORUS	 CHORUS
Congolais debout fièrement partout	Arise, Congolese, proud every man.

Proclamons l'union de notre nation

Oublions ce qui nous divise

Soyons plus unis que jamais

Vivons pour notre devise

Unité, Travail, Progrès.

(repeat previous two lines)

2

Des forêts jusqu'à la savane

Des savanes jusqu'à la mer

Un seul peuple une seule âme

Un seul cœur ardent et fier

Luttons tous tant que nous sommes

Pour notre vieux pays noir.

CHORUS

3

Et s'il nous faut mourir en somme

Qu'importe puisque nos enfants

Partout pourront dire comme

On triomphe en combattant

Et dans le moindre village

Chantent sous nos trois couleurs.

CHORUS

Proclaim the unity of our nation.

Let us forget what divides us

And become more united than ever.

Let us live our motto:

Unity, work, progress.

(repeat previous two lines)

2

From the forest to the bush,

From the bush to the ocean,

One people, one soul,

One heart, ardent and proud.

Let us all fight, every one of us,

For our black country.

CHORUS

3

And if we have to die,

What does it really matter? Our children

Everywhere will be able to say how

Triumph comes through battle,

And in the smallest village

Sing beneath our three colors.

CHORUS

Congo (Brazzaville)

En ce jour, le soleil se lève Et notre Congo respire - dit Une longue nuit s'a -

chè - ve Un grand bonheur a surgi Chan - tons tous avec i - vres - se le chant

de la li - ber - té Con - go - lais de - bout fiè - re - ment par - tout Pro - cla - mons l'u - nion de no -

tre na - tion Ou - bli - ons ce qui nous di - vi - se So - yons plus u - nis que ja - mais Vi - vons

pour no - tre de - vi - - se U - ni - té, Tra - vail, Pro - grès . Vi - vons pour no - tre de -

vi - - se U - ni - té, Tra - vail, Pro - grès !

Congo (Kinshasa)

République Démocratique du Congo

(Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Central Africa
Area: 905,365 sq. mi. (2,345,410 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 55,225,478
Capital/Largest City: Kinshasa (pop. 6,050,000)
Official Language: French
GDP/PPP: \$32 billion, \$590 per capita
Monetary Unit: Congolese Franc

Debout Congolais

(Arise Congolese)

Lyrics: J. Lutumba. Music: S. Boka.

French Words	English Translation
Debout Congolais	Arise, Congolese, united by fate,
(repeat)	United in the struggle for independence.
Unis par le sort	Let us hold up our heads, so long bowed,
Unis dans l'effort pour l'indépendance	And now, for good, let us keep moving boldly ahead, in
Dressons nos fronts	peace.
Longtemps courbés	Oh, ardent people, by hard work we shall build,
Et pour de bon	In peace, a country more beautiful than before.
Prenons	Countrymen, sing the sacred hymn of your solidarity,
Le plus bel élan	Proudly salute the golden emblem of your sovereignty,
Dans la paix	Congo.
Ô peuple ardent	Blessed gift (Congo) of our forefathers (Congo),
Par le labeur	Oh (Congo) beloved country (Congo),
Nous bâtirons un pays plus beau qu'avant	We shall people your soil and ensure your greatness.
Dans la paix	(30th June) Oh gentle sun (30th June) of 30th June,

<p>Citoyens, Entonnez, L'hymne sacré de notre solidarité Fièrement Saluez L'emblème d'or de votre souveraineté Congo Don béni, Congo Des aïeux, Congo O pays, Congo Bien aimé, Congo Nous peuplerons ton sol Et nous assurerons ta grandeur Trente juin, ô doux soleil Trente juin, du trente juin Jour sacré, sois le témoin Jour sacré de l'immortel serment de liberté Que nous léguons A notre postérité Pour toujours.</p>	<p>(Sacred day) Be witness (Sacred day) Of the immortal oath of freedom That we hand on to our children for ever.</p>
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Congo (Kinshasa)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The upper staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The lower staff begins with a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket) in both staves.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The upper staff begins with a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The lower staff begins with a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket) in both staves.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The upper staff begins with a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The lower staff begins with a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket) in both staves.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The upper staff begins with a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The lower staff begins with a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket) in both staves.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The upper staff begins with a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The lower staff begins with a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket) in both staves.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The upper staff begins with a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The lower staff begins with a quarter note, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket) in both staves.

Costa Rica
República de Costa Rica
(Republic of Costa Rica)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central America
Area: 19,652 sq. mi. (51,100 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 3,834,934
Capital/Largest City: San José (pop. 315,909)
Official Language: Spanish
GDP/PPP: \$31.9 billion, \$6,700 per capita
Monetary Unit: Colón

Himno Nacional
(National Anthem)

Lyrics: José María Zeledón Brenes (1877-1949). Music: Manuel María Gutiérrez (1829-1887). Adopted: 1949.

Historical Background¹

In 1852, the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom accredited, for the first time, their diplomatic representatives in Costa Rica. President Juan Rafael Mora wanted to host a welcome ceremony for the two missions. Since Costa Rica did not have a national anthem at that time, Mora requested Manuel María Gutiérrez, Director of the Costa Rican National Army Orchestra, to compose the music of the national anthem to be performed at the welcome ceremony. The music of the national anthem was first played at the presidential palace (Casa de Gobierno) on 11 June 1852 at midnight. The music does not have a military connotation since it was composed to welcome two diplomatic missions. Instead, it evokes an act of union, solidarity, and peaceful agreements among nations. It conveys a patriotic feeling through which the country shows its identity and peaceful nature.

In 1903 there was a public contest for all Costa Rican citizens who wanted to write the national anthem. José María Zeledón Brenes won that contest. The anthem was sung and played for the first time on 15 September 1903.

In 1949 those words and music became the official national anthem. The words address the “campesinos”—farm workers—of the early twentieth century who laid the foundation of Costa Rica’s democracy and development. They lived in the countryside, cultivated crops, raised horses and cattle. The greatness of “campesinos” was not based on their possessions but on the way they handled daily matters and conducted themselves. The blue sky and the fields were

enough to find meaning in their lives. The hopes and dreams of Costa Rican people of that time depended on not only the future, strengthened by the efforts and success of the present, but also on the preservation of the traditions passed through generations.

Spanish Words	English Translation²
<p>¡Noble patria! tu hermosa bandera expresión de tu vida nos da bajo el límpido azul de tu cielo blanca y pura descansa la paz</p>	<p>Noble country, our lives Are revealed in your flying flag, For in peace, white and pure, we live tranquil Beneath the clear limpid blue of your sky.</p>
<p>En la lucha tenaz, de fecunda labor que enrojece del hombre la faz conquistaron tus hijos labriegos, sencillos eterno prestigio, estima y honor (repeat)</p>	<p>And their faces are ruddy with hard work In the fields beneath the life giving sun. Though your sons are but farm workers, their labors eternal Esteem, renown, and honor have won. (repeat)</p>
<p>¡Salve oh tierra gentil! ¡Salve oh madre de amor!</p>	<p>Hail, oh land of our birth! Hail, oh gracious land we love!</p>
<p>Cuando alguno pretenda tu gloria manchar verás a tu pueblo valiente y viril la tosca herramienta en arma trocar.</p>	<p>If an enemy seeking to slander you or Harms your name, then we will abandon our farms And arise with fervor to take up our arms.</p>
<p>¡Salve, oh patria! tu pródigo suelo dulce abrigo y sustento nos da bajo el límpido azul de tu cielo ¡vivan siempre el trabajo y la paz!</p>	<p>Oh, sweet country, our refuge and shelter, How fertile your life giving soil! May your people contended and peaceful Unmolested continue their hard work.</p>

Costa Rica

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter rest. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes.

The second system of musical notation includes a vocal line in the treble staff and a piano accompaniment in the bass staff. The lyrics are: ¡No - ble pa - tria! tu her - mo - sa ban - de - ra. The music features triplet markings over the vocal line.

The third system of musical notation includes a vocal line in the treble staff and a piano accompaniment in the bass staff. The lyrics are: ex - pre - sión de tu vi - da nos da - ba - jo el lim - pi - do a - zul de tu cie - lo. The music features triplet markings over the vocal line.

The fourth system of musical notation includes a vocal line in the treble staff and a piano accompaniment in the bass staff. The lyrics are: blan - ca y pu - ra des - can - sa la paz En la lu - cha te - naz de fe - cun - da la - bor. The music features triplet markings over the vocal line.

The fifth system of musical notation includes a vocal line in the treble staff and a piano accompaniment in the bass staff. The lyrics are: que en - ro - je - ce del hom - bre la faz con - qui - sta - ron tus hi - jos la - brie -. The music features triplet markings over the vocal line.

gos, sen - ci - llos e - ter - no pres - ti - gio, es - ti - - ma y ho - nor e - - ter - no pres - ti - gio, es - ti - -

ma y ho - nor ¡Sal - ve oh tie - rra gen - til ! ¡Sal - ve oh ma -

dre de a - mor ! Cuan - do al - gu - no pre - ten - da tu glo - ria man - char - ve - rás

a tu pue - blo va - lien - te y vi - ril la - tos - ca he - rra - mien - ta en ar - ma tro - car.

¡Sal - ve, oh pa - tria! tu pró - di - go sue - lo dul - ce a - bri - go y sus - ten - to nos da

ba - jo el lim - pi - do a - zul de tu cie - lo ¡vi - van siem - pre el tra - ba - jo y la paz!

Côte d'Ivoire
République de la Côte d'Ivoire
 (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire)

Quick Country Facts
Location: West Africa
Area: 124,502 sq. mi. (322,460 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 16,804,784
Capital: Yamoussoukro (pop. 106,786)
Largest City: Abidjan (pop. 2,797,000)
Official Language: French
GDP/PPP: \$25.5 billion, \$1,550 per capita
Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

L'Abidjanaise
 (Song of Abidjan)

Lyrics: Mathieu Ekra (b. 1917) with Joachim Bony. Music: Abbé Pierre Marie Pango (b. 1926). Adopted: 1960.

French Words	English Translation
VERSE	VERSE
Salut ô terre d'espérance	We salute you, o land of hope
Pays de l'hospitalité	Country of hospitality;
Tes légions remplies de vaillance	Your legions full of bravery
Ont relevé ta dignité	Have enhanced your dignity.
Tes fils chère Côte d'Ivoire	Dear Côte d'Ivoire, your sons,
Fiers artisans de ta grandeur	Proud builders of your greatness,
Tous rassemblés pour ta gloire	All together and for your glory.
Te bâtiront dans le bonheur.	Shall, in joy, build you up.
 CHORUS	 CHORUS
Fiers Ivoiriens, le pays nous appelle	Proud Ivorians
Si nous avons dans la paix ramené la liberté	The country needs us.

<p>Notre devoir sera d'être un modèle De l'espérance promise à l'humanité En forgeant unis dans la foi nouvelle La patrie de la vraie fraternité.</p>	<p>If, in peace we have Brought liberty back, Our duty is to be a model Of the hope promised to humanity, In forging united in the new faith The fatherland of true brotherhood.</p>
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Côte d'Ivoire

Sa - lut ô ter - re d'es - pé - ran - ce Pa - ys de l'hos - pi - ta - li - té

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Sa - lut ô ter - re d'es - pé - ran - ce Pa - ys de l'hos - pi - ta - li - té".

Tes lé - gions rem - plies de vail - lan - ce Ont re - le - vé ta di - gri - té

This system contains the next four measures. The lyrics are: "Tes lé - gions rem - plies de vail - lan - ce Ont re - le - vé ta di - gri - té".

Tes fils ch - ère Côte d'I - voi - re Fiers ar - ti - sans de ta gran - deur

This system contains the next four measures. The lyrics are: "Tes fils ch - ère Côte d'I - voi - re Fiers ar - ti - sans de ta gran - deur".

Tous ras - sem - blés et pour ta gloi - re Te bâ - ti - ront dans le bon - heur Fiers I - voi -

This system contains the final four measures. The lyrics are: "Tous ras - sem - blés et pour ta gloi - re Te bâ - ti - ront dans le bon - heur Fiers I - voi -".

riens, le pa - ys nous ap - pel - - le Si nous a -
vons dans la paix ra - me - né la li - ber - té No - tre de -

voir se - - ra d'être un mo - dè - - le De l'es - pé - ran - ce pro - mise à l'hu - ma - ni - té En for - geant

u - nis dans la foi nou - vel - - le La pa - trie de la vraie fra - ter - ni - té

Croatia
Republike Hrvatske
(Republic of Croatia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe, Balkan Peninsula
Area: 21,829 sq. mi. (56,542 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 4,390,751
Capital/Largest City: Zagreb (pop. 930,753)
Official Language: Croatian
GDP/PPP: \$38.9 billion, \$8,800 per capita
Monetary Unit: Kuna

Lijepa naša domovino
(Our Beautiful Homeland)

Lyrics: Antun Mihanović (1796-1861). Music: Josip Runjanin (1821-1878). Adopted: 1891.

Historical Background¹

The words to the Croatian national anthem were written by Antun Mihanović. They were first printed in *Danica* (*The Morning Star*) magazine in 1835, under the title “Hrvatska domovina” (“Croatian Homeland”). The music was composed later (1840s) by Josip Runjanin, a Croatian Serb, on the basis of Donizetti’s “O sole piu ratto” from the opera “Lucia di Lammermoor.” Later, in 1861, the score went through some minor changes done by V. Lichtenegger. In 1891 the song was first sung as the national anthem at an exhibition held by the Croatian-Slavonian Economic Society in Zagreb. It was readopted a year before Croatia achieved independence from Yugoslavia in December 1990. Only the first and last verses are used officially.

Croatian Words	English Translation ²
1 Lijepa naša domovino, Oj junačka zemljo mila, Stare slave djedovino, Da bi vazda sretna bila!	1 Beautiful is our homeland, Oh so fearless, oh so gracious, Our fathers' ancient glory, May God bless you, live forever!

Mila, kano si nam slavna,
 Mila si nam ti jedina,
 Mila, kuda si nam ravna,
 Mila, kuda si planina!

2

Teci, Savo Dravo, teci
 Nit ti Dunaj silju gubi,
 Sinje more, svijetu reci:
 Da svog narod Hrvat ljubi,

Dok mu njive sunce grije,
 Dok mu hrastje bura vije,
 Dok mu mrtve grob sakrije,
 Dok mu živo srce bije!

Yes, you are our only glory,
 Yes, you are our only treasure,
 We love your plains and valleys,
 We love your hills and mountains.

2

Sava, Drava, keep on flowing,
 Danube, do not lose your vigor,
 Deep blue sea go tell the whole world,
 That a Croat loves his homeland.

When his fields are kissed by sunshine,
 When his oaks are whipped by wild winds,
 When his dear ones go to heaven,
 Still his heart beats for Croatia!

Croatia

Lije - pa na - ša do - mo - vi - no, Oj ju - na - - čka ze - mljo mi - - la, Sta - re sla - ve

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in 4/4 time and the key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The lyrics are: "Lije - pa na - ša do - mo - vi - no, Oj ju - na - - čka ze - mljo mi - - la, Sta - re sla - ve".

dje - do - vi - no, Da bi va - - zda sre - tna bi - la! Mi - la, ka - no si nam sla - vna,

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in 4/4 time and the key signature has two flats. The lyrics are: "dje - do - vi - no, Da bi va - - zda sre - tna bi - la! Mi - la, ka - no si nam sla - vna,".

Mi - la si nam ti je - di - - na, Mi - la, ku - da si nam ra - vna, Mi - la, ku - - da

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in 4/4 time and the key signature has two flats. The lyrics are: "Mi - la si nam ti je - di - - na, Mi - la, ku - da si nam ra - vna, Mi - la, ku - - da".

si pla - ni - na _!

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in 4/4 time and the key signature has two flats. The lyrics are: "si pla - ni - na _!".

Cuba

República de Cuba

(Republic of Cuba)

Quick Country Facts
Location: North America, Caribbean Sea
Area: 42,843 sq. mi. (110,860 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 11,224,321
Capital/Largest City: Havana (pop. 2,241,000)
Official Language: Spanish
GDP/PPP: \$25.9 billion, \$2,300 per capita
Monetary Unit: Peso

La Bayamesa

(The Bayamo Song)

Lyrics and Music: Pedro Figueredo (1818-1870). Adopted: 1902.

Historical Background

The national anthem of Cuba, formerly known as “Llamado Himno de Bayamo” (“Rallying Hymn of Bayamo”), was the work of lawyer and musician Pedro Figueredo. After composing the music in 1867, he wrote the lyrics on 20 October 1868, when rebel troops struggling against Spanish rule, of which he was an active member, occupied his hometown Bayamo, only to be driven out days later. The song was sung for the first time that same year.

Spanish Words	English Translation
VERSE	VERSE
Al combate corred Bayameses	Hasten to battle, men of Bayamo,
Que la patria os contempla orgullosa;	For the homeland looks proudly to you.
No temáis una muerte gloriosa	You do not fear a glorious death,
Que morir por la patria es vivir.	Because to die for the country is to live.

CHORUS

En cadenas vivir es vivir.
En afrenta y oprobio sumido.
Del clarín escuchad el sonido,
¡A las armas valientes corred!
(repeat chorus)

CHORUS

To live in chains
Is to live in dishonor and ignominy.
Hear the clarion call,
Hasten, brave ones, to battle!
(repeat chorus)

Cuba

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, also including a triplet of eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature, featuring a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature, featuring a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lyrics "Al com - ba - te co - rred Ba - ya -" are written below the middle staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature, featuring a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature, featuring a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lyrics "me - ses Que la Pa - tria os con - tem - pla or - gu - llo - sa; No te - más u - na" are written below the middle staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature, featuring a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature, featuring a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lyrics "muer - te glo - rio - sa Que mo - rir por la pa - tria es vi - vir. En ca - de - nas vi -" are written below the middle staff.

vir, es vi - vir. En a - fren - ta y o - pro - bio su - mi - do ... Del cla - rin es - cu -

chad el so - ni - do, ¡A las ar - mas va - lien - tes, co - rred!

Cyprus

Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία

Kypriaki Dimokratia

Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti

(Republic of Cyprus)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Asia, Mediterranean Sea

Area: 3,572 sq. mi. (9,250 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 767,314

Capital/Largest City: Nikosia (pop. 186,400)

Official Language: Greek, Turkish

GDP/PPP: \$11 billion, \$12,000 per capita

Monetary Unit: Cyprus Pound

Ύμνος εις την Ελευθερίαν

Ymnos eis tin Eleftherian

(Hymn to Freedom)

Lyrics: Dionysios Solomos (1798-1857). Music: Nikolaos Mantzaros (1795-1872). Adopted: 1960.

Historical Background¹

Cyprus has the same national anthem as Greece. It is based on the “Hymn to the Freedom,” a large—158 strophes—poem written by the poet Dionysios Solomos, from Zakynthos Island, in 1823. The song was inspired by the Greek Revolution of 1821 against the Ottoman Empire. During 1828, the eminent musician from Kerkyra Island Nikolaos Mantzaros composed the music for Solomos’s hymn. In 1960, after Cyprus gained independence, the Greeks on the island, anticipating union with Greece, adopted this anthem. Recently, the government considered a new anthem but met with furious opposition on the part of the Greek Cypriots and disapproval from the Turks in the northern part of the country.

Greek Words (First Verse, 158 Total)	Greek Words (Transliteration, First Verse, 158 Total)	English Translation (First Verse, 158 Total)²
<p>Σε γνωρίζω από την κόψη του σπαθιού την τρομερή, σε γνωρίζω από την όψη που με βία μετράει τη γη.</p>	<p><i>Se gnoriso apo tin kopsi. Tou spathiou tin tromeri, Se gnoriso apo tin opsi Pou me via metra tin yi.</i></p>	<p>We knew thee of old, Oh, divinely restored, By the lights of thine eyes And the light of thy sword</p>
<p>Απ' τα κόκαλα βγαλμένα των Ελλήνων τα ιερά, και σαν πρώτα ανδρειωμένα, χαίρε, ω χαίρε, Ελευθεριά! (repeat previous two lines two times)</p>	<p><i>Ap' ta kokala vialmeni Ton Ellinon ta iera, Ke san prota andriomeni, Haire, o haire, Eleftheria! (repeat previous two lines two times)</i></p>	<p>From the graves of our slain Shall thy valor prevail As we greet thee again- Hail, liberty! Hail! (repeat previous two lines two times)</p>

Cyprus

Se gno - ri - so a - po tin kop - si. Tou spa - thiou tin tro - me - ri, Se - gno -

ri - so a - po tin op - si Pou me via me - tra tin yi. Ap' ta ko - ka - la vial -

me - ni Ton El - li - non ta ie - ra, Ke san prota an - dri - o - me - ni, Hai - re, o

hai - re, E - lef - th - ria! Ke san prota an - dri - o - me - ni, hai - re, o hai - re, E - lef - the -

ria ! Ke san prota an - dri - o - me - ni, Hai - re, o hai - re, E - lef - the - ria !

Czech Republic

České Republiky

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Europe

Area: 30,464 sq. mi. (78,866 sq. km.)

Population (2000 est.): 10,256,760

Capital/Largest City: Prague (pop. 1,215,771)

Official Language: Czech

GDP/PPP: \$155.9 billion, \$15,300 per capita

Monetary Unit: Koruna

Kde domov můj?

(Where Is My Home?)

Lyrics: Josef Kajetán Tyl (1808-1856). Music: František Jan Škroup (1801-1862). Adopted: 1919.

Historical Background¹

The music to the anthem was composed by František Jan Škroup, a main Revivalist composer of Czech music, and, especially, Czech opera. From 1827 to 1860 he worked as a conductor in the Stavovské theatre. His biggest successes were the singspiel “Dráteník” (“Tinker”) and the operas “Oldrich,” “Bozena,” and “Libušin snatek” (“Marriage of Libuše”). This song was taken from the first stanza of the opera *Fidlovačka*, which was written by Josef Kajetán Tyl and performed in 1834. It became the first part of the Czechoslovak state anthem after the country’s liberation in 1918. Upon dissolution of Czechoslovakia on 1 January 1993, the song became the anthem of the new Czech Republic.

Czech Words	English Translation
Kde domov můj, kde domov můj?	Where is my home, where is my home?
Voda hučí po lučinách,	Water bubbles across the meadows,
bory šumí po skalínách,	Pinewoods rustle among crags,
v sadě skví se jara květ,	The garden is glorious with spring blossom,
Zemský ráj to na pohled;	Paradise on earth it is to see.
a to je ta krásná země,	And this is that beautiful land,
země česká, domov můj.	The Czech land, my home.
(repeat)	(repeat)

Czech Republic

Kde do - mov můj? Kde do - mov můj? Vo - da hu - - či po lu - či - - nách bo - ry

This system contains the first five measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

šu - - mí po ska - li - nách, v sa - dě skví se ja - ra květ, Zem - ský ráj to na po -

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. The key signature and time signature remain the same.

hled; a to je ta krá - - sná ze - - mě, ze - mě če - ská, do - mov můj. Ze - mě

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. The key signature and time signature remain the same.

če - ská, do - mov můj!

This system contains the final two measures of the song. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. The key signature and time signature remain the same.

Denmark

Kongeriget Danmark

(Kingdom of Denmark)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Northern Europe, Scandinavia
Area: 16,833 sq. mi. (43,094 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 5,368,854
Capital/Largest City: Copenhagen (pop. 1,339,395)
Official Language: Danish
GDP/PPP: \$155.5 billion, \$29,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Krone

Der er et Yndigt Land

(A Lovely Land Is Ours)

Lyrics: Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger (1779-1850). Music: Hans Ernst Krøyer (1798-1879).

Historical Background¹

Denmark is in the peculiar situation that it actually has two officially recognized national anthems. To celebrate the country itself, the Danes use “Der er et yndigt land.” The text of this national anthem was written by the Danish poet Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger in 1820 and the melody was composed by Hans Ernst Krøyer in 1823. It has been used since 1844.

Danish Words	English Translation ²
1 Der er et yndigt land, det står med brede bøge nær saltens østerstrand; (repeat) det bugter sig i bakke, dal,\	1 I know a lovely land With spreading, shady beeches Near Baltic's salty strand; (repeat) Its hills and valleys gently fall,

<p>det hedder gamle Danmark, og det er Frejas Sal (repeat)</p>	<p>Its ancient name is Denmark, And it is Freya's hall (repeat)</p>
<p>2 Der sad i fordums tid de harniskklædte kæmper, udhvilede fra strid; (repeat) så drog de frem til fjenders mén nu hvile deres bene bag højens bautasten (repeat)</p>	<p>2 There in the ancient days The armored Vikings rested Between their bloody frays (repeat) Then they went forth the foe to face, Now found in stone-set barrows, Their final resting place (repeat)</p>
<p>3 Det land endnu er skønt, thi blå sig søen bælder, og løvet står så grønt; (repeat) og ædle kvinder, skønne mø'r og mænd og raske svende bebo de danskes øer (repeat)</p>	<p>3 This land is still as fair, The sea is blue around it, And peace is cherished there. (repeat) Strong men and noble women still Uphold their country's honor With faithfulness and skill (repeat)</p>
<p>4 Hil drot og fædreland! Hil hver en danneborger, som virker, hvad han kan! (repeat) Vort gamle Danmark skal bestå, så længe bøgen spejler sin top i bølgen blå (repeat)</p>	<p>4 Praise king and country with might Bless every Dane at heart For serving with no fright (repeat) The Viking kingdom for Danes is true With fields and waving beeches By a sea so blue (repeat)</p>

Denmark (De er et yndigt land)

Der er et yndigt land, det står med brede bøger nær salten øster -

strand; nær salten østerstrand; det bugter sig i bakke, dal, det hedder gamle

Danmark, og det er Frejas Sal og det er Frejas sal

Kong Christian Stod ved Højen Mast

(King Christian Stood by Tow'ring Mast)

Lyrics: Johannes Ewald (1743-1781). Music: Friedrich Kuhlau (1786-1832).

Historical Background³

“Kong Kristian” is also a national anthem but it is mostly considered the anthem of the Danish royal family. It is used in connection with state visits, naval visits, military sport arrangements and events in which a member of a foreign or the Danish Government is present. The text was written by Johannes Ewald in 1780, and the melody used presently was composed by Friedrich Kuhlau in 1828. The national anthem dates approximately from 1830.

Danish Words	English Translation ⁴
1 Kong Kristian stod ved højen mast i røg og damp; hans værge hamrede så fast, at gotens hjelm og hjerte brast. Da sank hvert fjendtligt spejl og mast i røg og damp. Fly, skreg de, fly, hvad flygte kan! hvo står for Danmarks Kristian (repeat) i kamp?	1 King Christian stood by tow'ring mast, In mist and smoke. His sword was hammering so fast, Through Gothic helm and brain it passed Then sank each hostile stern and mast In mist and smoke “Fly!” shouted they, “fly, he who can, Who stands 'gainst Denmark's Christian (repeat) in fray?”
2 Niels Juel gav agt på stormens brag. Nu er det tid. Han hejsede det røde flag og slog på fjenden slag i slag. Da skreg de højt blandt stormens brag: Nu er det tid! Fly, skreg de, hver, som véd et skjul! hvo kan bestå mod Danmarks Juel (repeat) i strid?	2 Niels Juel observ'd the tempest's blow: “Now! For your life!” Aloft he bade the red flag go, And stroke on stroke he dealt the foe. They cried then tro' the tempest's blow: “Now! For your life!” Fly!” cried they all, “for shelter fly! For who can Denmark's Juel defy (repeat) in strife?”
3 O, Nordhav! Glimt af Wessel brød	3 North Sea, a glimpse of Wessel rent

<p>din mørke sky. Da ty'de kæmper til dit skød; thi med ham lynte skræk og død. Fra vallen hørtes vrål, som brød den tykke sky. Fra Danmark lyner Tordenskjold; hver give sig i himlens vold (repeat) og fly!</p>	<p>Thy murky sky! Then champions to thine arms were sent; Terror and Death glared where he went; From the waves was heard a wail that rent Thy murky sky: From Denmark thunders Tordenskiol', "Let each to Heaven commend his soul, (repeat) And fly!"</p>
<p>4 Du danskes vej til ros og magt, sortladne hav! Modtag din ven, som uforsagt tør møde faren med foragt så stolt som du mod stormens magt, sortladne hav! Og rask igennem larm og spil og kamp og sejer før mig til (repeat) min grav!</p>	<p>4 Thou path of Danes to praise and might, Black-surgng sea! Receive thy friend, who feels no fright, But faces danger with despite, As proud as thou the tempest's might, Black-surgng sea! And lead me brisk thro' din and rave, And fright and vict'ry to my grave (repeat) in thee.</p>

Denmark (Kong Kristian Stod ved Højen Mast)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and the bottom staff is in treble clef. Both are in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The music begins with a rest in both staves, followed by a series of notes and chords. The bass line features a mix of quarter and eighth notes, while the treble line includes chords and melodic fragments. A fermata is placed over a chord in the treble staff towards the end of the system.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in bass and treble clefs. The bass line has a melodic line with some slurs and ties. The treble staff contains chords and some melodic lines. A fermata is present over a chord in the treble staff near the end of the system.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It consists of two staves in bass and treble clefs. The bass line continues with quarter and eighth notes. The treble staff features chords and melodic lines. A fermata is placed over a chord in the treble staff at the end of the system.

Djibouti

Jumhuriyya Djibouti

(Republic of Djibouti)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Northeast Africa

Area: 8,878 sq. mi. (23,000 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 472,810

Capital/Largest City: Djibouti (pop. 395,000)

Languages: Arabic, French, Somali, Afar

GDP/PPP: \$586 million, \$1,400 per capita

Monetary Unit: Djibouti Franc

National Anthem

Lyrics: Aden Elmi (b. 1950). Music: Abdi Robleh (b. 1945). Adopted: 1977.

Transliteration	English Translation
<i>Hinjinne u sara kaca</i>	Arise with strength; for we have raised our flag,
<i>Calankaan haraad iyo</i>	The flag which has cost us dear
<i>Haydaar u mudateen.</i>	With extremes of thirst and pain.
<i>Hir cagaarku qariyayiyo</i>	Our flag, whose colors are the everlasting green of the
<i>Habkay samadu tahayoo</i>	earth,
<i>Xiddig dhi igleh hoorshoo</i>	The blue of the sky, and white, the color of peace;
<i>Cadaan lagu hadheeyaay.</i>	And the center the red star of blood.
<i>Maxaa haybad kugu yall.</i>	Oh flag of ours, what a glorious sight!

Djibouti

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then eighth notes A4 and B4, and a quarter note C5. The melody continues with a half note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F#5. The lower staff is in bass clef and starts with a whole rest, followed by quarter notes G2, A2, and B2, and a quarter rest. The bass line continues with quarter notes C3, D3, E3, and F#3, and a quarter rest.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. It then features a half note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The lower staff continues the bass line with quarter notes G2, A2, and B2, and a quarter rest. The bass line continues with quarter notes C3, D3, E3, and F#3, and a quarter rest.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. It then features a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The lower staff continues the bass line with quarter notes G2, A2, and B2, and a quarter rest. The bass line continues with quarter notes C3, D3, E3, and F#3, and a quarter rest.

Dominica

Commonwealth of Dominica

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America, Caribbean Sea

Area: 290 sq. mi. (754 sq. km.)

Population (2000 est.): 70,158

Capital/Largest City: Roseau (pop. 15,853)

Languages: English, French patois

GDP/PPP: \$262 million, \$3,700 per capita

Monetary Unit: East Caribbean Dollar

Isle of Beauty, Isle of Splendor

Lyrics: Wilfred Oscar Morgan Pond (1912-1985). Music: Lemuel McPherson Christian (b. 1913). Adopted: 1967.

Historical Background

This song was adopted when Dominica achieved statehood status within the British Commonwealth in 1967 and retained upon independence in 1978.

Words		
1 Isle of beauty, isle of splendor, Isle to all so sweet and fair, All must surely gaze in wonder At thy gifts so rich and rare. Rivers, valleys, hills and mountains, All these gifts we do extol. Healthy land, so like all fountains, Giving cheer that warms the soul.	2 Dominica, God hath blest thee With a clime benign and bright, Pastures green and flowers of beauty Filling all with pure delight, And a people strong and healthy, Full of godly, rev'rent fear. May we ever seek to praise Thee For these gifts so rich and rare.	3 Come ye forward, sons and daughters Of this gem beyond compare. Strive for honor, sons and daughters, Do the right, be firm, be fair. Toil with hearts and hands and voices. We must prosper! Sound the call, In which ev'ry one rejoices, "All for Each and Each for All."

Dominica

Isle of beau - ty, isle of splen - dor, Isle to all so sweet and

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time. There are triplet markings in the piano parts.

fair All must sure - ly gaze in won - der At thy gifts so rich and rare

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time. There are fermatas and a '7' marking in the piano parts.

Ri - vers val - leys, hills and moun - tains, All these gifts we do ex - tol. Heal - thy land, so

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time.

like all foun - tains, Giv - ing cheer that warms the soul.

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The system includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a time signature change to 5/4. There are triplet markings in the piano parts.

Dominican Republic

República Dominicana

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America, Hispaniola

Area: 18,704 sq. mi. (48,730 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 8,721,594

Capital/Largest City: Santo Domingo (pop. 2,100,000)

Official Language: Spanish

GDP/PPP: \$50 billion, \$5,800 per capita

Monetary Unit: Peso

Himno Nacional

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Emilio Prud'homme (1856-1932). Music: José Reyés (1835-1905). Adopted: 1934.

Historical Background

The original idea for this song came from José Reyés, who was inspired by a copy of the Argentine national anthem published in the Parisian magazine *The American*. Reyés believed that his country should also have its own national song. So, in 1883, he invited his friend Emilio Prud'homme to write the lines while composing the music himself. The first versions of Prud'homme's verses appeared on 16 August of that year in *El Eco de la Opinión*, a magazine of Santo Domingo. The next day, the song was played during a celebration of the national press at the Logia Esperanza. It was well received by the public and, gradually, its fame spread. In 1897, the periodical *El Teléfono* published a revised edition of Prud'homme's verses, made by the author himself, since the first version was written when he was an inexperienced 27 year old.

Acting on a motion by deputy Rafael García Martínez, the National Congress adopted a resolution on 7 June 1897 to give the song official status. However, President Ulises Heureaux refused to sign it into law, probably because of Prud'homme's disagreement with his dictatorial government. It was not until 30 May 1934 that the president of the Dominican Republic, Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, by means of Law number 700, adopted officially this song as the national anthem.

Spanish Words (First Two Verses of Six)	English Translation (First Two Verses of Six)
<p>1</p> <p>Quisqueyanos valientes, alcemos Nuestro canto con viva emoción, Y del mundo a la faz ostentemos Nuestro invicto, glorioso pendón.</p> <p>¡Salve! el pueblo que, intrépido y fuerte. A la guerra a morir se lanzó, Cuando en bélico reto de muerte Sus cadenas de esclavo rompió.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>Brave men of Quisqueya, Let us sing with strong feeling And let us show to the world Our invincible, glorious banner.</p> <p>Hail, O people who, strong and intrepid, Launched into war and went to death! Under a warlike menace of death, You broke your chains of slavery.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Ningún pueblo ser libre merece Si es esclavo, indolente y servil; Si en su pecho la llama no crece Que templó el heroísmo viril.</p> <p>Mas Quisqueya la indómita y brava Siempre altiva la frente alzará; Que si fuere mil veces esclava Otras tantas ser libre sabrá.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>No country deserves to be free If it is an indolent and servile slave. If the call does not grow loud within it, Tempered by a virile heroism.</p> <p>But the brave and indomitable Quisqueya Will always hold its head high, For if it were a thousand times enslaved, It would a thousand times regain freedom.</p>

Dominican Republic

Quis - - que - ya - nos va - lien - tes, al - ce - mos Nues - tro can - to con vi - va e - mo -

ción, Y del mun - do a la faz os - ten - te - mos Nues - tro in - vic - to , glo - rio - so pen -

dón . . . ¡Sal - ve! el pue - blo que, in - tré - pi - do y fuer - te. A la gue - rra a mo - rir se lan -

zó , Cuan - do en bé - li - co re - to de muer - te Sus ca - de - nas de es - cla - vo rom -

pió
Nin - gún pue - blo ser li - bre me -

This system contains the first two measures of the musical score. The vocal line begins with a whole note 'pió' followed by a quarter rest. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The lyrics 'Nin - gún pue - blo ser li - bre me -' are spread across the next two measures, with triplets indicated by a '3' over a bracket.

re - ce Si es es - cla - vo in - do - len - te y ser - vil; Si en su pe - cho la lla - ma no cre - - ce Que tem -

This system contains the next two measures. The vocal line continues with 're - ce Si es es - cla - vo in - do - len - te y ser - vil; Si en su pe - cho la lla - ma no cre - - ce Que tem -'. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern. Triplets are marked with a '3' over a bracket.

pló el he - ro - is - mo vi - ril Mas Quis - que - ya la in - dó - - mi - ta y bra - va Siem - pre al -

This system contains the next two measures. The vocal line continues with 'pló el he - ro - is - mo vi - ril Mas Quis - que - ya la in - dó - - mi - ta y bra - va Siem - pre al -'. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes. Triplets are marked with a '3' over a bracket.

ti - va la fren - te al - za - rá ; Que si fue - re mil ve - ces es - cla - va O - tras

This system contains the final two measures. The vocal line concludes with 'ti - va la fren - te al - za - rá ; Que si fue - re mil ve - ces es - cla - va O - tras'. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes. Triplets are marked with a '3' over a bracket.

Musical score for the Dominican Republic, featuring three staves (treble, vocal, and bass) in a key signature of two flats. The lyrics are "tan - tas ser li - bre sa - brá". The score includes triplets and slurs. The vocal line has lyrics under the notes: "tan - tas ser li - bre sa - brá".

Ecuador

República del Ecuador

(Republic of Ecuador)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South America
 Area: 106,822 sq. mi. (283,560 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 13,447,494
 Capital: Quito (pop. 1,500,000)
 Largest City: Guayaquil (pop. 2,000,000)
 Official Language: Spanish
 GDP/PPP: \$39.6 billion, \$3,000 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Sucre

Salve, O Patria

(Hail, O Fatherland)

Lyrics: *Juán León Mera* (1832-1894). Music: *Antonio Neumane* (1818-1871). Adopted: 1948.

Historical Background

The text of the national anthem is a poem that was written by the Ecuadorian writer and essayist *Juán León Mera* in 1865. It was set to music by *Antonio Neumane* the following year. The poem itself consists of seven verses. In highly formal settings, the second and third verses are played, with the second verse repeated at the end. In informal settings, only the second verse is used.

Spanish Words

CHORUS

¡Salve oh Patria, mil veces!

¡Oh Patria, gloria a ti! ¡Gloria a ti!

Y a tu pecho, tu pecho rebosa

Gozo y paz, y a tu pecho rebosa;

Y tu frente, tu frente radiosa

Mas que el sol contemplamos lucir.

English Translation

CHORUS

Hail, oh Fatherland! A thousand times, hail!

Glory unto thee! With peace and joy.

Your breast swells, and thy glorious face

Shines brighter than the sun.

<p>(repeat previous two lines)</p> <p>1</p> <p>Los primeros los hijos del suelo Que el soberbio; el Pichincha decora Te aclamaron por siempre señora Y vertieron su sangre por ti. Dios miró y aceptó el holocausto, Y esa sangre fue germen fecundo De otros héroes; que atónito el mundo Vio en tu torno a millares surgir. a millares surgir. (repeat)</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>2</p> <p>De estos héroes al brazo de hierro Nada tuvo invencible la tierra, Y del valle a la altísima sierra Se escuchaba el fragor de la lid; Tras la lid la victoria volaba. Libertad tras el triunfo venía. Y al león destrozado se oía, De impotencia y despecho rugir. y despecho rugir. (repeat)</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>(repeat 1)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>The first children of this land, Which mantles supreme, Pichincha As their motherland, they forever acclaimed And shed their blood for thee. God saw, and accepted this holocaust, And their blood was the fertile seed For other heroes who the astonished world, Would see, by the thousands rally unto thee.</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>2</p> <p>For these steel armed heroes Nothing in the land was invincible And from the valley to the high Sierra Could the clamor of the struggle be heard; After the struggle, victory came flying. And freedom followed on victory's heel. And the toppled lion could be heard, As it roared in impotence and vanity.</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>(repeat 1)</p>
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Ecuador

¡Sal - ve oh Pa - tria, mil ve - ces ! ¡Oh Pa - tria, glo - ria a ti ! ¡Glo - ria a

ti ! Ya tu pe - cho, tu pe - cho re - bo - sa Go - zo y paz, ya tu pe - cho re -

bo - sa; Y tu fren - te, tu fren - te ra - dio - sa Mas que el sol con - tem - pla - mos lu -

cir. Y tu fren - te, tu fren - te ra - dio - sa Mas que el sol con - tem - pla - mos lu -

cir. Los pri - me - ros los hi - jos del sue - lo Que el so - ber - bio; el Pi - chin - cha de -

co - - ra Te a - cla - ma - ron por siem - pre se - - ño - ra Y ver - tie - ron su san - gre por ti.

Dios mi - ró y a - cep - tó el ho - lo - ca - - us - to, Y e - sa san - - gre fue ger - - men fe -

cun - - do De o - tros hé - roes que a - tó - - ni - to el mun - - do Vio en tu tor - no a mi - lla - - res sur -

gir. a mi - lla - res sur - gir. a mi - lla - - res sur -

gir. ¡Sal - ve oh Pa - tria, mil ve - ces ! ¡Oh Pa - tria, glo - ria a ti ! ¡Glo - ria a

ti! Ya tu pe - cho, tu pe - cho re - bo - sa Go - zo y paz, y a tu pe - cho re -

bo - sa; Y tu fren - te, tu fren - te ra - dio - sa Mas que el sol con - tem - pla - mos lu -

cir. Y tu fren - te, tu fren - te ra - dio - sa Mas que el sol con - tem - pla - mos lu -

cir.

Egypt

جمهورية مصر العربية

Jumhuriyah Misr al-Arabiyyah

(Arab Republic of Egypt)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Northeast Africa, Middle East

Area: 386,900 sq. mi. (1,001,450 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 70,712,345

Capital/Largest City: Cairo (pop. 14,350,000)

Official Language: Arabic

GDP/PPP: \$258 billion, \$3,700 per capita

Monetary Unit: Egyptian Pound

بلادي

Biladi

(My Homeland)

Lyrics and Music: Sayed Darwish (1892-1923). Adopted: 1979.

Historical Background¹

The words and music to the national anthem of Egypt were written by Sayed Darwish, one of the pioneers of Arabic music and a leader of the modern Egyptian renaissance at the turn of the previous century. As a vanguard of innovation, he liberated music from its obsolete forms. During his lifetime, Darwish wrote many patriotic songs and maintained close ties with early leaders of the national movement for independence in the Middle East, like Saad Zaghloul and Mustapha Kamel Artatürk. In fact, the words of Egypt's national anthem were derived from one of Kamel's most famous speeches.

Arabic Words	Arabic Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ²
بلادى بلادى بلادى	<i>Biladi Biladi Biladi</i>	My homeland, my homeland, my
لك حبى وفـزادى	<i>Laki Hubbi Wa Fuadi</i>	hallowed land,
(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)	Only to you, is my due hearty love at
مصر يا أم البلاد	<i>Misr Ya Umm Al Bilad</i>	command.
أنت غايتى والمراد	<i>Inti Ghayati Wal Murad</i>	(repeat previous two lines)
وعلى كل العباد	<i>Wa 'Ala Kul Il 'Ibad</i>	Mother of the great ancient land,
كم لديك من أيباد	<i>Kam Lineelik Min Ayadi.</i>	My sacred wish and holy demand,
بلادى بلادى بلادى	<i>Biladi Biladi Biladi</i>	All should love, awe and cherish thee.
لك حبى وفـزادى	<i>Laki Hubbi Wa Fuadi</i>	Gracious is thy Nile to humanity.
		My homeland, my homeland, my
		hallowed land,
		Only to you, is my due hearty love at
		command.

Egypt

Bi - la - di Bi - la - di Bi - la - - di La - ki Hu - bbi Wa Fu - a - - di Bi -

The first system of the musical score for 'Egypt' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The system contains 10 measures. The lyrics are: 'Bi - la - di Bi - la - di Bi - la - - di La - ki Hu - bbi Wa Fu - a - - di Bi -'. There are triplets over the first 'Bi - la - di' and the second 'Bi - la - di' in both the vocal and piano parts.

la - di Bi - la - di Bi - la - - di La - ki Hu - bbi Wa Fu - a - - di Mis - r

The second system of the musical score for 'Egypt' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The system contains 10 measures. The lyrics are: 'la - di Bi - la - di Bi - la - - di La - ki Hu - bbi Wa Fu - a - - di Mis - r'. There are triplets over the first 'Bi - la - di' and the second 'Bi - la - di' in both the vocal and piano parts.

Ya Umm Al Bi - lad In - ti Gha - ya - - ti Wal Mu - rad Wa A - la

The third system of the musical score for 'Egypt' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The system contains 10 measures. The lyrics are: 'Ya Umm Al Bi - lad In - ti Gha - ya - - ti Wal Mu - rad Wa A - la'. There is a triplet in the left-hand piano accompaniment over the last three measures.

Kul Il 'I - bad Kam Li - nee - - lik Min A - ya - - di Bi - la - di Bi -

The fourth system of the musical score for 'Egypt' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The system contains 10 measures. The lyrics are: 'Kul Il 'I - bad Kam Li - nee - - lik Min A - ya - - di Bi - la - di Bi -'. There are triplets over the last three notes of the vocal line and the last three notes of the right-hand piano accompaniment.

la - di Bi - la - di La - ki Hu - bbi Wa Fu - a - di

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a half note, and then eighth notes. The lyrics are written below the notes. The middle staff is a vocal line in a treble clef, mirroring the melody of the top staff. The bottom staff is a bass line in a bass clef, providing harmonic support with a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final whole note in the vocal lines.

El Salvador
República de El Salvador
(Republic of El Salvador)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central America
Area: 8,260 sq. mi. (21,040 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 6,353,681
Capital/Largest City: San Salvador (pop. 972,810)
Official Language: Spanish
GDP/PPP: \$28.4 billion, \$4,600 per capita
Monetary Unit: Colón

Himno Nacional
(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Juan José Cañas (1826-1918). Music: Juan Aberle (1846-1930). Adopted: 1953.

Historical Background

The music to this anthem was composed by Juan Aberle, an Italian songwriter who came to El Salvador during the late nineteenth century to direct an orchestral group. The words were written by General Juan José Cañas. The two cooperated in producing this work at the recommendation of presidential doctor Rafael Zaldívar. The song was sung for the first time on 15 September 1879 in front of the old National Palace in the capital San Salvador by a group of schoolchildren.

Spanish Words	English Translation
CHORUS	CHORUS
Saludemos la patria orgullosos	Let us salute the motherland,
De hijos suyos podernos llamar;	Proud to be called her children.
Y juremos la vida animosos,	To her well-being let us swear
Sin descanso a su bien consagrar.	Boldly and unceasingly to devote our lives.
(repeat previous four lines)	(repeat previous four lines)
Consagrar, consagrar, consagrar, consagrar.	Our lives, our lives, our lives, our lives.

1

De la paz en la dicha suprema,
 Siempre noble soñó El Salvador;
 Fue obtenerla su eterno problema,
 Conservarla es su gloria mayor.
 Y con fe inquebrantable el camino
 Del progreso se afana en seguir
 Por llenar su grandioso destino,
 Conquistarse un feliz porvenir.
 Le protege una férrea barrera
 Contra el choque de ruin deslealtad,
 Desde el día que en su alta bandera
 Con su sangre escribió: ¡LIBERTAD!
 ¡Escribió libertad! ¡escribió libertad!

CHORUS

2

Libertad es su dogma, es su guía,
 Que mil veces logró defender;
 Y otras tantas de audaz tiranía
 Rechazar el odioso poder.
 Dolorosa y sangrienta es su historia,
 Pero excelsa y brillante a la vez;
 Manantial de legítima gloria,
 Gran lección de espartana altivez.
 No desmaya en su innata bravura,
 En cada hombre hay un héroe inmortal
 Que sabrá mantenerse a la altura
 De su antiguo valor proverbial.
 Valor proverbial, valor proverbial.

CHORUS

3

Todos son abnegados y fieles
 Al prestigio del bélico ardor
 Con que siempre segaron laureles
 De la patria salvando el honor.

1

Of peace enjoyed in perfect happiness,
 El Salvador has always nobly dreamed.
 To achieve this has been her eternal proposition,
 To keep it, her greatest glory.
 With inviolable faith, she eagerly follows
 The way of progress
 In order to fulfill her high destiny
 And achieve a happy future.
 A stern barrier protects her
 Against the clash of vile disloyalty,
 Ever since the day when her lofty banner,
 In letters of blood, wrote "FREEDOM,"
 Wrote "freedom," wrote "freedom."

CHORUS

2

Freedom is her dogma and her guide;
 A thousand times she has defended it,
 And as many times has she repelled
 The hateful power of atrocious tyranny.
 Her history has been bloody and sad,
 Yet at the same time sublime and brilliant,
 A source of legitimate glory
 And a great lesson in Spartan pride.
 Her innate bravery shall not waver:
 In every man there is an immortal hero
 Who knows how to maintain the level
 Of the proverbial valor of old.
 Valor of old, valor of old.

CHORUS

3

All are self-denying and faithful
 To the tradition of warlike ardor
 With which they have always reaped fame
 By saving the motherland's honor.

Respetar los derechos extraños
Apoyarse en la recta razón
Es para ella, sin torpes amaños
Su invariable, más firme ambición.
Y en seguir esta línea se aferra
Dedicando su esfuerzo tenaz,
En hacer cruda guerra a la guerra:
Su ventura se encuentra en la paz.
En la paz, en la paz.

CHORUS

To respect the rights of others
And base her actions on right and justice
Is for her, without infamous intrigue,
The constant and most firm ambition.
And in following this line she persists,
Dedicating her tenacious efforts
In giving hard battle for battle;
Her happiness is found in peace.
In peace, in peace.

CHORUS

El Salvador

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation includes a treble clef staff with lyrics and a bass clef staff. The lyrics are: "Sa - lu - de - mos la pa - tria or - gu - llo - sos De hi - jos". The music features triplets and slurs.

The third system of musical notation includes a treble clef staff with lyrics and a bass clef staff. The lyrics are: "su - - vos po - der - nos lla - mar ; Y ju - re - mos la vi - da a - ni - mo - sos, Sin des - -". The music features triplets and slurs.

The fourth system of musical notation includes a treble clef staff with lyrics and a bass clef staff. The lyrics are: "can - so a su bien con - - sa - grar." The music features triplets and slurs.

Sa - lu - de - mos la pa - tria or - gu - llo - sos De hi - jos

This system contains the first three measures of the piece. The vocal line features a melodic line with triplets. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line with triplets in the right hand.

su - - yos po - der - nos lla - mar ; Y ju - re - mos la vi - da a - ni -

This system contains the next three measures. The vocal line continues with triplets. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note bass line and triplet accompaniment.

mo - sos, Sin des - - can - so a su bien con - sa - grar.

This system contains the next three measures. The vocal line ends with a fermata on the final note. The piano accompaniment features a more complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand, including a 7/8 measure.

Con - - sa - grar, con - - sa -

This system contains the final three measures. The vocal line has a fermata on the first measure. The piano accompaniment features a 7/8 measure in the right hand.

grar, con - sa - grar, con - sa - grar

This system contains the first three measures of the piece. The vocal line features a melodic phrase with a fermata on the final note. The piano accompaniment consists of a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a bass line with some triplets in the left hand.

De la paz en la di - cha su - pre - ma, Siem - - pre

This system contains measures 4-6. The vocal line continues with a melodic line that includes several triplet markings. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line with some triplets.

no - - ble so - ñó El Sal - va - dor ; Fue ob - te - ner - la su e - ter - no pro -

This system contains measures 7-9. The vocal line has a melodic line with triplet markings. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns and some triplets in the bass line.

ble - ma, Con - - ser - var - la es su glo - ria ma - yor. Y con


This system contains measures 10-12. The vocal line concludes with a melodic phrase and a fermata. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note accompaniment and triplets in the bass line.



fe in - que - bran - ta - - ble el ca - mi - no Del pro - gre - so se a - fa - na en se - guir en se - guir Por lle -



nar su gran - dio - - so des - ti - - no Con - quis - tar - - se un fe - liz por - ve -



nir. Le pro - te - - ge u - na fé - rrea ba - rre - - ra Con - tra el



cho - - que de ruin des - leal - tad, Des - de el dí - - a que en su al - ta ban -

de - - ra Con su san - - gre es - cri - bió : ¡LI - BER - TAD ! ¡Es - cri - bio li - ber -

This system contains the first three measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment with triplets, and a bass line with chords and triplets. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 4/4.

tad ! ¡es - cri - bio li - ber - tad!

This system contains the next three measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics and includes a fermata over the final note. The piano and bass lines continue with their respective parts.

This system contains three measures of piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes, while the bass line provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes.

Sa - lu - de - mos la pa - tria or - gu - llo - sos De hi - jos

This system contains the final three measures of the piece. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics. The piano and bass lines provide a final accompaniment with triplets and chords.

su - - yos po - der - nos lla - mar ; Y ju - re - mos la vi - da a - ni - mo - sos, Sin des - -

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics and two piano accompaniment lines. The music is in a minor key and includes several triplet markings.

can - so a su bien con - sa - grar.

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment features a more active rhythmic pattern with many triplets.

Sa - lu - de - mos la Pa - tria or - gu - llo - sos De hi - jos

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line includes the lyrics. The piano accompaniment continues with its triplet-based accompaniment.

su - - yos po - der - nos lla - mar ; Y ju - re - mos la vi - da a - ni -

This system contains the final four measures of the piece. It repeats the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the first system.

mo - sos, Sin des - - can - so a su bien - - con - - sa - gar.

This system contains the first three measures of the piece. The vocal line features a melodic line with triplets of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar eighth-note pattern in the left hand. The lyrics are: "mo - sos, Sin des - - can - so a su bien - - con - - sa - gar."

Con - - sa - gar, con - - sa -

This system contains the next three measures. The vocal line has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: "Con - - sa - gar, con - - sa -".

gar, con - sa - gar, con - sa - gar.

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: "gar, con - sa - gar, con - sa - gar."

This system contains the final two measures of the piece. The vocal line has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are: "gar, con - sa - gar, con - sa - gar."

Equatorial Guinea

República de Guinea Ecuatorial

(Republic of Equatorial Guinea)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Africa and Gulf of Guinea
 Area: 10,380 sq. mi. (28,051 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 498,144
 Capital/Largest City: Malabo (pop. 30,418)
 Official Languages: Spanish, French
 GDP/PPP: \$1.04 billion, \$2,100 per capitab
 Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

Himno Nacional

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Atanasio Ndongo Miyono. Adopted: 1968.

Spanish Words	English Translation
Caminemos pisando las sendas	Let us tread the paths
De nuestra inmensa felicidad.	Of our great happiness.
En fraternidad, sin separación,	In brotherhood, undivided,
¡Cantemos Libertad!	Let us sing for freedom!
Tras dos siglos de estar sometidos,	Behind us are two centuries
Bajo la dominación colonial,	Of colonial domination.
En fraterna unión, sin discriminar,	In brotherly unity, without discrimination,
¡Cantemos Libertad!	Let us sing for freedom!
¡Gritamos Viva, Libre Guinea!	Let us shout: Long live Guinea!
Y defendamos nuestra Libertad.	Let us defend our freedom.
Cantemos siempre, Libre Guinea,	Always singing of our free Guinea,
Y conservemos siempre la unidad.	Let us keep united.
¡Gritamos Viva, Libre Guinea!	Let us shout: Long live Guinea!
Y defendamos nuestra Libertad.	Let us defend our freedom.

<p>Cantemos siempre, Libre Guinea, Y conservemos, Y conservemos La independencia nacional. (repeat previous two lines two times)</p>	<p>Always singing of our free Guinea, Let us keep our nation independent. (repeat)</p>
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Equatorial Guinea

Ca - mi - ne - mos pi - san - do las sen - das De nuestra in - men - sa fe - li - ci - dad

This system contains the first five measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music includes several triplet markings over the vocal line.

En fra - ter - ni - dad, sin se - pa - ra - ción, ¡Can - te - mos Li - ber - tad ! Tras dos

This system contains the next five measures. The lyrics continue with 'En fra - ter - ni - dad, sin se - pa - ra - ción, ¡Can - te - mos Li - ber - tad ! Tras dos'. The musical notation includes piano accompaniment and a bass line, with triplet markings in the vocal line.

si - glos de es - tar so - me - ti - dos, Ba - jo la do - mi - na - ción co - lo - ni - al

This system contains the next five measures. The lyrics continue with 'si - glos de es - tar so - me - ti - dos, Ba - jo la do - mi - na - ción co - lo - ni - al'. The musical notation includes piano accompaniment and a bass line, with triplet markings in the vocal line.

En fra - ter - na u - nión, sin dis - cri - mi - nar, ¡Can - te - mos Li - ber - tad ! ¡Gri - ta - mos

This system contains the final five measures of the piece. The lyrics continue with 'En fra - ter - na u - nión, sin dis - cri - mi - nar, ¡Can - te - mos Li - ber - tad ! ¡Gri - ta - mos'. The musical notation includes piano accompaniment and a bass line, with triplet markings in the vocal line.

Vi - va __, Li - bre Gui - ne - a __! Y de - fen - da - mos nues - tra Li - ber - tad __. Can - te - mos

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. The melody is in the treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bass line is in the bass clef. Triplet markings (a '3' above the notes) are present over the words 'Li-bre', 'ne-a', 'da-mos', and 'Li-ber-tad'. The lyrics are: 'Vi - va __, Li - bre Gui - ne - a __! Y de - fen - da - mos nues - tra Li - ber - tad __. Can - te - mos'.

siem - pre __, Li - bre Gui - ne - a __, Y con - ser - ve - mos siem - pre la u - ni - dad __. ¡Gri - ta - mos

This system contains the next four measures. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass line provides accompaniment. Triplet markings are present over 'Li-bre', 'ne-a', 've-mos', and 'Gri-ta-mos'. The lyrics are: 'siem - pre __, Li - bre Gui - ne - a __, Y con - ser - ve - mos siem - pre la u - ni - dad __. ¡Gri - ta - mos'.

Vi - va __, Li - bre Gui - ne - a __! Y de - fen - da - mos nues - tra Li - ber - tad __. Can - te - mos

This system repeats the first four measures of the piece. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. Triplet markings are present over 'Li-bre', 'ne-a', 'da-mos', and 'Li-ber-tad'. The lyrics are: 'Vi - va __, Li - bre Gui - ne - a __! Y de - fen - da - mos nues - tra Li - ber - tad __. Can - te - mos'.

siem - pre __, Li - bre Gui - ne - a __, Y con - ser - ve - mos __, Y con - ser - ve - mos La in - de - pen -

This system contains the final four measures of the piece. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. Triplet markings are present over 'Li-bre', 'ne-a', 've-mos', and 'La in-de-pen-'. The lyrics are: 'siem - pre __, Li - bre Gui - ne - a __, Y con - ser - ve - mos __, Y con - ser - ve - mos La in - de - pen -'.



den - cia na - cio - nal ... Y con - ser - ve - mos ... Y con - ser - ve - mos La in - de - pen -



den - cia na - cio - nal ...

Eritrea
 ሃገረ ኤርትራ
Hagare Ertra
 دولة ارتريا
Dewlet Eritrea
 (State of Eritrea)

Quick Country Facts
Location: Northeastern Africa
Area: 45,754 sq. mi. (121,320 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 4,465,651
Capital/Largest City: Asmara (pop. 400,000)
Official Languages: Tigrinya, Arabic
GDP/PPP: \$3.2 billion, \$740 per capita
Monetary Unit: Birr

Eritrean National Anthem

Lyrics: Solomon Tsehaye Beraki (b. 1956). Music: Isaac Abraham Meharezghi (b. 1944) and Aron Tekle Tesfatsion (b. 1963).

Tigrinya Words	Tigrinya Words (Transliteration, First Verse of Two)	English Translation ¹
1 ኤርትራ ኤርትራ ኤርትራ በዓል ደማ ኣናልቀስ ተደምሲስ መስዋእታ ብኣርነት ተደሲስ (repeat previous three lines) በዓል ደማ ኣናልቀስ ተደምሲስ መስዋእታ ብኣርነት ተደሲስ	1 <i>Ertra, Ertra, Ertra,</i> <i>Beal dema 'nalkese tedem sisu,</i> <i>Meswaeta bharnet tdebisu.</i> (repeat stanza) <i>Beal dema 'nalkese tedem sisu,</i> <i>Meswaeta bharnet tdebisu.</i>	1 Eritrea, Eritrea, Eritrea, The barbarian enemy humiliatingly defeated (repeat stanza) The barbarian enemy humiliatingly Defeated

<p>2</p> <p>መዋኦል ነኺሳ ኣብ ዕላማ ትእምርቲ ጽንዓት ኩይኑ ስማ ኤርትራ'ዛ ሓበን ወጹዓት ኣመሰኪራ ሓቂ ከምትዕወት</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>ኤርትራ ኤርትራ ኤርትራ ኣብ ዓስም ጨቢጣቶ ግቡእ ክብራ</p> <p>(repeat 2)</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>(repeat 1)</p> <p>3</p> <p>ናጹጎት ዘምጹኦ ልዑል ሩኒሕ ንሀንጸ ንልምዓት ክሰርሕ ሰልጣነ ክነልብላ ግርማ ሕጽራ'ለና ግርምጃ ክነሰልማ</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>(repeat 3)</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>2</p> <p><i>Mewael nekhisa'b elame</i> <i>Temrti tsnat koynu sma,</i> <i>Ertra za haben wtsuat,</i> <i>Ameskira haki kem tewet.</i></p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p><i>Ertra, Ertra, Ertra</i> <i>Abalem chebitato gbue kbra.</i></p> <p>(repeat 2)</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>2</p> <p>And martyrdom has paid for freedom. Decades of devotion for purpose Your name became challenger, miraculous Eritrea, comfort for the oppressed Proved that truth can win after all.</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>Eritrea, Eritrea, Eritrea A sovereign state on earth after all.</p> <p>(repeat 2)</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>(repeat 1)</p> <p>3</p> <p>Dedication that led to liberation Will build up and make her green We shall honor her with progress We have a word to her to embellish.</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>(repeat 3)</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Eritrea

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in bass clef, and a second piano accompaniment in bass clef. The vocal line contains the lyrics: "E - rt - ra, E - rt - ra, E - rt -". The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The vocal line contains the lyrics: "ra. Be - al de - ma'nal ke - se te - de si - su Mes - wae - ta b - ha - r - net t - de - bi -". The piano accompaniment continues with triplets and sixteenth notes.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The vocal line contains the lyrics: "su. E - rt - ra, E - rt - ra, E - rt - ra, Be - al de - ma' - nal ke - se te - dem _ si - su Mes - wae -". The piano accompaniment continues with triplets and sixteenth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The vocal line contains the lyrics: "ta b - ha - r - net t - de - - bi - su. Be - al de - ma' - nal - ke - se te - dem _ si - su Mes - wae -". The piano accompaniment continues with triplets and sixteenth notes.

ta b - ha - r - net t - de - - bi - su. Me - wa - el ne - khi - sa'b e - la - me Te - mr -

ti tsn - at koy - nu s - - ma, E - rt - ra za ha - ben w - tsu - at. A - mes -

ki - ra ha - ki kem te - wet. E - rt - ra, E - rtra, E - rtra

Ab - a - lem che - bi - ta - to gbue kb - ra. Me - wa - el ne - khi - sa'b e - la - me Te - mr -

ti tsn - at koy - nu s - ma, E - rt - ra za ha - ben w - tsu - at, A - mes - ki - ra ha - ki kem te - wet. E - rt -

The first system of the musical score consists of three measures. The vocal line (top staff) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, accented with slurs and breath marks. The piano accompaniment (middle and bottom staves) uses a consistent rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over the notes). The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

ra, E - rt - ra, E - rtra, Ab - a - lem che - bi - ta - to gbue kb - ra.

The second system of the musical score also consists of three measures. The vocal line continues the melody, with some notes marked with slurs and breath marks. The piano accompaniment maintains the rhythmic pattern, with triplet markings. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Estonia
Eesti Vabariik
(Republic of Estonia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe, Baltic Sea
Area: 17,666 sq. mi. (45,226 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 1,415,681
Capital/Largest City: Tallinn (pop. 471,608)
Official Language: Estonian
GDP/PPP: \$15.2 billion, \$10,900 per capita
Monetary Unit: Kroon

Mu Isamaa, mu Õnn ja Rõõm
(My Native Land, My Pride and Joy)

Lyrics: Johann Voldemar Jannsen (1819-1900). Music: Fredrik Pacius (1809-1891). Adopted: 1920.

Historical Background¹

The Estonian national anthem is a choral-like melody arranged by Fredrik Pacius, a Finnish composer of German origin, in 1843. In Estonia, Johann Voldemar Jannsen's lyrics were set to this melody and sung at the first Estonian Song Festival in 1869. It gained in popularity during the growing national movement. In Finland, it first became popular only as a students' song but soon also became more widely accepted. When both Estonia and Finland became independent after the First World War, this identical melody with different words was recognized as the national anthem by both nations. Officially, Estonia adopted it in 1920, after the war of independence.

During the decades of the Soviet occupation of Estonia, the melody was strictly forbidden and people were sent to Siberia for singing it. However, even during the worst years the familiar tune could be heard over Finnish radio, every day at the beginning and end of the program. Thus, it could never be forgotten. With the restoration of Estonian independence, the national anthem has, of course, been restored, too.

Estonian Words	English Translation²
<p>1 Mu isamaa, mu õnn ja rõõm, kui kaunis oled sa! Ei leia mina iial teal See suure laia ilma peal, mis mul nii armas oleks ka, kui sa, mu isamaa!</p>	<p>1 My native land, my joy, delight, How fair thou art and bright! And nowhere in the world all round Can ever such a place be found So well beloved as I love thee, My native country dear!</p>
<p>2 Sa oled mind ju sünnitand ja üles kasvatand; sind tänan mina alati ja jään sull' truuks surmani, mul kõige armsam oled sa, mu kallid isamaa!</p>	<p>2 My little cradle stood on thy soil, Whose blessings ease my toil. With my last breath my thanks to thee, For true to death I'll ever be. O worthy, most beloved and fine, Thou, dearest country mine!</p>
<p>3 Su üle Jumal valvaku, mu armas isamaa! Ta olgu sinu kaitseja ja võtku rohkest õnnista, mis iial ette võtad sa, mu kallid isamaa!</p>	<p>3 May God in Heaven thee defend, My best, my dearest land! May He be guard, may He be shield, Forever may He bless and wield O graciously all deeds of thine, Thou dearest country mine!</p>

Estonia

Mu i - sa - maa, mu õnn ja rõõm, kui kau - nis o - led sa! Ei lei - a mi - - na

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the treble clef, and a bass line in the bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

ii - al teal See suu - re lai - - a il - ma peal, mis mul nii ar - mas o - leks ka, kui sa, mu i - sa -

The second system of the musical score continues with three staves: vocal, piano accompaniment, and bass line. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

maa

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves: vocal, piano accompaniment, and bass line. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Ethiopia

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Quick Country Facts

Location: Northeastern Africa

Area: 446,952 sq. mi. (1,127,127 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 67,673,031

Capital/Largest City: Addis Ababa (pop. 2,200,186)

Official Language: Amharic

GDP/PPP: \$46 billion, \$700 per capita

Monetary Unit: Birr

National Anthem

Lyrics: Dereje Melaku Mengesha (b. 1957). Music: Solomon Lulu Mitiku (b. 1950). Adopted: 1992.

Amharic Words (Transliteration)

*Yazegennat Keber Ba-Ityopp'yachen S'anto
Tayya Hezbawinnat Dar Eskadar Barto.
Lasalam Lafeteh Lahezboch Nas'annat;
Ba'ekkulennat Bafeqer Qomanal Ba'andennat.
Masarata S'enu Sabe'enan Yalsharen;
Hezboch Nan Lasera Basera Yanoren.
Denq Yabahel Madrak Ya'ahuri Qers Balabet;
Yatafat'ro S'agga Ya'akuri Qers Balabet;
Ennet'abbeqeshallan Allabben Adara;
It'yopp'yachchen nuri Ennam Banchi Ennekura!*

English Translation

Respect for citizenship is strong in our Ethiopia;
National pride is seen, shining from one side to another.
For peace, for justice, for the freedom of peoples,
In equality and in love we stand united.
Firm of foundation, we do not dismiss humanness;
We are peoples who live through work.
Wonderful is the stage of tradition, mistress of proud
heritage.
Mother of natural virtue, mother of a valorous people.
We shall protect you—we have a duty;
Our Ethiopia, live! And let us be proud of you!

Fiji

Viti

Sovereign Democratic Republic of the Fiji Islands

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Southwestern Pacific Ocean

Area: 7,078 sq. mi. (18,270 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 856,346

Capital/Largest City: Suva (pop. 200,000)

Official Language: English

GDP/PPP: \$4.4 billion, \$5,200 per capita

Monetary Unit: Fiji Dollar

Meda Dau Doka

National Anthem of Fiji

Lyrics: Michael Francis Alexander Prescott (b. 1928). Adopted: 1970.

Historical Background

The Fijian anthem is based on an old traditional song. It was adopted in 1970.

Fijian Words	English Words
1 Meda dau doka ka vinakata na vanua E ra sa dau tiko kina na savasava Rawa tu na gauna ni sautu na veilomani Biu na i tovo tawa savasava	1 Blessing grant oh God of nations on the isles of Fiji As we stand united under noble banner blue And we honor and defend the cause of freedom ever Onward march together. God bless Fiji.
CHORUS Me bula ga ko Viti Ka me toro ga ki liu Me ra turaga vinaka ko ira na i liuliu Me ra liutaki na tamata E na veika vinaka	CHORUS For Fiji, ever Fiji, let our voices ring with pride. For Fiji ever Fiji her name hail far and wide. A land of freedom, hope and glory to endure what ever befall.

<p>Me oti kina na i tovo ca</p> <p>2</p> <p>Me da dau doka ka vinakata na vanua E ra sa dau tiko kina na savasava Rawa tu na gauna ni sautu na veilomani Me sa biu na i tovo tawa yaga</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>3</p> <p>Bale ga vei kemuni na cauravou e Viti Ni yavala me savasava na vanua Ni kakua ni vosota na dukadukali Ka me da sa qai biuta vakadua</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>May God bless Fiji Forevermore!</p> <p>2</p> <p>Blessing grant oh God of nations on the isles of Fiji Shores of golden sand and sunshine, happiness and song Stand united, we of Fiji, fame and glory ever Onward march together, God bless Fiji.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Fiji

Me - da dau do - ka ka vi - na - ka - ta na va - nu - a — E ra sa dau ti - ko ki - na
 Bless - ing grant oh God of na - tions on the isles of Fi - ji — As we stand u - ni - ted un - der

na sa - va - sa - va — Ra - wa tu na gau - na - ni ni sau - tu vei - lo - ma - ni —
 no - ble ban - ner blue — And we hon - or and de - fend the cause of free - dom e - ver —

Biu na i to - vo ta - wa — sa - va - sa - va — Me bu - la — ga ko Vi - ti — Ka me
 On - ward march to - ge - ther — God bless Fi - ji — For Fi - ji — e - ver Fi - ji — let our

to - ro ga ki liu — Me ra tu - ra - ga vi na - ka — ko i - ra na i liu - liu Me ra
 voi - ces ring with pride — For Fi - ji e - ver Fi - ji — her name hail far and wide, A land of

liu - taki na ta - ma - ta E na vei - ka vi - na - ka Me o - ti ki - na na i
free - dom hope and glo - ry to en - dure what - ever be - fall. May God bless Fi - ji For -

to - vo ca
e - ver - more!

Finland
Suomen Tasavalta
Republiken Finland
(Republic of Finland)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe, Scandinavia
Area: 130,558 sq. mi. (337,030 sq. km.)
Population (2000 est.): 5,183,545
Capital/Largest City: Helsinki (pop. 515,765)
Official Languages: Finnish, Swedish
GDP/PPP: \$136.2 billion, \$26,200 per capita
Monetary Unit: Euro

Maamme

Vårt land

(Our Land)

Finnish Lyrics: Paavo Eemil Cajander (1846-1913). Swedish Lyrics: Johan Ludvig Runeberg (1804-1877). Music: Fredrik Pacius (1809-1891). Adopted: 1848.

Historical Background¹

The Finnish national anthem, with words by Johan Ludvig Runeberg and music by Fredrik Pacius, was first performed in 1848 by students celebrating Flora Day (13 May) in a meadow belonging to Kumtåhti Manor in Helsinki. Johan Ludvig Runeberg, headmaster of Porvoo (Borgå) Lyceum, had written the original text in Swedish, "Vårt land" ("Our Land"), two years earlier. The poem was published in autumn 1846 as the prologue to Runeberg's "Fänrik Ståls sägner" ("Tales of Ensign Stål"), a collection of thirty-five heroic ballads set in the days of the War of Finland in 1808-1809. As a result of this war, Sweden ceded Finland to Russia in the 1809 Treaty of Hamina. Runeberg's aim was to stir Finnish patriotic feeling with his epic. He is said to have been inspired to write "Vårt land" by Mihály Vörösmarty's "Szózat," the Hungarian national anthem published in 1836.

Until well into the twentieth century, Finns responded strongly to the idealistic and political idealism of "Fänrik

Ståls sägner” and “Vårt land.” Runeberg was promptly elevated to the status of “national poet.” He was a conservative and moderate nationalist and loyal to the powers that be. The main concern of the authorities was to prevent the emergence of radical ideas; the revolutionary spirit of the Marseillaise was finding some support in Finland at the time. “Vårt land” helped appease the patriotic yearnings of the students, and the bloodshed seen in other parts of Europe was averted in Finland.

Several composers had already attempted to set Runeberg’s lofty poem before Pacius, a German-born composer and music lecturer at the University of Helsinki, but his was the first version to gain widespread popularity. The composer himself conducted the university choir in a slow, majestic first performance, *andante maestoso*, which moved the crowd to tears. Pacius’s tune was later also adopted for “Mu isamaa” (“My Country”), the Estonian national anthem from 1920 to 1940 and again since 1990.

The historians like to say that Finland was born on Flora’s Day, 13 May 1848. Fredrik Cygnaeus, chairman of the student body at the University of Helsinki, made the main speech at the celebration, concluding with the toast “To Finland.” At the end the audience, several hundred strong, jubilantly joined in with “Vårt land.” For the first time, the idea of a distinct Finnish national identity had been put forward. “Vårt land” rapidly won general acceptance as an expression of patriotic sentiment, especially after Paavo Eemil Cajander published his polished Finnish translation (“Maamme”) toward the end of the 19th century.

Finnish Words	Swedish Words	English Translation ²
<p>1 Oi maamme Suomi, synnyinmaa, Soi, sana kultainen! Ei laaksoa ei kukkulaa, Ei vettä, rantaa rakkaampaa Kuin kotimaa tää pohjoinen. Maa kallis isien.</p>	<p>1 Vårt land, vårt land, vårt fosterland, Ljud högt, o dyra ord! Ej lyfts en höjd mot himlens rand. Ej sänks en dal, ej sköljs en strand, Mer älskad än vår bygd i nord. Än våra fäders jord.</p>	<p>1 Our land, our land, our fatherland, Sound loud, O name of worth! No mount that meets the heaven’s band. No hidden vale, no wave-washed strand. Is loved, as is our native North. Our own forefathers’ earth.</p>
<p>2 Sun kukoistukses kuorestaan Kerrankin puhkeaa; Viel’ lempemme saa nousemaan, Sun toivos, riemus loistossaan, Ja kerran laulus, synnyinmaa. Korkeemman kaiun saa.</p>	<p>2 Din blomning, sluten än i knopp. Skall mogna ur sitt tvång; Se, ur vår kärlek skall gå opp Ditt ljus, din glans, din fröjd, ditt hopp, Och högra klinga skall en gång Vår fosterländska sång.</p>	<p>2 Thy blossom, in the bud laid low, Yet ripened shall upspring. See! From our love once more shall grow Thy light, thy joy, thy hope, thy glow! And clearer yet one day shall ring The song our land shall sing.</p>

Finland

Oi maam - me
Vårt land, vårt

Suo - mi, syn - nyin -
land, vårt fos - ter -

maa, Soi
land, Ljud

sa - na kul - tai -
högt, o dy - ra

nen! Ei
ord! Ej

laak - so - a, ei
lyfts en höjd mot

The first system of the musical score for 'Finland' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom is the bass clef accompaniment. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a 3/4 time signature change in the second measure. There are triplet markings (3) over the notes in the fifth and sixth measures of the vocal line.

kuk - ku - laa, Ei
him - lens rand, Ej

vet - tä, ran - - taa
sänks en dal, ej

rak - kaam - paa
sköljs en strand, Mer

Kuin
als - kad än vår bygd i

ko - ti - maa tää poh - joi -
nen, Maa

Än
nord, Än

The second system of the musical score continues the melody and accompaniment. It maintains the same key signature and time signature. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the accompaniment provides harmonic support. The system concludes with a final note on the vocal line.

kal - lis i - si -
vä - ra fa - ders

en.
jord.

The third system of the musical score is a shorter section, likely a bridge or a final phrase. It consists of three staves. The key signature remains two sharps. The vocal line features a triplet (3) over the first two notes. The system ends with a final note on the vocal line.

France
République Française
(French Republic)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe
Area: 211,208 sq. mi. (547,030 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 59,765,983
Capital/Largest City: Paris (pop. 10,150,000)
Official Language: French
GDP/PPP: \$1.54 trillion, \$25,700 per capita
Monetary Unit: Euro

La Marseillaise
(The Song of Marseille)

Lyrics and Music: Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle (1760-1836). Adopted: 1795.

Historical Background¹

The French national anthem was not written in Marseille, but in Strasbourg, in the fever of the Revolution, on 24 April 1792, by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle. At a banquet in honor of the officers who were to take part in France's campaign against Austria, Captain Rouget de Lisle was commissioned to write a marching song for the soldiers leaving for the front. It was originally known as the "War Song of the Army of the Rhine." The tune quickly spread throughout France, thanks mainly to a student from Montpellier, François Mireur, who obtained a score of the anthem. He sang it at the end of a banquet that the city of Marseille was giving in honor of the 500 volunteers about to depart for Paris. The volunteers also sang it as they entered Paris in July 1792. The song aroused great enthusiasm in the capital and became known as the "Marseillaise."

Declared the national anthem on 14 July 1795, then banned under the Empire and the Restoration, "La Marseillaise" was reinstated by the July Revolution of 1830. Hector Berlioz orchestrated the music, dedicating his composition to Rouget de Lisle. The Third Republic (1879) established it as the French national anthem, and in 1887 an "official version" was adopted by the ministry of war following the recommendation of a specially-appointed commission. Its status was reaffirmed in the 1946 and 1958 Constitutions. In 1974, the newly elected President Giscard d'Estaing wanted the performance of the work to reflect its origins more closely and ordered it to be played at a slower

tempo. The version played at official ceremonies today, however, is still adapted from the 1887 version.

French Words (First and Sixth Verses, Seven Total)	English Translation (First and Sixth Verses, Seven Total)
<p>1 Allons enfants de la Patrie, Le jour de gloire est arrivé! Contre nous de la tyrannie! L'étendard sanglant est levé (repeat) Entendez-vous dans nos campagnes Mugir ces féroces soldats? Ils viennent jusque dans vos bras. Egorger vos fils et vos compagnes!</p>	<p>1 Arise children of the motherland, Our day of glory has arrived! Over us, the bloodstained banner Of tyranny holds sway! (repeat) Oh, do you hear there in our fields The roar of these ferocious soldiers? Who came right here in our midst To slaughter our sons and wives.</p>
<p>CHORUS Aux armes citoyens! Formez vos bataillons! Marchons! marchons! Qu'un sang impur Abreuve nos sillons!</p>	<p>CHORUS To arms, oh citizens! Form up in serried ranks! March on, march on! May their impure blood Flow in our fields!</p>
<p>6 Amour sacré de la Patrie, Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs Liberté, Liberté chérie Combats avec tes défenseurs! (repeat) Sous nos drapeaux, que la victoire Accoure à tes mâles accents Que tes ennemis expirants Voient ton triomphe et notre gloire!</p>	<p>6 Sacred love of country, Lead and support our avenging arms Freedom, dear freedom, Fight along with those who defend you. (repeat) Under our flags, may victory Follow your manly accents; May your dying enemies See your triumph and our glory!</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>

France

Al - lons en - fants de la Pa - tri - - e, Le jour de gloire est ar - ri - vé ! Con - tre

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Triplet markings are present over several notes in both the vocal and piano parts.

nous de la ty - ran - ni - e ! L'é - ten - dard sang - lant est le - vé L'é - ten -

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. Triplet markings are used throughout the system.

dard sang - lant est le - vé En - ten - dez - vous dans nos cam - pag - nes Mu - gir ces fé - ro - ces sol -

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. Triplet markings are used throughout the system.

dat s ? Ils vien - nent jus - que dans vos bras E - gor - ger vos fils et vos com - pag - nes ! Aux

This system contains the final four measures of the piece. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. Triplet markings are used throughout the system.

ar - mes ci - toy - ens ! For - mez vos ba - tail - lons ! Mar -

chons ! mar - chons ! Qu'un sang im - pur A - breu - ve nos sil -

lons!

Gabon

République Gabonaise

(Gabonese Republic)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Africa
 Area: 103,346 sq. mi. (267,667 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 1,233,353
 Capital/Largest City: Libreville (pop. 419,596)
 Official Language: French
 GDP/PPP: \$6.7 billion, \$5,500 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

La Concorde

(The Concord)

Lyrics and Music: Georges Aleka Damas (1902-1982). Adopted: 1960.

French Words	English Translation
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Uni dans la Concorde et la fraternité, Eveille-toi Gabon, une aurore se lève, Encourage l'ardeur qui vibre et nous soulève! C'est enfin notre essor vers la félicité. (repeat)</p> <p>I</p> <p>Eblouissant et fier, le jour sublime monte Pourchassant à jamais l'injustice et la honte. Qu'il monte, monte encore et calme nos alarmes, Qu'il prône la vertu et repousse les armes.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>United in concord and brotherhood, Awake, Gabon, dawn is at hand. Stir up the spirit that thrills and inspires us! At last we rise up to attain happiness. (repeat)</p> <p>I</p> <p>Dazzling and proud, the sublime day dawns, Dispelling for ever injustice and shame. May it still advance and calm our fears, May it promote virtue and banish warfare.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>

2

Oui que le temps heureux rêvé par nos ancêtres
 Arrive enfin chez nous, réjouisse les êtres,
 Et chasse les sorciers, ces perfides trompeurs.
 Qui semaient le poison et répandaient la peur.

CHORUS

3

Afin qu'aux yeux du monde et des nations amies
 Le Gabon immortel reste digne d'envie,
 Oublions nos querelles, ensemble bâtissons
 L'édifice nouveau au quel tous nous rêvons.

CHORUS

4

Des bords de l'Océan au cœur de la forêt,
 Demeurons vigilants, sans faiblesse et sans haine!
 Autour de ce drapeau, qui vers l'honneurs nous mène,
 Saluons la Patrie et chantons sans arrêt!

CHORUS

2

Yes, may the happy days of which our ancestors dreamed
 Come for us at last, rejoicing our hearts,
 And banish the sorcerers, those perfidious deceivers
 Who sowed poison and spread fear.

CHORUS

3

So that, in the eyes of the world and of friendly nations,
 The immortal Gabon may maintain her good repute,
 Let us forget our quarrels, let us build together
 The new structure of which we all have dreamed.

CHORUS

4

From the shores of the Ocean to the heart of the forest,
 Let us remain vigilant, without weakness and without
 hatred!
 Around this flag which leads us to honor,
 Let us salute the Fatherland and ever sing!

CHORUS

Gabon

U - ni dans la Con - corde et la fra - ter - ni - té. E -

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are 'U - ni dans la Con - corde et la fra - ter - ni - té. E -'. The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests and a 7/4 time signature change at the end of the system.

veil - le - toi Ga - bon, une au - ro - re se lè - ve, En - cou - ra - ge l'ar - deur qui vibre et nous sou -

The second system continues the musical score. The vocal line features triplet markings over several notes. The lyrics are 'veil - le - toi Ga - bon, une au - ro - re se lè - ve, En - cou - ra - ge l'ar - deur qui vibre et nous sou -'. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support with steady eighth-note patterns.

lè - ve ! C'est en - fin notre es - sor vers la fé - li - ci - té. C'est en - fin notre es - sor vers la fé -

The third system continues the musical score. The vocal line features triplet markings. The lyrics are 'lè - ve ! C'est en - fin notre es - sor vers la fé - li - ci - té. C'est en - fin notre es - sor vers la fé -'. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue with eighth-note patterns.

li - ci - té. E - blou - is - sant et fier. le jour su - bli - me monte

The fourth system concludes the musical score. The vocal line features triplet markings. The lyrics are 'li - ci - té. E - blou - is - sant et fier. le jour su - bli - me monte'. The piano accompaniment and bass line conclude with a final chord and a 7/4 time signature change.

Pour - chas - sant à ja - mais l'in - jus - tice et la hon - te . Qu'il mon -

te, monte en - co - re et cal - me nos a - lar - mes, Qu'il prê - ne la ver - tu

et re - pous - se les armes . U - ni dans la Con - corde et la

fra - ter - ni - té, E - veil - le - toi Ga - bon , une au - ro - re se lè - ve, En -

Musical score for the first system, featuring vocal lines and a bass line. The lyrics are: "cou - ra - ge l'ar - deur qui vibre et nous sou - lè - ve ! C'est en - fin notre es - sor vers la fé - li - ci -". The score includes treble and bass staves with various musical notations such as triplets and slurs.

Musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal lines and bass line. The lyrics are: "té. C'est en - fin notre es - sor vers la fé - li - ci - té." The score includes treble and bass staves with various musical notations such as triplets and slurs.

The Gambia

Republic of The Gambia

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Africa

Area: 4,093 sq. mi. (11,300 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 1,455,842

Capital/Largest City: Banjul (pop. 44,188)

Official Language: English

GDP/PPP: \$2.5 billion, \$1,770 per capita

Monetary Unit: Dalasi

For The Gambia, Our Homeland

Lyrics: Virginia Julie Howe (b. 1927). Music: Jeremy Frederick Howe (b. 1929). Adopted: 1965.

Historical Background

The anthem of this country was adapted from a traditional Mandinka song by Jeremy Frederick Howe in 1964.

Words

For The Gambia, our homeland
We strive and work and pray,
That all may live in unity,
Freedom and peace each day.
Let justice guide our actions
Towards the common good,
And join our diverse peoples
To prove man's brotherhood.
We pledge our firm allegiance,
Our promise we renew;
Keep us, great God of nations,
To The Gambia ever true.

The Gambia

For The Gam - bi - a, our home - land We strive and work and pray, That all may live in

The first system of the musical score for 'The Gambia' consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in 4/4 time and begins with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The lyrics are: 'For The Gam - bi - a, our home - land We strive and work and pray, That all may live in'.

uni - ty, Free - - dom and peace each day. Let jus - tice guide our ac - tions To - - wards the com - mon

The second system of the musical score continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'uni - ty, Free - - dom and peace each day. Let jus - tice guide our ac - tions To - - wards the com - mon'.

good, And join our di - verse peo - - ples To prove man's bro - ther - hood. We pledge our firm al -

The third system of the musical score continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'good, And join our di - verse peo - - ples To prove man's bro - ther - hood. We pledge our firm al -'.

le - giance, Our pro - mise we re - new; Keep us, great God of na - - tions, To The Gam - bia ev - er

The fourth and final system of the musical score concludes the piece. The lyrics are: 'le - giance, Our pro - mise we re - new; Keep us, great God of na - - tions, To The Gam - bia ev - er'.

A musical score for the piece 'The Gambia'. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a single note on the second line (G4) and the lyric 'true.' below it. The middle staff is a piano accompaniment in treble clef with a single note on the second line (G4). The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef with a single note on the second line (G2). All three staves have a vertical bar line after the first measure, indicating the end of a phrase or measure.

Georgia

საქართველოს

Sakartvelo

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Caucasus
 Area: 26,900 sq. mi. (69,700 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 4,960,951
 Capital/Largest City: Tbilissi (pop. 1,279,000)
 Official Language: Georgian
 GDP/PPP: \$15 billion, \$3,100 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Lari

დიდება

Dideba

(Praise)

Lyrics and Music: Kote Potskhverashvili (1889-1959). Adopted: 1991.

Georgian Words	Georgian Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
<p>1</p> <p>დიდება ზეცით კურთხეულს, დიდება ქვეყნად სამოთხეს, ტურფა იეერსა, დიდება ძმობას, ერთობას, დიდება თაეისუფლებას, დიდება სამარადისო ქართველ მხნე ერსა!</p>	<p>1</p> <p><i>Dideba zetsit kurtheuls,</i> <i>Dideba kvehnad samotkhes,</i> <i>Turpha iversa.</i> <i>Dideba dzmobas, ertobas.</i> <i>Dideba tavisuplebas,</i> <i>Dideba samaradiso</i> <i>Kartulmkhne ersa!</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>Praise be to the heavenly Bestower of Blessings, Praise be to paradise on earth, To the radiant Georgians, Praise be to brotherhood and to unity, Praise be to liberty, Praise be to the everlasting, lively Georgian people!</p>
<p>2</p> <p>დიდება ჩვენსა სამშობლოს დიდება ჩენი სიცოცხლის</p>	<p>2</p> <p><i>Dideba chvensa samshoblos,</i> <i>Dideba chveni sitsotskhilis,</i></p>	<p>2</p> <p>Praise be to our fatherland, Praise be to the great and bright aim</p>

<p>მიზანს დიადსა; ეაშა ტრფობასა, სიყვარულს, ეაშა შეებასა, სიხარულს, სალამი ჭეშმარიტების შუქ-განთიადსა!</p>	<p><i>Mizans diadsa;</i> <i>Vasha trphobasa, sikvaruls,</i> <i>Vasha shvebasa, siharuls,</i> <i>Salami chesh maritebis,</i> <i>Shuk gantiadsa!</i></p>	<p>of our lives; Hail, O joy and love, Hail helpfulness and happiness. Greetings to the truth, that light of dawn!</p>
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Georgia

Di - de - ba zet - sit kurt - he - uls, Di - de - ba kveh - nad sa - mot - khes, Tur - pha i - ver - sa

The first system of the musical score for 'Georgia' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line in G major, 4/4 time, with lyrics: 'Di - de - ba zet - sit kurt - he - uls, Di - de - ba kveh - nad sa - mot - khes, Tur - pha i - ver - sa'. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some phrases ending in a fermata.

Di - de - ba dzmo - bas, er - to - - bas Di - de - ba ta - vi - su - ple - - bas

The second system of the musical score continues the melody. The lyrics are: 'Di - de - ba dzmo - bas, er - to - - bas Di - de - ba ta - vi - su - ple - - bas'. The musical notation includes a fermata over the final note of the first phrase and a triplet of eighth notes in the second phrase.

Di - de - ba sa - ma - ra - di - so Kar - - tul - - mkhne er - sa!

The third system of the musical score concludes the piece. The lyrics are: 'Di - de - ba sa - ma - ra - di - so Kar - - tul - - mkhne er - sa!'. The music features a triplet of eighth notes in the vocal line and a final fermata over the last note.

Germany

Bundesrepublik Deutschland

(Federal Republic of Germany)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Central Europe
Area: 137,826 sq. mi. (357,021 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 83,251,851
Capital/Largest City: Berlin (pop. 3,471,418)
Official Language: German
GDP/PPP: \$2.184 trillion, \$26,600 per capita
Monetary Unit: Euro

Lied der Deutschen

(Song of Germany)

Lyrics: August Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben (1798-1874). Music: Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809).
Adopted: 1922.

Historical Background¹

The “official” name of the German national anthem is “Lied der Deutschen,” or, simply, the “Deutschlandlied.” The song is often called “Deutschland über Alles,” simply because those are the opening words of the first stanza. It is virtually unknown today that the expression “über alles,” or “over all,” refers not to the conquest or enslavement of other countries or the establishment of German hegemony over other peoples but, rather, to a call for all Germans to abandon their concept of being a subject or citizen of this or that principality or region (such as Bavaria or Prussia) and to realize the common bond they had with one another by simply being German. This concept was considered “revolutionary” at the time the words were written in 1841, since loyalty to “Germany” was considered by the princelings and kings of the disunited Reich (divided into forty-plus separate states) to be disloyal to themselves. This “all-German” idea was suspect because it was also associated with the rising middle classes and their suppressed Frankfurt assembly of 1848.

The song’s words were penned by the teacher August Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben, who had been a fervent supporter of German unity and republican government, and, who, because of his activities on behalf of these causes, was forced to flee to the North Sea island of Heligoland, where the verses were actually written. The music is taken from the String Quartet in C major (the Kaiser-Quartet), Op. 76, 3 of Franz Joseph Haydn, composed in 1797. It was officially

ignored during most of the Second Reich (1871 to 1918), which had no official anthem as such. The “Deutschlandlied’s” real popularity began with World War I, when it was sung on the battlefield by young soldiers from every Gau of the Reich who were thrown together against a common foe. Ironically, the song did not become the official national anthem until declared so by President Ebert of the Weimar Republic in March 1922.

Not surprisingly, during the next European War, the words “über alles” were ruthlessly exploited by Allied propagandists. Banned after 1945 by the victors, the “Deutschlandlied” is again the German national anthem, but only the third stanza is used. The first stanza is absolutely *verboten*, since it refers to the traditional ethnographic boundaries of Germany (“from the Maas [in Belgium] to the Memel [between the present day Kaliningrad area of Russia and Lithuania], from the Etsch [on the Austro-Italian border] to the Belt [in Denmark]”). Likewise, the propagandistic mistranslation of the words “über alles” has now become accepted “truth,” thus precluding their use.

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, proposals were made to combine the hymns of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic (GDR, the anthem of which was an officially commissioned postwar piece by the communist poet Johannes R. Becher and leftist composer Hans Eisler) to create a “unified” national anthem. At that point, musicologists made the ironic discovery that, in terms of rhythm and meter, the words of the former GDR’s anthem “Auferstanden aus Ruinen” (perhaps not accidentally) fit the musical score of the “Deutschlandlied” perfectly!

German Words	English Translation²
Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit	Unity and right and freedom
Für das deutsche Vaterland.	For the German fatherland;
Danach laßt uns alle streben,	Let us all pursue this purpose
Brüderlich mit Herz und Hand.	Brotherly with heart and hand.
Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit	Unity and right and freedom
Sind des Glückes Unterpand.	Are the pledge of happiness.
Blüh’ im Glanze dieses Glückes,	Flourish in this blessing’s glory,
Blühe deutsches Vaterland.	Flourish, German fatherland.
(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)

Germany

Ein - ig - keit und Recht und Frei - - heit Für das deut - sche Va - ter - - land. Da - nach laßt uns

This system contains the first five measures of the German national anthem. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Ein - ig - keit und Recht und Frei - - heit Für das deut - sche Va - ter - - land. Da - nach laßt uns".

al - le stre - - ben, Brü - der - lich mit Herz und _ Hand. Ein - ig - keit _ und Recht und Frei - - heit

This system contains the next five measures. The lyrics are: "al - le stre - - ben, Brü - der - lich mit Herz und _ Hand. Ein - ig - keit _ und Recht und Frei - - heit".

Sind des Glück - es Un - ter - - pfand. Blüh' im Glan - - ze die - ses Glück - - es,

This system contains the next five measures. The lyrics are: "Sind des Glück - es Un - ter - - pfand. Blüh' im Glan - - ze die - ses Glück - - es,". There is a repeat sign at the end of the system.

Blü - he _ deut - - sches _ Va - ter - - land _

This system contains the final three measures of the anthem. The lyrics are: "Blü - he _ deut - - sches _ Va - ter - - land _". The time signature changes to 2/4 for the final measure.

Ghana

Republic of Ghana

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Africa

Area: 92,100 sq. mi. (239,460 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 20,244,154

Capital/Largest City: Accra (pop. 949,100)

Official Language: English

GDP/PPP: \$39.4 billion, \$1,980 per capita

Monetary Unit: Cedi

Hail the Name of Ghana

Lyrics: Government Committee. Music: Phillip Gbeho (1905-1976). Adopted: 1957.

Historical Background

This anthem was written by a government committee in 1957, when the country gained independence from Britain. The lyrics were changed in 1966, when a coup overthrew the former government.

Words

1

God bless our homeland Ghana,
And make our nation great and strong,
Bold to defend for ever
The cause of freedom and of right;
Fill our hearts with true humility,
Make us cherish fearless honesty,
And help us to resist oppressors' rule
With all our will and might for evermore.
(repeat previous two lines)
Hail to thy name, O Ghana,
To thee we make our solemn vow:
Steadfast to build together

2

A nation strong in unity;
With our gifts of mind and strength of arm,
Whether night or day, in mist or storm,
In ev'ry need, whate'er the call may be,
To serve thee, O Ghana, now and evermore.
(repeat previous two lines)

3

Raise high the flag of Ghana
And one with Africa advance;
Black star of hope and honor
To all who thirst for liberty;
Where the banner of Ghana freely flies,
May the way to freedom truly lie;
Arise, arise, O sons of Ghanaland,
And under God march on for evermore!
(repeat previous two lines)

Ghana

God bless our home - - land Gha - na, And make our na - tion great and strong, Bold to de - fend for

This system contains the first five measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "God bless our home - - land Gha - na, And make our na - tion great and strong, Bold to de - fend for".

ev - er The cause of free - - dom and of right ; Fill our hearts with true hu - -

This system contains measures 6 through 10. The lyrics are: "ev - er The cause of free - - dom and of right ; Fill our hearts with true hu - -". The musical notation includes triplets and slurs.

mil - i - - ty, Make us cher - ish fear - less hon - es - - ty , And help us to re -

This system contains measures 11 through 15. The lyrics are: "mil - i - - ty, Make us cher - ish fear - less hon - es - - ty , And help us to re -". The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and the time signature changes to 4/4.

sist op - pres - sors' rule With all our will and might for ev - - er - more

This system contains measures 16 through 20. The lyrics are: "sist op - pres - sors' rule With all our will and might for ev - - er - more". The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat) and the time signature changes to 5/8.

Greece

Ελληνική Δημοκρατία

Elliniki Dimokratia

(Hellenic Republic)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southern Europe, Balkan Peninsula

Area: 50,961 sq. mi. (131,940 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 10,645,343

Capital/Largest City: Athens (pop. 3,000,000)

Official Language: Greek

GDP/PPP: \$201.1 billion, \$19,000 per capita

Monetary Unit: Drachma

Ύμνος εις την Ελευθερίαν

Ymnos eis tin Eleftherian

(Hymn to Freedom)

Lyrics: Dionysios Solomos (1798-1857). Music: Nikolaos Mantzaros (1795-1872). Adopted: 1960.

Historical Background¹

The Greek anthem is based on the “Hymn to the Freedom,” a large—158 strophes—poem written by Dionysios Solomos, a distinguished poet from Zakynthos Island. It was inspired by the Greek Revolution of 1821 against the Ottoman Empire. During 1828, the eminent musician from Kerkyra Island, Nikolaos Mantzaros, composed the music for Solomos’s hymn. Although King Othon (Otto) decorated both of them for their work (1845 and 1849), he did not think (or, maybe, did not want) to replace the Royal Anthem of that time with the Solomos/Mantzaros hymn. The former anthem was a musical derivative from the German one, with a text glorifying Othon.

After the overthrow of the dynasty, the new King George I and the Greek establishment decided to neglect the fashion of that time—to use the royal anthems also as national—and looked for a clearly Greek work, both with respect to the poetry and the music. The “Hymn to the Freedom” was readily there—extremely popular since the Revolution times, often recited or sung during patriotic meetings and celebrations. “Eleftheria”—the Freedom—is a female word

and also a popular female name in Greece. Solomos's Eleftheria is not as erotic and earthly as the Delacroix Liberty. It rather reminds one of an exiled ancient goddess, which Solomos identifies with Greece itself. A majestic and demanding goddess, an object of respect and admiration rather than of belief and passion. She has to be imperative, as the poet reviews the whole history of the Greek Revolution, comments on the negative attitude of the Great Forces, describes the pains and the offerings of the rebels, criticizes their dissensions, calls for unanimity and consolidation—always pointing to Eleftheria—the major human value.

The Greek Anthem was written by a man of only twenty-five years. The Greeks deeply love and respect their emotionally youthful anthem. The unusual 6/4 tempo of the Mantzaros music points clearly to the most manly traditional dance of the Greeks.

Greek Words (First Verse, 158 Total)	Greek Words (Transliteration, First Verse, 158 Total)	English Translation (First Verse, 158 Total) ²
Σε γνωρίζω από την κόψη του σπαθιού την τρομερή, σε γνωρίζω από την όψη που με βία μετράει τη γη.	<i>Se gnoriso apo tin kopsi. Tou spathiou tin tromeri, Se gnoriso apo tin opsi Pou me via metra tin yi.</i>	We knew thee of old. Oh, divinely restored, By the lights of thine eyes And the light of thy sword
Απ' τα κόκαλα βγαλμένη των Ελλήνων τα ιερά, και σαν πρώτα ανδρειωμένη, χαίρε, ω χαίρε, Ελευθεριά! (repeat previous two lines two times)	<i>Ap' ta kokala vialmeni Ton Ellinon ta iera, Ke san prota andriomeni, Haire, o haire, Eleftheria!</i> (repeat previous two lines two times)	From the graves of our slain Shall thy valor prevail As we greet thee again- Hail, liberty! Hail! (repeat previous two lines two times)

Greece

Se gno - ri - so a - po tin kop - si. Tou spa - thiou tin tro - me - ri, Se - gno -

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line with chords. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a bracket) in both the vocal and piano parts.

ri - so a - po tin op - si Pou me via me - tra tin yi. Ap' ta ko - ka - la vial -

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It follows the same three-staff format as the first system. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. Triplet markings are present throughout the system.

me - ni Ton El - li - non ta ie - ra, Ke san prota an - dri - o - me - ni, Hai - re, o

The third system of the musical score continues the piece. It follows the same three-staff format. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. Triplet markings are present throughout the system.

hai - re, E - lef - th - ria! Ke san prota an - dri - o - me - ni, hai - re, o hai - re, E - lef - th -

The fourth system of the musical score concludes the piece. It follows the same three-staff format. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. Triplet markings are present throughout the system.

ria ! Ke san prota an - dri - o - me - ni, Hai - re, o hai - re, E - lef - the - ria !

The musical score consists of three staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The vocal lines feature a melody with eighth and quarter notes, and some triplets. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Grenada

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America, Caribbean Sea

Area: 133 sq. mi. (344 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 89,211

Capital/Largest City: St. George's (pop. 4,439)

Official Language: English

GDP/PPP: \$424 million, \$4,750 per capita

Monetary Unit: East Caribbean Dollar

Hail! Grenada

Lyrics: Irva Merle Baptiste (b. 1924). Music: Louis Arnold Masanto Jr. (b. 1938). Adopted: 1974.

Words

Hail! Grenada, land of ours,
We pledge ourselves to thee,
Heads, hearts and hands in unity
To reach our destiny.
Ever conscious of God,
Being proud of our heritage,
May we with faith and courage
Aspire, build, advance
As one people, one family,
God bless our nation.

Grenada

Hail! Gre - na - da, land of ours, We

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom is the bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Hail! Gre - na - da, land of ours, We". There are triplets in the bass line at the beginning and end of the system.

pledge our - - selves to thee, Heads, hearts and hands in u - ni - ty To reach our des - ti -

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom is the bass clef accompaniment. The lyrics are: "pledge our - - selves to thee, Heads, hearts and hands in u - ni - ty To reach our des - ti -".

ny. Ev - er con - - cious of God, Be - ing proud of our her - it - age, May

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom is the bass clef accompaniment. The lyrics are: "ny. Ev - er con - - cious of God, Be - ing proud of our her - it - age, May".

we with faith and cour - age As - pire, build, ad - vance As one peo - - ple, one fam - i - ly. God

This system consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom is the bass clef accompaniment. The lyrics are: "we with faith and cour - age As - pire, build, ad - vance As one peo - - ple, one fam - i - ly. God". There is a triplet in the bass line at the end of the system.

The image shows a musical score for the song "Grenada". It consists of three staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The lyrics "bless our na - - tion." are written below the first vocal staff. The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef, also in the same key signature and time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure, indicated by a bracket and the number "3". The music is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

Guatemala

República de Guatemala

(Republic of Guatemala)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central America
Area: 42,042 sq. mi. (108,890 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 13,314,079
Capital/Largest City: Guatemala City (pop. 1,150,452)
Official Language: Spanish
GDP/PPP: \$48.3 billion, \$3,700 per capita
Monetary Unit: Quetzal

Himno Nacional

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: José Joaquín Palma (1844-1911). Music: Rafael Alvarez Ovalle (1860-1948). Adopted: 1896.

Historical Background

The music to the Guatemalan anthem came into being as a result of a competition held by the government after the Future Literary Society failed to find a suitable composition to the lyrics of the "Popular Hymn," written by the famous poet Ramon P. Molina. The composer Rafael Alvarez Ovalle won the competition, and, thus, his music and Molina's verses became an unofficial anthem used by the government during important occasions for many years. It was not until 1896, during the administration of General Reina Barrios, that a new contest was held for both the music and the words. Ovalle's former composition was chosen unanimously by the panel. The author of the winning words refused to disclose his name, and remained anonymous until 1911, when it was discovered that he was the Cuban poet José Joaquín Palma.

The new national anthem was first performed at the Teatro Colón on Sunday night, 14 March 1897, as part of the Central American Exhibition. In 1934, during the dictatorial reign of Jorge Ubico, the anthem was modified by José María Bonilla Ruano, who greatly embellished some verses while smoothing out others. The change went into effect by executive decree on 26 July 1934.

Spanish Words (First Verse and Chorus, 4 Verses and Choruses Total)	English Translation (First Verse and Chorus, 4 Verses and Choruses Total)
<p>1 ¡Guatemala feliz! que tus aras no profane jamás el verdugo; ni haya esclavos que laman el yugo ni tiranos que escupan tu faz.</p>	<p>1 Fortunate Guatemala! May your altars Never be profaned by cruel men. May there never be slaves who submit to their yoke, Or tyrants who deride you.</p>
<p>Si mañana tu suelo sagrado lo amenaza invasión extranjera, libre al viento tu hermosa bandera a vencer o a morir llamará.</p>	<p>If tomorrow your sacred soil Should be threatened by foreign invasion, Your fair flag, flying freely in the wind, Will call to you: Conquer or die.</p>
<p>CHORUS 1 Libre al viento tu hermosa bandera a vencer o a morir llamará; que tu pueblo con ánima fiera antes muerto que esclavo será.</p>	<p>CHORUS 1 Your fair flag, flying freely in the wind, Will call to you: Conquer or die; For your people, with heart and soul, Would prefer death to slavery.</p>

Guatemala

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in 4/4 time. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final measure containing a triplet of eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The lyrics are: ¡Gua - te -

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The lyrics are: ma - la fe - liz! que tus a - - ras no pro - fa - ne ja - más el ver - du - go; ni ha - ya es -

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The lyrics are: cla - vos que la - man el yu - - go ni ti - ra - nos que es - cu - - pan tu faz Si ma -

ña - na tu sue - lo sa - gra - - do lo a - me - na - za in - va - sión ex - tran - je - ra, li - - bre al

vien - to tu her - mo - sa ban - de - - ra a ven - cer o a mo - rir lla - ma - rá . Li - bre al

vien - to tu her - mo - sa ban - de - ra a ven - cer o a mo - rir lla - ma - rá ; que tu

pue - blo con á - ni - ma fie - - ra an - tes muer - to que es - cla - vo se - rá .

Guinea

République de Guinée

(Republic of Guinea)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Africa
 Area: 94,925 sq. mi. (245,857 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 7,775,065
 Capital/Largest City: Conakry (pop. 1,508,000)
 Official Language: French
 GDP/PPP: \$15 billion, \$1,970 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Guinean Franc

Liberté

(Liberty)

Music: Fodeba Keita (1925-1970).

French Words	English Translation
Peuple d'Afrique!	People of Africa!
Le Passé historique!	The historic past!
Que chante l'hymne de la Guinée fière et jeune	Sing the hymn of a Guinea proud and young
Illustre épopée de nos frères	Illustrious epic of our brothers
Morts au champ d'honneur en libérant l'Afrique!	Who died on the field of honor while liberating Africa!
Le peuple de Guinée prêchant l'unité	The people of Guinea, preaching unity.
Appelle l'Afrique.	Call to Africa.
Liberté! C'est la voix d'un peuple	Liberty! The voice of a people
Qui appelle tous ses frères a se retrouver.	Who call all her brothers to find their way again.
Liberté! C'est la voix d'un peuple	Liberty! The voice of a people
Qui appelle tous ses frères de la grande Afrique.	Who call all her brothers of a great Africa.
Bâtissons l'unité africaine dans l'indépendance retrouvée.	Let us build African unity in a newly found independence!

Guinea

The first system of music for 'Guinea' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4. The third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C5, B4, A4) with a '3' above it, followed by a quarter note G4. The fourth measure is a whole note F#4. The fifth measure contains quarter notes G4 and A4, followed by quarter notes B4 and A4. The sixth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G4, F#4, E4) with a '3' above it, followed by quarter notes D4 and C4. The seventh measure contains quarter notes B3 and A3, followed by quarter notes G3 and F#3. The eighth measure contains quarter notes E3 and D3, followed by quarter notes C3 and B2. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It begins with a whole note G2, followed by quarter notes A2 and B2. The third measure contains quarter notes C3 and B2, followed by quarter notes A2 and G2. The fourth measure is a whole note F#2. The fifth measure contains quarter notes G2 and A2, followed by quarter notes B2 and A2. The sixth measure contains quarter notes G2 and F#2, followed by quarter notes E2 and D2. The seventh measure contains quarter notes C2 and B1, followed by quarter notes A1 and G1. The eighth measure contains quarter notes F#1 and E1, followed by quarter notes D1 and C1.

The second system of music for 'Guinea' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It begins with quarter notes G4 and A4, followed by quarter notes B4 and A4. The third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (C5, B4, A4) with a '3' above it, followed by a quarter note G4. The fourth measure is a whole note F#4. The fifth measure contains quarter notes G4 and A4, followed by quarter notes B4 and A4. The sixth measure contains quarter notes G4 and F#4, followed by quarter notes E4 and D4. The seventh measure contains quarter notes C4 and B3, followed by quarter notes A3 and G3. The eighth measure contains quarter notes F#3 and E3, followed by quarter notes D3 and C3. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It begins with a whole note G2, followed by quarter notes A2 and B2. The third measure contains quarter notes C3 and B2, followed by quarter notes A2 and G2. The fourth measure is a whole note F#2. The fifth measure contains quarter notes G2 and A2, followed by quarter notes B2 and A2. The sixth measure contains quarter notes G2 and F#2, followed by quarter notes E2 and D2. The seventh measure contains quarter notes C2 and B1, followed by quarter notes A1 and G1. The eighth measure contains quarter notes F#1 and E1, followed by quarter notes D1 and C1.

The third system of music for 'Guinea' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It begins with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with a '3' below it, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (C5, B4, A4) with a '3' below it. The third measure contains quarter notes G4 and A4, followed by quarter notes B4 and A4. The fourth measure is a whole note F#4. The fifth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (G4, F#4, E4) with a '3' below it, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (D4, C4, B3) with a '3' below it. The sixth measure contains quarter notes G3 and F#3, followed by quarter notes E3 and D3. The seventh measure contains quarter notes C3 and B2, followed by quarter notes A2 and G2. The eighth measure contains quarter notes F#2 and E2, followed by quarter notes D2 and C2. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It begins with a whole note G2, followed by quarter notes A2 and B2. The third measure contains quarter notes C3 and B2, followed by quarter notes A2 and G2. The fourth measure is a whole note F#2. The fifth measure contains quarter notes G2 and A2, followed by quarter notes B2 and A2. The sixth measure contains quarter notes G2 and F#2, followed by quarter notes E2 and D2. The seventh measure contains quarter notes C2 and B1, followed by quarter notes A1 and G1. The eighth measure contains quarter notes F#1 and E1, followed by quarter notes D1 and C1.

The fourth system of music for 'Guinea' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It begins with quarter notes G4 and A4, followed by quarter notes B4 and A4. The third measure contains quarter notes G4 and F#4, followed by quarter notes E4 and D4. The fourth measure contains quarter notes C4 and B3, followed by quarter notes A3 and G3. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It begins with a whole note G2, followed by quarter notes A2 and B2. The third measure contains quarter notes C3 and B2, followed by quarter notes A2 and G2. The fourth measure is a whole note F#2.

Guinea-Bissau

República da Guiné-Bissau

(Republic of Guinea-Bissau)

Quick Country Facts
Location: West Africa
Area: 13,948 sq. mi. (36,120 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 1,345,479
Capital/Largest City: Bissau (pop. 200,000)
Languages: Portuguese, Portuguese Criolo
GDP/PPP: \$1.2 billion, \$900 per capita
Monetary Unit: Guinea-Bissau Peso

É Pátria Amada

(This Is Our Beloved Country)

Lyrics and Music: Amilcar Lopes Cabral (1924-1973). Adopted: 1975.

Historical Background

The words and music to this song were written in 1963 by the famous revolutionary Amilcar Lopes Cabral, who struggled for the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

Portuguese Words	English Translation
1	1
Sol, suor e o verde e mar,	Sun, sweat, verdure and sea,
Séculos de dor e esperança!	Centuries of pain and hope;
Esta é a terra dos nossos avós!	This is the land of our ancestors.
Fruto das nossas mãos,	Fruit of our hands,
Da flôr do nosso sangue:	Of the flower of our blood.
Esta é a nossa pátria amada.	This is our beloved country.
 CHORUS	 CHORUS
Viva a Pátria gloriosa!	Long live our glorious country!

<p>Floriu nos céus a bandeira de luta. Avante, contra o jugo estrangeiro! Nós vamos construir Na pátria imortal A paz e o progresso! (repeat previous three lines)</p>	<p>The banner of our struggle Has fluttered in the skies. Forward, against the foreign yoke! We are going to build Peace and progress In our immortal country! (repeat previous three lines)</p>
<p>2 Ramos do mesmo tronco, Olhos na mesma luz: Esta é a força da nossa união! Cantem o mar e a terra A madrugada e o sol Que a nossa luta fecundou!</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>2 Branches of the same trunk, Eyes in the same light, This is the force of our unity! The sea and the land, The dawn and the sun are singing That our struggle has borne fruit!</p> <p>CHORUS</p>

Guinea-Bissau

Sol, su - or e o ver - de e mar

This system consists of three staves: a vocal line in G major, a piano accompaniment in G major, and a bass line in G major. The music is in 4/4 time. The vocal line begins with a rest for two measures, followed by a melody of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Trills are indicated by a '3' over a bracketed group of notes.

Sé - cu - los de dor e es - peran - ça! Es - ta é a ter - ra dos nos - sos a - vós! Fru - to das nos - sas mãos

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line contains the lyrics 'Sé - cu - los de dor e es - peran - ça! Es - ta é a ter - ra dos nos - sos a - vós! Fru - to das nos - sas mãos'. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue with their respective parts, maintaining the 4/4 time signature and G major key. Trills are marked throughout the system.

Da flôr do nos - so san - gue: Es - ta é a nos - sa pá - tria a - ma - da. Vi - va a pá - tri - a glo - ri -

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line contains the lyrics 'Da flôr do nos - so san - gue: Es - ta é a nos - sa pá - tria a - ma - da. Vi - va a pá - tri - a glo - ri -'. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue with their respective parts, maintaining the 4/4 time signature and G major key. Trills are marked throughout the system.

o - sa! Flo - riu nos céus a ban - dei - ra de lu - ta. A - van - te, con - tra o

This system concludes the musical score with three staves. The vocal line contains the lyrics 'o - sa! Flo - riu nos céus a ban - dei - ra de lu - ta. A - van - te, con - tra o'. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue with their respective parts, maintaining the 4/4 time signature and G major key. Trills are marked throughout the system.

ju - go es - tran - gei - ro! Nós va - mos cons - tru - ir Na pá - tria i - mor - tal A paz e o pro - gres - so! Nós

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains the lyrics: "ju - go es - tran - gei - ro! Nós va - mos cons - tru - ir Na pá - tria i - mor - tal A paz e o pro - gres - so! Nós". The middle staff is another vocal line in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. The music features several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket) and a fermata over the final note of the first phrase.

va - mos cons - tru - ir Na pá - tria i - mor - tal A paz e o pro - gres - so!

The second system continues the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are: "va - mos cons - tru - ir Na pá - tria i - mor - tal A paz e o pro - gres - so!". The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef, the middle staff is another vocal line in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. The music continues with triplet markings and concludes with a series of sixteenth-note triplets in the bass line.

A short musical notation fragment consisting of two staves, one in treble clef and one in bass clef, both in the key of one sharp (F#). The notation is sparse, with a few notes and rests.

Guyana

Co-operative Republic of Guyana

Quick Country Facts

Location: South America
Area: 83,000 sq. mi. (214,970 sq. km.)
Population (2000 est.): 698,209
Capital/Largest City: Georgetown (pop. 248,500)
Official Language: English
GDP/PPP: \$2.5 billion, \$3,600 per capita
Monetary Unit: Guyana Dollar

National Anthem of Guyana

Lyrics: Archibald Leonard Luker (1917-1971). Music: Robert Cyril Gladstone Potter (1899-1981). Adopted: 1966.

Historical Background

This song was written by Archibald Leonard Luker in 1965 with music composed by Robert Cyril Gladstone Potter in 1966. It was adopted one month before Guyana obtained independence.

Words

1 Dear land of Guyana, of rivers and plains, Made rich by the sunshine, and lush by the rains. Set gemlike and fair, between mountains and sea, Your children salute you, dear land of the free.	3 Great land of Guyana, diverse though our strains, We are born of their sacrifice, heirs of their pains. And ours is the glory their eyes did not see, One land of six peoples, united and free.
2 Green land of Guyana, our heroes of yore, Both bondsmen and free, laid their bones on your shore. This soil so they hallowed, and from them are we, All sons of one mother, Guyana the free.	4 Dear land of Guyana, to you will we give, Our homage, our service, each day that we live. God guard you, Great Mother, and make us to be More worthy our heritage, land of the free.

Guyana

Dear land of Guy - a - na __, of ri - vers __ and plains __, Made rich by the sun - - shine and

This system contains the first six measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Dear land of Guy - a - na __, of ri - vers __ and plains __, Made rich by the sun - - shine and".

lush __ by the rains __. Set __ gem - like and fair __ be - tween moun - - tains and sea __, Your

This system contains the next six measures of the song. The lyrics are: "lush __ by the rains __. Set __ gem - like and fair __ be - tween moun - - tains and sea __, Your".

child - ren sa - lute you, dear land __ of the free.

This system contains the final four measures of the song. The lyrics are: "child - ren sa - lute you, dear land __ of the free." The music concludes with a final chord in the piano accompaniment and a whole note in the vocal line.

Haiti
 République d'Haïti
 Repiblik Dayti
 (Republic of Haiti)

Quick Country Facts
Location: North America, Western Hispaniola
Area: 10,714 sq. mi. (27,750 sq. km.)
Population (2000 est.): 7,063,722
Capital/Largest City: Port-au-Prince (pop. 1,500,000)
Languages: French, Creole
GDP/PPP: \$12 billion, \$1,700 per capita
Monetary Unit: Gourde

La Dessalinienne
 (The Song of Dessalines)

Lyrics: Justin Lhérisson (1873-1907). Music: Nicolas Geffrard (1871-1930). Adopted: 1904.

Historical Background¹

This anthem was written and composed in 1904 under the government of Nord Alexis to celebrate the centenary of Haiti's independence. The title of the song was named after Jean-Jacques Dessalines, the founding father of Haiti.

French Words	English Translation²
1	1
Pour le Pays, pour les Ancêtres,	March on! For ancestors and country,
Marchons unis, marchons unis,	United march, united march;
Dans nos rangs point de traîtres!	Loyal subjects all remain,
Du sol soyons seuls maîtres.	And lords of our domain
Marchons unis, marchons unis,	United march, March on!
Pour le Pays, pour les Ancêtres.	United march for ancestors and country,
Marchons, marchons, marchons unis,	March on, united march, march on!

<p>Pour le Pays, pour les Ancêtres.</p>	<p>Unite for ancestors and country!</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Pour les Aïeux, pour la Patrie Bêchons joyeux, bêchons joyeux; Quand le champ fructifie, L'âme se fortifie. Bêchons joyeux, bêchons joyeux, Pour les Aïeux, pour la Patrie. Bêchons, bêchons, bêchons joyeux, Pour les Aïeux, pour la Patrie.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>For sacred soil, for sires of old, We gladly toil, we gladly toil. When teem field and wold The soul is strong and bold. We gladly toil, we gladly toil, For sacred soil, for sires of old. We gladly, gladly, gladly toil, For sacred soil, for sires of old.</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Pour le Pays et pour nos Pères, Formons des Fils, formons des Fils, Libres, forts et prospères, Toujours nous serons frères, Formons des Fils, formons des Fils, Pour le Pays et pour nos Pères. Formons, formons, formons des Fils, Pour le Pays et pour nos Pères.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>For land we love, and sires of old We give our sons, give our sons. Free, happy, and bold, One brotherhood we'll hold. We give our sons, we give our sons For land we love, and sires of old. We give, we give, we give our sons For land we love, and sires of old.</p>
<p>4</p> <p>Pour les Aïeux, pour la Patrie, O Dieu des Preux! O Dieu des Preux! Sous ta garde infinie, Prends nos droits, notre vie, O Dieu des Preux, O Dieu des Preux, Pour les Aïeux, pour la Patrie. O Dieu, O Dieu, O Dieu des Preux, Pour les Aïeux, pour la Patrie.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>For those who gave, for country all, God of the brave, God of the brave, To thee, O God, we call; Without thee we must fall, God of the brave, God of the brave. For those who gave, for country all. O God, O God, O God of the brave For those who gave, for country all.</p>
<p>5</p> <p>Pour le Drapeau, pour la Patrie, Mourir est beau! mourir est beau! Notre passé nous crie: Ayez l'âme aguerrie. Mourir est beau, mourir est beau Pour le Drapeau, pour la Patrie!</p>	<p>5</p> <p>For flag on high, for Native land 'Tis fine to die, 'tis fine to die. Our traditions demand Be ready, heart and hand, 'Tis fine to die, 'tis fine to die For flag on high, for native land.</p>

Mourir, mourir, mourir est beau Pour le Drapeau, pour la Patrie!	'Tis fine, 'tis fine, 'tis fine to die, For flag on high, for native land.
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Haiti

Musical score for the first system of the song 'Haiti'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: 'Pour le Pa - ys, pour les An - cê - tres, Mar - chons u - nis, mar - chons u - nis, Dans nos'. There are triplet markings (indicated by a '3' in a bracket) over the first and last notes of the vocal line in the first and fifth measures.

Musical score for the second system of the song 'Haiti'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The lyrics are: 'rangs point de traî - tres ! Du sol soy - ons seuls maî - tres. Mar - chons u - nis, mar -'. There is a triplet marking (indicated by a '3' in a bracket) over the first three notes of the bass line in the second measure.

Musical score for the third system of the song 'Haiti'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The lyrics are: 'chons u - nis, Pour le Pa - ys, pour les An - cê - tres. Mar - chons, mar - chons, mar - chons u - nis,'. There is a triplet marking (indicated by a '3' in a bracket) over the last three notes of the bass line in the fifth measure.

Musical score for the fourth system of the song 'Haiti'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The lyrics are: 'Pour le Pa - ys, pour les An - cê - tres.' There are triplet markings (indicated by a '3' in a bracket) over the first and last notes of the vocal line in the first and second measures.

Honduras

República de Honduras

(Republic of Honduras)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central America
 Area: 43,872 sq. mi. (112,090 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 6,560,608
 Capital/Largest City: Tegucigalpa (pop. 1,500,000)
 Official Language: Spanish
 GDP/PPP: \$17 billion, \$2,600 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Lempira

Himno Nacional

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Augusto Constanancio Coello Estevez (1884-1941). Music: Carlos Hartling (1869-1920). Adopted: 1915.

Historical Background

This anthem was written by the Honduran statesman Augusto Constanancio Coello Estevez in 1903. The music was composed that same year by Carlos Hartling, a military band director of German origin. On 15 November 1915, during the administration of Dr. Alberto Membreño, the song was declared the national anthem by Decree No. 42.

Spanish Words (First and Seventh Verses, 7 Total)	English Translation (First and Seventh Verses, 7 Total)
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Tu bandera, tu bandera es un lampo de cielo Por un bloque, por un bloque de nieve cruzado; Y se ven en su fondo sagrado Cinco estrellas de pálido azul, En tu emblema, que un mar rumoroso Con sus ondas bravías escuda, De un volcán, de un volcán tras la cima desnuda, Hay un astro, hay un astro de nítida luz.</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Your flag is a splendor of sky Crossed with a band of snow; And there can be seen, in its sacred depths, Five pale blue stars. In your emblem, which a rough sea With its wild waves protects, Behind the bare summit of a volcano, A star brightly shines.</p>

1

India virgen y hermosa dormías
 De tus mares al canto sonoro,
 Cuando echada en tus cuencas de oro
 El audaz navegante te halló;
 Y al mirar tu belleza extasiado,
 Al influjo ideal de tu encanto,
 La orla azul de tu espléndido manto
 Con su beso de amor consagró.

CHORUS

7

Por guardar ese emblema divino
 Marcharemos, ¡oh patria!, a la muerte;
 Generosa será nuestra suerte
 Si morimos pensando en tu amor.
 Defendiendo tu santa bandera,
 Y en sus pliegues gloriosos cubiertos,
 Serán muchos, Honduras, tus muertos,
 Pero todos caerán con honor!

CHORUS

1

Like an Indian maiden you were sleeping,
 Lulled by the resonant song of your seas,
 When, set in your golden valleys,
 The bold navigator found you;
 And on seeing, enraptured, your beauty,
 And feeling your enchantment,
 He dedicated a kiss of love to the blue hen
 Of your splendid mantle.

CHORUS

7

To guard this sacred emblem
 We shall march, oh fatherland, to our death;
 Our death will be honored
 If we die thinking of your love.
 Having defended your holy flag,
 And shrouded in its glorious folds,
 Many, Honduras, shall die for you,
 But all shall fall in honor.

CHORUS

Honduras

Tu ban - de - ra, tu ban - de - ra es un lam - po de cie - lo Por un

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The music is in 4/4 time and includes several triplet markings.

blo - que, por un blo - que, de nie - ve cru - za - do ; Y se ven en su fon - do sa -

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. Triplet markings are present in both the vocal and bass lines.

gra - do Cin - co es - tre - llas de pá - li - do a - zul; En tu em - ble - ma que un mar ru - mo -

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. Triplet markings are present in both the vocal and bass lines.

ro - so Con sus on - das bra - ví - as es - cu - da , De un vol - cán , de un vol -

This system contains the final four measures of the piece. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. Triplet markings are present in both the vocal and bass lines.

cán - tras la ci - - ma des - nu - da , Hay un as - - tro, hay un as - - tro de

ní - - ti - da luz In - dia vir - gen y her - mo - sa dor - mí - as De tus

ma - res al can - to so - no - ro , Cuan - do e - cha - da en tus cuen - cas de o - ro El au - -

daz na - ve - gan - - te te ha - lló; Y al mi - rar tu be - lle - za ex - ta - si - a - do, Al in - -

flu - jo i - de - al de tu en - can - to , La or - la a - zul de tu es -

plén - di - do man - to Con su be - so de a - mor con - sa - gró. Tu ban -

de - - ra, tu ban - de - - ra es un lam - - po de cie - lo Por un blo - - que, por un

blo - - que de nie - ve cru - - za - do ; Y se ven en su fon - do sa - gra - do Cin - co es -

tre - llas de pá - li - do a - zul; En tu em - ble - ma que un mar ru - mo - ro - so Con sus

on - - das bra - vi - - as es - cu - da __, De un vol - cán __, de un vol - cán __ tras la

ci - - ma des - nu - da __, Hay un as - - tro, hay un as - - tro de __ ni - - ti - da

luz

Hungary

Magyar Köztársaság

(Republic of Hungary)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Europe
Area: 35,919 sq. mi. (93,030 sq. km.)
Population (2000 est.): 10,075,034
Capital/Largest City: Budapest (pop. 2,008,546)
Official Language: Magyar
GDP/PPP: \$134.7 billion, \$13,300 per capita
Monetary Unit: Forint

Himnusz

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Ferenc Kölcsey (1790-1838). Music: Ferenc Erkel (1810-1893). Adopted: 1844.

Historical Background¹

The text of the Hungarian national anthem was written in 1823 by Ferenc Kölcsey, one of the great poets of the age of reform. It was first published in 1828 under the title "Hymn."

The music was composed by the composer and conductor Ferenc Erkel in 1844, when he won a contest to compose the national anthem. It was first performed in the National Theater in Pest in 1844 but only adopted officially as the national anthem in 1903. The "Hymn" has eight stanzas, although only the first is normally played or sung on official occasions.

Magyar Words	English Translation ²
1 Isten, áldd meg a magyart Jó kedvvel, bőséggel, Nyújts feléje védő kart, Ha küzd ellenséggel; Bal sors akit régen tép,	1 O my God, the Magyar bless With Thy plenty and good cheer! With Thine aid his just cause press. Where his foes to fight appear. Fate, who for so long didst frown,

Hozz rá víg esztendőt,
Mebühödte már e nép
A multat s jövőndőt!

2

Őseinket felhozád
Kárpát szent bércére,
Általad nyert szép hazát
Bendegúznak vére.
S merre zúgnak habjai
Tiszának, Dunának,
Árpád hős magzatjai
Felvirágoznak.

3

Értünk Kunság mezein
Ért kalászt lengettél,
Tokaj szőlővesszein
Nektárt csepegtettél.
Zászlónk gyakran plántálád
Vad török sáncára,
S nyögte Mátyás bús hadát
Bécsnek büszke vára.

4

Hajh, de bűneink miatt
Gyúlt harag kebledben,
S elsújtád villámidat
Dörgő fellegedben,
Most rabló mongol nyilát
Zúgattad felettünk,
Majd töröktől rabigát
Vállainkra vettünk.

5

Hányszor zengett ajkain
Ozman vad népének
Vért hadunk csonthalmain
Győzedelmi ének!

Bring him happy times and ways;
Atoning sorrow hath weighed down
Sins of past and future days.

2

By Thy help our fathers gained
Kárpát's proud and sacred height;
Here by Thee a home obtained
Heirs of Bendegúz, the knight.
Where're Danube's waters flow
And the streams of Tisza swell,
Árpád's children, Thou dost know,
Flourished and did prosper well.

3

For us let the golden grain
Grow upon the fields of Kún,
And let nectar's silver rain
Ripen grapes of Tokay soon.
Thou our flags hast planted o'er
Forts where once wild Turks held sway;
Proud Vienna suffered sore
From King Mátyás' dark array.

4

But, alas! for our misdeed,
Anger rose within Thy breast,
And Thy lightnings Thou didst speed
From Thy thundering sky with zest.
Now the Mongol arrow flew
Over our devoted heads;
Or the Turkish yoke we knew,
Which a free-born nation dreads.

5

Oh, how often has the voice
Sounded of wild Osman's hordes,
When in songs they did rejoice
O'er our heroes' captured swords!

<p>Hányszor támadt tenfiad Szép hazám kebledre, S lettél magzatod miatt Magzatod hamvvedre!</p>	<p>Yea, how often rose thy sons, My fair land, upon thy sod, And thou gavest to these sons, Tombs within the breast they trod!</p>
<p>6</p> <p>Bújt az üldözött s felé Kard nyúl barlangjában, Szerte nézett s nem lelé Honját a hazában, Bércre hág és völgybe száll, Bú s kétség mellette, Vérözön lábainál, S lángtenger fölötte.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>Though in caves pursued he lie, Even there he fears attacks. Coming forth the land to spy, Even a home he finds he lacks. Mountain, valego where he would, Grief and sorrow all the same Underneath a sea of blood While above a sea of flame.</p>
<p>7</p> <p>Vár állott, most kőhalom, Kedv és öröm röpkedtek, Halálhörgés, siralom Zajlik már helyettek. S ah, szabadság nem virúl A holtak véréből, Kínzó rabság könnye hull Árvánk hő szeméből!</p>	<p>7</p> <p>'Neath the fort, a ruin now, Joy and pleasure erst were found, Only groans and sighs, I trow, In its limits now abound. But no freedom's flowers return From the spilt blood of the dead, And the tears of slavery burn, Which the eyes of orphans shed.</p>
<p>8</p> <p>Szánd meg isten a magyart Kit vészek hányának, Nyújts feléje védő kart Tengerén kínjának. Bal sors akit régen tép. Hozz rá víg esztendőt, Mebünhödte már e nép A multat s jövendőit!</p>	<p>8</p> <p>Pity, God, the Magyar, then, Long by waves of danger tossed; Help him by Thy strong hand when He on grief's sea may be lost. Fate, who for so long did frown, Bring him happy times and ways; Atoning sorrow hath weighed down All the sins of all his days.</p>

Hungary

Is - ten, áldd meg a ma - gyart

The first system of the musical score for 'Hungary' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom is the bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics 'Is - ten, áldd meg a ma - gyart' are written under the vocal line.

Jó ked - vel, bő - ség - - gel, Nyújts fe - lé - je vé - dő kart. Ha küzd el - len - ség - - gel;

The second system continues the musical score. It features the same three-staff structure. The lyrics 'Jó ked - vel, bő - ség - - gel, Nyújts fe - lé - je vé - dő kart. Ha küzd el - len - ség - - gel;' are written under the vocal line.

Bal sors a - kit ré - gen tép, Hozz rá _ víg esz - ten - dőt, Meg - bün - hőd - te már e nép A

The third system continues the musical score. The lyrics 'Bal sors a - kit ré - gen tép, Hozz rá _ víg esz - ten - dőt, Meg - bün - hőd - te már e nép A' are written under the vocal line.

mul - tat s jö - ven - - dőt _ !

The fourth system concludes the musical score. The lyrics 'mul - tat s jö - ven - - dőt _ !' are written under the vocal line. The system ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

Iceland

Lýoveldio Ísland

(Republic of Iceland)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Northwest Europe, Atlantic Ocean, Scandinavia

Area: 39,709 sq. mi. (103,000 sq. km.)

Population (2000 est.): 279,384

Capital/Largest City: Reykjavík (pop. 103,036)

Official Language: Icelandic

GDP/PPP: \$7.7 billion, \$27,100 per capita

Monetary Unit: Icelandic Króna

Lofsöngur

(Song of Praise)

Lyrics: Matthías Jochumsson (1835-1920). Music: Sveinbjörn Sveinbjörnsson (1847-1926). Adopted: 1874.

Historical Background¹

The Icelandic national anthem was in origin a hymn written for a particular occasion; it probably did not occur to either the poet or the composer that there might be in store for it the destiny of becoming a national anthem, for more than a generation elapsed before this came about.

The year 1874 marked the millenary anniversary of the settlement in Iceland of the first Norseman, Ingólfur Arnarson. In the summer of that year there were celebrations throughout the country to commemorate this event, the chief ceremonies being held at Thingvellir, the place of assembly of the ancient parliament of the people ("Althingi"), and in Reykjavík. It was for this occasion that the hymn was written, hence the words "Iceland's thousand years," which recur in all three verses, compare with the title of the original edition of the poem and the music (Reykjavík, 1874), which was "A Hymn in Commemoration of Iceland's Thousand Years."

By an order in council of the 8 September 1873 it was decreed that services should be held in all Icelandic churches to commemorate the millenary anniversary of the first settlement in Iceland, and it was left to the Bishop of Iceland to decide upon a day and the choice of a text for the service. In the autumn of the same year, Bishop Pétur Pétursson announced that the day for the service was to be 2 August and the chosen text Psalm 90, vv. 1-4 and 12-17. This decision led to the Icelandic national anthem being composed and its theme was suggested by the chosen text.

About the same time as the bishop's letter was sent out, the Rev. Matthías Jochumsson set off on the third of his eleven trips abroad. He was the son of a poor farmer with a large family and did not go to school until a comparatively late age, by the aid of people who had been impressed by his talent. After graduating from the Theological School in Reykjavík, he took orders and was appointed to a small living in the neighborhood of the town. This he resigned in the autumn of 1873, whilst in a state of mental distress over the loss of his second wife and being, at the time, as so often in his early life, torn by an inner religious struggle. For the next few years he was editor of the oldest weekly periodical in Iceland, afterwards resuming his office as clergyman, and held two *maj*, or livings, successively until the turn of the century when he became the first Icelander to receive a pension from the Icelandic Parliament, which he held for the remaining twenty years of his life. Matthías Jochumsson was one of the most comprehensive, inspired, eloquent, yet prolific and uneven major Icelandic poets of any age. He was best known and will be longest remembered for the finest of his own poems and for his masterly translations of various major works of world literature, and for his many and spirited essays and letters. More than anyone else he had earned the honored title of "Icelandic national poet." The poem was written in Great Britain during the winter of 1873-1874, the first verse in Edinburgh, the remaining two, which, however, Jochumsson himself never estimated highly, in London. At that time only a decade had passed since he had attracted nationwide notice by his poetry, and yet another ten years went by before a separate volume of poems by him was to appear.

The composer of the tune was Sveinbjörn Sveinbjörnsson; his lot was very different from that of Jochumsson. He was the son of one of the highest officials in the country—the president of the Superior Court of Justice—and spent the greater part of his life abroad. He took a degree in divinity and later became the first Icelander to make music his career. He had finished a five years' musical education in Copenhagen, Edinburgh, and Leipzig and had just settled down as a music master and pianist in Edinburgh when Jochumsson came there in the autumn of 1873 to stay with him, for they were old school friends despite a twelve years' difference in age. When he had finished the opening verse of the hymn, Matthías showed it to Sveinbjörnsson, and in his autobiography we find the following description of this scene: "After studying the words carefully, Sveinbjörnsson professed his inability to set them to music; during the course of the winter I wrote repeatedly, pressing him to attempt the hymn. And at length, in the spring, the music arrived, reaching us at home just in time for the national celebrations." Sveinbjörnsson lived in Edinburgh for most of the remainder of his life, except the last eight years, which he spent in Winnipeg, Reykjavík, and Copenhagen, where he died, sitting at his piano. From the time he wrote the tune for the national anthem until the end of his life he continued to compose different kinds of music. Among his works are to be found a number of excellent tunes written for Icelandic poems, in spite of the fact that he was most of the time in little direct contact with his native people; indeed he became earlier known as a composer in Britain than in his mother country, although his compositions are more in the style of Scandinavian than English music. Among the small band of Icelandic composers he was both among the pioneers and among those who had attained the greatest heights.

Neither the words nor the melody of the anthem seem however to have attracted particular attention when it was sung by the choir during the commemoration services in the Cathedral at Reykjavík on Sunday, 2 August, 1874. On that day there were sung seven commemorative poems that Jochumsson had been commissioned to write, most of them composed in the course of a single day—such could be his speed in writing poetry. But the anthem was one of the few poems he wrote for the celebrations of his own accord. From all parts of Iceland people flocked to the ceremony and dignitaries came from various European countries and from America. From Denmark came King Christian IX, the first

of its sovereigns ever to visit the country. On this occasion he presented to his people a constitution containing important new reforms (such as the granting of legislative power and partial control over financial affairs). This was one of the stages in the gradual recovery of national independence which had been lost 1262-64; next came home rule (an Icelandic minister in charge of Icelandic affairs resident in Reykjavík) in 1904; fourteen years later Iceland became a sovereign state in union with Denmark (the king of Denmark being also king of Iceland); and, finally, came the foundation of a republic (with an Icelandic president) on 17 June 1944.

While independence was still a thing of the distant future, there was no question of there being a national anthem in the usual sense. However, when Icelanders wished to sing in praise of their motherland, place of honor was during the nineteenth century given to “Eldgamla Ísafold” by Bjarni Thorarensen (1786-1841), written in Copenhagen, probably during 1808-1809. But there were two reasons why this could not become established as the national anthem despite its general popularity. One was that apart from the first and final verses the poet’s nostalgia finds expression there in taunts against Denmark, where the poet was then living. A weightier reason, however, was that it was sung to the tune of the British national anthem—although set originally, it seems, to a tune by Du Puy. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the song was often sung in public by choral societies. But it was not until during the period between home rule and independence, that is, from 1904-1918, that it became established by tradition as the national anthem.

When sovereignty was officially proclaimed, it was played as the national anthem of Iceland at the ceremony, and such it has remained ever since. The Icelandic Government acquired the ownership of the copyright of the melody, which formerly had been held by a Danish music-publishing firm in 1948, and that of the words in 1949. Still, undeniably the song has its drawbacks as a national anthem. True, Icelanders do not much object to the poem on account of its being more in the manner of a hymn than a patriotic song. But the melody ranges over so wide a compass that it is not within everyone’s power to sing. People, therefore, often turn to other patriotic songs when they wish to sing in praise of their country, and, especially, popular during the last few decades have been “Íslandsvisur” (“Ég vil elska mitt land”) by Jón Trausti (penname of Guðmundur Magnússon 1873-1918) sung to a tune by the Rev. Bjarni Thorsteinsson (1861-1938), and “Ísland ögrum skoridð,” a verse from a poem by Eggert Ólafsson (1726-1768); the melody was by Sigvaldi Kaldalóns (1881-1946). But neither these nor others have succeeded in ousting the “Lofsöngur” from its place as the national anthem.

Icelandic Words	English Translation ²
<p>1 Ó, guð vors lands! Ó, land vors guð, Vér lofum þitt heilaga, heilaga nafn, Úr sólkerfum himnanna hnýta þér krans þínir herskarar, tímanna safn. Fyrir þér er einn dagur sem þúsund ár og þúsund ár dagar, ei meir: eitt eilífðar smáblóm með titrandi tár, sem tilbiður guð sinn og deyr. Íslands þúsund ár. (repeat)</p>	<p>1 Our country’s God! Our country’s God! We worship Thy name in its wonder sublime. The suns of the heavens are set in thy crown By thy legions, the ages of time! With Thee is each day as a thousand years, Each thousand of years, but a day. Eternity’s flow’r, with its homage of tears, That reverently passes away. Iceland’s thousand years! (repeat)</p>

Eitt eilífðar smáblóm með titrandi tár,
sem tilbiður guð sinn og deyr.

2

Ó, guð, ó, guð! Vér föllum fram
og fórnnum þér brennandi, brennandi sál,
guð faðir, vor drottinn frá kyni til kyns,
og vér kvökum vort helgasta mál.

Vér kvökum og þökkum í þúsund ár,
því þú ert vort einasta skjól.

Vér kvökum og þökkum með titrandi tár,
því þú tilbjóst vort forlagahjól.

Íslands þúsund ár,

(repeat)

voru morgunsins húmköldu, hrynjandi tár,
sem hitna við skínandi sól.

3

Ó, guð vors lands! Ó, lands vors guð!
Vér lifum sem blaktandi, blaktandi strá.
Vér deyjum, ef þú ert ei ljós það og líf,
sem að lyftir oss duftinu frá.

Ó, vert þú hvern morgun vort ljúfasta líf,
vor leiðtogi í daganna þraut
og á kvöldin vor himneska hvíld og vor hlíf
og vor hertogi á þjóðlífsins braut.

Íslands þúsund ár,

(repeat)

verði gróandi þjóðlíf með þverrandi tár,
sem þroskast á guðsríkis braut.

Eternity's flow'r, with its homage of tears,
That reverently passes away.

2

Our God, our God, we bow to Thee,
Our spirits most fervent we place in thy care.
Lord, God of our fathers from age unto age,
We are breathing our holiest prayer.

We pray and we thank Thee a thousand years
For safely protected we stand;

We pray and we bring Thee our homage of tears
Our destiny rest in Thy hand.

Iceland's thousand years

(repeat)

The hoarfrost of morning which tinted those years,
Thy sun rising high, shall command!

3

Our country's God! Our country's God!
Our life is a feeble and quivering reed;
We perish, deprived of Thy spirit and light
To redeem and uphold in our need.

Inspire us at morn with Thy courage and love,
And lead through the days of our strife!
At evening send peace from Thy heaven above,
And safeguard our nation through life.

Iceland's thousand years!

(repeat)

O, prosper our people, diminish our tears
And guide, in Thy wisdom, through life!

Iceland

Ó, guð vors lands! Ó, land vors guð, Vér lof - - um þitt heil - ag - a, heil - - ag - a nafn. Úr

sól - kerf - um himn - ann - a hný - - ta þér krans þín - ir her - skar - ar, tím - ann - a safn Fyr - ir

þér er einn dag - ur sem þús - und ár og þús - und ár dag - ur, ei meir eitt

ei - lifð - ar smá blóm með titr - and - i tár, sem til - bið - ur guð sinn og deyr Ís - lands

þús - und ár, Ís - lands þús - sand ár, Eitt ei - lífð - ar smá - blóm með titr - and - i tár, sem

til - bið - ur guð sinn og deyr

India

भारत

Bharat

Republic of India

Quick Country Facts

Location: South Asia, Indian subcontinent

Area: 1,229,737 sq. mi. (3,287,590 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 1,045,845,226

Capital: New Delhi (pop. 11,500,000)

Largest City: Mumbai (pop. 17,850,000)

Official Languages: Hindi, English

GDP/PPP: \$2.66 trillion. \$2,540 per capita

Monetary Unit: Rupee

जन गण मन

Jana-Gana-Mana

(Thou Art the Ruler of All Minds)

Lyrics and Music: Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941). Adopted: 1950.

Historical Background¹

The anthem, composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore, was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the national anthem of India on 24 January 1950. It was first sung 27 December 1911 at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. The complete song consists of five stanzas. Playing time of the full version is approximately fifty-two seconds. A short version consisting of first and last lines of the stanza (playing time approximately twenty seconds) is also played on certain occasions. The lyrics were rendered into English by Tagore himself.

Hindi Words	Hindi Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ²
<p>जन गण मन अधिनायक जय हे भरत भाम्य विधाता पंजाढा सिंधु गुजरात मराठ द्रविड उत्कल वंग विंध्य हिमाचल यमुना गंगा उच्छल जलधि तरंग तव शुभ नामे जागे तव शुभ आशिष मागे गाहे तव जय गाथा जन गण मंगल दायक जय हे भरत भाम्य विधाता जय हे जय हे जय हे जय जय जय जय हे</p>	<p><i>Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he</i> <i>Bharata-bhagya-vidhata</i> <i>Punjab-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha</i> <i>Dravida-Utkala-Banga</i> <i>Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga</i> <i>Uchhala-Jaladhi-taranga</i> <i>Tava shubha nama se jage</i> <i>Tava shubha ashish maange</i> <i>Gaye tava jaya-gatha</i> <i>Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he</i> <i>Bharata-bhagya-vidhata</i> <i>Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he</i> <i>Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he!</i></p>	<p>Thou art the rulers of the minds of all people. Dispenser of India's destiny. Thy name rouses the hearts of Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Maratha. Of the Dravida and Orissa and Bengal; It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas, Mingles in the music of Yamuna and Ganga and is chanted by The waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for thy blessings and sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand, thou dispenser of India's destiny. Victory, victory, victory to thee.</p>

India

Ja - na - ga - na - ma - na - a - dhi - na - ya - ka, ja - ya he Bha - ra - ta - bhag - ya - vi - dha - - tha Pun - ja -

The first system of the musical score for 'India' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line in a treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are: 'Ja - na - ga - na - ma - na - a - dhi - na - ya - ka, ja - ya he Bha - ra - ta - bhag - ya - vi - dha - - tha Pun - ja -'. The middle staff is the bass line in a bass clef. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in a treble clef.

- b- Sin - dhu- Guja - ra - ta- Ma - - ra - - ta Dra - vi - da- Ut - ka - la - Ban - - ga

The second system of the musical score continues the composition. The lyrics are: '- b- Sin - dhu- Guja - ra - ta- Ma - - ra - - ta Dra - vi - da- Ut - ka - la - Ban - - ga'. The musical notation follows the same three-staff format as the first system.

Vind -hya- Hi - ma - cha - la- Ya - - mu - na- Gan - ga Uch - cha - la- Ja - la - dhi- ta - ran - - ga

The third system of the musical score continues the composition. The lyrics are: 'Vind -hya- Hi - ma - cha - la- Ya - - mu - na- Gan - ga Uch - cha - la- Ja - la - dhi- ta - ran - - ga'. The musical notation follows the same three-staff format.

Ta - va shu - bha na - ma se ja - - ge Ta - va shu - bha a - shi - sh ma - an - ge Ga -

The fourth and final system of the musical score concludes the piece. The lyrics are: 'Ta - va shu - bha na - ma se ja - - ge Ta - va shu - bha a - shi - sh ma - an - ge Ga -'. The musical notation follows the same three-staff format, ending with a double bar line and repeat signs.

- ye ta - va ja - ya - ga - - tha _ Ja - na - ga - na - man - ga - la - da - ya - ka ja - ya he

Bha - ra - ta - bhag - ya - vi - dha - - ta _ Ja - ya he _ , ja - ya he _ , ja - ya he

Ja - ya ja - ya ja - ya ja - ya, he _!

Indonesia
Republik Indonesia
(Republic of Indonesia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Asia
Area: 729,000 sq. mi. (1,919,440 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 231,328,092
Capital/Largest City: Jakarta (pop. 12,300,000)
Official Language: Bahasa Indonesia
GDP/PPP: \$687 billion, \$3,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Rupiah

Indonesia Raya
(Great Indonesia)

Lyrics and Music: Wage Rudolf Supratman (1903-1938). Adopted: 1949.

Historical Background¹

The song was composed in 1928 during Dutch colonial rule of the islands. "Divide and rule" was the policy of the day, which deliberately aggravated language, ethnic, cultural, and religious differences amongst the people. The birth of "Indonesia Raya" marked the beginning of the Indonesian nationalist movements. The song was first introduced by its composer, Wage Rudolf Supratman, at the second All Indonesian Youth Congress on 28 October 1928 in Batavia, now Jakarta. There, Indonesian youth of different backgrounds resolutely pledged allegiance to one native land, Indonesia, and one unified language, the Indonesian language. Soon the national song gained popularity. It was echoed at political rallies, where people stood in solemn observance. The song seriously aroused national consciousness throughout the archipelago.

Bahasa Indonesia Words	English Translation²
VERSE	VERSE
Indonesia tanah airku.	Indonesia, our native country,
Tanah tumpah darahku.	Our place of birth,
Disanalah aku berdiri.	Where we all arise to stand guard
Jadi pandu ibuku.	Over this our motherland:
Indonesia kebangsaanku.	Indonesia our nationality.
Bangsa dan tanah airku.	Our people and our country.
Marilah kita berseru:	Come then, let us all exclaim
"Indonesia bersatu!"	Indonesia united.
Hiduplah tanahku.	Long live our land,
Hiduplah negeriku.	Long live our state,
Bangsaku. Rakyatku semuanya.	Our nation, our people, and all
Bangunlah jiwanya.	Arise then, its spirit,
Bangunlah badannya	Arise, its bodies
Untuk Indonesia Raya!	For Great Indonesia.
CHORUS	CHORUS
Indonesia Raya, merdeka, merdeka	Indonesia the Great, independent and free.
Tanahku, negeriku yang kucinta	Our beloved country.
Indonesia Raya, merdeka, merdeka	Indonesia the Great, independent and free.
Hiduplah Indonesia Raya.	Long live Indonesia the Great!

Indonesia

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line begins with a rest, followed by the lyrics "In - do - ne - sia ta - nah a -". The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with triplets. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "ir - ku Ta - nah tum - pah da - rah - ku Di - sa - na - lah a - ku ber - di - ri Ja - di". The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "pan - du i - bu - ku In - do - ne - sia ke - bang - sa - an - ku Bang - sa dan ta - nah a -". The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "ir - ku, Ma - ri - lah ki - ta ber - se - ru: 'In - do - ne - sia ber - sa - tu!' Hi - dup -". The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment.

lah ta - nah - ku, Hi - du - plah ne - geri - ku, Bang - sa - ku, Rak - yat - ku se - m - ua - nya. Ba - ngun -

lah ji - wan - ya, Ba - ngun - lah ba - dan - nya Un - tuk In - do - ne - sia Ra - ya ! In - do -

ne - sia Ra - ya, mer - de - ka, mer - de - ka Ta - nah - ku, ne - geri - ku yang ku - cin - ta In - do -

ne - sia Ra - ya, mer - de - ka, mer - de - ka Hi - du - plah In - do - ne - sia Ra - ya

Iran

جمهوری اسلامی ایران

Jomhoori-e-Islami-e-Iran

(Islamic Republic of Iran)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Near East
Area: 636,293 sq. mi. (1,648,000 sq. km.)
Population (2000 est.): 66,622,704
Capital/Largest City: Tehran (pop. 10,400,000)
Official Language: Farsi Persian
GDP/PPP: \$456 billion, \$7,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Rial

سرود جمهوری اسلامی ایران

Sorood-e-Jomhoori-e-Islami-e-Iran

(National Anthem of the Islamic Republic of Iran)

Music: Hassan Riahi (b. 1945). Adopted: 1990.

Farsi Persian Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
<i>Sar Zad Az Ufuq Mihr-i Hawaran</i>	Upwards on the horizon rises the Eastern Sun.
<i>Furug-i Dida-yi Haqq-Gawaran</i>	The sight of the true religion.
<i>Bahman-Farci Iman-i Mast</i>	Bahman—the brilliance of our faith.
<i>Payamat Ay Imam Istiqal,</i>	Your message.
<i>Azadi-naqs-i Gan-i Mast</i>	O Imam.
<i>Payanda Mani Wa Gawidan</i>	Of independence and freedom
<i>Jomhoori-e-Islami-e-Iran</i>	Is imprinted on our souls.
	O Martyrs!
	The time of your cries of

Pain rings in our ears. Enduring, continuing, eternal, The Islamic Republic of Iran.
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Iran

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It starts with a quarter note, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and continues with a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a triplet of eighth notes.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, featuring a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The lower staff continues the accompaniment, primarily using eighth notes and quarter notes, with a triplet of eighth notes near the end of the system.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody, ending with a whole note. The lower staff continues the accompaniment, featuring a mix of eighth and quarter notes, and concludes with a final chord in the bass clef.

Iran

جمهوری اسلامی ایران

Jomhoori-e-Islami-e-Iran

(Islamic Republic of Iran)

Quick Country Facts

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Area: 636,293 sq. mi. (1,648,000 sq. km.)
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Monetary Unit: Rial

سرود جمهوری اسلامی ایران

Sorood-e-Jomhoori-e-Islami-e-Iran

(National Anthem of the Islamic Republic of Iran)

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Farsi Persian Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
<i>Sar Zad Az Ufuq Mihr-i Hawaran</i>	Upwards on the horizon rises the Eastern Sun.
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<i>Bahman-Farci Iman-i Mast</i>	Bahman—the brilliance of our faith.
<i>Payamat Ay Imam Istiqal,</i>	Your message.
<i>Azadi-naqs-i Gan-i Mast</i>	O Imam.
<i>Payanda Mani Wa Gawidan</i>	Of independence and freedom
<i>Jomhoori-e-Islami-e-Iran</i>	Is imprinted on our souls.
	O Martyrs!
	The time of your cries of

Pain rings in our ears. Enduring, continuing, eternal, The Islamic Republic of Iran.
--

Iran

The first system of music for 'Iran' consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both are in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The music begins with a 4-measure rest in both staves. The melody in the treble clef starts with a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes. A '3' is written above the first triplet in the treble staff, and another '3' is written below the first triplet in the bass staff. The system concludes with a 3-measure rest in the bass staff.

The second system of music continues the piece. The top staff (treble clef) features a melody with quarter and eighth notes, including a half note. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in the bass staff. The system ends with a 7-measure rest in the bass staff.

The third system of music concludes the piece. The top staff (treble clef) has a melody of quarter and eighth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes. The system ends with a 7-measure rest in the bass staff.

Iraq

جمهورية العراق

al-Jumhuriya al-'Iraqia

Republic of Iraq

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Middle East

Area: 167,920 sq. mi. (437,072 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 24,001,816

Capital/Largest City: Baghdad (pop. 4,850,000)

Official Language: Arabic

GDP/PPP: \$59 billion, \$2,500 per capita

Monetary Unit: Iraqi Dinar

Historical Background¹

In September 2000, Saddam Hussein directed Iraq's poets to come up with a new national anthem because he concluded that the current one was too heavy going. He believed they should "prepare an anthem which could be sung with enthusiasm by fighters on the battlefield, by the valiant men of anti-aircraft defense, by people at work, and by women going about their business." Saddam, quoted on Radio Free Europe, said that the words of the new anthem must be "short, so they may be sung on joyous occasions and not only during challenging times." He did not mention whether the current anthem would be dropped in favor of the new song. "We could have more than one anthem; the choice will be made after the new theme is put to music."

Anthem Not Available

Ireland
Poblacht na hÉireann
Republic of Ireland

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe, British Isles
Area: 27,136 sq. mi. (70,280 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 3,883,159
Capital/Largest City: Dublin (pop. 1,056,666)
Official Languages: Irish Gaelic, English
GDP/PPP: \$111.3 billion, \$28,500 per capita
Monetary Unit: Euro

Amhrán na bhFiann

The Soldier's Song

Irish Gaelic Lyrics: Liam O'Rinn. English Lyrics: Peadar Kearny (1883-1942). Music: Peadar Kearney and Patrick Heeney (1881-1911). Adopted: 1926.

Historical Background¹

The Irish national anthem is "Amhrán na bhFiann" or "The Soldier's Song," written in 1907 by Peadar Kearney, an uncle of writer Brendan Behan, who together with Patrick Heeney also composed the music. It was first published in the newspaper *Irish Freedom* in 1912 but was not widely known until it was sung both at the GPO during the Easter Rising of 1916 and, later, at various camps where republicans were interned. "Amhrán na bhFiann" consisted of three stanzas and a chorus. The chorus was formally adopted as the National Anthem in 1926, displacing the earlier Fenian anthem, "God Save Ireland." An official Irish translation by Liam O'Rinn came later. A section of the national anthem (consisting of the first four bars followed by the last five) is also the Irish presidential salute.

Irish Gaelic Words

Sinne Fianna Fáil,
Atá fé gheall ag Éirinn,
Buidhean dár sluagh tar rúinn do ráinig chughainn:
Fámhóidh bheith saor.

English Words

Soldiers are we, whose lives are pledged to Ireland
Some have come from a land beyond the wave.
Sworn to be free.
No more our ancient sireland

<p>Sean-tír ár sinnsear feasta Ní fágfar fá'n tiorán ná fá'n tráil; Anocht a theigeamh sa bhearna baoghail, Le gean ar Ghaeil chun báis nó saoil Le gunna sgréach fá lámhach na piléar. Seo Libh canaídh amhrán na bhFiann.</p>	<p>Shall shelter the despot or the slave; Tonight we man the Bearna Baoghal [gap of danger] In Erin's cause come woe or weal; 'Mid cannon's roar and rifle's peal We'll chant a soldier's song.</p>
--	---

Ireland

Sin - ne Fian - na Fáil —, A - tá fé gheall ag Éi - rinn, Buidhean dár
 Sol - - diers are we —, whose lives are pledged to Ire - land Some have

sluagh tar rúinn do rái - nig chughainn: Fá - - mhóid bheith saor —. Sean-
 come — from a land be - yond the wave, Sworn — to be free —. No

tír ár sin - sear feas - ta Ni fág - far fá'n tíor - án ná fá'n tráil —; A -
 more our an - cient sire - land Shall shel - ter the des - pot or the slave —; To -

nocht a the - igeamh sa — bhear - na baoghail, Le gean ar Ghaeil chun báis nó saoil Le
 night we man — the — Bear - na Baoghal, In Er - in's cause come woe or weal; 'Mid

gun - na sgréach fá lám - hach na piléar Seo Libh can - aidh amh - rán na bhFiann
 can - non's roar and ri - - fles peal We'll chant a sol - dier's song

Israel

מדינת ישראל

Medinat Israel

دولة إسرائيل

Daulat Isra'il

State of Israel

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Middle East

Area: 8,020 sq. mi. (20,770 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 5,842,454

Capital/Largest City: Tel Aviv (pop. 355,900)

Languages: Hebrew, Arabic, English

GDP/PPP: \$122 billion, \$19,000 per capita

Monetary Unit: Shekel

התקווה

Hatikvah

(The Hope)

Lyrics: Naphtali Herz Imber (1856-1909). Music: Samuel Cohen or Nissan Belzer. Adopted: 1948.

Historical Background¹

“Hatikvah,” the Israeli national anthem, was never officially adopted. It has been attributed to Naphtali Herz Imber, but the song that is sung today bears little resemblance to the original poem written in 1878 and published in 1886. The poem was first published under the title of “Tikvatenu” (“Our Hope”) in Imber’s *Barkai*. The inspiration for the poem is said to have been the founding of the city of Petach Tikvah (Gateway of Hope) in Israel. Its themes were possibly influenced by Polish patriotic songs. In 1882, Imber went to Rishon L’Zion, where “Tikvatenu” was received with enthusiasm. Samuel Cohen, who was living there at the time, put the poem to music based on an old

Moldavian-Romanian folk song, “Carul cu Boi” (“Cart and Oxen”). The Moldavian-born Cohen did not receive credit due to lack of a copyright on the melody.

The wording went through a number of modifications over the years, reflecting changes of nationalistic ideas and customs. The words “Where David once lived” became “Zion and Jerusalem” in the chorus. The poem was cut to two verses and the chorus and the call was to be “a free nation in our own land,” not just to “live in the land of our fathers.” The accent was switched to the Sephardic pronunciation. The melody was also corrected to fit the cadence and syllable stress of the new version. These changes can be traced through the various printed editions of the work such as the one from the Hebrew Publishing Company of 1909.

The first competition for the national anthem of a Jewish nation was announced in *Die Welt*, a German newspaper, in 1898. Another contest was called for by the Fourth Zionist Congress in the year 1900, but no song was officially chosen. In 1901, one of the sessions of the Fifth Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland, ended with the singing of “Hatikvah” (still called “Tikvatenu”). It was not until 1905 that the song was sung by all the delegates present at the Seventh Zionist Congress.

Imber died in 1909 in New York and his remains were reinterred at the Mt. Herzl cemetery in Jerusalem in 1953.

Hebrew Words	Hebrew Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ²
כל עוד בלבב פנימה	<i>Kol od balevav p'nimah</i>	As long as deep in the heart,
נפש יהודי הומיה	<i>Nefesh Yehudi homiyah</i>	The soul of a Jew yearns,
ולפאתי מזרח קדימה	<i>Ulfa'atey mizrach kadimah</i>	And forward to the East
עין לציון צופיה	<i>Ayin l'tzion tzofiyah</i>	To Zion, an eye looks.
עד לא אבדה תקותנו	<i>Od lo avdah tikvatenu</i>	Our hope will not be lost,
התקוה בת שנות אלפים	<i>Hatikvah bat shnot alpayim</i>	The hope of two thousand years,
להיות עם חופשי בארצנו	<i>L'hiyot am chofshi b'artzenu</i>	To be a free nation in our land.
ארץ ציון וירושלים	<i>Eretz Tzion v'Yerushalayim</i>	The land of Zion and Jerusalem.
(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)

Israel

Musical score for the first system of 'Israel'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: Kol od ba - le - vav p' - ni - mah Ne - fesh ye - hu - di ho - mi - yah Ul -

Musical score for the second system of 'Israel'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: fa' - a - tey miz - rach ka - di - mah A - yin I' - tzi - on tzo - fi - yah Od lo av - dah

Musical score for the third system of 'Israel'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: tik - va - te - nu Ha - tik - vah bat shnot al - pa - yim L' - hiyot am chof - shi

Musical score for the fourth system of 'Israel'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: b' - art - ze - nu E - retz Tzi - on v'Ye - ru - sha - la - yim L' - hiyot am chof - shi

The musical score consists of three staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef with the same key signature. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

b' - - art - - ze - nu _ E - retz Tzi - on v'Ye - ru - sha - la - - yim _

Italy

Repubblica Italiana

(Italian Republic)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southern Europe

Area: 116,500 sq. mi. (301,230 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 57,715,625

Capital/Largest City: Rome (pop. 2,693,383)

Official Language: Italian

GDP/PPP: \$1.438 trillion, \$25,000 per capita

Monetary Unit: Euro

Inno di Mameli

(Hymn of Mameli)

Lyrics: Goffredo Mameli (1827-1849). Music: Michele Novaro (1822-1885). Adopted: 1946.

Historical Background¹

Michele Novaro composed the music of the Italian anthem in 1847 to words by the young poet Goffredo Mameli. The words of the anthem were meant to call to mind past battles for freedom waged by the Lombard towns, the Florentine republic, the Genoese, together with the young Balilla, against the Austrians; and the Sicilians against the French in the so-called Sicilian Vespers. The focus of all inspirations to freedom was Rome, the Rome that, in another poem, Mameli called "city of memories, city of hope."

The song, known as "L'inno di Mameli," has been the national anthem of the Republic of Italy since 1946. Between 1861, the year when Italy became a united nation, and 1946, the official anthem was the "March of the House of Savoia." On 23 November 1847 Mameli went to take the anthem to his musician friend, Michele Novaro. Overnight, the enthused musician composed the music, and the next day, in Genoa, Mameli brought back the words and music to his companions. A few days later, on 1 December, "Fratelli d'Italia" was played for the first time at a popular assembly. The tune began to run like wildfire throughout the peninsula. It was on everyone's lips, in defiance of the Austrian, Bourbon, and Papal police.

There is still another and equally romantic story of the circumstances of the anthem's composition. On the evening of 8 September 1847, in the house of the American consul, there was talk of the uprisings of the day. Many of the guests

clustered about Mameli and urged him to write a new song. On the spot he improvised a few lines, and, later in the night, at home, wrote the rest. A few days later a painter friend took the poem to Turin and read it aloud at the evening party given by a nobleman, Lorenzo Valerio, who was also a benefactor in the realm of music and musicians. The composer Novaro, enthused in his turn, tried out a few notes on the piano and then, too, went home to compose the sequel. The anthem was sung for the first time the next day by a group of political exiles in the Cafè della Lega Italiana of Turin.

Italian Words	English Translation ²
<p>1</p> <p>Fratelli d'Italia L'Italia s'è desta Dell'elmo di Scipio S'è cinta la testa. Dov'è la Vittoria? Le porga la chioma; Chè schiava di Roma Iddio la creò. (repeat verse)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>Italian brothers, Italy has arisen, With Scipio's helmet Binding her head. Where is victory? Let her bow down, For God has made her The slave of Rome. (repeat verse)</p>
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Stringiamoci a coorte, Siam pronti alla morte: (repeat) Italia chiamò! (repeat chorus)</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Let us gather in legions, Ready to die! (repeat) Italy has called! (repeat chorus)</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Noi siamo da secoli Calpesti e derisi, Perchè non siam popolo, Perchè siam divisi; Raccogliaci un'unica Bandiera, un speme: Di fonderci insieme: Già l'ora suonò. (repeat verse)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>We for centuries Have been downtrodden and derided, Because we are not a people, Because we are divided. Let one flag, one hope Bring us together; The hour has struck For us to join forces. (repeat verse)</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>

3

Uniamoci, amiamoci;
 L'unione e l'amore
 Rivelano ai popoli
 Le vie del Signore:
 Giuriamo far libero
 Il suolo natío;
 Uniti per Dio
 Chi vincer ci può?
 (repeat verse)

CHORUS

4

Dall'Alpi a Sicilia
 Dovunque è Legnano
 Ogni uom di Ferruccio:
 Ha il cuor e la mano.
 I bimbi d'Italia
 Si chiamano Balilla:
 Il suon d'ogni squilla
 I vespri suonò.
 (repeat verse)

CHORUS

5

Son giunchi che piegano
 Le spade vendute:
 Già l'Aquila d'Austria
 Le penne ha perdute.
 Il sangue d'Italia
 E il sangue polacco
 Bevè col Cosacco
 Ma il cor le bruciò.
 (repeat verse)

CHORUS

3

Let us unite and love one another:
 For union and love
 Reveal to peoples
 The way of the Lord
 Let us swear to free
 Our native soil;
 If we are united under God.
 Who can conquer us?
 (repeat verse)

CHORUS

4

From the Alps to Sicily,
 Everywhere it is Legnano;
 Every man has the heart
 And hand of Ferruccio.
 The children of Italy
 Are all called Balilla:
 Every trumpet blast
 Sounds the (Sicilian) Vespers.
 (repeat verse)

CHORUS

5

Mercenary swords
 Are feeble reeds,
 And the Austrian eagle
 Has lost his plumes.
 This eagle that drunk the blood
 Of Italy and Poland,
 Together with the Cossack,
 But this has burned his gut.
 (repeat verse)

CHORUS

Italy

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the upper staff and a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes in the lower staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including some sixteenth-note runs in the upper staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4. The music includes the lyrics "Fra - tel - li d'I - ta - - lia L'I -". There are triplets indicated by a '3' over a bracket in the upper staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4. The music includes the lyrics "ta - - lia s'è des - - ta Del - l'el - - mo di Sci - pio S'è cin - - ta la". There are triplets indicated by a '3' over a bracket in the upper staff.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4. The music includes the lyrics "tes - - ta Do - v'è la Vit - - to - - ria ? Le por - - ga la chio - ma; Chè". There are triplets indicated by a '3' over a bracket in the upper staff.

schia - - va di Ro - - ma Id - di - o la cre - - ò

Fra - tel - li d'I - ta - lia L'I - ta - lia s'è des - ta Dell' - el - mo di Sci - pio S'è cin - ta la

tes - ta. Dov'è la Vit - to - ria? Le por - ga la chio - ma: Chè schia - va di Ro - ma Id - dio la cre -

ò. String - iam - oci a co - or - te. Siam pronti al - la mor - te: Siam pronti al - la mor - te: l'I - ta - lia chia -

mò. String - iam - oci a co - or - te. Siam pronti al - la mor - te: Siam pron - ti al - la mor - te: l'I - ta - lia chia -

The score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is an alto line, and the bottom staff is the bass line. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The music includes triplets and slurs.

mò.

This is a smaller musical score consisting of three staves (treble, alto, and bass). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Jamaica

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America, Caribbean Sea
Area: 4,411 sq. mi. (10,991 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 2,680,029
Capital/Largest City: Kingston (pop. 104,000)
Languages: English, Jamaican Creole
GDP/PPP: \$9.8 billion, \$3,700 per capita
Monetary Unit: Jamaican Dollar

National Anthem

Lyrics: Reverend Hugh Braham Sherlock (b. 1905). Music: Robert Charles Lightbourne (1909-1995). Adopted: 1962.

Historical Background

The Jamaican national anthem was written by Hugh Braham Sherlock with music composed by Robert Charles Lightbourne. Originally, the lyrics and music had nothing to do with each other until Mapletoft Poulle (1923-1951) blended them to form the present song. It was selected upon independence from Great Britain in 1962.

Words

1	2
Eternal Father bless our land	Teach us true respect for all
Guide us with Thy mighty hand.	Stir response to duty's call.
Keep us free from evil powers	Strengthen us the weak to cherish
Be our light through countless hours	Give us vision lest we perish
To our leaders, Great Defender,	Knowledge send us Heavenly Father
Grant true wisdom from above	Grant true wisdom from above
Justice, truth be ours forever.	Justice, truth be ours forever.
Jamaica, land we love.	Jamaica, land we love.
Jamaica, Jamaica, Jamaica, land we love.	Jamaica, Jamaica, Jamaica, land we love.

Jamaica

E - ter - nal Fa - ther bless our land Guide us with Thy migh - ty hand. Keep us free from

This system contains the first six measures of the hymn. It features a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: "E - ter - nal Fa - ther bless our land Guide us with Thy migh - ty hand. Keep us free from".

e - vil pow - ers Be our light through count - less hours To our lead - ers, Great De - fen - - der,

This system contains the next six measures. The lyrics are: "e - vil pow - ers Be our light through count - less hours To our lead - ers, Great De - fen - - der,".

Grant true wis - dom from a - bove Just - ice, truth be ours for - ev - er, Ja - mai - - ca, land we

This system contains the next six measures. The lyrics are: "Grant true wis - dom from a - bove Just - ice, truth be ours for - ev - er, Ja - mai - - ca, land we".

love Ja - mai - ca, Ja - mai - ca, Ja - mai - - ca, land we love.

This system contains the final six measures of the hymn. The lyrics are: "love Ja - mai - ca, Ja - mai - ca, Ja - mai - - ca, land we love.".

Japan

日本国

Nippon Koku

Quick Country Facts

Location: East Asia

Area: 145,874 sq. mi. (377,835 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 126,974,628

Capital/Largest City: Tokyo (pop. 34,750,000)

Official Language: Japanese

GDP/PPP: \$3.55 trillion, \$28,000 per capita

Monetary Unit: Yen

君が代

Kimigayo

(His Majesty's Reign)

Lyrics: Ancient Poem. Music: Hayashi Hiromori (1831-1896). Adopted: 1999.

Historical Background¹

It is not certain who wrote the words to Japan's national anthem, "Kimigayo." However, they were first found in a poem contained in two anthologies of Japanese thirty-one-syllable *waka*, namely, the tenth-century *Kokin Wakashu* and the 11th-century *Wakan Roeishu*. From very early times, the poem was recited to commemorate auspicious occasions and at banquets celebrating important events. The words were often put to music with melodies typical of such vocal styles as *yokyoku* (sung portions of *Noh* performances), *kouta* (popular songs with *shamisen* accompaniment), *yoruri* (dramatic narrative chanting with *shamisen* accompaniment), *saireika* (festival songs), and *biwauta* (songs with *biwa* accompaniment). The words were also used in fairy tales and other stories and even appeared in the Edo-period popular fiction known as *Ukiyo-zoshi* and in collections of humorous *kyōka* (mad verse).

In 1869 the British military band instructor John William Fenton, who was then working in Yokohama, learned that Japan lacked a national anthem and told the members of Japan's military band about the British national anthem "God Save the King." Fenton emphasized the necessity of a national anthem and proposed that he would compose the music if someone would provide the words. The band members, after consulting with their director, requested Artillery Captain

Oyama Iwao (1842-1916) from present-day Kagoshima Prefecture, who was well versed in Japanese and Chinese history and literature, to select appropriate words for such an anthem. (Oyama later became army minister and a field marshal.) Fenton put his own music to the “Kimigayo” words selected by Oyama from a *biwauta* titled “Horaisan,” and the first “Kimigayo” anthem was the result.

The melody was, however, completely different from the one known today. It was performed, with the accompaniment of brass instruments, during an army parade in 1870, but it was later considered to be lacking in solemnity, and it was agreed that a revision was needed. In 1876, Osamu Yusuke (later known as Nakamura Yusuke), the director of the Naval Band, submitted to the Navy Ministry a proposal for changing the music, and on the basis of his proposal it was decided that the new melody should reflect the style used in musical chants performed at the imperial court. In July 1880, four persons were named to a committee to revise the music. They were Naval Band director Nakamura Yusuke; Army Band director Yotsumoto Yoshitoyo; the court director of *gagaku* (Japanese court music) performances, Hayashi Hiromori; and a German instructor under contract with the navy, Franz Eckert. Finally a melody produced by Hayashi Hiromori was selected on the basis of the traditional scale used in *gagaku*. Eckert made a four-part vocal arrangement, and the new national anthem was first performed in the imperial palace on the Meiji Emperor’s birthday, 3 November 1880.

On 9 August 1999, the Japanese Diet passed a bill which officially adopted the “Kimigayo” as the national anthem of Japan, despite protests from neighboring Asian countries, which claim that the song is a symbol of Japanese imperialism.

Japanese Words	Japanese Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ²
君が代は 千代に八千代にさざれ 石の巖となりて 苔の生すまで	<i>Kimi gayo wa</i> <i>Chiyo ni yachiyo ni sazare</i> <i>Ishi no iwao to nari te</i> <i>Koke no musu made</i>	Thousands of years of happy reign be thine; Rule on, my lord, till what are pebbles now By age united to mighty rocks shall grow Whose venerable sides the moss doth line.

Japan

Musical score for the first system of 'Japan'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: Ki - mi ga - - yo wa Chi - yo ni ya - chi - yo ni sa - za - re I - shi no.

Musical score for the second system of 'Japan'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: i - wa - o to na - ri - te Ko - ke no mu - - su ma - - de.

Jordan

المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

al-Mamlaka al-Urduniya al-Hashemiyah

(Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Middle East
Area: 34,573 sq. mi. (92,300 sq.km.)
Population (2002 est.): 5,307,470
Capital/Largest City: Amman (pop. 963,490)
Official Language: Arabic
GDP/PPP: \$22.8 billion, \$4,300 per capita
Monetary Unit: Jordanian Dinar

عاش المليك

A-sha-l Maleek

(Long Live the King)

Lyrics: Abdul-Mone'm al-Rifai (1917-1985). Music: Abdul-Qader al-Taneer (1901-1957). Adopted: 1946.

Arabic Words	Arabic Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
عاش المليك عاش المليك ساميا مقامه خافقات في المعالي أعلامه	<i>A-sha-al Maleek</i> (repeat) <i>Sa-Mi-yan-ma-qa mu-hu</i> <i>Kha-fi-qa-tin fil ma-ali</i> <i>a-lam m-hu</i>	Long live the King! Long live the King! His position is sublime, His banners waving in glory supreme.

Jordan

A- sha-al Ma - leek A- sha-al Ma - leek Sa- Mi- yan- ma- qa- mu- hu Kha- fi- - qa- tin _

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the alto line, and the bottom staff is the bass line. The music is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The lyrics are: "A- sha-al Ma - leek A- sha-al Ma - leek Sa- Mi- yan- ma- qa- mu- hu Kha- fi- - qa- tin _".

fil ma- - a - li _ a- la m- - hu _

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the alto line, and the bottom staff is the bass line. The music is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The lyrics are: "fil ma- - a - li _ a- la m- - hu _".

Kazakhstan

Қазақстан Республикасы

Kazakstan Respublikasy

(Republic of Kazakhstan)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Asia

Area: 1,049,000 sq. mi. (2,717,300 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 16,741,519

Capital: Astana (pop. 280,200)

Largest City: Almaty (pop. 1,200,000)

Official Languages: Kazak, Russian

GDP/PPP: \$98.1 billion, \$5,900 per capita

Monetary Unit: Tenge

Мамлекеттик Гимни

Mamlekettik Gimni

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Muzafar Alimbayev (b. 1923), Kadyr Myrzaliyev, Tumanbai Moldagaliyev, and Zhadyra Daribayeva. Music: Mukan Tulebayev (1913-1960), Eugeny Brusilovsky (1905-1981), and Latif Khamidi.

Kazak Words	Kazak Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
1 Жаралған намыстан қаһарман халықпыз, Азаттық жолында жалындап Жаныппыз Тағдырдың тезінен, тозақтың өзінен Аман-сау қалыппыз, аман-сау	1 <i>Zharalghan namystan qaharman khalyqpyz Azattyk zholynda zhalyndap Zhanyppyz Tagdyrdin tezinen, tozaktyn (o-umlaut) zinen Aman-saw kalyppyz, aman-saw</i>	1 We are a valiant people, sons of honor, We've sacrificed everything to gain our freedom. Emerging from malicious grip of fate, from hell of fire, We scored a victory of glory and

<p>қалыппыз.</p> <p>CHORUS Еркіндік қыраны, шарықта, Елдікке шақырып тірлікте! Алыптың қуаты—халықта, Халықтың қуаты—бірлікте!</p>	<p><i>kalyppyz.</i></p> <p>CHORUS <i>Erkindik kyrany, sharykta</i> <i>Eldikke shakyryp tirlikte!</i> <i>Alyptyn kuaty--khalykta,</i> <i>Khalyktyn kuaty--birlikte!</i></p>	<p>success.</p> <p>CHORUS Soar high up in the sky, oh, the eagle of freedom. Call up to harmony, agreement and Accord! Since the hero's might and strength is in the nation, Just as the unity is nation's razing sword.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Ардақтап анасын, құрметтеп данасын, Бауырға басқанбыз баршанын баласын. Татулық достықтың киелі бесігі— Мейірбан Ұлы Отан, қазақтың даласы!</p>	<p>2</p> <p><i>Ardaktan anasyn, kyrmetten danasyn,</i> <i>Bauyrğa baskanbyz barshanyn</i> <i>balasyn.</i> <i>Tatulyk dostyktyn kieli besigi!</i> <i>Meyirban Uly Otan, Kazakhtyn</i> <i>dalasy!</i></p>	<p>2</p> <p>While honoring and respecting our mothers The cream of our raising nation We welcomed all ill-starred and struck by ruin Our homeland, the steppe, a sacred cradle Of friendship and accord Gave all a shelter and a hearty refuge!</p>
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3</p> <p>Талайды өткердік, өткенге салауат, Келешек ғажайып, келешек ғаламат! Ар-ождан, ана тіл, өнеге салтымыз, Ерлік те, елдік те ұрпаққа аманат!</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3</p> <p><i>Talaydy otkerdin, otkenge salauat,</i> <i>Keleshek gazhayyp keleshek galamat!</i> <i>Ar-ozhdan, ana til onege-saltymyz,</i> <i>Erlık te, eldik te urlakka amanat!</i></p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3</p> <p>We've overcome the hardships Let the past serve as a bitter lesson But we face a radiant future ahead We bequeath our sacred legacy Implying our mother tongue And sovereignty, valor and traditions So dearly cherished by our forefathers As true mandate to future generations.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>

Kazakhstan

The first system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a rest in the top staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the bottom staff. The melody in the top staff features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The bass line continues with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in both staves.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The time signature is 4/4. The melody in the top staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The bass line starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in both staves.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The time signature is 4/4. The melody in the top staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The bass line starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in both staves.

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three flats. The time signature is 4/4. The melody in the top staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The bass line starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in both staves.

Kenya
Jamhuri ya Kenya
Republic of Kenya

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Africa
Area: 224,960 sq. mi. (582,650 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 31,138,735
Capital/Largest City: Nairobi (pop. 2,000,000)
Official Languages: Kiswahili, English
GDP/PPP: \$31 billion, \$1,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Kenyan Shilling

Wimbo wa Taifa

National Anthem

Lyrics: Group of Citizens. Music: Traditional Melody. Adopted: 1963.

Historical Background

The Kenyan national anthem was written by a national committee of five songwriters to a tune based on traditional music. It was adopted in 1963, the year of independence.

Kiswahili Words	English Words
1 Ee Mungu nguvu yetu Ilete baraka kwetu Haki iwe ngao na mlinzi Natukae na udugu Amani na uhuru Raha tupate na ustawi.	1 O God of all creation, Bless this our land and nation. Justice be our shield and defender. May we dwell in unity, Peace and liberty. Plenty be found within our borders.
2 Amkeni ndugu zetu	2 Let one and all arise

<p>Tufanye sote bidii Nasi tujitoe kwa nguvu Nchi yetu ya Kenya Tunayoipenda Tuwe tayari kuilinda.</p>	<p>With hearts both strong and true. Service be our earnest endeavor. And our Homeland of Kenya, Heritage of splendor, Firm may we stand to defend.</p>
<p>3 Natujenge taifa letu Ee, ndio wajibu wetu Kenya istahili heshima Tuungane mikono Pamoja kazini Kila siku tuwe nashukrani.</p>	<p>3 Let all with one accord In common bond united, Build this our nation together, And the glory of Kenya, The fruit of our labor Fill every heart with thanksgiving.</p>

Kenya

Ee Mu - ngu ngu - vu ye - tu I - lete ba - ra - ka kwe - tu
O God of all cre - a - tion Bless this our land and na - tion

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line with lyrics, a treble clef accompaniment, and a bass clef accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time and features a simple, rhythmic melody.

Haki i - we nga - o na mli - nzi Na - tu - kae na u - du - gu A - mani na u - hu - ru
Justice be our shield and de - fen - der May we dwell in un - ity Peace and liber - ty.

The second system continues the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are in Swahili and English. The melody remains consistent with the first system.

Ra - ha tu - pa - te na u - sta - wi
Plen - ty be found with - in our bor - ders

The third system concludes the hymn with three staves. The lyrics are in Swahili and English. The music ends with a final chord.

Kiribati

Aia Maneaba ni Maroro Kain Kiribati

Republic of Kiribati

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean

Area: 292 sq. mi. (811 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 96,335

Capital/Largest City: Tarawa (pop. 25,154)

Official Languages: English, I-Kiribati

GDP/PPP: \$79 million, \$840 per capita

Monetary Unit: Australian Dollar

Teirake Kaini Kiribati

(Stand, Kiribati)

Lyrics and Music: Urium Tamuera Ioteba (1910-1988). Adopted: 1979

I-Kiribati Words	English Translation
1 Teirake kaini Kiribati, Anene ma te kakatonga, Tauraoui nakon te nwioko, Ma ni buokia aomata, Tauanine n te raioiroi, Tangiria aoma ta nako. Tauanine n te raioiroi, Tangiria aomata.	1 Stand up, Kiribati! Sing with jubilation! Prepare to accept responsibility And to help each other! Be steadfastly righteous! Love all our people! (repeat previous two lines)
2 Reken te kabaia ma te rau Ibuakoia kaain abara Bon reken te nano ae banin	2 The attainment of contentment And peace by our people Will be achieved when all

<p>Ma te i-tangitangiri naba. Ma ni wakina te kab'aia, Ma n neboa i eta abara. Ma ni wakina te kab'aia, Ma n neboa abara.</p>	<p>Our hearts beat as one, Love one another! Promote happiness and unity! (repeat previous two lines)</p>
<p>3 Ti butiko ngkoe Atuara Kawakinira ao kairika Nakon taai aika i maira. Buokira ni baim ae akoi. Kakabaia ara Tautaeka Ma ake a makuri iai. Kakabaia ara Tautaeka Ma aomata ni bane.</p>	<p>3 We beseech You, O God, To protect and lead us In the days to come. Help us with Your loving hand. Bless our Government And all our people! (repeat previous two lines)</p>

Kiribati

Tei - ra - ke kai - ni Ki - ri - ba - ti, A - ne - ne ma te ka - - ka - to - nga, Tau - ra - oi na - kon te

This system consists of three staves: a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The music is in 4/4 time and G major.

nwi - o - ko, Ma ni bu - o - ki - a ao - ma - ta, Ta - ua - ni - nne n te _ ra - oi - roi

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are: nwi - o - ko, Ma ni bu - o - ki - a ao - ma - ta, Ta - ua - ni - nne n te _ ra - oi - roi.

_ , Ta - ngi - ri - a ao - ma ta na - ko _ , Ta - ua - ni - nne n te _ ra - oi - roi. Ta - ngi - ri - a

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are: _ , Ta - ngi - ri - a ao - ma ta na - ko _ , Ta - ua - ni - nne n te _ ra - oi - roi. Ta - ngi - ri - a.

ao - ma - ta _ .

This system is a shorter musical phrase consisting of three staves. The lyrics are: ao - ma - ta _ .

Korea, North

조선민주주의인민공화국

Choson Minjuju-i Inmin Konghwa-guk

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Quick Country Facts

Location: East Asia

Area: 46,768 sq. mi. (120,540 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 22,224,195

Capital/Largest City: Pyongyang (pop. 2,741,260)

Official Language: Korean

GDP/PPP: \$22 billion, \$1,000 per capita

Monetary Unit: Won

애국가

Aeguk-ga

(Patriotic Song)

Lyrics: Pak Se Yong (1902-1989). Music: Kim Won Gyun (b. 1917). Adopted: 1947.

Historical Background¹

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has all along used the "Patriotic Song," its national anthem, which was created in Juche 36 (1947), for half a century. The song is the symbol of solemnity, noble feelings, national pride, and honor. It is a source of the patriotism and optimistic emotion of the Korean people. The song was created thanks to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Just after Korea's liberation from the Japanese colonial rule he gave creators a direction for the creation of the national anthem and gave concrete guidance as regards the conception of words, content, appearance, and depiction of the song. The song written by Pak Se Yong and composed by Kim Won Gyun under his guidance reflected the ideas and emotions of the people of a new Korea.

The song that was played on the day when the DPRK was founded with due ceremony on 9 September 1948 has served as the national anthem of socialist Korea for 50 years. The Koreans like to sing the song very much. In Korea where the song is sung as the first item of the radio program at dawn the leader, the party, the army and the people move

as one in response to the song. The Korean people are working hard to exalt the dignity and honor of the country and build a prosperous country, singing the song. The great achievements and praiseworthy deeds that can be witnessed in their everyday life are based on the idea of the song. In Korea, led by the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who is attaching importance to the Juche character and the national character, the song will remain the eternal national anthem of Kim Il Sung's Korea.

Korean Words	Korean Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
<p>1 아침은 빛나라 이 강산 은금의 자원도 가득한 삼천리 아름다운 내 조국 반만년 오랜 력사에 찬란한 문화로 자라난 슬기로운 인민의 이 영광 몸과 맘 다 바쳐 이 조선 길이 받드세 (repeat previous four lines)</p>	<p>1 <i>A ch'im un pinnara, i kangsan Ungum e, chawon do kaduk han Samch'olli, arumdaun nae choguk, Panmannyon oraen ryoksa e. Ch'allan han munhwa ro charanan Sulgiroun inmin ui i yonggwang. Momgwa mam ta pach'yo, i, Choson Kiri pattuse.</i> (repeat previous four lines)</p>	<p>1 Let morning shine on the silver and gold of this land, Three thousand leagues packed with natural wealth. My beautiful fatherland. The glory of a wise people Brought up in a culture brilliant With a history five millennia long. Let us devote our bodies and minds To supporting this Korea forever. (repeat previous four lines)</p>
<p>2 백두산 기상을 다 안고 근로의 정신을 깃들여 진리로 뭉쳐진 억센 뜻 온 세계 앞서 나가리 솟는 힘 노도도 내밀어 인민의 뜻으로 선 나라 한 없이 부강하는 이 조선 길이 빛내세 (repeat previous four lines)</p>	<p>2 <i>Paektusan Kisang ul ta anko. Kullo ui chongsin un kitturo. Chilli ro mungch'yo jin oksen ttut On segye apso nagari. Sonnun him nodo do naemiro, Inmin ui ttus uro son nara. Han opsi pugang hanun I Choson kiri pinnaese.</i> (repeat previous four lines)</p>	<p>2 The firm will, bonded with truth, Nest for the spirit of labor, Embracing the atmosphere of Mount Paektu, Will go forth to all the world. The country established by the will of the people, Breasting the raging waves with soaring strength. Let us glorify forever this Korea, Limitlessly rich and strong. (repeat previous six lines)</p>

Korea, North

A ch'im un pin - na - ra i kang - san Un - gum e, cha - won do ka - duk han Sam -

ch'ol - li, a - rum - da - un nae cho - guk, Pan - man - nyon ora - en ryok - sa e. Ch'al -

lan han mun - hwa ro cha - ra - nan Sul - gi - roun in - min ui i yong - gwang. Mom - -

gwa mam ta pa - ch'yo, i, Cho - son Kir - i pat - - tu - - se

Korea, South

대한민국

大韓民國

Taehan Min 'guk

(Republic of Korea)

Quick Country Facts

Location: East Asia

Area: 38,031 sq. mi. (98,480 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 48,324,000

Capital/Largest City: Seoul (pop. 19,850,000)

Official Language: Korean

GDP/PPP: \$931 billion, \$19,400 per capita

Monetary Unit: Won

애국가

愛國歌

Aeguk-ga

(Patriotic Song)

Lyrics: Yun Ch'i-ho (1865-1946) or An Ch'ang-ho (1878-1938). Music: Ahn Eak-tae (1905-1965).

Historical Background¹

It is generally believed that the words of what is now the Republic of Korea's national anthem, which means, literally, "Song of Love of Country," were written toward the end of the nineteenth century either by Yun Ch'i-ho, a politician, or by An Ch'ang-ho, an independence leader and educator. Initially, "Aeguk-ga" was sung to the Scottish folk tune "Auld Lang Syne." During Japanese colonial rule (1910-1945), the song was banned, but overseas Koreans continued to sing it, expressing their yearnings for national independence. In 1937, Ahn Eak-tae, an internationally noted Korean musician based in Spain, composed the music for "Aeguk-ga." His work was officially adopted by the

Provisional Korean Government (1919-1945) in Shanghai, China. "Aeguk-ga" was sung at a ceremony celebrating the founding of the Republic of Korea Government on 15 August 1948, following national liberation in 1945.

Korean Words	Korean Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ²
<p>1 동해물과 백두산이 마르고 닳도록 하느님이 보우하사 우리 나라 만세</p>	<p>1 <i>Donghae mulgwa Baekdusani mareugo daltorok Haneunimi bouhasa urinara manse.</i></p>	<p>1 Until the East Sea's waves are dry. Baek-du-san worn away, God watch o'er our land forever! Our Korea hail!</p>
<p>CHORUS 무궁화 삼천리 화려강산 대한사람 대한으로 길이 보전하세</p>	<p>CHORUS <i>Mugunghwa samcheolli hwaryeogangsan Daehan saram Daehan euro giri bojeonhase</i></p>	<p>CHORUS Rose of Sharon, thousand miles of beautiful mountain and rivers! Guarded by her people, ever may Korea stand!</p>
<p>2 남산 위에 저 소나무 철갑을 두른 듯 바람 서리 불변함은 우리 기상일 세</p>	<p>2 <i>Namsan wie jeo sonamu cheolgabeul dureundeut Baram seori bulbyeonhameun uri gisangilse</i></p>	<p>2 Like that South Mountain armored pine, standing on duty still, Wind or frost, unchanging ever, be our resolute will.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3 가을 하늘 공활한데 높고 구름 없이 밝은 달은 우리 가슴 일편단심일세</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3 <i>Gaeul haneul gonghwalhande nopgo gureum eopsi Balgeun dareun uri gaseum ilpyeondansimilse</i></p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3 In autumn's arching evening sky, crystal, and cloudless blue, Be the radiant moon our spirit, steadfast, single and true.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>4 이 기상과 이 맘으로 충성을 다하여 괴로우나 즐거우나 나라 사랑하세</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>4 <i>I gisanggwa i mameuro chungseongeul dahayeo Goerouna jeulgeouna nara saranghase</i></p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>4 With such a will, such a spirit, loyalty, heart and hand, Let us love, come grief, come gladness, this, our beloved land!</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>

Korea, South

Dong - hae _ mul - gwa Baek - du - san - i

ma - reu - go dal - to - rok Ha - neu - nim - i bo - u - - ha - sa u - ri - na - ra man -

se Mu - - gung - hwa sam - - cheo - lli hwa - ryeo - gang - - san

Dae - han sa - ram Dae - han _ eu - ro gi - ri bo - jeon - ha - se

Kuwait

دولة الكويت

Dowlat al-Kuwait

(State of Kuwait)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Middle East
Area: 6,880 sq. mi. (17,820 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 2,111,561
Capital/Largest City: al-Kuwait (pop. 151,060)
Official Languages: Arabic, English
GDP/PPP: \$30.9 billion, \$15,100 per capita
Monetary Unit: Kuwaiti Dinar

النشيد الوطني

Al-Nasheed Al-Watani

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Ahmad Mushari Al-Adwani (1923-1992). Music: Ibrahim Nasir Al-Soula (b. 1935). Adopted: 1978.

Historical Background¹

The Kuwaiti national anthem was written by the poet Mushari Al-Adwani after the proclamation of independence and was broadcast for the first time on 25 February 1978. The music was composed by Ibrahim Nasir Al-Soula and arranged by Ahmad Ali. The national salute consists of the first six bars of the anthem.

Arabic Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ²
1 <i>Watanil Kuwait Salemta Lilmajdi</i> <i>Wa Ala Jabeenoka Tali-Ossadi</i> <i>Watanil Kuwait</i> (repeat)	1 Kuwait, Kuwait, Kuwait, My country, May you be safe and glorious! Your face bright,

Watanil Kuwait Salemta Lilmajdi.

2

*Ya Mahda Abaa-il Ola Katabou
Sefral Khloudi Fanaclati Shohobo
Allaho Akbar Ehnahom Arabo
Talaat Kawakebo Jannatil Kholdi
Watanil Kuwait Salemta Lilmajdi.*

3

*Bourekta Ya Watanil Kuwaita Lana
Sakanan Wa Eshta Alal Mada Watana
Yafdeeka Horron Fi Hemaka Bana
Sarhol Hayati Be Akramil Aydi
Watanil Kuwait Salemta Lilmajdi.*

4

*Nahmeeka Ya Watani Wa Shahidona
Sharoul Hoda Wal Haqo Ra-Edona
Wa Amirona Lil Ezzi Qa-Edona
Rabbol Hamiyati Sadqol Waadi
Watanil Kuwait Salemta Lilmajdi.*

(repeat)

Your face bright with majesty,
Kuwait, Kuwait, Kuwait,
My country.

2

Oh cradle of ancestry,
Who put down its memory,
With everlasting symmetry,
Showing all eternity,
Those Arabs were heavenly.
Kuwait, Kuwait, Kuwait,
My country.

3

Blessed be
My country,
A homeland for harmony,
Warded by true sentry,
Giving their souls aptly,
Building high its history,
Kuwait, Kuwait, Kuwait,
My country.

4

We're for you, my country,
Led by faith and loyalty,
With its prince equally,
Fencing us all fairly,
With warm love and verity,
Kuwait, Kuwait, Kuwait,
My country,
In peace live, in dignity.

Kuwait

The first system of musical notation for 'Kuwait' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The upper staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, and then a series of eighth notes: A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lower staff begins with a whole note G3, followed by a series of eighth notes: A3, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Both staves feature several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above or below a bracket) over groups of three eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation for 'Kuwait' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the first system. The upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes: A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lower staff begins with a quarter note G3, followed by a series of eighth notes: A3, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Both staves feature several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above or below a bracket) over groups of three eighth notes.

The third system of musical notation for 'Kuwait' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the second system. The upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes: A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The lower staff begins with a quarter note G3, followed by a series of eighth notes: A3, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Both staves feature several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above or below a bracket) over groups of three eighth notes.

Kyrgyzstan

Кыргыз Республикасы

Kyrgyz Respublikasy

Кыргызской Республики

Kyrgyzkoy Respubliki

(Kyrgyz Republic)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Asia

Area: 76,000 sq. mi. (198,500 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 4,822,166

Capital/Largest City: Bishkek (pop. 631,000)

Official Languages: Kyrgyz, Russian

GDP/PPP: \$13.5 billion, \$2,800 per capita

Monetary Unit: Som

Мамлекеттик Гимни

Mamlekettik Gimni

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Zh. Kadikova and Sh. Kulueva. Music: N. Davlyesova, K. Moldovasanova. Adopted: 1992.

Historical Background

The anthem was adopted on 18 December 1992 by the Supreme Soviet of the Kyrgyz Republic, after the country left the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). A Russian translation became an official part of the song after it was declared an official language along with Kyrgyz.

Kyrgyz Words	Kyrgyz Words (Transliteration)	Russian Words	Russian Words (Transliteration)
<p>1</p> <p>Ак монгулуу аска-зоолор, талаалар, Элибиздин жаны менен барабар. Сансыз кылым Ала-Тоосун мекендеп, Сактап келди биздин ата-бабалар.</p>	<p>1</p> <p><i>Ak monguluu aska yooror, talaalar, Elibizdin zhany menen barabar, Sansyz kyldym Ala-Toosun mekendep, Saktap kaldy bizdin ata-babalar!</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>Высокие горы, долины, поля— Родная, заветная наша земля. Отцы наши жили среди Ала-Тоо, Всегда свою родину свято храня.</p>	<p>1</p> <p><i>Vysokie gory, doliny, polia, Rodnaia, zavetnaia nasha zemlia, Otsy nashi zhili sredi Ala-Too Vsegda svoiu roдинu sviato khrania.</i></p>
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Алгалагын кыргыз эл, Азаттыктын жолунда. Оркундой бер, осо бер. Оз тагдырын колунда.</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p><i>Algai ber, kyrgyz el, Azattyktyn zholunda, Orkundoй ber, oso ber, Oz tagdyrdyn kolunda!</i></p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Вперед, кыргызский народ. Путем свободы вперед! Взрастай, народ, расцветай. Свою судьбу создай!</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p><i>Vpered, kyrgyzskii narod, Putem svobody vpered Vzrastai, narod rastsvetai, Svoiu sud'bu sozidai.</i></p>
<p>2</p> <p>Байыртадан буткон муноз элиме, Досторуна даяр дилин берууго. Бул ынтымак эл бирдигин ширетип, Бакыт нурун тогот кыргыз жерине.</p>	<p>2</p> <p><i>Baiyrtadan butkon munoz elime, Dostoruna daiar dilin beruugo, Bul yntymak el birdigin shiretip, Beikuttuktu beret kyrgyz zherine.</i></p>	<p>2</p> <p>Извечно народ наш для дружбы открыт, Единство и дружбу он в сердце хранит. Земля Кыргызстана, родная страна Лучами согласия озарена.</p>	<p>2</p> <p><i>Izvechno narod nash dlia druzhy otkryt Edinstvo i druzhbu on v serdtse khranit Zemlia Kyrgyzstana rodnaia strana Luchami soglasia ozarena.</i></p>
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3</p> <p>Аткарылып элдин умут-тилеги, Желбиреди эркиндиктин желеги. Бизге жеткен ата салтын, мурасын,</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3</p> <p><i>Atkarylyp eldin umut, tilegi, Zhelbiredi erkindiktin zheligi, Bizge zhetken ata saltyn murasyn,</i></p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3</p> <p>Мечты и надежды отцов сбылись. И знамя свободы возносится ввысь. Наследье отцов наших Передадим</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3</p> <p><i>Mechty i nadezhdy naroda sbylis' I znamia svobody voznosit'sia vvyis'. Nasled'e otsov nashikh peredadim</i></p>

Ыйык сактап урпактарга берели.	<i>Yiyk saktap urpaktarga bereli!</i>	На благо народа потомкам своим.	<i>Na blago naroda potomkam svoim.</i>
CHORUS	CHORUS	CHORUS	CHORUS

English Translation

1

High mountains, valleys and fields
Are our native, holy land.
Our fathers lived amidst the Ala-Toe,
Always saving their motherland.

CHORUS

Come on, Kyrgyz people,
Come on to freedom!
Stand up and flourish!
Create your fortune!

2

We are open for freedom for ages.
Friendship and unity are in our hearts.
The land of Kyrgyzstan, our native state,
Shining in the rays of consent.

CHORUS

3

Dreams of the people came true,
And the flag of liberty is over us.
The heritage of our fathers we will
Pass to our sons for the benefit of people.

CHORUS

Kyrgyzstan

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The second system continues the piece. The upper staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The lower staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment, including a triplet of eighth notes.

The third system shows the melody in the upper staff moving to a half note and then a whole note. The lower staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment, ending with a whole rest.

The fourth system is a short musical phrase consisting of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, with a quarter note followed by a whole rest. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps, with a quarter note followed by a whole rest.

Laos

Sathalanalat Paxathipatai Paxaxon Lao

(Lao People's Democratic Republic)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Asia, Indochina Peninsula

Area: 91,429 sq. mi. (236,800 sq. km.)

Population (2000 est.): 5,777,180

Capital/Largest City: Vientiane (pop. 442,000)

Official Language: Lao

GDP/PPP: \$9.2 billion, \$1,630 per capita

Monetary Unit: Kip

Pheng Xat Lao

(Lao National Anthem)

Lyrics: Sisana Sisane (b. 1922). Music: Thongdy Sounthone Vichit (1905-1968). Adopted: 1947.

Historical Background

The music to the Laotian anthem was composed by Dr. Thongdy Sounthone Vichit in 1941. The original words adopted in 1947 were replaced in 1975 after the communists took control.

Lao Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
<i>Xatlae tangtae dayma lao thookthuana xeutxoosootchay,</i>	For all time the Lao people
<i>Huamhaeng huamchit huamchay</i>	have glorified their fatherland,
<i>samakkhikan pen kamlang diao.</i>	United in heart, spirit and vigor as one.
<i>Detdiao phomkan kaona booxa xukiat khong lao,</i>	Resolutely moving forwards,
<i>Songseum xaysit pen chao</i>	Respecting and increasing the dignity of the Lao people
<i>laothook xonphao sameu pabkan.</i>	And proclaiming the right to be their own masters.
<i>Bo hay foong chackkaphat lae phuak</i>	The Lao people of all origins are equal
<i>khayxat khaomalob kuan,</i>	And will no longer allow imperialists
<i>Lao thangmuan xoo ekkalat itsalaphab khong xatlae vay,</i>	and traitors to harm them.
<i>Tatsin chay soo xing ao xay phaxat</i>	The entire people will safeguard the independence

kaopay soo khuam vatthana.

And the freedom of the Lao nation.

They are resolved to struggle for victory

In order to lead the nation to prosperity.

Laos

Xat - lao tang - tae day - ma lao thook - thua - na xeut - xoo - soo - tchay __, Huam - haeng huam - chit huam -

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line in a treble clef, with lyrics written below it. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment line, and the bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment line. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of quarter, eighth, and half notes, with some rests and ties.

chay sa - mak - khi - kan pen kam - lang di - ao __, Det - diao phom - kan kao - na __ boo - xa xu - kiat khong

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line in a treble clef, with lyrics written below it. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment line, and the bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment line. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and note values as the first system.

lao __, Song - seum xay - sit pen chao lao - thook xon - phao sa - meu pab - kan __, Bo hay foong chack - ka -

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line in a treble clef, with lyrics written below it. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment line, and the bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment line. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and note values as the first system.

phat lae phuak khay - xat khao - ma - lob kuan __, Lao thang - muan xoo ek - ka - lat it - sa - la -

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line in a treble clef, with lyrics written below it. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment line, and the bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment line. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and note values as the first system.

A musical score for a Lao song, consisting of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are written below the notes. The middle staff is a vocal line in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. The music is divided into six measures by vertical bar lines.

phab khong xat - lao vay __, Tat - sin chay soo xing ao xay pha - xat kao - pay soo khuam vat - tha - na.

A single musical staff in treble clef containing a whole rest, indicating a full measure of silence.

Latvia

Latvijas Republikā

(Republic of Latvia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe, Baltic Sea
Area: 25,400 sq. mi. (64,589 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 2,366,515
Capital/Largest City: Riga (pop. 874,000)
Official Language: Latvian
GDP/PPP: \$20 billion, \$8,300 per capita
Monetary Unit: Lats

Dievs, svētī Latviju

(God Bless Latvia)

Lyrics and Music: Karlis Baumanis (1834-1904). Adopted: 1873.

Historical Background¹

The words and music to this national anthem were written by Karlis Baumanis (better known as Baumanu Karlis). The song first appeared in the second half of the nineteenth century, when the Latvian people were beginning to openly exhibit a strong sense of national pride and identity. Karlis Baumanis was the first Latvian composer to use the word “Latvia” in a song lyric. The concept of “Latvia” had only begun to take shape in the minds of writers and activists and was used to describe all regions traditionally inhabited by Latvians. Although most Latvians did not yet dare dream of a sovereign state totally independent of the Tsarist Russian empire, the song served as a powerful catalyst for the emerging national consciousness. The use of the word “Latvia” in the song was an open challenge to the Tsarist regime that had little sympathy for national movements. Initially, Russian authorities forbade the use of that word in the title and text of the song and it was replaced by the word “Baltics.”

The work was performed publicly in June of 1873 at the First Song Festival in Riga. It was first sung as a national anthem on 18 November 1918 at the proclamation of Latvia’s independence. On 7 June 1920, it was officially proclaimed the national anthem of the Republic of Latvia.

Latvian Words	English Translation
Dievs, svētī Latviju, Mūs' dārgo tēviju, Svētī jel Latviju, Ak, svētī jel to! (repeat stanza)	Bless Latvia, O God, Our verdant native land sod, Where Baltic heroes trod, Keep her from harm! (repeat stanza)
Kur latvju meitas zied, Kur latvju dēli dzied, Laid mums tur laimē diet, Mūs' Latvijā! (repeat stanza)	Our lovely daughters near, Our singing sons appear, May fortune smiling here Grace Latvia! (repeat stanza)

Latvia

Dievs, svē - tī Lat - vi - ju, Mūs' dār - go tē - vi - ju, Svē - tī jel Lat - vi - ju, Ak, svē - tī jel

to ___! Dievs, svē - tī Lat - vi - ju, Mūs' dār - go tē - vi - ju, Svē - tī jel Lat - vi - ju, Ak,

svē - tī jel to ___! Kur lat - vju mei - tas zied, Kur lat - vju dē - li dzied, Laid mums tur

lat - mē diet, Mūs' Lat - vi - - jā ___! Kur lat - vju mei - tas zied, Kur lat - vju dē - li dzied,

Laid mums tur lat - mē diet, Mūs' Lat - vi - jā _!

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "Laid mums tur lat - mē diet, Mūs' Lat - vi - jā _!". The middle staff is a treble clef piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is a bass clef piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features a simple harmonic structure with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Lebanon

البنانيّة الجمهوريّة

Al Jumhuriyah al Lubnaniyah

République Libanaise

(Lebanese Republic)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Middle East

Area: 4,015 sq. mi. (10,400 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 3,677,780

Capital/Largest City: Beirut (pop. 1,100,000)

Official Languages: Arabic, French

GDP/PPP: \$18.8 billion, \$5,200 per capita

Monetary Unit: Lebanese Pound

النشيد الوطني اللبناني

An-Nashid Al-Watani Al-Lubnani

Hymne National Libanais

(Lebanese National Anthem)

Lyrics: Rashid Nakhlé (1873-1939). Music: Wadih Sabra (1876-1952). Adopted: 1927.

Historical Background

The Lebanese anthem was adopted on 12 July 1927.

Arabic Words	Arabic Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ¹
1 كلنا للوطن للعلم ملء عين الزمن سيفنا والقلم سهلنا والجبل منبت للرجال قولنا والعمل في سبيل الكمال كلنا للوطن للعلم كلنا للوطن	1 <i>Kulluna lil-watan, lil'ula lil-'alam</i> <i>Mil'u ayn az-zaman, saifuna</i> <i>wal-qalam</i> <i>Sahluna wal-jabal, manbitun lir-rijal</i> <i>Qawluna wal-'amal fi sabil al-kamal</i> <i>Kulluna lil-watan, lil'ula lil-'alam,</i> <i>Kulluna lil-watan</i>	1 All for the country, for the glory, for the flag. From the beginning of centuries, our pencil and sword Our field and mountains are making the men, Our word and work on the way of perfection, All for the country, for the glory for the flag.
2 شيخنا والفتى عند صوت الوطن أسد غاب متى ساورتنا الفتن شرقنا قلبه ابدا لبنان صانه ربه لمدى الازمان كلنا للوطن للعلم كلنا للوطن	2 <i>Shaykhuna wal-fata, 'Inda sawt al-watan</i> <i>Usdu ghaben mata, sawaratna al-fitan</i> <i>Sharquna qalbuhi, abadan Lubnan</i> <i>Sanahu rabbuhu, li-mada al-azman</i> <i>Kulluna lil-watan, lil'ula lil-'alam,</i> <i>Kulluna lil-watan</i>	2 Young and old at the voice of the country, Lions of forest at the time of violation. Our east is its heart forever Lebanon, Its God protects it all over the time. All for the country, for the glory for the flag.
3 بحره بره درة الشريقين رفده بره مالى القطبين اسمه عزه منذ كان الجدود مجده ارزه رمزه للخلود كلنا للوطن للعلم كلنا للوطن	3 <i>Bahruhu barruhu, durratu-sharqayn</i> <i>Ramzuhu birruhu, mali 'al-qutbayn</i> <i>Ismuhu 'izzuhu, munzou kana</i> <i>al-judud</i> <i>Majduhu arzuhi, ramzuhu lil-khulud</i> <i>Kulluna lil-watan, lil'ula lil-'alam,</i> <i>Kulluna lil-watan</i>	3 Its sea, its land, are the pearl of the two orient. Its symbol, its charity, fill up the two poles, Its name is its triumph since the time of our grandfathers. Its glory is its cedars, its symbol is for the end of epochs. All for the country, for the glory for the flag.

Lebanon

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation includes the treble and bass staves. The treble staff features the lyrics "Ku - lu - na lil - wa - tan, lil' - u - la lil' - a - lam Mil' - u". The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a triplet of eighth notes is present. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation includes the treble and bass staves. The treble staff features the lyrics "ayn az - za - man, sai - fu - na wal - qa - lam Sah - lu - na wal - ja - bal, man - bi -". The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a triplet of eighth notes is present. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation includes the treble and bass staves. The treble staff features the lyrics "tun lir - ri - jal Qaw - lu - na wal - 'a - mal fi sa - bil al - ka - mal Kul - lu - na lil - wa - tan, lil' - u -". The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a triplet of eighth notes is present. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

The fifth system of musical notation includes the treble and bass staves. The treble staff features the lyrics "la, lil' - a - lam, Kul - lu - na lil - wa - tan". The melody concludes with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

Lesotho

Muso oa Lesotho

Kingdom of Lesotho

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southern Africa
 Area: 11,720 sq. mi. (30,355 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 2,207,954
 Capital/Largest City: Maseru (pop. 170,000)
 Official Languages: Sesotho, English
 GDP/PPP: \$5.3 billion, \$2,450 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Loti

National Anthem

Lyrics: François Coillard (1834-1904). Music: Ferdinand-Samuel Laur (1791-1854). Adopted: 1967.

Historical Background

The words to this song were written by a French missionary in the nineteenth century.

Sesotho Words	English Translation
1 Lesotho fatse la bontat`a rona, Har`a mafatse le letle ke lona. Ke moo re hlahileng. Ke moo re holileng. Rea la rata.	1 Lesotho, land of our fathers. You are the most beautiful country of all. You give us birth. In you we are reared And you are dear to us.
2 Molimo ak`u boloke Lesotho, U felise lintoa le matsoenyeho. Oho fatse lena. La bontat`a rona. Le be le khotso.	2 Lord, we ask You to protect Lesotho. Keep us free from conflict and tribulation Oh, land of mine, Land of our fathers. May you have peace.

Lesotho

Le - so - tho fa - tse la bo - nta - t'a ro - na, Ha - r'a ma - fa - tse le le - tle ke lo - na.

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The lyrics are: "Le - so - tho fa - tse la bo - nta - t'a ro - na, Ha - r'a ma - fa - tse le le - tle ke lo - na."

Ke moo re hla - hi - leng, Ke moo re ho - li - leng, Re - a le - ra - ta .

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The lyrics are: "Ke moo re hla - hi - leng, Ke moo re ho - li - leng, Re - a le - ra - ta ."

Liberia

Republic of Liberia

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Africa
 Area: 43,000 sq. mi. (111,370 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 3,288,198
 Capital/Largest City: Monrovia (pop. 1,000,000)
 Official Language: English
 GDP/PPP: \$3.6 billion, \$1,100 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Liberian Dollar

All Hail, Liberia, Hail!

Lyrics: Daniel Bashiel Warner (1815-1880). Music: Olmstead Luca (1836-?). Adopted: 1847.

Historical Background

Daniel Balshiel Warner, who wrote the lyrics to the national anthem in 1847, later became the third president of Liberia, from 1864 to 1868. The song was adopted in the same year, after the Proclamation of Independence. Olmstead Luca composed the present music to the national anthem in 1860.

Words	
1	2
All hail, Liberia, hail!	All hail, Liberia, hail!
(repeat)	(repeat)
This glorious land of liberty	In union strong success is sure
Shall long be ours.	We cannot fail!
Though new her name,	With God above
Green be her fame,	Our rights to prove
And mighty be her powers,	We will o'er all prevail.
(repeat)	(repeat)
In joy and gladness	With heart and hand
With our hearts united,	Our country's cause defending
We'll shout the freedom	We'll meet the foe
Of a race benighted,	With valor unpretending.

Long live Liberia, happy land!

A home of glorious liberty,

By God's command!

(repeat previous two lines)

Long live Liberia, happy land!

A home of glorious liberty,

By God's command!

(repeat previous two lines)

Liberia

All hail, Li - be - ria, hail ___! All hail, Li - be - ria, hail ___! This glo - rious land of

This system contains the first six measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "All hail, Li - be - ria, hail ___! All hail, Li - be - ria, hail ___! This glo - rious land of".

li - ber - ty Shall long be ours __. Though new her name, Green be her fame. And migh - ty be her

This system contains measures 7 through 12. The lyrics are: "li - ber - ty Shall long be ours __. Though new her name, Green be her fame. And migh - ty be her".

powers __, And migh - ty be her powers

This system contains measures 13 through 18. The lyrics are: "powers __, And migh - ty be her powers".

In joy __ and glad - ness With our hearts u -

This system contains measures 19 through 24. The lyrics are: "In joy __ and glad - ness With our hearts u -".

ni - ted, We'll shout _ the free - dom Of a race be - night - ed, Long live Li - be - ria, hap - py

This system contains the first seven measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "ni - ted, We'll shout _ the free - dom Of a race be - night - ed, Long live Li - be - ria, hap - py".

land _! A home of glo - rious li - ber - ty, By God's com - mand _! A home of glo - rious

This system contains the next seven measures. The lyrics are: "land _! A home of glo - rious li - ber - ty, By God's com - mand _! A home of glo - rious". The musical notation continues with the vocal line, piano accompaniment, and bass line.

li - ber - ty, By God's com - mand _!

This system contains the final three measures of the song. The lyrics are: "li - ber - ty, By God's com - mand _!". The musical notation concludes the piece with the vocal line, piano accompaniment, and bass line.

Libya

الجمهورية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية

al-Jamahiriyah al-Arabiya al-Libya al-Shsubabiya al-Ishtirakiya

(Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Quick Country Facts

Location: North Africa, Middle East
Area: 679,536 sq. mi. (1,759,540 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 5,368,585
Capital/Largest City: Tripoli (pop. 591,062)
Official Language: Arabic
GDP/PPP: \$40 billion, \$7,600 per capita
Monetary Unit: Libyan Dinar

Allahu Akbar

(God Is Greatest)

Lyrics: Abdalla Shams el-Din (1921-1977). Music: Mahmoud el-Sherif (1912-1990). Adopted: 1969.

Historical Background

The Libyan anthem was adopted 1 September 1969.

Arabic Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
1	1
<i>Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar</i>	God is greatest!
<i>Allahu Akbar Fauqua Kaidi Lmutadi</i>	(repeat)
<i>Alla hu Lilmazlumi Hairumu ayidi</i>	He is above the plots of the aggressors,
(repeat previous two lines)	And He is the best helper of the oppressed.
<i>Ana Bilyaqini Wabissilahi Saaftadi</i>	With faith and with weapons I shall defend my country.
<i>Baladi Wanuru L-haqqi Yastau Fi Yadi</i>	And the light of truth will shine in my hand.
<i>Qulu Mai, Qulu Mai</i>	Sing with me!
<i>Allahu Allahu Allahu Akbar</i>	(repeat)

Allahu Fauqua L-mutadi!

2

Ya Hadihi Ddunya Atilli Wa 'Smai

Gaisu L-aadi Ga'a Yabgi Masrai

Bil-haqqi Saufa Fasaufa Afnihi Mai

Qulu Mai L-wailu Lil-mustamiri

Wa Llahu Fauqa L-gadiri L-mutagabbiri

Allahu Akbaru Ya Biladi Kabbiri

Wahudi Binasiyati L-mugiri Wadammiri.

God is greatest!

(repeat)

God, God, God is greatest!

God is above the aggressors.

2

O world, look up and listen!

The enemy's army is coming.

Wishing to destroy me.

With truth and with my gun I shall repulse him.

And should I be killed,

I would kill him with me.

Sing with me—

Woe to the imperialists!

And God is above the treacherous tyrant.

God is greatest!

Therefore glorify Him, O my country,

And seize the forehead of the tyrant

And destroy him!

Libya

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of three flats.

Second system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: Al - la - hu Ak - bar, Al - la - hu Ak - bar Al - la - hu

Third system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: Ak - bar Fau - qua Kai - di Lmu - - ta - di Al - la - hu Lil - maz - lu - mi Hai - rumu ay - - i -

Fourth system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: di Al - la - hu Ak - bar Fau - qua Kai - di Lmu - - ta - di Al - la - hu

Fifth system of musical notation, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: Lil - maz - lu - mi Hai - rumu ay - - i - di A - na Bil - ya - qini Wa - bis - si - lahi Saaf - ta -

di Ba - ladi Wa - nu - ru L-haq - qi Yas - tau Fi Ya - di Qu - lu Ma - i, Qu - lu Ma -

i Al - lahu Al - lahu Al - lahu Ak - bar Al - la - hu Fau - qua L-mu - ta - di

Liechtenstein

Fürstentum Liechtenstein

(Principality of Liechtenstein)

Quick Country Facts
Location: Western Europe, between Austria and Switzerland
Area: 61 sq. mi. (160 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 32,842
Capital/Largest City: Vaduz (pop. 5,067)
Official Language: German
GDP/PPP: \$730 million, \$23,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Swiss Franc

Liechtensteinische Landeshymne

(Liechtenstein National Anthem)

Lyrics: Jakob Josef Jauch (1802-1859). Adopted: 1951.

Historical Background¹

No exact details have ever been found in the archives as to the origin of the national anthem. According to oral tradition, the anthem was composed in 1850 by a German clergyman named Jakob Josef Jauch, who lived in the commune of Balzers round about 1853-1863. The tune is that of the British national anthem, "God Save the King," composed by H. Carey. The original anthem consisting of five verses was amended and shortened in 1963 pursuant to a law approved by the Diet. Instead of "On the banks of German Rhine," the anthem now begins with "On the banks of the young Rhine." The original version recalls the fact that Liechtenstein is the last still existing representative of the former Holy Roman Empire of German Nations originally comprising 343 members.

German Words	English Translation²
1 Oben am jungen Rhein Lehnet sich Liechtenstein An Alpenhöh'n.	1 High above the young Rhine Lies Liechtenstein, resting On Alpine heights.

<p>Dies liebe Heimatland, Das teure Vaterland, Hat Gottes weise Hand Für uns erseh`n.</p> <p>2</p> <p>Hoch lebe Liechtenstein Blühend am jungen Rhein, Glücklich und treu. Hoch leb` der Fürst vom Land, Hoch unser Vaterland, Durch Bruderliebe Band Vereint und frei.</p>	<p>This beloved homeland, Our dear fatherland Was chosen by God`s wise hand Chosen for us.</p> <p>2</p> <p>Long live Liechtenstein, Flourishing on the young Rhine, Happy and true! Long live the country`s prince, Long live our fatherland, Through the bond of brotherly love, United and free!</p>
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Liechtenstein

O - ben am jun - gen Rhein Leh - net sich Liech - ten - stein An Al - pen - höh'n Dies lie - be

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are: O - ben am jun - gen Rhein Leh - net sich Liech - ten - stein An Al - pen - höh'n Dies lie - be.

Hei - mat - land, Das teu - re Va - ter - land, Hat Got - - tes wei - se Hand Für uns er - seh'n

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are: Hei - mat - land, Das teu - re Va - ter - land, Hat Got - - tes wei - se Hand Für uns er - seh'n.

Lithuania
Lietuvos Respublika
(Republic of Lithuania)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe, Baltic Sea
Area: 25,212 sq. mi. (65,200 sq. km.)
Population (2000 est.): 3,601,138
Capital/Largest City: Vilnius (pop. 590,100)
Official Language: Lithuanian
GDP/PPP: \$29.2 billion, \$8,400 per capita
Monetary Unit: Litas

Tautiška giesmė
(State Anthem)

Lyrics and Music: Vincas Kudirka (1858-1899). Adopted: 1992.

Historical Background¹

The lyrics and music to this song were written by journalist, writer and physician Vincas Kudirka, an active figure in the Lithuanian national movement of the late 19th century. The text first appeared in an underground Lithuanian magazine *Varpas* (The Bell) in 1898. "Tautiška giesmė" served as the anthem of the newly established Republic of Lithuania after World War I. Following the country's annexation by the Soviet Union, it was initially banned, but in 1944 it was proclaimed the anthem of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic (until 1950). During the years of occupation, people were persecuted for singing "Tautiška giesmė" (on some occasions, even when it was the official anthem of the Lithuanian SSR). It was openly sung again in the summer of 1988, and on 18 November of that year, it was readopted as the national anthem.

Lithuanian Words	English Translation²
Lietuva, tėvyne mūsų,	Lithuania, our native land
Tu didvyrių žeme,	You are the soil of our heroes
Iš praeities Tavo sūnūs	From their past your sons
Te stiprybę semia.	Will get their strength

<p>Tegul Tavo vaikai eina Vien takais dorybės, Tegul dirba Tavo naudai Ir žmonių gėrybei.</p>	<p>May your children walk Only by the path of virtue May they work for your needs And good of your people</p>
<p>Tegul saulė Lietuvos Tamsumus prašalina, Ir šviesa ir tiesa Mūs žingsnius telydi.</p>	<p>May the Lithuanian sun Take away the darkness So that light and truth Follow our steps</p>
<p>Tegul meilė Lietuvos Dega mūsų širdyse, Vardan tos Lietuvos Vienybė težydi.</p>	<p>May the love for Lithuania Burn in our hearts So that Lithuanian unity Will blossom forever</p>

Lithuania

Lie - tu - va, tė - vy - ne mū - są, Tu did - vy - riu žė - - me, Iš pra - ei - ties

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the treble clef, and a bass line in the bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and G major. The lyrics are: Lie - tu - va, tė - vy - ne mū - są, Tu did - vy - riu žė - - me, Iš pra - ei - ties.

Ta - vo sū - nūs Te sti - pry - bę se - mia. Te - gul Ta - vo vai - kai ei - na Vien ta - kais do -

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the treble clef, and a bass line in the bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and G major. The lyrics are: Ta - vo sū - nūs Te sti - pry - bę se - mia. Te - gul Ta - vo vai - kai ei - na Vien ta - kais do -

ry - - bės, Te - gul dir - ba Ta - vo nau - dai Ir žmo - nių gė - ry - bei. Te - gul sau - lé

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the treble clef, and a bass line in the bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and G major. The lyrics are: ry - - bės, Te - gul dir - ba Ta - vo nau - dai Ir žmo - nių gė - ry - bei. Te - gul sau - lé

Lie - tu - vos Tam - su - mus pra - ša - li - na Ir švie - sa ir tie - sa

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the treble clef, and a bass line in the bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and G major. The lyrics are: Lie - tu - vos Tam - su - mus pra - ša - li - na Ir švie - sa ir tie - sa

Mūs žings - nius te - ly - - di _ . Te - gul mei - lė Lie - tu - vos De - ga mū - są

šir - dy - se, Var - dan tos Lie - tu - vos Vie - ny - bė te - žy - - di _ .

Luxembourg
Groussherzogtum Lëtzebuerg
Grand-duché de Luxembourg
Großherzogtum Luxemburg
(Grand Duchy of Luxembourg)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe

Area: 999 sq. mi. (2,586 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 448,569

Capital/Largest City: Luxembourg (pop. 75,622)

Official Languages: Letzeburgesch, French, German

GDP/PPP: \$20 billion, \$44,000 per capita

Monetary Unit: Euro

Ons Heemecht

(Our Motherland)

Lyrics: Michel Lentz (1820-1893). Music: Jean-Antoine Zinnen (1827-1898). Adopted: 1895.

Historical Background¹

This national anthem was written by poet Michel Lentz in 1859. Composer Jean-Antoine Zinnen put the words to music in 1864. The song was played for the first time in public during a grand ceremony at Ettelbruck that same year. Far from being a war hymn, like the “Marseillaise,” the Luxembourg national anthem is a vibrant appeal to peace. The law of 17 June 1993, which amended the law of 23 June 1972, decreed that the first and last verses of “Ons Heemecht” are considered official.

Letzeburgesch Words	English Translation²
<p>1</p> <p>Wou d'Uelzecht durech d'Wisén zéit, Duerch d'Fielsen d'Sauer brécht. Wou d'Rief laanscht d'Musel dofteg bléit, Den Himmel Wäin ons mécht. Dat as onst Land, fir dat mir géif, Heinidden alles won. Onst Heemechtsland, dat mir sou déif An onsen Hierzer dron. (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>Where the Alzette slowly flows, The Sura plays wild pranks, Where fragrant vineyards amply grow On the Mosella's banks; There lies the land for which we would Dare everything down here, Our own, our native land which ranks Deeply in our hearts. (repeat previous two lines)</p>
<p>2</p> <p>O Du do uewen, deem séng Hand Duurch d'Welt d'Natioune leet, Behitt Du d'Lëtzebuenger Land Vru friemem joch a Leed! Du hues ons all als Kanner schon De fräie Geesch jo gin. Looss viru blénken d'Fréiheetssonn, Déi mir sou laang gesin. (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>O Thou above whose powerful hand Makes States or lays them low, Protect this Luxembourg land From foreign yoke and woe. Your spirit of liberty bestow On us now as of yore. Let Freedom's sun in glory glow For now and evermore. (repeat previous two lines)</p>

Luxembourg

Wou d'Uel - zecht du - rech d'Wi - sen zéit, Duerch d'Fiel - sen d'Sau - er brécht . Wou

This system contains the first five measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

d'Rief laanscht d'Mu - sel dof - teg bléit, Den Him - mel Wäin ons mëcht . Dat as onst Land, fir

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, supported by the piano and bass accompaniment.

dat mir géif, Hei - nid - den al - les won . Onst Hee - mechts - - land, dat

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, supported by the piano and bass accompaniment.

mir sou déif An on - sen Hier - zer dron . Onst Hee - mechts - - land, dat

This system contains the final five measures of the song. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics, supported by the piano and bass accompaniment.

The musical score is presented in three staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are: "mir sou déif An on - sen Hier - zer dron". The piano accompaniment consists of chords and eighth-note patterns. The first two measures of the vocal lines are identical, and the third measure features a long note with a fermata.

Macedonia
Република Македонија
Republika Makedonija
(Republic of Macedonia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe, Balkan Peninsula

Area: 9,928 sq. mi. (25,333 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 2,054,800

Capital/Largest City: Skopje (pop. 444,229)

Official Language: Macedonian

GDP/PPP: \$10 billion, \$5,000 per capita

Monetary Unit: Denar

Денес над Македонија се раѓа

Denes nad Makedonija se ragja

(Today above Macedonia)

Lyrics: Vlado Maleski (1919-1984). Music: Todor Skalovski (b. 1909). Adopted: 1992.

Historical Background¹

This national anthem was created in 1943 by Vlado Maleski, a poet from Struga. It was adopted as the anthem of the Republic of Macedonia upon its establishment after World War II. The song was later selected to be the anthem of the newly independent Republic of Macedonia in 1991.

Macedonian Words	Macedonian Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
<p>1 Денес над Македонија се раѓа Ново сонце на слободата, Македонците се борат За своите правдини! (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>1 <i>Denes nad Makedonija se ragja novo sonce na slobodata Makedoncite se borat za svoite pravdini!</i> (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>1 Today above Macedonia, the new sun of liberty is born The Macedonians fight for their own rights! (repeat previous two lines)</p>
<p>2 Одново сега знамето се вее Над Крушевската Република Гоце Делчев, Питу Гули, Даме Груев, Сандански! (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>2 <i>Odnovo sega znameto se vee na Krushevskata Republika Goce Delchev, Pitu Guli Dame Gruev, Sandanski!</i> (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>2 For now on, the flag flies that the Krushevo Republic Goce Delchev, Pitu Guli Dame Gruev, Sandanski! (repeat previous two lines)</p>
<p>3 Горите македонски шумно пеат Нови песни, нови весници Македонија слободна слободно живее! (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>3 <i>Gorite Makedonski shumno peat novi pesni, novi vesnici Makedonija slobodna slobodna zhivee!</i> (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>3 The Macedonian forests sing in one voice of new songs, of news that Macedonia is liberated and liberated it lives! (repeat previous two lines)</p>

Macedonia

De - nes nad Ma - ke - do - ni - ja se ra - gja no - vo son - - ce na slo -

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The lyrics are: De - nes nad Ma - ke - do - ni - ja se ra - gja no - vo son - - ce na slo -

bo - da - ta Ma - ke - don - ci - te se bo - rat za svoi - te prav - di - ni!

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The lyrics are: bo - da - ta Ma - ke - don - ci - te se bo - rat za svoi - te prav - di - ni!

Ma - ke - don - ci - te se bo - - rat za svoi - te prav - di - ni !

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The lyrics are: Ma - ke - don - ci - te se bo - - rat za svoi - te prav - di - ni !

Madagascar

Repoblika n'i Madagaskar

République de Madagascar

(Republic of Madagascar)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Africa, Indian Ocean

Area: 226,660 sq. mi. (587,040 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 16,473,477

Capital/Largest City: Antananarivo (pop. 1,000,000)

Official Languages: Malagasy, French

GDP/PPP: \$14 billion, \$870 per capita

Monetary Unit: Malagasy Franc

Ry Tanindrazanay Malala

(Our Beloved Country)

Lyrics: Pasteur Rahajason (1897-1971). Music: Norbert Raharisoa (d. 1964). Adopted: 1958.

Historical Background

This national anthem was written in 1958 and adopted that same year, after Madagascar achieved independence from France.

Malagasy Words	English Translation ¹
I	I
Ry Tanindrazanay malala ô!	O, our beloved fatherland,
Ry Madagasikara soa	O, fair Madagascar,
Ny fitiavanay anao tsy miala,	Our love will never decay,
Fa ho anao doria tokoa	But will last eternally.
CHORUS	CHORUS
Tahionao, ry Zanahary	O, Lord Creator, do Thou bless

<p>Ity Nosin-dRazanay ity Hiadana sy ho finaritra He! Sambatra tokoa izahay.</p>	<p>This island of our fathers, That she may be happy and prosperous For our own satisfaction.</p>
<p>2 Ry Tanindrazanay malala ô! Irinay mba hanompoana anao Ny tena sy fo fanahy anananay, 'Zay sarobidy sy mendrika tokoa.</p>	<p>2 O, our beloved fatherland, Let us be thy servant With body, heart and spirit In dear and worthy service.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>
<p>3 Ry Tanindrazanay malala ô! Irinay mba hitahiana anao, Ka ilay Nahary izao tontolo izao No fototra ijoroan'ny satanao.</p>	<p>3 O, our beloved fatherland, May God bless thee, That created all lands; In order He maintains thee.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>

Madagascar

Ry Ta - ni - - ndra - za - nay ma - la - la ô! Ry Ma - da - - ga - si - - ka - ra soa Ny

This system consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The vocal line features a melody with several triplet markings. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The bass line follows a similar rhythmic pattern.

fi - tia - va - nay a - nao tsy mia - la, Fa ho a - nao ho a - na - o do - ria to - koa Ta -

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line includes more triplet markings and a long note at the end of the phrase. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue their respective parts, maintaining the harmonic and rhythmic structure.

hi - on - ao, ry Za - na - ha - ry Ity No - si - n-dRa - za - nay i - ty Hi - a - da - na sy ho fi -

This system features three staves of music. The vocal line has a melodic line with triplet markings. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide the underlying harmonic and rhythmic foundation.

na - ri - tra He! Sa - mba - tra to - koa i - za - hay.

The final system consists of three staves. The vocal line concludes with a long note. The piano accompaniment and bass line finish the piece with sustained chords and a final bass note.

Malawi
Mfuko la Malawi
Republic of Malawi

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Africa
Area: 45,747 sq. mi. (118,480 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 10,701,824
Capital/Largest City: Lilongwe (pop. 260,000)
Official Language: Chichewa, English
GDP/PPP: \$7 billion, \$660 per capita
Monetary Unit: Kwacha

Mlungu Dalitsani Malawi

God Bless Our Land of Malawi

Lyrics and Music: Michael-Fredrick Paul Sauka (b. 1934). Adopted: 1964.

Historical Background

Michael-Fredrick Paul Sauka wrote the words and music to the song in 1964.

Chichewa Words	English Words
I	I
Mlungu dalitsani Malawi,	O God bless our land of Malawi,
Mumsunge m'mtendere.	Keep it a land of peace.
Gonjetsani adani onse,	Put down each and every enemy,
Njala. nthenda, nsanje.	Hunger, disease, envy.
Lunzitsani mitima yathu,	Join together all our hearts as one,
Kuti tisaope.	That we be free from fear.
Mdalitse Mtsogo leri na fe,	Bless our leader, each and every one.
Ndi Mai Malawi.	And Mother Malawi.

2

Malawi ndziko lokongola,
 La chonde ndi ufulu,
 Nyanja ndi mphepo ya m' mapiri,
 Ndithudi tadala.
 Zigwa, mapiri, nthaka, dzinthu,
 N'mphatso zaulere.
 Nkhalango, madambo abwino.
 Ngwokoma Malawi.

3

O! Ufulu tigwirizane,
 Kukweza Malawi.
 Ndi chikondi, khama, kumvera,
 Timutumikire.
 Pa nkhondo nkana pa mtendere,
 Cholinga n'chimodzi.
 Mai, bambo, tidzipereke,
 Pokweza Malawi.

2

Our own Malawi, this land so fair,
 Fertile and brave and free.
 With its lakes, refreshing mountain air,
 How greatly blest are we.
 Hills and valleys, soil so rich and rare,
 Give us a bounty free.
 Wood and forest, plains so broad and fair,
 All-beauteous Malawi.

3

Freedom ever, let us all unite
 To build up Malawi.
 With our love, our zeal and loyalty,
 Bringing our best to her.
 In time of war, or in time of peace,
 One purpose and one goal.
 Men and women serving selflessly
 In building Malawi.

Malawi

Mlu - ngu da - li - tsa - ni Ma - la - wi, Mum - su - nge m'mte - nde - re Go - nje - tsa - ni
 O God bless our land of Ma - la - wi, Keep it a land of peace Put down each and

a - da - ni o - nse, Nja - la, nthe - nda, nsa - nje. Lu - nzi - tsa - ni mil - ti - ma ya - thu,
 eve - ry e - ne - my, Hung - er, dis - ease, en - vy. Join to - ge - ther all our hearts as one,

Ku - ti ti - sa - o - pe. Mda - li - tse Mtso - go le - ri na - fe, Ndi Ma - i Ma - la -
 That we be free from fear. Bless our lead - er, each and eve - ry one, And Mo - ther Ma - la -

wi.
 wi.

Malaysia

Persekutuan Tanah Malaysia

(Federation of Malaysia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Asia
Area: 128,328 sq. mi. (329,750 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 22,662,365
Capital/Largest City: Kuala Lumpur (pop. 1,145,000)
Official Language: Malay
GDP/PPP: \$200 billion, \$9,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Ringgit

Negara Ku

(My Country)

Lyrics: Special committee. Music: Pierre Jean de Beranger (1780-1857). Adopted: 1957.

Historical Background¹

The national anthem, whose tune has a romantic background that links it to the exile of Sultan Abdullah of Perak to the Seychelles by the British, was selected by a special committee headed by Malaysia's first prime minister, the late Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, who was the Federation of Malaya's chief minister and minister of home affairs at the time. Initially, a world-wide contest was held for the composition of a national anthem for the Federation of Malaya. However, none of the entries, including those from distinguished composers of international standing, were found suitable. The final selection was made at a ceremony held at the police depot, Kuala Lumpur, on 5 August 1957.

The national anthem in fact is an adaptation of the Perak state anthem, which was selected on account of the traditional flavor of its melody. Between 1957 and 1963 the song served as the national anthem of the Federation of Malaya. With the formation of Malaysia in 1963, it was immediately adopted as the national anthem of the new federation. On 4 April 1968 the National Language Act, which makes any act of disrespect toward the national anthem a punishable offence, was gazetted. The honor of performing the national anthem is restricted to designated individuals.

During the 1992 National Day celebration, the national anthem was given a rather fast beat.

Malay Words	English Translation
Negara ku, tanah tumpahnya darahku, Rakyat hidup bersatu dan maju, Rahmat bahagia, Tuhan kurniakan, Raja kita selamat bertakhta. (repeat previous two lines)	My country, my native land. The people living united and progressive, May God bestow blessing and happiness May our ruler have a successful reign. (repeat previous two lines)

Malaysia

Ne - ga - ra ku ta - nah tum - pah - nya da - rah - ku, Rak - yat hi - dup ber -

sa - tu dan ma - ju, Rah - mat baha - gia Tu - han kur - ni - a - kan, Ra - ja ki -

ta se - la - mat ber - takh - ta. Rah - mat baha - gia Tu - han kur - ni - a -

kan. Ra - ja ki - ta se - la - mat ber - takh - ta.

Maldives

Dhivehi Raajjeyge Jumhooriyyaa

(Republic of Maldives)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South Asia, Indian Ocean
Area: 115 sq. mi. (300 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 320,165
Capital/Largest City: Male (pop. 82,973)
Official Language: Dhivehi
GDP/PPP: \$1.2 million, \$3,870 per capita
Monetary Unit: Maldivian Rufiyaa

National Anthem

Lyrics: Mohamed Jameel Didi (1915-1989). Music: Wannakuwattawaduge Don Amaradeva (b. 1927). Adopted: 1972.

Historical Background

Wannakuwattawaduge Don Amaradeva, a famous Sri Lankan composer and one of the pioneers in Sinhala music, wrote the tune for the Maldivian anthem in 1971.

Dhivehi Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
CHORUS <i>Qawmee mi ekuveri kan mathee thibegen kureeme salaam. Qawmee bahun gina heyo dhua'a kuramun kureeme salaam.</i>	CHORUS In National Unity we do salute our nation, In the National Language we do offer Our prayers and salute our nation.
1 <i>Qawmee nishaan ah hurmathaa eku boa labaa thibegen Audhaana kan libigen evaa dhidha ah kureeme salaam.</i>	1 We bow in respect to the emblem of our nation, And salute the flag so exalted.

<p>CHORUS</p> <p>2</p> <p><i>Nasraa naseebaa kaamiyaabu</i> <i>ge ramzakah himeney</i> <i>Fessa rathaai hudhaa ekee</i> <i>fenumun kureeme salaam.</i></p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>2</p> <p>We salute the colors of our flag, Green, red, and white which symbolize Victory, blessing and success.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Maldives

Qaw - mee mi e - ku - ve - ri kan ma - thee thi - be - gen ku - ree - me sa - -

This system consists of three staves: a vocal line in the top staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the bottom staff. The music is in 2/4 time and features a simple melody with lyrics in Maldivian.

laam. Qaw - mee ba - hun gi - na he - yo dhu - a'a ku - ra - - mun ku - -

This system continues the musical notation with three staves. The vocal line includes a rest for the first measure, followed by the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support.

ree - me sa - laam. Qaw - mee ni - shaa - n ah hu - r - ma - thaa e - ku

This system continues the musical notation with three staves. The vocal line includes a rest for the first measure, followed by the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support.

boa la - baa thi - be - gen Au - - dhaa - na kan li - bi - gen e -

This system concludes the musical notation with three staves. The vocal line includes a rest for the first measure, followed by the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support.

vaa dhi - d - ha ah ku - ree - me sa - laam. Qaw - mee - mi e - ku - ve - ri

kan - ma - thee thi - be - gen - ku - ree - me sa - - laam. Qaw - mee - ba -

hun gi - na he - yo - dhu - a'a ku - ra - - mun - ku - - ree - me sa - laam

Mali
République du Mali
(Republic of Mali)

Quick Country Facts
Location: West Africa
Area: 478,819 sq. mi. (1,240,000 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 11,340,480
Capital/Largest City: Bamako (pop. 746,000)
Official Language: French
GDP/PPP: \$9.2 billion, \$840 per capita
Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

Le Mali
(Mali)

Lyrics: Seydou Badian Kouyaté (b. 1928). Music: Banzoumana Sissoko (1890-1987). Adopted: 1962.

French Words	English Translation
1	1
A ton appel, Mali,	At your call, Mali,
Pour ta prospérité	So that you may prosper,
Fidèle à ton destin	Faithful to your destiny,
Nous serons tous unis,	We shall all be united,
Un peuple, un but, une foi.	One people, one goal, one faith
Pour une Afrique unie	For a united Africa.
Si l'ennemie découvre son front	If the enemy should show himself
Au dedans ou au dehors	Within or without,
Debout sur les remparts	On the ramparts,
Nous sommes résolus de mourir.	We are ready to stand and die.
 CHORUS	 CHORUS
Pour l'Afrique et pour toi, Mali	For Africa and for you, Mali,

<p>Notre drapeau sera liberté. Pour l'Afrique et pour toi, Mali Notre combat sera unité. O Mali d'aujourd'hui, O Mali, de demain Les champs fleurissent d'espérance, Les cœurs vibrent de confiance.</p>	<p>Our banner shall be liberty. For Africa and for you, Mali, Our fight shall be for unity. Oh, Mali of today, Oh, Mali of tomorrow, The fields are flowering with hope And hearts are thrilling with confidence.</p>
<p>2 L'Afrique se lève enfin Saluons ce jour nouveau. Saluons la liberté, Marchons vers l'unité. Dignité retrouvé Soutient notre combat. Fidèles à notre serment De faire l'Afrique unie Ensemble, debout mes frères Tous au rendez-vous de l'honneur.</p>	<p>2 Africa is at last arising, Let us greet this new day. Let us greet freedom, Let us march towards unity. Refound dignity Supports our struggle. Faithful to our oath To make a united Africa, Together, arise, my brothers, All to the place where honor calls.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>
<p>3 Debout, villes et campagnes, Debout, femmes, jeunes et vieux Pour la Patrie en marche Vers l'avenir radieux Pour notre dignité. Renforçons bien nos rangs, Pour le salut public Forgeons le bien commun Ensemble, au coude à coude Faisons le sentier du bonheur.</p>	<p>3 Stand up, towns and countryside, Stand up, women, stand up young and old, For the Fatherland on the road Towards a radiant future. For the sake of our dignity Let us strengthen our ranks; For the public well-being Let us forge the common good. Together, shoulder to shoulder, Let us work for happiness.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>
<p>4 La voie est dure, très dure Qui mène au bonheur commun</p>	<p>4 The road is hard, very hard, That leads to common happiness.</p>

<p>Courage et dévouement, (repeat previous two lines) Vigilance à tout moment, Vérité des temps anciens, Vérité des tous les jours, Le bonheur par le labeur Fera la Mali de demain.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>Courage and devotion, Constant vigilance, (repeat previous two lines) Truth from olden times, The truths of every day, Happiness through effort Will build the Mali of tomorrow.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Mali

A ton ap - pel, Ma - li, Pour ta pros - pé - ri - té Fi - dèle à ton des - tin Nous se - rons tous u -

The first system of the musical score for 'Mali' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time and G major. The lyrics are: 'A ton ap - pel, Ma - li, Pour ta pros - pé - ri - té Fi - dèle à ton des - tin Nous se - rons tous u -'. There are triplets in the first two measures of the vocal line.

nis, Un peuple, un but, u - ne foi. Pour une A - frique u - nie Si l'en - ne - mi dé - couvre son

The second system of the musical score continues the melody. The lyrics are: 'nis, Un peuple, un but, u - ne foi. Pour une A - frique u - nie Si l'en - ne - mi dé - couvre son'. The musical notation includes various rhythmic values and rests.

front Au de - dans ou au de - hors De - bout sur les rem - parts Nous som - mes ré - so - lus de mou - rir.

The third system of the musical score continues the melody. The lyrics are: 'front Au de - dans ou au de - hors De - bout sur les rem - parts Nous som - mes ré - so - lus de mou - rir.'. The musical notation includes various rhythmic values and rests.

Pour l'A - - frique et pour toi, Ma - - li No - - tre dra - peau se - ra li - ber - té.

The fourth system of the musical score concludes the melody. The lyrics are: 'Pour l'A - - frique et pour toi, Ma - - li No - - tre dra - peau se - ra li - ber - té.'. The musical notation includes various rhythmic values and rests.

Pour l'A- frique et pour toi Ma - li No - tre com - bat se - ra u - ni - té. O Ma - li, d'au - jour - d'hui. O Ma -

li, de de - main Les champs fleu - ris - sent d'es - pé - ran - ce, Les cœurs vi - brent de con - fiden -

ce.

Malta

Repubblika ta Malta

Republic of Malta

Quick Country Facts

Location: Mediterranean Sea
 Area: 122 sq. mi. (316 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 397,499
 Capital: Valletta (pop. 9,183)
 Largest City: Sliema (pop. 13,541)
 Official Languages: Maltese, English
 GDP/PPP: \$7 billion, \$17,000 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Maltese Lira

Immu Malti

Hymn of Malta

Lyrics: Dun Karm Psaila (1871-1961). Music: Robert Samut (1870-1934). Adopted: 1945.

Historical Background¹

In 1922, Dr. A. V. Laferla, Director of Primary Schools, obtained possession of a piece of music composed by Dr. Robert Samut. He handed it to Dun Karm Psaila, a well-known priest and poet, to write the lyrics for it as a school hymn. As Psaila began writing, he suddenly conceived the idea of writing a hymn in the form of a prayer to the Almighty. Psaila, who was later to become Malta's National Poet, wanted to bridge the gap existing between the political parties and to unite all with the strong ties of religion and patriotism. The "Immu Malti" was first played on 3 February 1923. In 1945 it was declared to be the official anthem of Malta.

Maltese Words	English Words ²
1	1
Lil din l-art helwa, l-Omm li tatna isimha,	Guard her, O Lord, as ever Thou hast guarded
Hares Mulej, kif dejjem Int harist:	This motherland so dear whose name we bear!
Ftakar li lilha bl-ohla dawl libbist.	Keep her in mind whom Thou hast made so fair!

<p>2 Aghti, kbir Alla, id-dehen lil min jahkimha, Rodd il-hniena lis-sid, sahha 'l-haddiem: Seddaq il-ghaqda fil-Maltin u s-sliem.</p>	<p>2 May he who rules for wisdom be regarded, In master mercy, strength in man increase! Confirm us all in unity and peace!</p>
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Malta

First system of musical notation for 'Malta'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Lil — din l-art he — lwa — l-Omm li — tat — na — i — si — mha —
Guard — her, O Lord — as — ev — er Thou — hast — guard — ed —

Second system of musical notation for 'Malta'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Ha — res, Mu — lej — kif — dej — jem Int — ha — rist — Ftak — kar li
This mo — ther — land — so — dear whose name — we — bear — Keep her in

Third system of musical notation for 'Malta'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

lil — ha — bl — oh — la dawl — lib — — bist
mind — whom — Thou hast made — so — fair

Marshall Islands

Republic of the Marshall Islands

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean

Area: 70 sq. mi. (181.3 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 73,630

Capital/Largest City: Majuro (pop. 20,000)

Official Languages: Marshallese, English

GDP/PPP: \$115 million, \$1,600 per capita

Monetary Unit: U.S. Dollar

Forever Marshall Islands

Lyrics and Music: Amata Kabua (b.1928)

Marshallese Words

Aelon eo ao ion lometo;

Einwot wut ko loti ion dren elae;

Kin meram in Mekar jen ijo ilan;

Erreo an romak ioir kin meramin mour;

Iltan pein Anij eweleo sim woj;

Kejolit kij kin ijin jikir emol;

Ijjamin Ilok jen in aolemo ran;

Anij an ro jemem

Wonakke im kej rammon Aelin kein am.

(repeat previous five lines)

English Words

My island lies o'er the ocean;

Like a wreath of flowers upon the sea;

With a light of Mekar from far above;

Shining with the brilliance of rays of life;

Our Father's wondrous creation;

Bequeathed to us, our motherland;

I'll never leave my dear home sweet home;

God of our forefathers

Protect and bless forever Marshall Islands.

(repeat previous five lines)

Marshall Islands

Ae - lon - eo ao ion lo - me - to ; Ein - wot wut ko loti ion dren e - lae ;
 My is - land lies o'er the o - cean ; Like a wreath of flowers up - on the sea ;

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes) and various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes.

Kin me - ram in Me - kar jen ijo i - lan ; Err - eo an romak ioir kin me -
 With a light of Me - kar from far a - bove ; Shin - ing with the bril - liance of

The second system continues the musical score with three staves. It maintains the same key signature and time signature. The vocal line and piano accompaniment continue with triplet markings and rhythmic patterns. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

ram - in mour ; Il - tan pein A - nij ewel - eo im woj ; Ke - jolit kij
 rays of life ; Our Fa - ther's won - drous cre - a - tion ; Be - queathed to

The third system concludes the musical score with three staves. It features the same key signature and time signature. The vocal line and piano accompaniment continue with triplet markings and rhythmic patterns. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

kin ijin ji - kir e - mol ; Ij - ja - min i - lok jen in ao - le - mo -
 us our mo - - ther - land ; I'll ne - ver leave my dear home sweet

ran home ; An - ij an ro je - mem Wo - nak - ke im kej ram - mon Ae - -
 God of our fore - fa - thers Pro - tect and bless for - e - ver Mar - -

lin kein am Il - tan pein A - nij ewel - eo im woj ;
 shall Is - lands Our Fa - ther's won - drous cre - a - tion ;

Ke - jolit kij kin ijin ji - kir e - mol ; Ij - ja - min I - lok jen in
 Be - queathed to us our mo - ther - land ; I'll ne - ver leave my dear

ao - le - mo ran ;
home _ sweet home ;

An - ij an ro je -
God of our fore - fa -

mem Wo - nak - ke im kej ram -
thers Pro - tect and bless for - e -

mon Ae - - lin _ kein am _
ver Mar - - shall _ Is - lands _

Mauritania

Al-Jumhuriyah Al-Islamiyah Al-Muritaniyah

(Islamic Republic of Mauritania)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Northwest Africa

Area: 397,953 sq. mi. (1,030,700 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 2,828,858

Capital/Largest City: Nouakchott (pop. 480,000)

Official Languages: Hassaniya Arabic, Wolof

GDP/PPP: \$5 billion, \$1,800 per capita

Monetary Unit: Ouguyia

National Anthem

Music: Tolia Nikiprowetzky (b. 1916). Adopted: 1960.

Historical Background

The Mauritanian anthem was composed by Tolia Nikiprowetzky, a prolific French musicologist and singer, as well as the president of the Mauritanian Society of Authors and Composers. There are no words to the song.

No Words

Mauritania

The first system of music for 'Mauritania' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The time signature is 2/4. The melody in the treble clef begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, then a quarter note B4, and continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bass line starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G2, then a quarter note F2, and continues with a simple harmonic accompaniment.

The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The treble clef melody features a quarter note C5, followed by a quarter note B4, and then a quarter note A4. The bass line continues with a quarter note E2, then a quarter note D2, and maintains the harmonic support.

The third system shows the melody moving to a quarter note G4, then a quarter note F4, and then a quarter note E4. The bass line continues with a quarter note C2, then a quarter note B1, and maintains the harmonic support.

The fourth system features a more active treble clef melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a quarter note D5. The bass line continues with a quarter note G1, then a quarter note F1, and maintains the harmonic support.

The fifth system continues the melody with a quarter note E5, followed by a quarter note D5, and then a quarter note C5. The bass line continues with a quarter note B1, then a quarter note A1, and maintains the harmonic support.

The sixth system shows the melody moving to a quarter note B4, then a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note G4. The bass line continues with a quarter note G1, then a quarter note F1, and maintains the harmonic support.

The seventh system concludes the piece with a quarter note F4, then a quarter note E4, and then a quarter note D4. The bass line continues with a quarter note E1, then a quarter note D1, and maintains the harmonic support.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four. The lower staff is in bass clef and features a simple accompaniment of quarter notes, with some rests.

The second system of music also consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes and rests.

A single musical staff in treble clef, containing a single whole note on the second line of the staff.

Mauritius
Republic of Mauritius
République de Maurice
Repiblik Morisiê

Quick Country Facts

Location: East Africa, Indian Ocean
Area: 787 sq. mi. (2040 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 1,200,206
Capital/Largest City: Port Louis (pop. 134,516)
Languages: English, French, Creole
GDP/PPP: \$12.9 billion, \$10,800 per capita
Monetary Unit: Mauritian Rupee

Motherland

Lyrics: Jean Georges Prosper (b. 1933). Music: Philippe Gentil (b. 1928). Adopted: 1968.

Words

Glory to thee, motherland,
O motherland of mine.
Sweet is thy beauty,
Sweet is thy fragrance,
Around thee we gather
As one people.
As one nation,
For peace, justice and liberty.
Beloved country, may God bless thee
For ever and ever.

Mauritius

Glo - - ry to thee __, mo - ther - land, O mo - ther - land of mine __. Sweet is thy beau - ty. Sweet is

thy fra - grance. A - round thee we ga - ther __ As one peo - ple. As one na - tion, For

peace, jus - tice __ and li - ber - ty __. Be - - lov - ed coun - try, may God __ bless __ thee For

e - ver and e - - ver.

Mexico

Estados Unidos Mexicanos

(United Mexican States)

Quick Country Facts
Location: North America
Area: 761,600 sq. mi. (1,972,550 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 100,400,165
Capital/Largest City: Mexico City (pop. 19,750,000)
Official Language: Spanish
GDP/PPP: \$920 billion, \$9,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Peso

Himno Nacional Mexicano

(National Anthem of Mexico)

Lyrics: Francisco González Bocanegra (1824-1861). Music: Jaime Nunó (1824-1908). Adopted: 1854.

Historical Background¹

The Mexican anthem was born out of a conception by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who felt that there should be "a truly patriotic song adopted by the Supreme Government as the National Anthem." His ideas were published in a literary journal on 12 November 1853. A competition for a national anthem was soon announced, and two separate commissions of writers and musicians were set up. The poet Francisco González Bocanegra won the contest for the lyrics, while Jaime Nunó's composition was selected for the music. Nunó was the director of military bands from Catalonia residing in Havana. He had come to Mexico at the request of Santa Anna. The song was first performed on the night of 15 September 1854 at the National Theatre. An Italian opera company directed by the teacher Juan Bottesini was put in charge of this task.

Spanish Words (First, Fifth, Sixth, and Tenth Verses, 10 Total)	English Translation
CHORUS	CHORUS
Mexicanos, al grito de guerra	Mexicans, at the cry of battle
El acero aprestad y el bridón,	Lend your swords and bridle:

Y retiemble en sus centros la tierra

Al sonoro rugir del cañón.

(repeat previous two lines)

1

Ciña ¡oh PATRIA! tus sienes de oliva

De la paz el arcángel divino,

Que en el cielo tu eterno destino

Por el dedo de DIOS se escribió.

Más si osare un extraño enemigo

Profanar con su planta tu suelo,

Piensa ¡oh PATRIA querida! que el cielo

Un soldado en cada hijo te dio.

CHORUS

5

¡Guerra, guerra sin tregua al que intente

De la PATRIA manchar los blasones!

¡Guerra, guerra! los patrios pendones

En las olas de sangre empapad.

¡Guerra, guerra! En el monte, en el valle

Los cañones horrisonos truenen,

Y los ecos sonoros resuenen

Con las voces de ¡unión! ¡libertad!

CHORUS

6

Antes, PATRIA, que inermes tus hijos

Bajo el yugo su cuello dobleguen.

Tus campiñas con sangre se rieguen,

Sobre sangre se estampe su pie;

Y sus templos, palacios y torres

Se derrumben con hórrido estruendo,

Y sus ruinas existan diciendo:

De mil héroes la PATRIA aquí fue.

CHORUS

And let the earth tremble at its centre

Upon the roar of the cannon.

(repeat previous two lines)

1

Your forehead shall be girded, oh fatherland,

With olive garlands by the divine archangel of peace,

For in heaven your eternal destiny

Has been written by the hand of God.

But should a foreign enemy

Profane your land with his sole,

Think, beloved fatherland, that heaven

Gave you a soldier in each son.

CHORUS

5

War, war without truce against who would attempt

To blemish the honor of the fatherland!

War, war! The patriotic banners

Saturate in waves of blood.

War, war! On the mount, in the vale

The terrifying cannon thunder

And the echoes nobly resound

To the cries of union! liberty!

CHORUS

6

Fatherland, before your children become unarmed

Beneath the yoke their necks in sway,

May your countryside be watered with blood,

On blood their feet trample.

And may your temples, palaces and towers

Crumble in horrid crash,

And their ruins exist saying:

The fatherland was made of one thousand heroes here.

CHORUS

10

¡PATRIA! ¡PATRIA! tus hijos te juran

Exhalar en tus aras su aliento,

Si el clarín con su bélico acento

Los convoca á lidiar con valor.

¡Para ti las guirnaldas de oliva;

Un recuerdo para ellos de gloria!

¡Un laurel para ti, de victoria;

Un sepulcro para ellos, de honor!

CHORUS

10

Fatherland, fatherland, your children swear

To exhale their breath in your cause,

If the bugle in its belligerent tone

Should call upon them to struggle with bravery.

For you the olive garlands!

For them a memory of glory!

For you a laurel of victory!

For them a tomb of honor!

CHORUS

Mexico

Me - xi - ca - nos al gri - to de guer - ra El a - ce - ro a - pre - stad y el bri - dón , Y re -

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The music is in 4/4 time and includes several triplet markings.

tiem - ble en sus cen - tros la tier - ra Al so - no - ro ru - gir del ca - ñón Y re -

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. Triplet markings are present throughout.

tiem - ble en sus cen - tros la tier - ra Al so - no - ro ru - gir del ca - ñón Ci - ña joh

This system contains the next four measures. The lyrics continue, and the musical notation remains consistent with the previous systems.

PA - TRIA! tus sie - nes de o - li - va De la paz el ar - cán - gel di - vi - no, Que en el

This system contains the final four measures of the piece. The lyrics conclude with 'PA - TRIA!'. The musical notation includes a final cadence and triplet markings.

cie - lo tu e - ter - - no des - ti - - no _ Por el de - - do de DIOS se es - cri - bió. Más si o -

sa - re un ex - tra - ño e - ne - mi - go _ Pro - fa - nar _ con su plan - - ta tu sue - - lo, Pien - sa ¡oh

PA - TRIA que - ri - da! que el cie - - lo Un sol - da - do en ca - da hi - jo te dio. Un _ sol -

da - do en ca - da hi - jo te dio _ Me - xi - ca - nos, al gri - to _ de guer - ra El a -

ce - ro a - pre - stad y el bri - dón . Y re - tiem - ble en sus cen - tros la tier - ra Al so -

no - ro ru - gir del ca - ñón . Y re - tiem - ble en sus cen - tros la tier - ra Al so -

no - ro ru - gir del ca - ñón .

Micronesia

Federated States of Micronesia

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean
 Area: 271 sq. mi. (702 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 135,869
 Capital/Largest City: Palikir (pop. 9,900)
 Official Language: English
 GDP/PPP: \$269 million, \$2,000 per capita
 Monetary Unit: U.S. Dollar

Patriots of Micronesia

Words			
<p>1</p> <p>We people of Micronesia Exercise sov' reignty. Establish our constitution Of Federated States. Affirm our common wish to live In peace and harmony. To preserve heritage of past And promise of future.</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Make one nation Of many isles, Diversity of our cultures. Our diff'rences Will enrich us, Waters bring us All together. They don't sep'rate. They sustain us. Our Islands Our nation Get larger And make us stronger And make us much stronger.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Our Ancestors made their homes here. Displaced no other man, We who remain wish unity, Been ruled we seek freedom. Our days began when men explored Seas in rafts and canoes. Our nation born when men voyaged The seas via the stars.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>3</p> <p>The world itself is an island We seen from all nations. Peace, friendship, co-operation, Love and humanity. With this constitution, We now become proud guardian Of our beautiful islands.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>

Micronesia

We peo - ple of Mi - cro - ne - sia Ex - er - cise sov - 'reign - ty Es -

This system contains the first three measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music includes several triplet markings over the vocal line.

tab - lish our con - sti - tu - tion Of Fe - de - ra - ted States. Af - firm

This system contains the next three measures. The lyrics continue with 'tab - lish our con - sti - tu - tion Of Fe - de - ra - ted States. Af - firm'. The musical notation continues with piano accompaniment and bass line, maintaining the triplet markings.

our com - mon wish to live In peace and har - mo - ny To pre - serve he -

This system contains the next three measures. The lyrics are 'our com - mon wish to live In peace and har - mo - ny To pre - serve he -'. The musical notation continues with piano accompaniment and bass line.

ri - tage of past And pro - mise of fu - ture Make one na - tion Of ma - ny isles, Di -

This system contains the final three measures of the page. The lyrics are 'ri - tage of past And pro - mise of fu - ture Make one na - tion Of ma - ny isles, Di -'. The musical notation concludes with piano accompaniment and bass line.

ver - si - ty of our cul - tures Our diff - ren - ces Will en - rich us, Wa - ters

bring us All to - ge - ther They don't sep' - rate. They sus - tain us Our Is -

lands Our na - tion Get larg - er And make us strong - er

And make us much strong - er

Moldova
Republica Moldova
(Republic of Moldova)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe
Area: 13,000 sq. mi. (33,843 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 4,434,547
Capital/Largest City: Chisinau (pop. 676,700)
Official Language: Moldovan (Romanian)
GDP/PPP: \$11 billion, \$3,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Moldovan Lem

Limba Noastră

Our Tongue

Lyrics: Alexei Mateevici (1888-1917). Music: Alexandru Cristi. Adopted: 1994.

Historical Background

Limba Noastră is a stirring hymn to the Moldovan (Romanian) language written by priest, poet, and publisher Alexei Mateevici.

Moldovan (Romanian) Words	English Translation
1 Limba noastră-i o comoară In adâncuri înfundată Un şirag de piatră rapă Pe moşie revărsată. Limba noastră-i foc ce arde Intr-un neam, ce fără veste S-a trezit din somn de moarte Ca viteazul din poveste. Limba noastră-i numai cîntec,	1 A treasure is our tongue that surges From deep shadows of the past, Chain of precious stones that scattered All over our ancient land. A burning flame is our tongue Amidst a people waking From a deathly sleep, no warning, Like the brave man of the stories. Our tongue is made of songs

Doina dorurilor noastre,
Roi de fulgere, ce spintec
Nouri negri, zări albastre.

2

Limba noastră-i graiul pîinii,
Cînd de vînt se mișcă vara,
In rostirea ei bătrînii
Cu sudori sfințit-au țara.
Limba noastră-i frunză verde,
Zbuciumul din codrii veșnici,
Nistrul lin, ce-n valuri pierde
Ai luceferilor sfeșnici.
Nu veți plînge-atunci amaric,
Că vi-i limba prea săracă,
Si-ți vedea, cît îi de darnic
Graiul țării noastre dragă.

3

Limba noastră-i vechi izvoade.
Povestiri din alte vremuri;
Și citindu-le 'nșirate, -
Te-nfiori adînc și tremuri.
Limba noastră îi aleasă
Să ridice slavă-n ceruri,
Să ne spiue-n hram și-acasă
Veșnicele adevăruri.
Limba noastră-i limba sfintă.
Limba vechilor cazanii,
Care o plîng ai care o cîntă
Pe la vatra lor țărării.

4

Inviați-vă dar graiul,
Ruginit de multă vreme,
Ștergeți slinul, mucegaiul
Al uitării 'n care geme.
Strîngeți piatra lucitoare
Ce din soare se aprinde—

From our soul's deepest desires,
Flash of lighting striking swiftly
Through dark clouds and blue horizons.

2

Our tongue is the tongue of bread
When the winds blow through the summer,
Uttered by our forefathers who
Blessed the country through their labor.
Our tongue is the greenest leaf
Of the everlasting forests,
Gentle river Nistru's ripples
Hiding starlight bright and shining.
Utter no more bitter cries now
That your language is too poor.
And you will see with what abundance
Flow the words of our precious country.

3

Our tongue is full of legends,
Stories from the days of old.
Reading one and then another
Makes one shudder, tremble and moan.
Our tongue is singled out
To lift praises up to heaven,
Uttering with constant fervor
Truths that never cease to beckon.
Our tongue is more than holy,
Words of homilies of old
Wept and sung perpetually
In the homesteads of our folks.

4

Resurrect now this our language,
Rusted through the years that have passed,
Wipe off filth and mould that gathered
When forgotten through our land.
Gather now the sparkling stone,
Catching bright light from the sun.

<p>Și-ți avea în revărsare Un potop nou de cuvinte. Răsări-va o comoară In adâncuri înfundată, Un șirag de piatra răă Pe moșie revărsată.</p>	<p>You will see the endless flooding Of new words that overflow. A treasure will spring up swiftly From deep shadows of the past, Chain of precious stones that scattered All over our ancient land.</p>
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Moldova

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a complex melody in the upper staff with triplets and slurs, and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff with many eighth and sixteenth notes. There are several triplet markings (3) and a '3' with a bracket in the lower staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The music continues with a complex melody in the upper staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff. There are several triplet markings (3) and a '3' with a bracket in the lower staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The music continues with a complex melody in the upper staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff. There are several triplet markings (3) and a '3' with a bracket in the lower staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The music concludes with a complex melody in the upper staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff. There are several triplet markings (3) and a '3' with a bracket in the lower staff.

Monaco

Principauté de Monaco

(Principality of Monaco)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe, French Mediterranean coast

Area: 0.73 sq. mi. (1.95 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 31,987

Capital/Largest City: Monaco (pop. 30,400)

Official Language: French

GDP/PPP: \$870 million, \$27,000 per capita

Monetary Unit: French Franc

Hymne Monégasque

(Hymn of Monaco)

Lyrics: Théophile Bellando de Castro (1820-1903). Music: Charles Albrecht (1817-1895).

Historical Background

The music of the Monegasque anthem was composed by Charles Albrecht based on a traditional folk tune. This song was first performed in 1867.

French Words	English Translation
<p>1 Principauté Monaco ma patrie, Oh! Combien Dieu est prodigue pour toi. Ciel toujours pur, rives toujours fleuries, Ton Souverain est plus aimé qu'un Roi. (repeat)</p>	<p>1 Principality of Monaco, my country, Oh! how God is lavish with you. An ever-clear sky, ever-blossoming shores, Your sovereign is better liked than a king. (repeat)</p>
<p>2 Fiers Compagnon de la Garde Civique, Respectons tous la voix du Commandant.</p>	<p>2 Proud fellows of the civic guard, Let us all listen to the commander's voice.</p>

<p>Suivons toujours notre bannière antique. Le tambour bat, marchons tous en Avant. (repeat)</p> <p>3</p> <p>Oui, Monaco connut toujours des braves, Nous sommes tous leurs dignes descendants. En aucun temps nous ne fûmes esclaves. Et loin de nous, régèrent les tyrans. (repeat)</p> <p>4</p> <p>Que le nom d'un Prince plein de clémence Soit répété par mille et mille chants. Nous mourons tous pour sa propre défense, Mais après nous, combattons nos enfants. (repeat)</p>	<p>Let us always follow our ancient flag. Drums are beating, let us all march forward. (repeat)</p> <p>3</p> <p>Yes, Monaco always had brave men. We all are their worthy descendants. We never were slaves, And far from us ruled the tyrants. (repeat)</p> <p>4</p> <p>Let the name of a prince full of clemency Be repeated in thousands and thousands of songs. We shall all die in his defense, But after us, our children will fight. (repeat)</p>
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Monaco

Prin - ci - pau - té Mo - na - co ma pa -

The first system of the musical score for 'Monaco' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom is the bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics 'Prin - ci - pau - té Mo - na - co ma pa -' are written below the vocal line.

tri - e, Oh! Com - bien Dieu est pro - di - gue pour toi Ciel tou - jours

The second system continues the musical score. The lyrics 'tri - e, Oh! Com - bien Dieu est pro - di - gue pour toi Ciel tou - jours' are written below the vocal line.

pur, ri - ves tou - jours fleu - ri - es, Ton Sou - ve - rain est plus ai - mé qu'un

The third system continues the musical score. The lyrics 'pur, ri - ves tou - jours fleu - ri - es, Ton Sou - ve - rain est plus ai - mé qu'un' are written below the vocal line.

Roi Ton Sou - ve - rain est plus ai - mé qu'un Roi.

The fourth system concludes the musical score. The lyrics 'Roi Ton Sou - ve - rain est plus ai - mé qu'un Roi.' are written below the vocal line.

Mongolia

МОНГОЛ УЛС

Mongol Uls

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Asia
Area: 604,250 sq. mi. (1,565,000 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 2,694,432
Capital/Largest City: Ulanbataar (pop. 619,000)
Official Language: Mongolian
GDP/PPP: \$4.7 billion, \$1,770 per capita
Monetary Unit: Tugrik

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ТЕРИЙН ДУУЛАЛ

Mongol Ulsiin Teriin Duulal

(Mongol National Anthem)

Words: Tsendiin Damdinsuren (1908-1986). Music: Bilegiin Damdinsuren (1919-1991) and Luvsanjamts Murjorj (1915-1996). Adopted: 1950.

Historical Background

The music to the Mongolian national anthem was adopted in 1950. Author and scientist Tsendiin Damdinsuren wrote the lyrics in 1961. In 1991, after the country switched to a democratic system of government, the original words were modified and new words were written. Several paragraphs that glorified communism and contained references to the Soviet Union were deleted.

Mongolian Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
1 <i>Dar khan manai khuvsgalt ulas</i> <i>Dalaar mongolyn ariun golomtoo</i> <i>Daisny khold khezeech orokhgui</i> <i>Dandaa enkhzhizh uurd monkzhene.</i>	1 Our sacred revolutionary country Is the ancestral hearth of all Mongols, No enemy will defeat us, And we will prosper for eternity.

CHORUS

Khamag delkhiin shudarga ulastai
Khamtran negdsen egneeg bekhzhulzhee
Khatan zorig bukhii chadlaaraa
Khairtai mongol ornoo manduulias.

2

Zorigt mongolyin zoltoi arduud
Zovlong tonilgozh zhargalyg edlev
Zhargalyn tulkhuur khogzhliin tulguur
Zhavkhlant manai oron mandugai.

CHORUS

CHORUS

Our country will strengthen relations
 With all righteous countries of the world.
 And let us develop our beloved Mongolia
 With all our will and might.

2

The glorious people of the brave Mongolia
 Have defeated all sufferings, and gained happiness,
 The key to delight, and the path to progress—
 Majestic Mongolia—our country, live forever!

CHORUS

Mongolia

Dar khan ma - - nai khuvs - - galt u - las Da - laar mongo - lyn a - riun

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, featuring a melody with several triplet markings. The middle staff is the bass line, and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment, which includes a prominent triplet in the first measure.

go - lom - - too Dais - ny khold khe - zeech o - rokh - gui Dan - daa enkh - zhizh uurd

The second system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line (top) and piano accompaniment (bottom) both feature triplet markings in the first measure of each of the four measures.

monkh - zhe - - ne. Kha - mag del - khiin shud - arga u - las - tai Khamt - ran negd - sen eg - neeg

The third system consists of three staves. The vocal line (top) and piano accompaniment (bottom) continue the melody and accompaniment from the previous systems.

bekh - zhuul - - zhee Kha - tan zo - rig bu - khii chad - laa - raa

The fourth and final system of the score consists of three staves, concluding the piece with the vocal line (top) and piano accompaniment (bottom).

Khair - tai mon - gol or - noo man - duul - iaa

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in treble clef. All staves are in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody in the top and bottom staves is identical, consisting of a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, B-flat4, C5, B-flat4, A4, G4. The middle staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with a sequence of notes: G3, B-flat3, C4, B-flat3, A3, G3. The lyrics 'Khair - tai mon - gol or - noo man - duul - iaa' are written below the top staff. The word 'iaa' is followed by a dotted line, indicating a long note or a pause.

Morocco

المملكة المغربية

Al-Mamlaka al-Maghribiya

Royaume du Maroc

(Kingdom of Morocco)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Northwest Africa

Area: 172,413 sq. mi. (446,550 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 31,167,783

Capital: Rabat (pop. 1,220,000)

Largest City: Casablanca (pop. 2,943,000)

Official Languages: Arabic, French

GDP/PPP: \$112 billion, \$3,700 per capita

Monetary Unit: Dirham

النشيد الوطني

al-Nachid al-Watani

Hymne National

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Ali Squalli Houssaini (b. 1932). Music: Léo Morgan (1919-1984).

Arabic Words	Arabic Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
منبت الاحرار	<i>Manbit Allahrah</i>	Fountain of freedom, source of light
مشرق الانوار	<i>Masriq Alanwar</i>	Where sovereignty and safety meet.
منتدى السؤدد وحماء	<i>Munta da Alsu'dad Wahamah</i>	Safety and sovereignty may you ever combine!
دمت منتداه	<i>Dumt Muntadah Wahamah</i>	
وحماء	<i>Isht Filawtan</i>	You have lived among nations with

عشت في الاوطان	<i>Lilala Unwan</i>	title sublime,
للعلی عنوان	<i>Mil' Kull Janaaan</i>	Filling each heart, sung by each
ملئ كل جنان	<i>Thikr Kull Lisan</i>	tongue,
ذكری كل لسان	<i>Bilrooh Biljasad</i>	Your champion has risen and
بالروح بالجسد	<i>Habba Fataak</i>	answered your call.
هب فتاك	<i>Labbaa Nidaak</i>	In my mouth and in my blood
لبی نیداك	<i>Fi Famme Wa</i>	Your breezes have stirred both light
في فمي و في دمي	<i>Fi Damme</i>	and fire.
هواك ثار نور وثار	<i>Hawaak Thar</i>	Up! my brethren, strive for the
اخوئي هيا	<i>Noor Wa Naar</i>	highest.
للعلی سعيا	<i>Ikhwatee Hayyaa</i>	We call to the world that we are here
نشهد الدنيا	<i>Lilala Saayeea</i>	ready.
أنا هنا نحيا	<i>Nushid Addunya</i>	We salute as our emblem
بشعار	<i>Anna Huna Nuhayya</i>	God, homeland, and king.
الله	<i>Bisha 'aar Allah</i>	
الوطن العلك	<i>AlWatan AlMalek.</i>	

Morocco

Man - bit Al - ah - - rah Mas - riq Al - an - - war Mun - ta da Al - su' - dad Wa - ha - mah

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: Man - bit Al - ah - - rah Mas - riq Al - an - - war Mun - ta da Al - su' - dad Wa - ha - mah.

Dumt Mun - ta - dah Wa - ha - mah Ish - t Fil - aw - - tan Lil - a - la Un - wan

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: Dumt Mun - ta - dah Wa - ha - mah Ish - t Fil - aw - - tan Lil - a - la Un - wan.

Mil' Kull Ja - na - aan Thi - kr Kull Li - - san Bil - ro - - oh Bil - ja - - sad

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: Mil' Kull Ja - na - aan Thi - kr Kull Li - - san Bil - ro - - oh Bil - ja - - sad.

Hab - ba Fa - ta - ak Lab - baa Ni - da - ak Fi Fam - mee Wa Fi Dam - mee Ha - waak Tha - - r

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: Hab - ba Fa - ta - ak Lab - baa Ni - da - ak Fi Fam - mee Wa Fi Dam - mee Ha - waak Tha - - r.

Noor Wa Naar _ Ikh - wa - tee Hay - - yaa Lil - a - la Saa - yee - a Nush - hid Ad - dun - -

ya An - na Hu - na _ Nu - hay - ya Bi - sha' - aar Al - lah Al - Wa - tan Al - Ma - lek.

Mozambique

República de Moçambique

(Republic of Mozambique)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Africa
Area: 303,073 sq. mi. (801,590 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 19,607,519
Capital/Largest City: Maputo (pop. 1,095,300)
Official Language: Portuguese
GDP/PPP: \$17.5 billion. \$900 per capita
Monetary Unit: Metical

Hino Nacional

(National Anthem)

Lyrics and Music: Justino Sigaulane Chemane. Adopted: 1975.

Historical Background¹

Since 1992, Mozambique has had a national anthem that consists of a tune, but no words. The main problem with the anthem is its first line—"Viva, viva a Frelimo" ("Long live, long live Frelimo")—felt to be inappropriate in a multiparty system. Frelimo stands for the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, the former communists, which had been the only legal party in the country ever since its independence from Portugal.

The Assembly of the Republic on 27 April 1998 gave its go-ahead to a competition to rewrite the country's national anthem. The legislative body had previously decided to retain the current tune, and only alter the lyrics. But it modified that stance later, saying that the melody could be changed "slightly" to accommodate new lyrics. Writers of the new words should exalt "national unity, national independence and sovereignty, the heroism of the Mozambican people, work, equality amongst Mozambicans, and peace and internationalism."

However, discussion over the revision of the national anthem, as well as a new national flag, has stalled, and the current anthem and flag will remain the symbols of the country, at least for now.

Words Not in Use

Mozambique

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in 4/4 time and the key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' and a bracket) in both staves. The first measure of the upper staff has a triplet of eighth notes, while the second measure has a triplet of quarter notes. The bass staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs. The upper staff contains a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a quarter note, and then a triplet of quarter notes in the second measure. The bass staff has a quarter rest in the first measure, followed by a quarter note, and then a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure. The key signature and time signature remain consistent with the first system.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff starts with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a quarter note, and then a triplet of quarter notes in the second measure. The bass staff has a quarter note in the first measure, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter rest in the second measure. The key signature and time signature remain consistent with the first system.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff has a quarter note in the first measure, followed by a quarter note, and then a triplet of quarter notes in the second measure. The bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter note in the second measure. The key signature and time signature remain consistent with the first system.

The fifth system of musical notation is the final system on the page. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs. The upper staff has a quarter note in the first measure, followed by a quarter note, and then a triplet of quarter notes in the second measure. The bass staff has a quarter note in the first measure, followed by a quarter note, and then a quarter rest in the second measure. The key signature and time signature remain consistent with the first system.

Myanmar

Pyidaungzu Myanma Naingngandaw

(Union of Myanmar)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Asia, Indochina Peninsula

Area: 265,039 sq. mi. (678,500 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 42,238,224

Capital/Largest City: Yangon (pop. 2,478,712)

Official Language: Burmese

GDP/PPP: \$63 billion, \$1,500 per capita

Monetary Unit: Kyat

National Anthem

Lyrics and Music: Saya Tin (1914-1947). Adopted: 1948.

Historical Background

Although Myanmar changed its name from Burma in 1989, the use of the latter term in the national anthem has not been altered.

Burmese Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
<i>Gba majay Bma pyay</i>	We shall always love Burma,
<i>Dobo hwa myay si mo chi myano bey.</i>	Land of our forefathers.
(repeat previous two lines)	We fight and give our lives
<i>Byay daungsu go athe bay loo do ka kwe mlay.</i>	For our union.
<i>Da do hyay da do myay way myay.</i>	For her we responsibly shoulder the task,
<i>Do byay do myay adjogo nyinya zwa do dudway.</i>	Standing as one in duty to our precious land.
<i>Taung saung ba tso lay do dawon bay apo dan myay.</i>	

Myanmar

Gba ma - jay Bma py - ay Do - bo bwa myay si mo chi mya - no bey. Gba ma - jay

This system contains the first five measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 4/4.

Bma py - ay Do - bo bwa myay si mo chi mya - no bey. Byay daung - tsu go athe bay loo

This system contains measures 6 through 9. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support.

do ka kwe mlay. Da do byay da do myay do baing way myay. Do byay do myay

This system contains measures 10 through 14. The vocal line includes a phrase with a fermata over the first measure. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue.

adjo - go nyi - nya zwa do dudway. Taung saung ba tso lay do da - won bay

This system contains measures 15 through 19. The vocal line features several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a bracket) over the notes 'nyi - nya zwa do', 'dudway. Taung saung ba', and 'do da - won bay'. The piano accompaniment and bass line also include triplet markings.

The image shows a musical score for a piece from Myanmar. It consists of three staves: a vocal line, a piano accompaniment line, and a bass line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are "apo dan myay". The vocal line starts with a quarter note "apo", followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note "dan", and a quarter rest. The second measure begins with a 7/8 time signature change, followed by a quarter note "myay", a quarter note, and a quarter note. The piano accompaniment features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The bass line provides a harmonic foundation with a half note chord in the first measure and a quarter note chord in the second measure.

Namibia

Republic of Namibia

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southwest Africa
Area: 318,261 sq. mi. (825,418 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 1,820,916
Capital/Largest City: Windhoek (pop. 161,000)
Official Language: English
GDP/PPP: \$8.1 billion, \$4,500 per capita
Monetary Unit: Namibian Dollar

Namibia Land of the Brave

Lyrics and Music: Axali Doeseb (b.1954). Adopted: 1991

Historical Background

The national anthem, "Namibia Land of the Brave," was written by Axali Doeseb after the country obtained independence in 1991.

Words

VERSE

Namibia land of the brave,
Freedom fight we have won
Glory to their bravery,
Whose blood waters our freedom.
We give our love and loyalty
Together in unity.
Contrasting beautiful Namibia,
Namibia our country.
Beloved land of savannahs
Hold high the banner of liberty.

CHORUS

Namibia our country
Namibia motherland
We love thee.

Namibia

Na - mi - bi - a land _ of the brave, Free - - dom's fight we have won _ Glo - ry to their _

bra - ve - ry, Whose blood wa - ters our free - dom _ We _ give our love and loy - al - ty

To - ge - ther in u - ni - ty _ , Con - - trast - ing beau - ti - ful Na - mi - bi - a, Na - mi - bi - a, our _

coun - try. Be - lov - ed land of sa - van - nahs Hold high the ban - ner of li - ber - - ty.

Na - mi - bi - a our coun - try Na - mi - bi - a mo - ther - land We love thee.

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment. The bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time and features a simple, melodic line for the voice and a steady accompaniment of quarter notes in the piano parts.

Nauru

Naoero

Republic of Nauru

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean
Area: 8.2 sq. mi. (21 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 12,329
Capital/Largest City: Yaren (pop. 559)
Official Languages: Nauruan, English
GDP/PPP: \$60 million, \$5,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Australian Dollar

Nauru Bwiema

Nauru, Our Homeland

Lyrics: Collectively written. Music: Lawrence Henry Hicks (b. 1912). Adopted: 1968.

Nauruan Words

Nauru bwiema, ngabena ma auwe.
Ma dedaro bwe dogum, mo otata bet egom.
Atsin ngago bwien okor. ama bagadugu
Epoa ngabuna ri nan orre bet imur.
Ama memag ma nan epodan eredu won engiden.
Miyana aema ngeiyin ouge. Nauru eko dogin!

English Words

Nauru our homeland, the land we dearly love.
We all pray for you and we also praise your name.
Since long ago you have been
The home of our great forefathers
And will be for generations yet to come.
We all join in together and say:
Nauru forevermore!

Nauru

Nau - ru _ bwi - e - ma _ nga - ben - a ma au - we _ Ma de - da - ro bwe do - gum, mo o -

This system consists of three staves: a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The music is in 4/4 time and features a simple harmonic structure with quarter and eighth notes.

ta - ta bet eg - om _ A - - tsin nga - go bwi - - en o - kor, a - ma ba - ga - du - gu _ E -

This system continues the musical score with three staves. It includes triplets in the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: ta - ta bet eg - om _ A - - tsin nga - go bwi - - en o - kor, a - ma ba - ga - du - gu _ E -

po - a _ nga - - bu - na ri nan or - re bet i - mur _ A - - ma me - mag ma nan e - po - dan

This system continues the musical score with three staves. It includes triplets in the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: po - a _ nga - - bu - na ri nan or - re bet i - mur _ A - - ma me - mag ma nan e - po - dan

e - re - du won en - gi - den _ Mi - - yan a - e - ma ngei - yin ou - ge _ Nau - ru e - ko do -

This system concludes the musical score with three staves. It includes triplets in the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: e - re - du won en - gi - den _ Mi - - yan a - e - ma ngei - yin ou - ge _ Nau - ru e - ko do -

gin _!

Nepal
Nepal Adhirajya
(Kingdom of Nepal)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South Asia, Himalaya Mountains
Area: 54,463 sq. mi. (140,800 sq. km.)
Population (2000 est.): 25,873,917
Capital/Largest City: Kathmandu (pop. 535,000)
Official Language: Nepali
GDP/PPP: \$35.6 billion, \$1,400 per capita
Monetary Unit: Nepalese Rupee

Royal Salute

Lyrics: Chakrapani Chalise (1884-1959). Music: Bakhatbir Budhapirithi (1857-1920). Adopted: 1924.

Nepali Words (Transliteration)	English Translation (First Verse, 2 Total)
<p>1</p> <p><i>Shri man gumbhira nepali prachanda pratapi bhupati</i> <i>Shri pach sarkar maharajadhiraja ko sada rahos unnati</i> <i>Rakhun chirayu ishale praja</i> <i>Phailiyos pukaraun jaya premale</i> <i>Hami nepali bhai sarale.</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>May glory crown you, courageous sovereign, You, the gallant Nepalese. Shri Pansh Maharajadhiraja, our glorious ruler, May he live for many years to come And may the number of his subjects increase. Let every Nepalese sing this with joy.</p>
<p>2</p> <p><i>Bairi sara haraun shant houn sabai bighna vyatha,</i> <i>Gaun sara dinuyanle saharsha nathko sukirthi katha,</i> <i>Rakhaun shasana, bhari birtale,</i> <i>Nepal mathi sadhain nathko</i> <i>Shri hos thulo hami nepaliko.</i></p>	

Nepal

Shri man gum - bhi - ra ne - pa - li pra - chan - da pra - ta - pi bhu - pa - ti Shri pach sar -

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Shri man gum - bhi - ra ne - pa - li pra - chan - da pra - ta - pi bhu - pa - ti Shri pach sar -". The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line with chords, and the vocal line has a melodic line with some triplets.

kar ma - ha - ra - ja - dhi - ra - ja ko sa - da ra - hos un - na - ti Ra - khun chi - ra - yu i - sha -

The second system of the musical score continues with three staves. The lyrics are: "kar ma - ha - ra - ja - dhi - ra - ja ko sa - da ra - hos un - na - ti Ra - khun chi - ra - yu i - sha -". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady bass line and chords. The vocal line features a melodic line with several triplets.

le pra - ja Phai - li - yos pu - ka - raun ja - ya pre - ma - le Ha - mi ne - pa - li bha - i - sa -

The third system of the musical score continues with three staves. The lyrics are: "le pra - ja Phai - li - yos pu - ka - raun ja - ya pre - ma - le Ha - mi ne - pa - li bha - i - sa -". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady bass line and chords. The vocal line features a melodic line with several triplets.

ra - le

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The lyrics are: "ra - le". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady bass line and chords. The vocal line features a melodic line with a long note.

The Netherlands

Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

(Kingdom of the Netherlands)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe
Area: 16,221 sq. mi. (41,526 sq. km.)
Population (2000 est.): 16,067,754
Capitals: Amsterdam (pop. 724,096), The Hague (pop. 445,279)
Largest City: Amsterdam
Official Language: Dutch
GDP/PPP: \$434 billion, \$26,900 per capita
Monetary Unit: Euro

Wilhelmus van Nassouwe

(William of Nassau)

Lyrics: Attributed to Marnix van St. Aldegonde (c. 1538-1598). Music: Adriaen Valerius. Adopted: 1932.

Historical Background¹

The “Wilhelmus” has been the official Dutch national anthem since 10 May 1932, when the Cabinet decided that it was to be played on all official occasions. Until then, the national anthem had been a setting by the composer J. W. Wilms, commissioned in 1815 on the foundation of the kingdom, of a poem by H. Tollens. This was called “Wiens Neerlands Bloed” (“Whose Dutch Blood”). Even before 1932, however, the “Wilhelmus” was often played or sung on official occasions, for example the investiture of Queen Wilhelmina in 1898.

The “Wilhelmus” has fifteen verses, the first and sixth of which are usually sung on national occasions. The first letters of all the verses strung together form an acrostic, WILLEM VAN NASSOV. The anthem was written during the Eighty Years’ War as a tribute to Prince William I of Orange, the leader of the Dutch revolt against Spanish domination. The writer is generally considered to have been Philip van Marnix, Seigneur of Sint Aldegonde, secretary to the Prince. William of Orange, sometimes known as William the Silent, was the founder of the House of Orange-Nassau. The oldest known version of the melody of the Wilhelmus dates from 1574. It originated in France, probably during the siege of Chartres in 1568. The melody as used today was written down by Adriaen Valerius in 1626 in his collection

Nederlandsche Gedenck-clanck, commissioned by the rhetoricians of Veere.

Old Dutch Words (First and Sixth Verses, 15 Total)	Modern Dutch Words (First and Sixth Verses, 15 Total)	English Translation (First and Sixth Verses, 15 Total) ²
<p>1 Wilhelmus van Nassouwe, Ben ick van Duytschen bloet. Den Vaderlandt ghetrouwe, Blijf ick tot inden doet: Een Prince van Oraengien Ben ick vrij onverveert. Den Coninck van Hispaengien Heb ick altijt gheert.</p>	<p>1 Wilhelmus van Nassouwe Ben ik van Duitsen bloed, Den vaderland getrouwe Blijf ik tot in den dood; Een Prince van Oranjen Ben ik, vrij onverveerd, Den Koning van Hispanjen Heb ik altijd geeerd.</p>	<p>1 William of Nassau, scion Of a Dutch and ancient line, I dedicate undying Faith to this land of mine. A prince I am, undaunted, Of Orange, ever free, To the king of Spain I've granted A lifelong loyalty.</p>
<p>6 Mijn Schild ende betrouwen Sijt ghy, O Godt mijn Heer, Op u soo wil ick bouwen Verlaet my nimmermeer: Dat ick doch vroom mach blijven Uw dienaer taller stond, Die Tyranny verdrijven, Die my mijn hert doorwondt.</p>	<p>6 Mijn schild ende betrouwen Zijt gij, o God mijn Heer, Op u zo wil ik bouwen, Verlaat mij nimmermeer; Dat ik doch vroom mag blijven Uw dienaar t'aller stond, Die tirannie verdrijven Die mij mijn hert doorwondt.</p>	<p>6 A shield and my reliance, O God, Thou ever wert. I'll trust unto Thy guidance. O leave me not ungirt. That I may stay a pious Servant of Thine for aye And drive the plagues that try us And tyranny away.</p>

The Netherlands

Wil - hel - mus van - - Nas - - sou - we, Ben ick van Duyt - - schen bloet - - Den
 Wil - hel - mus van - - Nas - - sou - we Ben ick van Duit - - sen bloed - - , Den

Va - der - landt ghe - - trou - we. Blijf ick tot in - - den doet - - : Een Prin - ce van O -
 va - der - land ge - - trou - we Blijf ik tot in - - den dood - - ; Een Prin - ce van O -

raen - gien Ben ick vrij on - ver - veert. Den Co - - nick van His - paen - gien Heb ick al - tijd ghe -
 ran - jen Ben ik, vrij on - ver - veerd, Den Ko - - ning van His - pan - jen Heb ik al - tijd ge -

eert.
 eerd.

New Zealand

Aotearoa

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean

Area: 103,884 sq. mi. (268,680 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 3,908,037

Capital: Wellington (pop. 331,100)

Largest City : Auckland (pop. 952,600)

Official Languages: English, Maori

GDP/PPP: \$75.4 billion, \$19,500 per capita

Monetary Unit: New Zealand Dollar

God Defend New Zealand

Aotearoa

English Lyrics: Thomas Bracken (1843-1898). Maori Lyrics: Thomas Henry Smith (1824-1907). Music: John Joseph Woods (1849-1934). Adopted: 1977.

Historical Background¹

In 1876 a prize of ten guineas was offered for the best musical setting for Thomas Bracken's poem "God Defend New Zealand." The prize was won by an Otago school teacher, John Joseph Woods. The anthem as we know it was first sung on Christmas Day 1876 in Dunedin by the Lydia Howarde Burlesque and Opera Buffe Troupe accompanied by the Royal Artillery Band. The first Maori translation was carried out at the request of Governor Sir George Grey in 1878. The translator was Thomas Henry Smith of Auckland, a judge in the Native Land Court.

In 1940, on the recommendation of the New Zealand Centennial Council, the anthem was declared New Zealand's national hymn. "God Save the Queen" remained the only national anthem until 1977, when the queen consented to giving "God Defend New Zealand" equal status with "God Save the Queen." There have been two further Maori translations of the anthem. The first was undertaken by Archdeacon Sir Kingi Ihaka, Ngati Kahu, in 1975, and a later version was the work of Maori Language Commissioner Professor Timoti S. Karetu.

English Words

1

God of nations at Thy feet
 In the bonds of love we meet,
 Hear our voices, we entreat,
 God defend our free land.
 Guard Pacific's triple star,
 From the shafts of strife and war,
 Make her praises heard afar,
 God defend New Zealand.

2

Men of ev'ry creed and race
 Gather here before Thy face,
 Asking Thee to bless this place,
 God defend our free land.
 From dissension, envy, hate,
 And corruption guard our state,
 Make our country good and great,
 God defend New Zealand.

3

Peace, not war, shall be our boast,
 But, should foes assail our coast,
 Make us then a mighty host,
 God defend our free land.
 Lord of battles in thy might,
 Put our enemies to flight,
 Let our cause be just and right,
 God defend New Zealand.

4

Let our love for Thee increase,
 May Thy blessings never cease,
 Give us plenty, give us peace,
 God defend our free land.
 From dishonor and from shame
 Guard our country's spotless name

Maori Words

1

E Ihowā Atua,
 O ngā iwi mātouā
 Āta whakarongona;
 Me aroha noa
 Kia hua ko te pai;
 Kia tau tō atawhai;
 Manaakitia mai
 Aotearoa

2

Ōna mano tangata
 Kiri where, kiri mā,
 Iwi Māori Pākehā,
 Repeke katoa,
 Nei ka tono ko ngā hē
 Māu e whakaahu kē,
 Kia ora mārire
 Aotearoa

3

Tōna mana kia tū!
 Tōna kaha kia ū;
 Tōna rongo hei pakū
 Ki te ao katoa
 Aua rawa ngā whawhai
 Ngā tutū a tata mai;
 Kia tupu nui ai
 Aotearoa

4

Waiha tona takiwā
 Ko te ao mārāma;
 Kia whiti tōna rā
 Taiāwhio noa.
 Ko te hae me te ngangau
 Meinga kia kore kau;

<p>Crown her with immortal fame, God defend New Zealand.</p>	<p>Waiho i te rongu mau Aotearoa</p>
<p>5 May our mountains ever be Freedom's ramparts on the sea, Make us faithful unto Thee, God defend our free land. Guide her in the nations' van, Preaching love and truth to man, Working out Thy glorious plan, God defend New Zealand.</p>	<p>5 Tōna pai me toitū Tika rawa, ponu pū; Tōna noho, tana tū; Iwi nō Ihowā. Kaua mōna whakamā; Kia hau te ingoa; Kia tū hei tauira; Aotearoa</p>

New Zealand (God Defend New Zealand)

God of na - tions at Thy feet In the bonds of love we meet, Hear our voi - ces,
E I - ho - wā, A - tu - - a, O ngā i - wi mā - - tou - - ā Ā - ta wha - ka -

we en - treat, God de - fend our free land. Guard Pa - ci - fic's tri - ple star,
ro - ngo - na; Me a - ro - ha no - - a Ki - a hu - a ko te pai;

From the shafts of strife and war, Make her prais - es heard a - far, God de - fend New
Ki - a tau tō a - - ta - - whai; Ma - na - a - ki - ti - a mai A - o - te - a -

Zea - - land
ro - - a

God Save the Queen

Words and Music: Probably Henry Carey (1690-1743).

Historical Background

“God Save the Queen,” the national anthem of the United Kingdom, was once sung in many parts of the earth, wherever British colonies existed. Today, it remains the second national anthem of New Zealand and the royal anthems of English-speaking states such as Australia and Canada.

Words

1

God save our gracious queen,
Long live our noble queen,
God save the queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us:
God save the queen!

2

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter her enemies
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On Thee our hopes we fix,
Oh, save us all!

3

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour:
Long may she reign;
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the queen!

New Zealand (God Save the Queen)

God save our gra - cious queen, Long live our no - ble queen, God save the queen! Send her vic -

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are: "God save our gra - cious queen, Long live our no - ble queen, God save the queen! Send her vic -"

to - ri - ous, Hap - py and glo - ri - ous, Long to __ reign __ o - ver us; God __ save the queen __!

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are: "to - ri - ous, Hap - py and glo - ri - ous, Long to __ reign __ o - ver us; God __ save the queen __!"

Nicaragua

República de Nicaragua

(Republic of Nicaragua)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central America
 Area: 50,180 sq. mi. (129,494 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 5,023,818
 Capital/Largest City: Managua (pop. 974,000)
 Official Language: Spanish
 GDP/PPP: \$12.3 billion, \$2,500 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Cordoba

Salve a Ti, Nicaragua

(Hail to You, Nicaragua)

Lyrics: Salóman Ibarra Mayorga (1890-1985). Lyrics: Luis Abraham Delgadillo (1887-1961). Adopted: 1939.

Historical Background

The music to the national anthem was adapted from an old anonymous liturgical psalm, composed during the final days of the colonial era. This portion of the anthem was adopted on 23 April 1918. The words were written by Salóman Ibarra Mayorga. They were significantly revised in 1939 and adopted by Executive Order No. 3 on 20 October of the same year.

Spanish Words	English Translation
¡Salve a ti, Nicaragua! en tu suelo	Hail to you, Nicaragua.
ya no ruge la voz del cañón	The cannon's voice no longer roars.
ni se tiñe con sangre de hermanos	Nor does the blood of our brothers
tu glorioso pendón bicolor.	Stain your glorious bicolored flag.
(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)
Brille hermosa la paz en tu cielo	Peace shines in beauty in your skies.
nada empañe tu gloria inmortal	Nothing dims your immortal glory.
que el trabajo es tu digno laurel	For work is what earns your laurels

Y el honor es tu enseña triunfal,
es tu enseña triunfal.

And honor is your triumphal ensign,
Is your triumphal ensign.

Nicaragua

¡Sal - ve a ti, Ni - ca - ra - gua! en tu sue - - lo ya no ru - ge la

This system contains the first two measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music includes several triplet markings over the vocal line.

voz del cañ - ón ni se ti - ñe con san - gre de her - ma - nos tu glo -

This system contains the next two measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

rio - - so pen - dón bi - co - lor ni se ti - ñe con san - gre de her - ma - nos tu glo -

This system contains the next two measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note rhythmic pattern. The bass line continues with harmonic support.

rio - so pen - dón bi - co - lor. Bri - lle her - mo - - sa la paz en tu

This system contains the final two measures of the song. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide a final harmonic resolution.

Musical score for the first system of the hymn "Nicaragua". It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The lyrics are: "cie - lo na - da em - pa - - ñe tu glo - ria in - mor - tal que el tra - ba - jo es tu dig - - no lau -". The vocal line features two triplet markings over the words "mor - tal" and "dig - - no".

Musical score for the second system of the hymn "Nicaragua". It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The lyrics are: "rel Y _ el ho - nor _ es tu en - se - ña tri - un - fal, es tu en - se - ña tri - un - fal." The vocal line features a slur over the words "es tu en - se - ña tri - un - fal" and a fermata over the final note.

Niger

République du Niger

(Republic of Niger)

Quick Country Facts
Location: West Africa
Area: 489,206 sq. mi. (1,267,000 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 10,639,744
Capital/Largest City: Niamey (pop. 398,265)
Official Language: French
GDP/PPP: \$8.4 billion, \$820 per capita
Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

La Nigérienne

(Song of Niger)

Lyrics: Maurice Albert Thiriet (1906-1969). Music: Robert Jacquet (1896-1976) and Nicolas Abel François Frionnet (b. 1911). Adopted: 1961.

Historical Background

The national anthem was adopted on 12 July 1961, just after Niger's independence from France.

French Words	English Translation
1	1
Auprès du grand Niger puissant	By the waters of the mighty Niger,
Qui rend la nature plus belle.	Which adds to the beauty of nature,
Soyons fiers et reconnaissants	Let us be proud and grateful
De notre liberté nouvelle.	For our new-won liberty.
Evitons les vaines querelles	Let us avoid vain quarrelling,
Afin d'épargner notre sang;	So that our blood may be spared,
Et que les glorieux accents	And may the glorious voice
De notre race sans tutelle	Of our race, free from tutelage,
S'élèvent dans un même élan	Rise unitedly, surging as from one man,

Jusqu'à ce ciel éblouissant
Où veille son âme éternelle
Qui fera le pays plus grand.

CHORUS

Debout Niger: Debout!
Que notre œuvre féconde
Rajeunisse le cœur de ce vieux continent,
Et que ce chant s'entende aux quatre coins du monde
Comme le cri d'un Peuple équitable et vaillant!
Debout Niger: Debout!
Sur le sol et sur l'onde,
Au rythme des tamtams, dans leur son grandissant,
Restons unis, toujours, et que chacun réponde
A ce noble avenir qui nous dit: En avant.

2

Nous retrouvons dans nos enfants
Toutes les vertus des Ancêtres:
Pour lutter dans tous les instants
Elles sont notre raison d'être.
Nous affrontons le fauve traître
A peine armés le plus souvent,
Voulant subsister dignement
Sans détruire pour nous repaître.
Dans la steppe où chacun ressent
La soif, dans le Sahel brûlant,
Marchons, sans défaillance, en maîtres
Magnanimes et vigilants.

CHORUS

To the dazzling skies above,
Where its eternal soul, watching over us,
Brings greatness to the country.

CHORUS

Arise, Niger, arise!
May our fruitful work
Rejuvenate the heart of this old continent,
And may this song resound around the world,
Like the cry of a just and valiant people.
Arise, Niger, arise! On land and river,
To the rhythm of the swelling drum-beats' sound,
May we ever be united and may each one of us
Answer the call of this noble future that says to us,
"Forward!"

2

We find again in our children
All the virtues of our ancestors.
Such virtues are our inspiration
For fighting at every moment.
We confront ferocious and treacherous animals
Often scarcely armed,
Seeking to live in dignity,
Not slaying with a lust to kill.
In the steppe where all feel thirst,
In the burning desert,
Let us march tirelessly forward
As magnanimous and vigilant masters.

CHORUS

Niger

A musical score for the first system of the song 'Niger'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in the top staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the bottom staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line begins with a rest for four measures, then enters with the lyrics 'Au - près du grand Ni -'. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment.

A musical score for the second system of the song 'Niger'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in the top staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the bottom staff. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'ger puis - sant Qui rend la na - tu - re plus bel - le. So - yons fiers et re - con - nais - sants'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment.

A musical score for the third system of the song 'Niger'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in the top staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the bottom staff. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'De no - tre li - ber - té nou - vel - le. E - vi - tons les vai - nes que - rel - les A - fin d'é - par -'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment.

A musical score for the fourth system of the song 'Niger'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in the top staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the bottom staff. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'gner no - tre sang: Et que les glo - rieux ac - - cents De no - tre ra - ce sans tu - tel - le S'è -'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The bass line continues with the same accompaniment.

lèvent dans un mê - me é - lan Jus - qu'à ce ciel é - blou - is - sant Où

veil - le son âme é - ter - nel - le Qui fe - ra le pa - ys plus grand. De - bout Ni - ger: De -

bout ! Que notre œuvre fé - con - de Rajeu - nis - se le cœur de ce vieux con - ti - nent , Et

que ce chant s'entende aux qua - tre coins du mon - de Com - me le cri d'un Peuple équi - table et vail -

lant ! De - bout Ni - ger: De - bout ! Sur le sol et sur l'on - de, Au ryth - me des tam - tams, dans leur

son gran - dis - sants , Res - tons u - nis, tou - jours , et que cha - cun ré - pon - de A ce noble a - ve -

nir qui nous dit: En a - vant.

Nigeria

Federal Republic of Nigeria

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Africa
Area: 356,700 sq. mi. (923,768 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 129,934,911
Capital: Abuja (pop. 339,000)
Largest City: Lagos (pop. 13,050,000)
Official Language: English
GDP/PPP: \$105.9 billion, \$840 per capita
Monetary Unit: Naira

Arise, O Compatriots

Lyrics: Collectively written. Music: Benedict Elide Odiase (b. 1934). Adopted: 1978.

Historical Background¹

The former national anthem, adopted at independence in 1960, was replaced on 1 October 1978, by the current one. The music was composed by Benedict Elide Odiase, director of music of the Nigerian Police Band. The final words of the national anthem were formed from the entries of the best five picks: John A. Ilechukwu, Eme Etim Akpan, B. A. Ogunnaike, Sotu Omoigui, and P. O. Aderibigbe. A total of 1,499 entries were submitted in a competition organized by the National Publicity Committee on the Draft Constitution/Return to Civilian Rule.

Words

1	2
Arise, O compatriots.	O God of creation,
Nigeria's call obey	Direct our noble cause;
To serve our fatherland	Guide thou our leaders right:
With love and strength and faith.	Help our youth the truth to know,
The labors of our heroes past	In love and honesty to grow,
Shall never be in vain,	And living just and true,
To serve with heart and might	Great lofty heights attain,
One nation bound in freedom, peace and unity.	To build a nation where peace and justice reign.

Nigeria

A - rise, O Com - pa - triots, Ni - ge - ria's call o - bey To serve our fa - ther -

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in 5/4 time and begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: "A - rise, O Com - pa - triots, Ni - ge - ria's call o - bey To serve our fa - ther -".

land With love and strength and faith The la - bor of our he - roes past Shall ne - ver be in

The second system of the musical score continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are: "land With love and strength and faith The la - bor of our he - roes past Shall ne - ver be in".

vain To serve with heart and might One na - tion bound in free - dom, peace and u - ni -

The third system of the musical score continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are: "vain To serve with heart and might One na - tion bound in free - dom, peace and u - ni -".

ty.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves (vocal, piano, and bass) with a single note on each staff, indicating the end of the phrase. The lyrics are: "ty."

Norway
Kongeriket Norge
(Kingdom of Norway)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Northern Europe, Scandinavia
Area: 125,049 sq. mi. (324,220 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 4,525,116
Capital/Largest City: Oslo (pop. 483,401)
Official Languages: Bokmål and Nynorsk Norwegian
GDP/PPP: \$143 billion, \$31,800 per capita
Monetary Unit: Krone

Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet
(Yes, We Love This Land)

Lyrics: Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson (1832-1910). Music: Rikard Nordraak (1842-1866).

Historical Background¹

In 1864, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson completed the lyrics of the Norwegian national anthem, “Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet” (“Yes, We Love This Land”). It was written for the 50th anniversary of the constitution. Some say the song was sung for the first time at Eidsvoll on 17 May 1864, while others claim it was in front of the palace in Christiania (Oslo). Regardless of where it was first heard, it caught on quickly and soon became very popular. It became a part of the reading books in schools all over the country and was sung by the children in the children’s parades organized by Bjørnson on every 17 May. Rikard Nordraak composed the music to the national anthem. He was Bjørnson’s cousin and put music to several of Bjørnson’s poems, but composing the music to the national anthem is what gained him the most fame and recognition.

Norwegian Words (First, Seventh, and Eighth Verses, 8 Total)	English Translation (First, Seventh, and Eighth Verses, 8 Total) ²
<p>1</p> <p>Ja, vi elsker dette landet, som det stiger frem, furet, værbitt, over vannet, med de tusen hjem. Elsker, elsker det og tenker på vår far og mor og den saganatt som senker drømmer på vår jord. (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>Norway, thine is our devotion. Land of hearth and home, Rising storm-scarr'd from the ocean, Where the breakers foam. Oft to thee our thoughts are wending. Land that gave us birth, And to saga nights still sending Dreams upon our earth. (repeat previous two lines)</p>
<p>7</p> <p>Norske mann I hus og hytte, takk din store Gud! Landet ville han beskytte skjønt det mørkt så ut. Alt hva fedrene har kjempet, mødrene har grett, har den Herre stille lempet, så vi vant vår rett. (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>7</p> <p>Men of Norway be your dwelling, Cottage, house or farm Praise the Lord who all compelling Sav'd our land from harm Not the valor of a father On the battlefield Nor a mother's tears, but rather God our vict'ry sealed. (repeat previous two lines)</p>
<p>8</p> <p>Ja, vi elsker dette landet, som det stiger frem, furet, værbitt, over vannet, med de tusen hjem. og som fedres kamp har hevet det av nød til seier, også vi, nar det blir krevet, for dets fred slår leir. (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>8</p> <p>Norway, thine is our devotion. Land of hearth and home, Rising storm-scarr'd from the ocean, Where the breakers foam. As our fathers' vict'ry gave it Peace for one and all, We shall rally, too, to save it When we hear the call, (repeat previous two lines)</p>

Norway

Ja, vi el - sker det - te lan - det, som det sti - ger frem, fu - ret, vær - bitt, o - ver van - net

This system contains the first six measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is 4/4.

med de tu - sen hjem. El - sker, el - sker det og ten - ker på vår får og mor og den

This system contains the next six measures. It includes the same three staves as the first system. The lyrics continue across the measures. There are triplets in the bass line under the words 'mor' and 'den'.

sa - ga - natt som sen - ker drøm - mer på vår jord. og den sa - ga - natt som sen - ker, sen - ker

This system contains the next six measures. It includes the same three staves. The lyrics continue. There are triplets in the bass line under the words 'jord.', 'og den', and 'sen - ker'.

drøm - mer på vår jord.

This system contains the final three measures of the song. It includes the same three staves. The lyrics are 'drøm - mer på vår jord.'. There are triplets in the bass line under the words 'drøm - mer'.

Oman

سلطنة عمان

Saltanaat al-'Umman

(Sultanate of Oman)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Arabian Peninsula

Area: 82,030 sq. mi. (212,460 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 2,713,462

Capital/Largest City: Muscat (pop. 350,000)

Official Language: Arabic

GDP/PPP: \$21.5 billion, \$8,200 per capita

Monetary Unit: Omani Rial

Nashid as-Salaam as-Sultani

(Sultan's National Anthem)

Adopted: 1972.

Arabic Words (Transliteration)

Ya Rabbana Ehfid Lana Jalalat Al Sultan

Waashabi Fee Al'wtan

Bialeizy Walaman.

Walyadum Muoayadda,

Aahilan Momajjada;

Bilnufoosi Yuftda.

(repeat previous three lines)

Ya Oman, Nahnoo Min Ahd Il Nabi

Awfiya Min K'ram Al Arabi.

English Translation

O Lord, protect for us our majesty the sultan

And the people in our land.

With honor and peace.

May he live long, strong and supported.

Glorified be his leadership.

For him we shall lay down our lives.

(repeat previous three lines)

O Oman, since the time of the Prophet

We are a dedicated people

<p><i>Abshiry Qaboos Jaa</i> <i>Faltubarakhu 'I Sama.</i></p> <p><i>Waasidy Waltoq 'hi Bilduoa.</i></p>	<p>Amongst the noblest Arabs. Be happy! Qaboos has come With the blessing of Heaven.</p> <p>Be cheerful and commend him To the protection of our prayers.</p>
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Oman

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with triplets and a fermata. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, also featuring triplets.

The second system of musical notation includes a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains the vocal line with lyrics: "Ya Rab - ba - na Eh - fid - La - na". The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with triplets and a fermata. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation includes a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains the vocal line with lyrics: "Ja - la - lat Al Sul - tan Wa - a - sha - bi Fee Al' - w - tan Bi - al - ei - zy Wa -". The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with triplets and a fermata. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation includes a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains the vocal line with lyrics: "la - man Wa - lya - dum Muoay - ad - da, Aa - hi - lam Momaj - ja - da;". The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with triplets and a fermata. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.

Bil - nu - foo - si Yuf - t - da . Wa - lya - dum Muoay - ad - da, Aa - hi - lan Momaj - ja - da;

Bil - nu - foo - si Yuf - t - da . Ya O - man, Nah - noo Min Ahd Il Na - bi

A - w - fiya Min K' - ram Al A - ra - bi Ab - shi - ry Qaboos Ja - a

Faltu - bara - khu 'I - Sa - ma. Waa - si - dy Wal - to - q'hi Bil - duo - aa.

Pakistan

Islam-i Jamhuriya-e Pakistan

(Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southwest Asia, Near East

Area: 310,400 sq. mi. (803,940 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 147,663,429

Capital: Islamabad (pop. 201,000)

Largest City: Karachi (pop. 12,100,000)

Official Languages: Urdu, English

GDP/PPP: \$299 billion, \$2,100 per capita

Monetary Unit: Pakistan Rupee

Tarana

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Abu-al-Asar Hafeez Jullandhuri (1900-1982). Music: Ahmed Gulamali Chagla (1902-1953). Adopted: 1954.

Historical Background¹

The national anthem of Pakistan is a harmonious rendering of a three-stanza composition with a tune based on eastern music but arranged in such a manner that it can be easily played by foreign bands. It was adopted in August 1954. An open competition was held among all highly competitive entries, and the entry of Abu-al-Asar Hafeez Jallundhuri was approved by the jury. The national anthem of Pakistan is one of the most prestigious ones in the world and is very short. Its duration is only one minute and eight seconds.

Urdu Words (Transliteration)

Pak sarzameen shad bad Kishwar-e-Haseen shad bad

Tou Nishaan-e-Azm-e-aali shan Arz-e-Pakistan

Markaz-e-yaqeen Shad bad

English Translation²

Blessed be the sacred land,

Happy be the bounteous realm,

Symbol of high resolve, land of Pakistan.

Blessed be thou citadel of faith.

<p><i>Pak sarzameen ka nizaam</i> <i>Qouwat-e-Akhawat-e-Awam</i> <i>Qaum mulk saltanat Painda tabinda bad</i> <i>Shad bad Manzil-e-murad</i></p> <p><i>Parcham-e-Sitara-o-Hilal</i> <i>Rahbar-e-Tarakkeey-o-Kamal</i> <i>Tarjumaan-e-mazee-shaan-e-Hal</i> <i>Jan-e-Istaqbal</i> <i>Saaya-e-Khuda-e-zuljalal</i></p>	<p>The order of this sacred land Is the might of the brotherhood of the people. May the nation, the country, and the state.</p> <p>Shine in glory everlasting. Blessed be the goal of our ambition. This flag of the crescent and the star Leads the way to progress and perfection, Interpreter of our past, glory of our present, Inspiration of our future, Symbol of Almighty's protection.</p>
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Pakistan

Pak sar - za - meen shad bad Kish - wa - r-e- Ha - seen shad bad

This system contains the first four measures of the song. The melody features several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket) and rests. The accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Tou Ni - shaa - n-e- Az - m-e- aa - li shan Ar - z-e- Pak - is - tan Mar - ka - z-e- ya - qeen Shad bad

This system contains measures 5 through 8. The melody continues with triplet markings and rests. The accompaniment remains consistent with the previous system.

Pak sar - za - meen ka ni - zaam Qou - wa - t-e- A - khou - wa - t-e- A - wam

This system contains measures 9 through 12. The melody features triplet markings and rests. The accompaniment continues with chords and a bass line.

Qaum mulk sal - ta - nat Pain - da ta - bin - da bad Shad bad Man - zi - l-e- mu - rad

This system contains the final four measures (13-16) of the song. The melody concludes with triplet markings and rests. The accompaniment provides harmonic support throughout.

Par - cham - e - Si - ta - ra - o - Hi - lal Rah - ba - r - e - Tar - ra - kkeey - o - Ka - mal

The first system of the musical score consists of three measures. The vocal line (top staff) features a melody with eighth notes and quarter notes, including several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket). The piano accompaniment (middle and bottom staves) provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines, also featuring triplet markings. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Tar - ju - maa - n - e - ma - zee - shaa - n - e - Hal Ja - n - e - Is - taq - bal Saay - a - e - Khu - da - e - zul - ja - - lal

The second system of the musical score consists of four measures. The vocal line (top staff) continues the melody with eighth notes and quarter notes, including triplet markings. The piano accompaniment (middle and bottom staves) continues with harmonic support, also featuring triplet markings. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Palau

Belu' u era Belau

Republic of Palau

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean
 Area: 177 sq. mi. (458 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 19,409
 Capital/Largest City: Koror (pop. 12,299)
 Languages: Palauan, English
 GDP/PPP: \$174 million, \$9,900 per capita
 Monetary Unit: U.S. Dollar

National Anthem

Lyrics: Written Collectively. Music: Ymesei O. Ezekiel (1926-1984). Adopted: 1980.

Palauan Words	English Translation (First Verse, 4 Total)
<p>1 Belau loba klisiich er a kelulul, El dimia ngarngii ra rechuodelmei Meng mengel uoluu er a chimol beluu, El ngar cheungel a rirch lomke sang.</p>	<p>1 Palau is coming forth with strength and power, By her old ways abides still every hour. One country, safe, secure, one government Under the glowing, floating soft light stands.</p>
<p>2 Bo dole ketek a kerruul er a belluad, Lolab a blakelreng ma duchelreng. Belau a chotil a klengar re kid, Mebo dorurtabeldul msa klisichel.</p>	
<p>3 Bod kai ue reke dchim lokuu a reng, E dongedmokel ra dimla koted. Lomcheliu a rengdel ma klebkellel,</p>	

Loku a budch ma beltikelreng.

4

Dios mo mek ngel tengat ra Be lumam,

El dimla dikesam ra rechuodelmei,

Beskemam a klisicham ma llemeltam,

Lorrurt a klungiolam elmo ch' rechar.

Palau

Be - lau lo - ba kli - siich er a kelu - lul , El di - mia ngar - ngii ra re - chuo - del -

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom is the bass clef accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The lyrics are: "Be - lau lo - ba kli - siich er a kelu - lul , El di - mia ngar - ngii ra re - chuo - del -".

mei _ Meng _ me - ngel uoluu er a chi - mol be - luu _ El ngar cheu - ngel a rir - ch

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom is the bass clef accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The lyrics are: "mei _ Meng _ me - ngel uoluu er a chi - mol be - luu _ El ngar cheu - ngel a rir - ch".

lom - ke sang.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom is the bass clef accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The lyrics are: "lom - ke sang."

Palestine

دولة فلسطيني

Daulat Al-Falasteen

(State of Palestine)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Middle East

Area: 4,320 sq. mi. (12,000 sq. km.)

Population (2000 est.): 5,060,000

Capital/Largest City: Al-Qouds (Jerusalem, pop. 550,590)

Languages: Arabic, Hebrew, English

GDP/PPP: \$1.1 billion, \$1,000 per capita

Monetary Units: Israeli Shekel, Jordanian Dinar, U.S.

Dollar

فدائي

Biladi

(My Homeland)

Arabic Words	English Translation ¹
فدائي فدائي فدائي يا أرض الجدود	My country, my country
فدائي فدائي فدائي يا شعبي يا شعب الخلود	My country, the land of my grandfathers
بعزمي و ناري و بركان ناري	My country, my country
و أشواق دمي لأرضي و داري	My country, my nation, the nation of eternity
صعدت الجبال و خضت التضال	With my determination, my fire and the volcano of my
قهرت المحال حطمت القيود	revenge
فدائي فدائي فدائي يا أرضي يا أرض الجدود	The longing of my blood for my land and home
بعصف الرياح و نار السلاح	I have climbed the mountains and fought the wars
و إصرار شعبي لخوض الكفاح	I have conquered the impossible, and crossed the borders
فلسطين داري فلسطين ناري	My country, my country, the nation of eternity

<p>فلسطين تاري و أرض الصمود فدائي فدائي فدائي يا أرضي يا أرض الجدود بحق القسم تحت ظل العلم بأرضي و شعبي و نار الأكم سأحيا فدائي و أمضي فدائي و أقضي فدائي إلى أن أعود فدائي فدائي فدائي يا أرض الجدود</p>	<p>With the resolve of the winds and the fire of the guns And the determination of my nation in the land of struggle Palestine is my home, Palestine is my fire, Palestine is my revenge and the eternal land My country, my country, the nation of eternity I swear under the shade of the flag To my land and nation, and the fire of pain I will live as a guerrilla, I will go on as guerrilla, I will expire as guerrilla until I return My country, my country, the nation of eternity.</p>
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Music Sheet Not Available

Panama

República de Panamá

(Republic of Panama)

Quick Country Facts
Location: Central America
Area: 29,761 sq. mi. (78,200 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 2,882,329
Capital/Largest City: Panama City (pop. 450,668)
Official Language: Spanish
GDP/PPP: \$16.9 billion, \$5,900 per capita
Monetary Unit: Balboa

Himno Istmeño

(Isthmus Anthem)

Lyrics: Jerónimo de la Ossa (1847-1907). Music: Santos Jorge (1870-1941). Adopted: 1925.

Historical Background

The music to the Panamanian anthem was composed in 1904 by Santos Jorge, a Spanish national who served as director of the Republican Band at the time. That same year, the poet Jerónimo de la Ossa wrote the words at the request of Jorge. The song was approved by Law 30 of 1906 and adopted by Law 28 of 1941.

Spanish Words	English Translation
CHORUS	CHORUS
Alcanzamos por fin la victoria	At last we reached victory
En el campo feliz de la unión;	In the joyous field of the union;
Con ardientes fulgores de gloria	With ardent fires of glory
Se ilumina la nueva nación.	A new nation is illuminated.
(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)
1	1
Es preciso cubrir con un velo	It is necessary to cover with a veil

Del pasado el calvario y la cruz;
 Y que adorne el azul de tu cielo
 De concordia la espléndida luz.
 El progreso acaricia tus lares.
 Al compás de sublime canción,
 Ves rugir a tus pies ambos mares
 Quedan rumbo a tu noble misión.

CHORUS

2

En tu suelo cubierto de flores
 A los besos del tibio terral,
 Terminaron guerreros fragores;
 Sólo reina el amor fraternal.
 Adelante la pica y la pala,
 Al trabajo sin más dilación,
 Y seremos así prez y gala
 De este mundo feraz de Colón.

CHORUS

The past times of Calvary and cross;
 Let now the blue skies be adorned
 With the splendid light of concord.
 Progress now caresses your path.
 To the rhythm of a sublime song,
 You see both your seas roar at your feet
 Giving you a path to your noble mission.

CHORUS

2

In your soil covered with flowers
 To the kisses of the warm earth,
 Warrior roars have ceased;
 Only fraternal love reigns.
 Ahead the shovel and pick,
 At work without any more dilation,
 and we will be as such at work and gala
 Of this fruitful world of Columbus.

CHORUS

Panama

Al - can - za - mos por fin la vic - to - ria En el cam - po fe - liz de la u - ni - ón; Con ar -

This system contains the first five measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Triplet markings are present above the vocal line and below the bass line.

dien - tes ful - go - res de glo - ria Se ilu - mi - na la nue - - va na - ción Con ar -

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. Triplet markings are used throughout.

dien - tes ful - go - res de glo - ria Se ilu - mi - na la nue - - va na - ción. Es pre -

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. Triplet markings are used throughout.

ci - so cu - brir con un ve - lo Del pa - sa - do el cal - va - rio y la cruz ; Y que a -

This system contains the final five measures of the piece. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. Triplet markings are used throughout.

dor - ne el a - zul de tu ciel - o De con - cor - dia la es - plén - di - da luz. El pro -

gre - so a - ca - ri - cia tus la - res. Al com - pás de su - bli - me can - ción, Ves ru -

gir a tus pies am - bos ma - res, Que - dan rum - bo a tu no - ble mi - sión. Al - can -

za - mos por fin la vic - to - ria En el cam - po fe - liz de la u - nión; Con ar -

First system of musical notation for the song 'Panama'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the treble clef, and a bass line in the bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: "dien - tes ful - go - res de glo - ria Se ilu - mi - na la nue - - va na - ción. Con ar -". The music features several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket) in the vocal and piano parts.

Second system of musical notation for the song 'Panama'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the treble clef, and a bass line in the bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: "dien - tes ful - go - res de glo - ria Se ilu - mi - na la nue - - va na - ción." The music continues with triplet markings in the vocal and piano parts.

Papua New Guinea

Independent State of Papua New Guinea

Papua Niugini

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Eastern New Guinea

Area: 178,704 sq. mi. (462,840 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 5,172,033

Capital/Largest City: Port Moresby (pop. 250,000)

Languages: English, Tok Pisin

GDP/PPP: \$12.2 billion, \$2,400 per capita

Monetary Unit: Kina

O Arise All You Sons

Lyrics and Music: Thomas Shacklady (b. 1917). Adopted: 1975.

Words

1

O arise all you sons of this land,
Let us sing of our joy to be free,
Praising God and rejoicing to be
Papua New Guinea.

CHORUS 1

Shout our name from the mountains to seas
Papua New Guinea;
Let us raise our voices and proclaim
Papua New Guinea.

2

Now give thanks to the good Lord above
For His kindness, His wisdom and love
For this land of our fathers so free,
Papua New Guinea.

CHORUS 2

Shout again for the whole world to hear
Papua New Guinea;
We're independent and we're free,
Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea

O a - rise all you sons of this land. Let us sing of our joy to be free. Prais - ing

This system contains the first five measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a treble clef accompaniment, and a bass clef accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Triplet markings are present above the vocal line in measures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

God and re - joic - ing to be Pa - pu - a New Gui - nea. Shout our name from the moun - tains to

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The accompaniment continues with the same instrumental parts. Triplet markings are present above the vocal line in measures 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

seas Pa - pu - a New Gui - nea; Let us raise our voi - ces and pro - claim Pa - pu -

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The accompaniment continues with the same instrumental parts. Triplet markings are present above the vocal line in measures 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

a New Gui - nea.

This system contains the final two measures of the song. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics. The accompaniment concludes with the same instrumental parts. Triplet markings are present above the vocal line in measures 16 and 17.

Paraguay

República del Paraguay

(Republic of Paraguay)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South America
 Area: 157,047 sq. mi. (406,750 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 5,884,491
 Capital/Largest City: Asunción (pop. 502,426)
 Official Language: Spanish
 GDP/PPP: \$26.2 billion, \$4,600 capita
 Monetary Unit: Guaraní

Himno Nacional

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Francisco Esteban Acuña de Figueroa (1791-1862). Music: Francisco José Debali (1791-1859), Francés Dupuy (1813-1861), or Louis Cavedagni (d. 1916). Adopted: 1846.

Historical Background

The Paraguayan anthem was adopted in 1846 and declared official in 1934.

Spanish Words (First Verse, 7 Total)	English Translation (First Verse, 7 Total)
1	1
A los pueblos de América infausto,	For three centuries a reign oppressed
Tres centurias un cetro oprimió,	The unhappy peoples of America,
Mas un día soberbia surgiendo,	But one day, their anger aroused, they said:
¡Basta! dijo, y el cetro rompió.	“An end to this!” and broke the reign.
Nuestros padres lidiando grandiosos,	Our forefathers, fighting magnificently,
Ilustraron su gloria marcial;	Displayed their immortal glory,
Y trozada la augusta diadema,	And when the august diadem was shattered,
Enalzaron el gorro triunfal	They raised the triumphal cap of liberty.
(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

¡Paraguayos, República o Muerte!

Nuestro brío nos dio libertad;

Ni opresores, ni siervos, alientan,

Donde reina unión, e igualdad.

(repeat previous two lines)

Unión, e igualdad.

(repeat)

CHORUS

Paraguayans, Republic or death!

It was our strength that gave us our final liberty.

Neither tyrants nor slaves can continue,

Where unity and equality reign.

(repeat previous two lines)

Where unity and equality reign.

(repeat)

Paraguay

A los pue - blos de A - mé - ri - ca in - faus - - to, Tres cen - tu - rias un

This system consists of three staves: a vocal line in the upper staff, a piano accompaniment line in the middle staff, and a bass line in the lower staff. The music is in 2/4 time and features a simple melody with lyrics in Spanish.

ce - tro o - pri - mió, Mas un dí - a so - ber - bia sur - gien -

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line includes a long note at the end of the phrase, and the piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line.

do, ¡Ba - sta! di - - jo, y el ce - - tro rom - pió. Nue - stros

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line has a dynamic change to a forte accent on '¡Ba - sta!' and a fermata over the final note.

pa - - dres li - dian - - do gran - dio - - sos, I - lus - tra - - ron su

This system concludes the musical score with three staves. The piano accompaniment features a consistent eighth-note bass line throughout.

glo - ria mar - ci - al; Y tro - za - - da la au - gus - - ta dia - de -

This system contains the first six measures of the hymn. The vocal line begins with a half note 'glo', followed by quarter notes 'ria', 'mar', 'ci', and a half note 'al;'. The instrumental accompaniment features a bass line with chords and a treble line with eighth notes.

ma, E - - nal - za - - ron el gor - - ro triun - fal Y tro - za - - da la au -

This system contains measures 7-12. The vocal line continues with 'ma, E - - nal - za - - ron el gor - - ro triun - fal' and then 'Y tro - za - - da la au -'. The instrumental accompaniment continues with a steady bass line and treble accompaniment.

gus - - ta dia - de - ma, E - - nal - za - - ron el gor - - ro triun - fal

This system contains measures 13-18. The vocal line continues with 'gus - - ta dia - de - ma, E - - nal - za - - ron el gor - - ro triun - fal'. The instrumental accompaniment features a bass line with chords and a treble line with eighth notes.

¡Pa - ra - gua - yos, Re - pú - bli - ca o Muer - - te ! Nue - stro bri - o nos dio li - ber -

This system contains measures 19-24. The vocal line begins with '¡Pa - ra - gua - yos, Re - pú - bli - ca o Muer - - te ! Nue - stro bri - o nos dio li - ber -'. The instrumental accompaniment features a bass line with chords and a treble line with eighth notes, including triplets.

tad : Ni o - pre - so - res, ni sier - vos, a - lien - tan , Don - de re - i - na u - ni ón, e i - gual -

dad . Ni o - pre - so - res, ni sier - vos, a - lien - tan , Don - de re - i - na u - ni ón e i - gual -

dad. U - ni ón e i - gual - dad. U - ni ón e i - gual - dad

Peru

República del Perú

(Republic of Peru)

Quick Country Facts
Location: South America
Area: 496,222 sq. mi. (1,285,220 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 27,949,639
Capital/Largest City: Lima (pop. 7,450,000)
Official Languages: Spanish, Quecha
GDP/PPP: \$132 billion, \$4,800 per capita
Monetary Unit: Nuevo Sol

Himno Nacional

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: José de la Torre Ugarte (1786-1831). Music: José Bernardo Alzedo (1788-1878). Adopted: 1913.

Historical Background

Once the Protectorate was established after the country's independence, General José de San Martín called a contest to establish the national anthem as a symbol of sovereignty. The winning piece was written by José Bernardo Alzedo (music) and José de la Torre Ugarte (words). The anthem, considered one of the most beautiful in the world, was sung for the first time in the Principal Theatre of Lima on the night of 24 September 1821 by Rosa Merino de Arenas and was chosen as Peru's national anthem on 15 April 1822. In 1869, Claudio Rebagliati made a few revisions to the original lyrics and rewrote some lines. The anthem was adopted officially in 1913.

Spanish Words (First Verse, 6 Total)	English Translation (First Verse, 6 Total)
CHORUS	CHORUS
Somos libres, seámoslo siempre, seámoslo siempre	We are free; let us always be so, let us always be so
Y antes niegues sus luces sus luces sus luces el sol,	Let the sun rather deny its deny its light
Que faltemos al voto solemne	Than that we should fail the solemn vow
Que la patria al Eterno elevó.	Which our country raised to God
(repeat previous two lines three times)	(repeat previous two lines three times)

1

Largo tiempo, el peruano oprimido
 la ominosa cadena arrastró
 condenado a cruel servidumbre largo tiempo,
 largo tiempo, largo tiempo en silencio gimió.
 Mas apenas el grito sagrado
 ¡Libertad! en sus costas se oyó,
 la indolencia de esclavo sacude, la humillada,
 la humillada, la humillada cerviz levantó.
 la humillada, cerviz levantó, cerviz levantó.

CHORUS

1

For a long time the Peruvian, oppressed.
 Dragged the ominous chain;
 Condemned to cruel serfdom,
 For a long time, for a long time,
 for a long time he moaned in silence.
 But as soon as the sacred cry of
 Freedom! was heard on his coasts.
 He shook off the indolence of the slave.
 He raised his humiliated,
 his humiliated, his humiliated head.
 He raised, he raised his humiliated head.

CHORUS

Peru

So - mos lib - res, se - á - mos - lo siem - pre, se - á - mos - lo siem - pre Y an - tes

This system contains the first five measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "So - mos lib - res, se - á - mos - lo siem - pre, se - á - mos - lo siem - pre Y an - tes". There are triplets in the vocal line and piano accompaniment.

nie - gues sus lu - ces sus lu - ces sus lu - ces el sol Que fal - te - mos al vo - - to so -

This system contains measures 6 through 10. The lyrics are: "nie - gues sus lu - ces sus lu - ces sus lu - ces el sol Que fal - te - mos al vo - - to so -". The musical notation continues with triplets and a melodic line in the vocal part.

lem - ne Que la pa - tria al E - ter - no e - le - vó Que fal - te - mos al vo - - to so -

This system contains measures 11 through 15. The lyrics are: "lem - ne Que la pa - tria al E - ter - no e - le - vó Que fal - te - mos al vo - - to so -". The musical notation includes triplets and a melodic line in the vocal part.

lem - ne Que la pa - tria al E - ter - - no e - le - vó Que fal - te - mos al vo - - to so -

This system contains measures 16 through 20. The lyrics are: "lem - ne Que la pa - tria al E - ter - - no e - le - vó Que fal - te - mos al vo - - to so -". The musical notation includes triplets and a melodic line in the vocal part.

lem - ne Que la pa - tria al E - ter - - no e - le - vó . Lar - go tiem - po el pe - rua - no o - pri - -

mi - - do la o - mi - no - sa ca - de - - na arras - - tró con - de - na - do a cruel ser - vi -

dum - - bre lar - go tiem - po, lar - go tiem - po, lar - go tiem - po en si - len - cio gi -

mió . Mas a - pe - nas el gri - - to sa - gra - do ; Li - ber - tad! en sus cos - - tas

se o - yó, la in - do - len - cia de es - cla - - vo sa - cu - de, la hu - mi - lla - da, la hu - mi -

lla - da, la hu - mi - lla - da cer - viz le - van - tó. la hu - mi - lla - da cer - viz le - van -

tó, cer - viz le - van - tó So - mos lib - res, se - á - mos - lo siem - pre, se - á - mos - lo

siem - pre, Y an - tes nie - gues sus lu - ces sus lu - ces sus lu - ces el sol, Que fal -

te - mos al vo - - to so - lem - ne _ Que la pa - tria al E - ter - no e - le - vó _ Que fal -

te - mos al vo - - to so - lem - ne Que _ la pa - tria al E - ter - - no e - le - vó _ Que fal -

te - mos al vo - - to so - lem - ne Que _ la pa - tria al E - ter - - no e - le - vó _

The Philippines
Republik ng Pilipinas
Republic of the Philippines

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Asia
Area: 115,830 sq. mi. (300,000 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 84,525,639
Capital/Largest City: Manila (pop. 13,450,000)
Official Languages: Filipino, English
GDP/PPP: \$335 billion, \$4,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Peso

Pambansang Awit ng Pilipinas

Marcha Nacional Filipina

(Philippine National March)

**Filipino Lyrics: Felipe Padilla de Leon (1912-1992). Spanish Lyrics: José Palma. Music: Julian Felipe (1861-1944).
Adopted: 1935.**

Historical Background¹

The Philippine national anthem is a product of revolution, a response to the need of the revolutionary times that gave birth to it. And this need arose in 1898, when the revolution against Spain was in its second year and a Filipino victory was in sight. General Emilio Aguinaldo astutely recognized the need for national symbols to rally the nation against the enemy.

On 5 June 1898, he commissioned Julian Felipe, a Cavite pianist and composer, to work on a march for the revolutionists. Felipe worked on the assignment for six days and on 11 June, sitting in front of a piano in the Aguinaldo living room, played his music before the president and his lieutenants. Named by Felipe the “Marcha Filipino Magdalo” (after Aguinaldo’s nom de guerre and his faction in the Katipunan), the music was adopted on the spot and renamed the “Marcha Nacional Filipina” (“Philippine National March”).

The national anthem was heard publicly for the first time on 12 June 1898, when, standing on the balcony of his Kawit mansion, Aguinaldo proclaimed Asia’s first independent republic before a cheering throng. Two rallying symbols

were presented to the infant nation that day. Also displayed for the first time was the national flag, unfurled to the stirring strains of the *marcha nacional* played by the band of San Francisco de Malabon (now Heneral Trias) whose members had learned the music the day before.

But still without words, Felipe's music was simply a march. It could not be sung. The need for lyrics was just as great as there was for the music. In December 1898, the Philippines was ceded by Spain to the United States in the Treaty of Paris. Having thrown off Spanish rule, the Filipinos found themselves under new colonial masters, the Americans. In February of 1899, the Filipino-American War erupted. The defiant lyrics to march the stirring strains of Felipe were supplied by José Palma, a 23-year-old soldier who was as adept with the pen as he was with the sword. He wrote a poem entitled "Filipinas" and this was wed to the Felipe composition.

The anthem was readily taken by the young nation at war. But on 23 March 1901, the war with America ground to a halt with the capture of Aguinaldo in Palanan, Isabela. The first half of the century were years of humiliation for the Filipinos. The American administrators discouraged the singing of the anthem. Nevertheless, in the 1920s, Palma's original Spanish lyrics underwent several English and Tagalog translations. The most popular were the following versions, one in English by Camilo Osias and M. A. L. Lane and one in Tagalog. In 1956, a new version penned by the Surian ng Wikang Pambansa (Institute of National Language) was adopted.

Filipino Words	Spanish Words	English Translation ²
Bayang Magiliw, Perlas ng Silanganan Alab ng Puso sa dibdib mo'y buhay	Tierra adorada, Hija del Sol de Oriente, Su fuego ardiente En ti latiendo está.	Land of the morning Child of the sun returning With fervor burning Thee do our souls adore.
Lupang Hinirang, Duyan ka ng magiting, Sa manlulupig di ka pasisiil.	Patria de Amores, Del heróismo cuna, Los invasores No te holláran jamás.	Land dear and holy Cradle of noble heroes Ne'er shall invaders Trample thy sacred shore.
Sa dagat at bundok, Sa simoy at sa langit mong bughaw, May dilag ang tula At awit sa paglayang minamahal.	En tus azul cielo, en tus auras, En tus montes y en tu mar Esplende y late el poema De tu amada libertad.	O'er within thy skies and through thy clouds And o'er thy hills and seas, Do we behold the radiance feel the throb of glorious liberty.
Ang kislap ng watawat mo'y Tagumpay na nagniningning; Ang bituin at araw niya Kailan pa ma'y di magdidilim.	Tu pabellón, que en las lides La Victoria iluminó, No verá nunca apagados Sus estrellas y su sol.	Thy banner dear to all our hearts thy sun and stars alight. Never shall its shining rays Be dimmed by tyrants' might.
Lupa ng araw, ng luwalhati't pagsinta,	Tierra de dichas, de sol y amores,	O beautiful land of love,

<p>Buhay ay langit sa piling mo; Aming ligaya na pag may mang-aapi Ang mamatay nang dahil sa iyo. (repeat first two stanzas)</p>	<p>En tu regazo dulce es vivir, Es una gloria para tus hijos, Cuando te ofenden, por ti morir. (repeat first two stanzas)</p>	<p>O land of life, In thine embrace 'Tis rapture to lie. But it is glory ever when thou art wronged for us, thy sons, to suffer and die. (repeat first two stanzas)</p>
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The Philippines

Ba - yang Ma - gi - liw, Per - las ng Si - la - nga - nan A - lab ng Pu - so
 Tierra a - do - ra - da, Hi - ja del Sol de O - rien - te, Su fue - go ar - dien - te

sa dib - mo'y bu - hay Lu - pang Hi - ni - rang, Du - yan ka ng ma - gi - ting,
 En ti la - tien - do está Pa - tria de A - mo - res, Del he - ró - is - mo cu - na,

Sa man - lu - lu - pig di ka pa - si - si - il. Sa da - gat at bun - dok, Sa si - moy, at sa
 Los in - va - so - res No te hol - lá - ran ja - más. En tus a - zul cie - lo, en tus au - ras En

la - ngit mong bug - haw, May di - lag ang tu - la At a - wit sa pag - la - yang mi - na - - ma -
 tus mon - tes y en tu mar Es - plen - de y la - te el poe - ma De tu a - ma - da li - ber -

hal. Ang kis - lap
tad. Tu pa - bel -

ng wa - ta - wat
lón, que en las

mo'y Ta - gum - pay
li - des La Vic -

na nag - ni - ning -
to - ria i - lu -

ning, Ang bi - tu -
mi - nó, No ve -

in at a - raw
rá nun - ca a -

niya Kai - lan pa
pa - ga - dos Sus

ma'y di mag - di - - di -
es - trel - las y su

lim. Lu - pa ng
sol. Tier - ra de

a - raw
di - chas,

ng lu - wal -
de sol y

ha - ti't pag - sin -
a - - mo - -

ta, Bu - hay ay
res, En tu re -

la - ngit
ga - zo

sa pi - ling
dulce es vi -

mo;
vir,

A - ming li -
Es u - na

ga - ya
glo - -

na pag ma'y
ria pa - ra

mang - a - a -
tus hi - -

pi Ang ma - ma -
jos Cuan - do te o -

tay nang
fen - den,

da hil sa
por ti mo -

iyo.
rir.

Ba - yang Ma - gi - liw, ra - da, Per - las ng Si - la - nga - nan A - lab ng Pu - so
Tierra a - do - ra - da, Hi - ja del Sol de O - rien - te, Su fue - go ar - dien - te

sa dib - dib mo'y bu - hay Lu - pang Hi - ni - rang, Du - yan ka ng ma - gi - ting,
En ti la - tien - do está Pa - tria de A - mo - res, Del he - ró - is - mo cu - na,

Sa man - lu - lu - pig di ka pa - si - si - il
Los in - va - so - res No te hol - lá - ran ja - más

Poland

Rzeczpospolita Polska

(Republic of Poland)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe
Area: 120,727 sq. mi. (312,685 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 38,625,478
Capital/Largest City: Warsaw (pop. 1,642,700)
Official Language: Polish
GDP/PPP: \$368.1 billion, \$9,500 per capita
Monetary Unit: Zloty

Mazurek Dąbrowskiego

(Dąbrowski's Mazurka)

Lyrics: Józef Wybicki (1747-1822). Music: Michał Kleofas Ogiński (1765-1833). Adopted: 1927.

Historical Background¹

In 1797 General Józef Wybicki, who was a member of the Polish troops that served Napoleon in Italy and Spain, penned a song to bid farewell to the departing Polish army. The Polish Legion, led by General Dąbrowski, had hoped to come with the Napoleonic troops "from Italy to Poland" to liberate their country, and the Mazurka's text made this hope explicit. The troops fought and won with Napoleon, and a short-lived "Duchy of Warsaw" was born from this hope, only to die in 1815 for the next 100 years. The first line of the text states that "Poland is not dead, as long as we live" and Poles continued to sing these words through the 19th century while struggling for their country's reemergence. Thus, Napoleon Bonaparte became immortalized in Poland's national anthem.

Another unusual fact relates to the anthem's music, the traditional melody of a swift mazurka. In the 19th century a variant of this mazurka became a pan-Slavonic hymn, "Hey Slovane," which in 1945 was declared the national anthem of Yugoslavia. Now of course, it no longer serves this function. It is interesting to notice that the two melodies are virtually indistinguishable except for the first three notes.

The "Dąbrowski's Mazurka" was declared the official anthem of the country in 1926 after Józef Piłsudski took control of the country. Poland had been independent since 1918, and had no official anthem for the first eight years of its existence. The valiant "Mazurka" became a winner in a competition for the position of the national anthem with several

other revered songs.

Polish Words	English Translation ²
<p>1 Jeszcze Polska nie zginęła Kiedy my żyjemy. Co na obca przemoc wzięła, Szablą odbierzemy.</p>	<p>1 Poland has not yet succumbed. As long as we remain, What the foe by force has seized, Sword in hand we'll gain.</p>
<p>CHORUS Marsz, marsz, Dąbrowski, Z ziemi włoskiej do Polski Za twoim przewodem, Złączym się z narodem. (repeat chorus)</p>	<p>CHORUS March! March, Dąbrowski! March from Italy to Poland! Under your command We shall reach our land. (repeat chorus)</p>
<p>2 Przejdziem Wisłę, Przejdziem Wartę, Będziem Polakami, Dał na przykład Bonaparte, Jak zwyciężać mamy.</p>	<p>2 Cross the Vistula and Warta And Poles we shall be; We've been shown by Bonaparte Ways to victory.</p>
<p>CHORUS 3 Jak Czarniecki do Poznania, Po szwedzkim zaborze, Dla ojczyzny ratowania, Wrócim się przez morze.</p>	<p>CHORUS 3 As Czarniecki Poznan town regains, Fighting with the Swede, To free our fatherland from chains, We shall return by sea.</p>
<p>CHORUS 4 Już tam ojciec do swej Basi, Mówi zapłakany. Słuchaj jeno pano nasi Biją w tarabany.</p>	<p>CHORUS 4 Father, in tears, says to his Basia: "Just listen, It seems that our people Are beating the drums."</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>

Poland

Jesz - cze Pol - ska nie zgi - nę - - ła _ Kie - dy my _ ży - je - my, Co na ob - ca

The first system of the musical score for 'Poland' consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The lyrics are: 'Jesz - cze Pol - ska nie zgi - nę - - ła _ Kie - dy my _ ży - je - my, Co na ob - ca'. The score includes triplet markings over the first three notes of each measure in the vocal line.

prze - moc wzię - - ła _ Szab - łą od - bie - rze - my _ Marsz, marsz _, Dą - brow - - ski.

The second system of the musical score continues the melody. The lyrics are: 'prze - moc wzię - - ła _ Szab - łą od - bie - rze - my _ Marsz, marsz _, Dą - brow - - ski.'. The score includes a repeat sign after the first two measures of the system.

Z zie - mi wło - skiej do Pol - ski Za two - im _ prze - wo - - dem, Złąc - zym się _ z na -

The third system of the musical score continues the melody. The lyrics are: 'Z zie - mi wło - skiej do Pol - ski Za two - im _ prze - wo - - dem, Złąc - zym się _ z na -'. The score includes triplet markings over the first three notes of each measure in the vocal line.

ro - dem.

The fourth system of the musical score is a short concluding phrase. The lyrics are: 'ro - dem.'. The score includes a repeat sign at the end of the system.

Portugal

República Portuguesa

(Republic of Portugal)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe, Iberian Peninsula
Area: 36,090 sq. mi. (92,391 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 10,084,245
Capital/Largest City: Lisbon (pop. 677,790)
Official Language: Portuguese
GDP/PPP: \$182 billion, \$18,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Euro

A Portuguesa

(In the Portuguese Way)

Lyrics: Henrique Lopes de Mendonça (1856-1931). Music: Alfredo Keil (1850-1907). Adopted: 1910.

Historical Background¹

During the monarchy, the concept of the Portuguese nation was based on the power of the king. There was no notion of a national anthem, and for this reason musical pieces with public or official character were identified with the reigning monarch. In this context, in 1826, the “Patriotic Hymn,” written by Antonio Marcos Portugal, was considered a national anthem. This anthem was inspired by the final part of the cantata *La Speranza o sia L’Augurio Felice*, composed and offered to Prince-Regent Dom Joao when he was with the Court of Brazil, which was presented at the Sao Carlos Theater in Lisbon on 13 May 1809 to celebrate his birthday. The lyrics of the “Patriotic Hymn” had different versions depending on the circumstances and events of the era, naturally becoming generalized and national because of its pleasant martial expression, which rallied Portuguese spirits, inviting them to continue with heroic actions. With the return of the king to the country, in 1821, the same author dedicated a poem to him that, when sung with the music of the hymn, spread rapidly and came to be solemnly intoned.

Meanwhile, following the revolution of 1820, on 22 September 1822, the First Liberal Portuguese Constitution was approved, sworn by D. Joao VI. D. Pedro, then prince regent in Brazil, composed the “Imperial and Constitutional Hymn,” dedicated to the constitution. After the death of the King, and with the rise to the throne of D. Pedro, he presented to the Portuguese a Constitutional Charter. The hymn he had written spread with the official denomination of

the “Hymn of the Charter,” being considered officially as the national anthem and therefore obligatory at all public ceremonies, after May 1834. Using the music of the “Hymn of the Charter,” various works of public nature were composed or dedicated to important events and personalities, identifying it completely with political and social life of the last seventy years of the monarchy in Portugal.

At the end of the nineteenth century, “A Portuguesa,” a vibrant and stirring march, with strong patriotic sentiment, by affirming the independence it represented and the enthusiasm it drew out, became naturally and on its own merits, a national symbol. The “Hymn,” meanwhile, which had been conceived to unite the Portuguese around a common sentiment, because it was sung by the revolutionaries of 31 January 1891, was downplayed by the monarchs and its performance was prohibited at official and ceremonial events. With the installation of the Republic in 1910, “A Portuguesa” flowered spontaneously again with popular voice, being sung and played in the streets of Lisbon. The same Constitutional Assembly of 19 June 1911 that approved the national flag proclaimed “A Portuguesa” as the national anthem. This meant that the composition written by Alfredo Keil and Henrique Lopes de Mendonça became official; it was an extraordinarily happy alliance of music and poetry that was able, in 1890, to successfully interpret the patriotic sentiment of revolt against the English Ultimatum, imposed in humiliating and arrogant terms against Portugal.

In 1956, there were a number of variations of the anthem, not just in its melodic line but also in the instrumentation, especially for a band. Recognizing this, the government named a commission charged with determining the official version of “A Portuguesa.” This commission prepared a proposal that, approved by the Council of Ministers on 16 July 1957, remains in effect to this day.

The anthem is officially played at national civil and military ceremonies where praise is given to the nation, the national flag or the President of the Republic. In addition, its performance is obligatory whenever a foreign head of state is officially received on national territory after hearing the anthem of the represented country.

Portuguese Words	English Translation
VERSE	VERSE
Heróis do mar, nobre Povo,	Heroes of the sea, noble race,
Nação valente, imortal	Valiant and immortal nation,
Levantai hoje de novo,	Now is the hour to raise up on high once more
O esplendor de Portugal!	Portugal's splendor.
Entre as brumas da memória,	From out of the mists of memory,
Ó pátria sente-se a voz	Oh Homeland, we hear the voices
Dos teus egrégios avós	Of your great forefathers
Que há-de guiar-te à vitória.	That shall lead you on to victory!
CHORUS	CHORUS
Às armas! Às armas!	To arms, to arms
Sobre a terra, sobre o mar!	On land and sea!
Às armas! Às armas!	To arms, to arms
Pela Pátria lutar!	To fight for our homeland!
Contra os canhões marchar, marchar!	To march against the enemy guns!

Portugal

He - róis do mar, no - bre Po - - vo, Na - ção va -

The first system of the musical score for 'Portugal' consists of three staves: a vocal line in the upper treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the upper treble clef, and a bass line in the bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The vocal line begins with a rest for two measures, then enters with the lyrics 'He - róis do mar, no - bre Po - - vo, Na - ção va -'. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords. The bass line provides harmonic support with a similar eighth-note pattern.

len - te i - mor - tal Le - van - tai ho - je de no - vo, O es - plen - dor de Por - tu -

The second system continues the musical score. The vocal line has the lyrics 'len - te i - mor - tal Le - van - tai ho - je de no - vo, O es - plen - dor de Por - tu -'. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue with their respective parts, maintaining the 4/4 time signature and B-flat major key.

gal ! En - tre as bru - mas da me - mó - ria, Ó pá - tria sen - te - se a voz Dos

The third system of the score features the lyrics 'gal ! En - tre as bru - mas da me - mó - ria, Ó pá - tria sen - te - se a voz Dos'. The vocal line includes a fermata over the word 'gal'. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue to provide harmonic support.

teus e - gré - gios a - vós Que há - de gui - ar - te à vi - tó - r - ia. Às ar - mas! Às

The final system of the score contains the lyrics 'teus e - gré - gios a - vós Que há - de gui - ar - te à vi - tó - r - ia. Às ar - mas! Às'. The vocal line concludes with a fermata over the final 'Às'. The piano accompaniment and bass line end with a final chord and a fermata.

ar - mas! So - bre a ter - ra, so - bre o mar _! Às ar - mas! Às ar - mas! Pe - la

Pá - tria lu - tar _! Con - tra os ca - nhões mar - char, mar - char!

Qatar

دولة قطر

Dawlatu Qatar

(State of Qatar)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Arabian Peninsula

Area: 4,468 sq. mi. (11,437 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 793,341

Capital/Largest City: Doha (pop.300,000)

Official Language: Arabic

GDP/PPP: \$16.3 billion, \$21,200 per capita

Monetary Unit: Qatari Riyal

النشيد لقطر

Al-Nasheed al-Qatar

(Qatari National Anthem)

Adopted: 1996.

Historical Background

The original Qatari anthem was adopted in 1954 and had no lyrics. It was replaced by a new song with both words and music on 7 December 1996.

Arabic Words	English Translation
قسما بمن رفع السماء	I swear by he
قسما بمن نشر الضياء	Who lifted the sky and spread the light
قطر ستبقى حرة	Qatar will remain free,
تسمو بروح الفداء	Rising high by the spirits of the faithful
سيروا على نهج الأولي	Move along on the plain road of the ancestors
وعلى ضياء الأنبياء	And on the lights of the prophets

<p>قطر بقلبي سيرة عز وأمجاد الإباء قطر الرجال الأولين حماتنا يوم النداء وحمائم يوم السلام جوارح يوم الفداء</p>	<p>Qatar, in my heart, Is the story of glory and the forefathers' honor Qatar of forefathers, Who were our defenders at war, Who were pigeons at peace And predators on the day of redemption.</p>
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The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains five measures of music. The first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef. The third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains five measures of music. The first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains five measures of music. The first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains five measures of music. The first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The third measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two measures of music. The first measure has a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes.

Romania

România

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe

Area: 91,700 sq. mi. (237,500 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 22,317,730

Capital/Largest City: Bucharest (pop. 2,351,000)

Official Language: Romanian

GDP/PPP: \$152.7 billion, \$6,800 per capita

Monetary Unit: Leu

Deșteaptă-te, române

(Awaken Thee, Romanian)

Lyrics: Andrei Mureșanu (1816-1863). Music: Anton Pann (1796-1854). Adopted: 1990.

Historical Background¹

The lyrics of the national anthem belong to Andrei Mureșanu, a Romantic poet, journalist, translator, a genuine tribune of the times marked by the 1848 Revolution. The music was composed by Anton Pann, a poet and ethnographer, a man of great culture, a singer, and author of music textbooks.

Andrei Muresanu's poem "Un răsuneț," written and published during the 1848 Revolution, found the adequate music within a few days, as the anthem was sung for the first time on 29 June 1848 at Râmnicu Vâlcea (in Wallachia the revolution had broken out on 11 June). The poem became an anthem under the title "Deșteaptă-te române" ("Awaken Thee, Romanian") and spontaneously earned recognition owing to its energetic and mobilizing message.

Since 1848 "Deșteaptă-te române" has been a song dear to the Romanians, giving them courage in the crucial moments, during the Independence War (1877-1878), just as during World War I. In the moments of crisis after 23 August 1944 when, after the state coup, Romania turned against Hitler's Germany and then participated in the war along with the Allies, this anthem was spontaneously sung by everyone and was aired on the national radio, keeping the whole country on alert. The same happened on 22 December 1989, at the time of the anti-Communist revolution; the anthem rose from the streets, accompanying huge masses of people, dispelling the fear of death and uniting a whole people in the lofty feelings of the moment. Thus, its institution as a state anthem came by itself, upon the tremendous pressure of the demonstrators.

The message of the anthem "Deșteaptă-te române" is social and national at the same time; social because it imposes

a permanent state of vigil meant to secure the passing to a new world; national because it gears this awakening to the historical tradition. The anthem proposes that sublime “now or never.” present in all national anthems from the paion with which the Greeks fought at Marathon and Salamina to the French revolutionary “Marseillaise.” The invocation of the national fate is the peak a people can reach in its soaring toward the divine. This “now or never” historically calls upon all vital energies and mobilizes to the full. Romania’s national anthem has several stanzas, of which the four are sung on ceremonial occasions.

Romanian Words (First, Second, Fourth, and Eleventh Verses, 11 Total)	English Translation (First, Second, Fourth, and Eleventh Verses, 11 Total) ²
<p>1 Deșteaptă-te, române, din somnul cel de moarte, În care te-adânciră barbarii de tirani, Barbarii de tirani, Acum ori niciodată croiește-ți altă soarte, La care să se-nchine și cruzii tăi dușmani. Și cruzii tăi dușmani. (repeat previous three lines)</p>	<p>1 Awaken thee, Romanian, shake off the deadly slumber The scourge of inauspicious barbarian tyrannies Barbarian tyrannies And now or never to a bright horizon clamber That shall to shame put all your noxious enemies. All your noxious enemies. (repeat previous three lines)</p>
<p>2 Acum ori niciodată să dăm dovezi în lume Că-n aste mâni mai curge un sânge de roman, Și că-n a noastre piepturi păstrăm cu fală-un nume Triumfător în lupte, un nume de Traian.</p>	<p>2 It’s now or never to the world we readily proclaim In our veins throbs and ancestry of Roman And in our hearts for ever we glorify a name Resounding of battle, the name of gallant Trajan.</p>
<p>4 Priviți, mărețe umbre, Mihai, Ștefan, Corvine, Româna națiune, ai voștri strănepoți, Cu brațele armate, cu focul vostru-n vine, Viața-n libertate ori moarte strigă toți.</p>	<p>4 Do look imperial shadows, Michael, Stephen, Corvinus At the Romanian nation, your mighty progeny With arms like steel and hearts of fire impetuous It’s either free or dead, that’s what they all decree.</p>
<p>11 Preoți, cu crucea-n frunte căci oastea e creștină, Deviza-i libertate și scopul ei preasfânt. Murim mai bine-n luptă, cu glorie deplină, Decât să fim sclavi iarăși în vechiul nost’ pământ.</p>	<p>11 Priests, rise the cross, this Christian army’s liberating The word is freedom, no less sacred is the end We’d rather die in battle, in elevated glory Than live again enslaved on our ancestral land.</p>

Romania

Deș - teap - tă - te, ro - mă - ne, din som - nul cel de moar - - te, În ca - re te - a - dăn -

The first system of the musical score for 'Romania' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line in G major, 4/4 time, with lyrics: 'Deș - teap - tă - te, ro - mă - ne, din som - nul cel de moar - - te, În ca - re te - a - dăn -'. The middle staff is the piano accompaniment in G major, and the bottom staff is the bass line in G major. The music features a steady 4/4 rhythm with a mix of quarter and eighth notes.

ci - ră _ bar - ba - rii de ti - rani _ bar - ba - rii _ de ti - rani _ A - cum ori nici - o -

The second system continues the musical score. The vocal line has lyrics: 'ci - ră _ bar - ba - rii de ti - rani _ bar - ba - rii _ de ti - rani _ A - cum ori nici - o -'. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue with the same rhythmic pattern.

da - tă cro - ieș - te - ți al - tă soar - - te, La ca - re să _ se - n - chi - ne _ și

The third system of the score features the vocal line with lyrics: 'da - tă cro - ieș - te - ți al - tă soar - - te, La ca - re să _ se - n - chi - ne _ și'. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support.

cru - zii tăi duș - mani _ și cru - zii tăi duș - mani _ A - cum ori nici - o -

The fourth and final system of the score shows the vocal line with lyrics: 'cru - zii tăi duș - mani _ și cru - zii tăi duș - mani _ A - cum ori nici - o -'. The piano accompaniment and bass line conclude the piece.

da - tă cro - ieș - te-ți al - - tă soar - - te, La ca - re să se-n - chi - ne și

cru - zii tăi duș - mani și cru - zii tăi duș - mani

Russia

Российская Федерация

Rossiyskaya Federatsiya

(Russian Federation)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Eastern Europe, Central and Northeast Asia

Area: 6,592,800 sq. mi. (17,075,200 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 144,978,573

Capital/Largest City: Moscow (pop. 13,200,000)

Official Language: Russian

GDP/PPP: \$1.27 trillion, \$8,800 per capita

Monetary Unit: Ruble

Государственный гимн Российской Федерации

Gosudarctvenniy gimn Rossiyskoy Federatsii

(National Anthem of the Russian Federation)

Lyrics: Sergei Vladimirovich Mikhailov (b. 1913). Music: Alexandr Vasilievich Alexandrov (1883-1946). Adopted: 2000.

Historical Background¹

A new Russian national anthem was adopted on 20 December 2000 by decree of President Vladimir Putin. Its tune is the same as that of the old USSR anthem. New lyrics were written the following year by Sergei Vladimirovich Mikhailov, who also authored the words to the former Soviet song.

The issue of national symbols had been left unsettled since Russia became an independent nation in 1991. At the beginning of the 1990s former President Boris Yeltsin proclaimed a flag, emblem and anthem of the new state: the tri-colored flag of the Romanovs's czarist empire, a two-headed golden eagle, and the music of the nineteenth-century composer Mikhail Glinka. These symbols were never approved by the Russian parliament, dominated by the communists. They rejected the czar's emblem and flag, so according to the Russian constitution these were never legal. What is more, rumor has it that the wrong piece of music became the anthem. Yeltsin, when signing the decree, had a different

Glinka composition in mind than the one that was accepted, which had no lyrics.

When taking over, Putin announced the integration of society around new symbols. As he said prior to a meeting of the Duma which was dedicated to these issues, “Russia should refer to different periods of its history, czarist as well as Soviet. The seventy years of the Soviet Union brought good and bad, but we cannot erase the life of our fathers.”

The will of society confirmed Putin’s choice. According to the allegedly objective Foundation of Public Opinion Research 49 percent of Russians want the return of the former Soviet anthem with new words. Only 13 percent wish Glinka’s music to remain the country’s most important song. The czarist anthem “Bozhe Tsarya Khrani” (“Lord, Protect the Czar”) and a song from the times of World War II, “Vstavay Strana Ogromnaya” (“Rise Great Country”) were also taken into account.

Russian Words	Russian Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ²
<p>1</p> <p>Россия—священная наша держава, Россия—любимая наша страна. Могучая воля, великая слава— Твое достоянье на все времена!</p>	<p>1</p> <p><i>Rossiya svyaschennaya nasha dyerzhava Rossiya lyubimaya nasha strana Moguchaya volya vyelikaya slava Tvoyo dostoyan'ye na vsya vryemyena!</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>Russia, our holy country! Russia, our beloved country! A mighty will, a great glory, Are your inheritance for all time!</p>
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Славься, Отечество наше свободное, Братских народов союз вековой, Предками данная мудрость народная! Славься, страна! Мы гордимся тобой!</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p><i>Slav'sya Otechestvo, nashe svobodnoye Bratskikh narodov soyuz vyekovoy Predkami dannaya mudrost' narodnaya Slav'sya strana my gordimsya toboy!</i></p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Be glorious, our free fatherland! Eternal union of fraternal peoples, Common wisdom given by our forebears, Be glorious, our country! We are proud of you!</p>
<p>2</p> <p>От южных морей до полярного края Раскинулись наши леса и поля. Одна ты на свете! Одна ты такая— Хранимая Богом родная земля!</p>	<p>2</p> <p><i>Ot yuzhnykh morey do polyarnogo kraya Raskinulis' nashi lesa i polya Oдна ty na svete odна ty takaya Khranimaya bogom rodnaya zhemlya!</i></p>	<p>2</p> <p>From the southern seas to the polar region Spread our forests and fields. You are unique in the world, inimitable, Native land protected by God!</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>

<p>3</p> <p>Широкий простор для мечты и для жизни Грядущие нам открывают года. Нам силу дает наша верность Отчизне. Так было, так есть и так будет всегда!</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>3</p> <p><i>Shirokiy prostor dlya mechty i dlya zhizni</i> <i>Gryaduschiye nam otkryvayut goda</i> <i>Nam silu dayot nasha vernost'</i> <i>Otchiznye</i> <i>Tak bylo, tak yest' i tak budet vsyegda!</i></p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Wide spaces for dreams and for living Are opened for us by the coming years Faithfulness to our country gives us strength Thus it was, so it is and always will be!</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Russia

Ros - si - ya svya - schen - na - ya na - sha dyer - zha - va Ros - si - ya lyu - bi - ma - ya

The first system of the musical score is in 2/4 time. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The lyrics are: "Ros - si - ya svya - schen - na - ya na - sha dyer - zha - va Ros - si - ya lyu - bi - ma - ya".

na - sha stra - na Mo - gu - cha - ya vol - ya vye - li - ka - ya sla - va Tvo - yo dos - to - an' - ye na

The second system continues the musical score. The lyrics are: "na - sha stra - na Mo - gu - cha - ya vol - ya vye - li - ka - ya sla - va Tvo - yo dos - to - an' - ye na".

vsya vrye - mye - na! Slav' - sya O - - te - che - stvo, na - she svo - -

The third system continues the musical score. The lyrics are: "vsya vrye - mye - na! Slav' - sya O - - te - che - stvo, na - she svo - -".

bod - no - ye Bra - tskikh na - ro - dov so - yuz vye - ko - voy Pred - ka - - mi

The fourth system concludes the musical score. The lyrics are: "bod - no - ye Bra - tskikh na - ro - dov so - yuz vye - ko - voy Pred - ka - - mi".

dan - na - ya Mu - - drost' __ na - rod - na - ya Slav' - sya stra - na my gor - dim - sya to -

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is a second vocal line, and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand and chords in the left hand.

boy __!

This block contains a short musical phrase consisting of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is a second vocal line, and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment. The lyrics "boy __!" are written below the vocal staves. The piano accompaniment features a simple harmonic structure with chords and a few moving lines.

Rwanda
Repubulika y'u Rwanda
République Rwandaise
Republic of Rwanda

Quick Country Facts

Location: East Central Africa
Area: 10,169 sq. mi. (26,338 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 7,398,074
Capital/Largest City: Kigali (pop. 232,733)
Languages: Kinyarwanda, French, English
GDP/PPP: \$7.2 billion, \$1,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Rwanda Franc

Historical Background¹

Rwanda's government unveiled a new flag and national anthem on 31 December 2001 as part of its drive to promote national unity and reconciliation after the 1994 genocide. The new national anthem will refer to the Rwandans as one people, rather than to Tutsi, Hutu, and Twa. Many believe the old anthem—adapted from a traditional folk tune thirty years ago—glorified the Hutu as they fought to throw off Tutsi oppression. The overthrow of the monarchy in 1959 was accompanied by widespread massacres of Tutsi and the flight into exile of countless others.

Legislation providing for the new flag and the new anthem was passed in the late 1990s. The government then organized a nationwide competition, asking Rwandans to design their flag and compose lyrics and music for the anthem.

Anthem Not Available

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America, Caribbean Sea

Area: 100 sq. mi. (261 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 38,736

Capital/Largest City: Basseterre (pop. 19,000)

Official Language: English

GDP/PPP: \$339 million, \$8,700 per capita

Monetary Unit: East Caribbean Dollar

National Anthem

Lyrics and Music: Kenrick Anderson Georges (b. 1955). Adopted: 1983.

Words

O land of beauty!
Our country where peace abounds,
Thy children stand free
On the strength of will and love.
With God in all our struggles,
Saint Kitts and Nevis be
A nation bound together
With a common destiny.
As stalwarts we stand,
For justice and liberty,
With wisdom and truth
We will serve and honor thee.
No sword nor spear can conquer,
For God will sure defend.
His blessings shall for ever to posterity extend.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

O land of beau - ty! Our coun - try where peace a - bounds, Thy chil - dren stand free On the

This system of musical notation consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the right hand in the treble clef, and a piano accompaniment in the left hand in the bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "O land of beau - ty! Our coun - try where peace a - bounds, Thy chil - dren stand free On the".

strength of will and love With God in all our strug - gles Saint Kitts and Ne - vis be

This system of musical notation consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the right hand in the treble clef, and a piano accompaniment in the left hand in the bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "strength of will and love With God in all our strug - gles Saint Kitts and Ne - vis be".

A na - tion bound to - ge - - ther With a com - mon des - ti - ny As stal - warts we stand

This system of musical notation consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the right hand in the treble clef, and a piano accompaniment in the left hand in the bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "A na - tion bound to - ge - - ther With a com - mon des - ti - ny As stal - warts we stand".

For just - ice and li - ber - ty, With wis - dom and truth We will serve and hon -

This system of musical notation consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the right hand in the treble clef, and a piano accompaniment in the left hand in the bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "For just - ice and li - ber - ty, With wis - dom and truth We will serve and hon -".

or thee No sword nor spear can conquer, For God will surely defend His blessings shall for e -

ver To posterity extend

Saint Lucia

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America, Caribbean Sea
 Area: 238 sq. mi. (616 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 160,145
 Capital/Largest City: Castries (pop. 13,600)
 Official Language: English
 GDP/PPP: \$700 million, \$4,400 per capita
 Monetary Unit: East Caribbean Dollar

Sons and Daughters of Saint Lucia

Lyrics: Charles Jesse (1897-1985). Music: Leton Felix Thomas (b. 1926). Adopted: 1967.

Historical Background

The national anthem of Saint Lucia was adopted when the country achieved commonwealth status in 1967 and upon complete independence in 1979.

Words		
1	2	3
Sons and daughters of St. Lucia, Love the land that gave us birth, Land of beaches, hills and valleys, Fairest isle of all the earth. Wheresoever you may roam, Love, oh love your island home.	Gone the times when nations battled For this Helen of the West, Gone the days when strife and discord Dimmed her children's toil and rest. Dawns at last a brighter day, Stretches out a glad new way.	May the good Lord bless our island, Guard her sons from woe and harm! May our people live united, Strong in soul and strong in arm! Justice, truth, and charity, Our ideal for ever be!

Saint Lucia

Sons and daugh - ters of Saint Lu - cia, Love the land that gave us birth, Land of bea - ches,

This system contains the first five measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

hills and val - leys, Fair - est isle of _ all the earth. Where - so - ev - er you may roam _,

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. The notation includes various note values and rests.

Love, oh _ love your is - land home _.

This system contains the final three measures of the song. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line end with a final cadence. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America, Caribbean Sea
 Area: 150 sq. mi. (389 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 116,394
 Capital/Largest City: Kingstown (pop. 15,466)
 Official Language: English
 GDP/PPP: \$339 million, \$2,900 per capita
 Monetary Unit: East Caribbean Dollar

National Anthem

Lyrics: Phyllis Joyce McClean Punnett (b.1917). Music: Joel Bertram Miguel (b.1938). Adopted: 1969.

Historical Background

The national anthem of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was adopted when the country achieved commonwealth status in 1969 and upon complete independence in 1979.

Words		
<p>1 Saint Vincent! Land so beautiful, With joyful hearts we pledge to thee Our loyalty and love, and vow To keep you ever free.</p>	<p>2 Hairoun! Our fair and blessed isle, Your mountains high, so clear and green, Are home to me, though I may stray, A haven, calm, serene.</p>	<p>3 Our little sister islands are Those gems, the lovely Grenadines, Upon their seas and golden sands The sunshine ever beams.</p>
<p>CHORUS Whate'er the future brings, Our faith will see us through. May peace reign from shore to shore, And God bless and keep us true.</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Saint Vin - cent! Land so beau - ti - ful, With joy - ful hearts we pledge to thee Our loy - al - ty and

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line with lyrics, a treble clef accompaniment, and a bass clef accompaniment. The time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Saint Vin - cent! Land so beau - ti - ful, With joy - ful hearts we pledge to thee Our loy - al - ty and".

love, and vow To keep you e - ver free What - e'er the fu - ture brings, Our faith will see us

The second system of the musical score continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are: "love, and vow To keep you e - ver free What - e'er the fu - ture brings, Our faith will see us".

through May peace reign from shore to shore, And God bless and keep us true.

The third system of the musical score concludes the piece. The lyrics are: "through May peace reign from shore to shore, And God bless and keep us true." The system includes triplets in both the vocal and bass lines.

Samoa

Malo Sa'oloto Tuto'atasi o Samoa

Independent State of Samoa

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean
Area: 1,093 sq. mi. (2,944 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 178,631
Capital/Largest City: Apia (pop. 32,859)
Official Languages: Samoan, English
GDP/PPP: \$618 million, \$3,500 per capita
Monetary Unit: Tala

The Banner of Freedom

Lyrics and Music: Sauni Iiga Kuresa (1900-1978). Adopted: 1962.

Historical Background

Originally written and composed in 1948 by Sauni Iiga Kuresa, the Samoan anthem was adopted fourteen years later.

Samoan Words

Samoa, tula'i ma sisi ia lau fu'a, lou pale lea;
(repeat)
Vaai i na fetu o loo ua agiagia ai;
Le faailoga lea o Iesu namaliu ai mo Samoa Oi!
Samoa e, uu mau lau pule ia faavavau.
'Aua e te fefe, o le Atua lo ta fa'a vae
O lota Sa'o lotoga,
Samoa, tula'i, ia agiagia lau
Fu'a lou pale lea.

English Translation

Samoa, arise and raise your banner that is your crown!
Oh! see and behold the stars on the waving banner!
They are a sign that Samoa is able to lead.
Oh! Samoa, hold fast
Your freedom for ever!
Do not be afraid; as you are founded on God;
Our treasured precious liberty.
Samoa, arise and wave
Your banner that is your crown!

Samoa

Sa - moa __, tu - la'i __ ma si - si ia lau fu'a __, lou pa - le le - a; Sa -

The first system of the musical score for 'Samoa' consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 2/4. The lyrics are: 'Sa - moa __, tu - la'i __ ma si - si ia lau fu'a __, lou pa - le le - a; Sa -'.

moa __, tu - la'i __ ma si - si ia lau fu'a __, lou pa - le le - a; Va - ai i na fe -

The second system of the musical score continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'moa __, tu - la'i __ ma si - si ia lau fu'a __, lou pa - le le - a; Va - ai i na fe -'.

tu o loo ua a - gia - gi - a ai __; Le fa - ai - lo - ga lea o le - su na - ma - liu ai mo Sa -

The third system of the musical score continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'tu o loo ua a - gia - gi - a ai __; Le fa - ai - lo - ga lea o le - su na - ma - liu ai mo Sa -'.

moa Oi! Sa - moa e, u - u ma - u lau pu - le ia fa - a - va - va - u.

The fourth system of the musical score concludes the piece. The lyrics are: 'moa Oi! Sa - moa e, u - u ma - u lau pu - le ia fa - a - va - va - u.'

'Au - a e te fe - fe, o le Atua lo ta fa'a vae _ O lo - ta Sa'o lo - to - ga, Sa -

moa _ tu - la'i _ ia a - gia - gia lau Fu'a _ lou pa - le le - a.

San Marino
Repubblica di San Marino
Republic of San Marino

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe, Italian peninsula

Area: 23.4 sq. mi. (61.2 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 27,730

Capital/Largest City: San Marino (pop. 2,397)

Official Language: Italian

GDP/PPP: \$940 million, \$34,600 per capita

Monetary Unit: Italian Lira

Inno Nazionale

(National Anthem)

Music: Ferruccio Consolo (1841-1906). Adopted: 1894.

Historical Background

Based on a tenth century chorale, this anthem was adopted in 1894. Although several poets, including the Italian Giosué Carducci, have written verses to the song, it remains officially without words.

No Words

San Marino

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/2. The melody in the treble staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, with two triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes) in the second and sixth measures. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves. The treble staff contains the melody, which includes two more triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes) in the first and sixth measures. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece with two staves. The treble staff features a triplet marking (indicated by a '3' above the notes) in the first measure, followed by a whole rest in the second measure. The bass staff continues with quarter notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

São Tomé and Príncipe

República Democrática de São Tomé e Príncipe

(Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Africa, Gulf of Guinea

Area: 370 sq. mi. (1,001 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 170,372

Capital/Largest City: São Tomé (pop. 43,420)

Official Language: Portuguese

GDP/PPP: \$189 million, \$1,200 per capita

Monetary Unit: Dobra

Hino Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe

(National Anthem of São Tomé and Príncipe)

Lyrics: Alda Neves da Graça do Espirito Santo (b. 1926). Music: Manuel dos Santos Barreto de Sousa e Almeida (b. 1933)

Portuguese Words	English Translation
CHORUS 1	CHORUS 1
Independência total	Total independence,
Glorioso canto do povo	Glorious song of the people,
Independência total	Total independence,
Hino sagrado combate	Sacred hymn of combat.
Dinamismo	Dynamism
Na luta nacional	In the national struggle,
Juramento eterno	Eternal oath
No país soberano	To the sovereign country
De São Tomé e Príncipe	Of São Tomé and Príncipe.

<p>1</p> <p>Guerrilheiro da guerra sem armas na mão Chama viva na alma do povo Congregando os filhos das ilhas Em redor da Patria Imortal</p> <p>Independência total, total e completa Construindo no progresso e na paz A Nação mais ditosa da terra Com os braços heróicos do povo</p> <p>CHORUS 2</p> <p>Independência total Glorioso canto do povo Independência total Hino sagrado combate</p> <p>2</p> <p>Trabalhando, lutando e vencendo Caminhamos a passos gigantes Na cruzada dos povos africanos Hasteando a bandeira nacional Voz do povo, presente, presente em conjunto Vibra rijo no coro da esperança Ser herói na hora do perigo Ser herói no ressurgir do país</p> <p>CHORUS 1</p>	<p>1</p> <p>Warriors in the war without weapons, Live flame in the soul of the people, Congregating the sons of the islands Around the immortal fatherland.</p> <p>Total independence, total and complete, Building, in progress and peace, With the heroic hands of the people, The happiest nation on earth.</p> <p>CHORUS 2</p> <p>Total independence, Glorious song of the people, Total independence, Sacred hymn of combat.</p> <p>2</p> <p>Working, struggling, struggling and conquering, We go ahead with giant steps In the crusade of the African peoples, Raising the national flag. Voice of the people, present, present and united, Strong beat in the heart of hope To be a hero in the hour of peril, A hero of the Nation's resurgence.</p> <p>CHORUS 1</p>
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São Tomé and Príncipe

The image displays a musical score for the piece "São Tomé and Príncipe". It consists of seven systems, each with a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Several measures feature triplets, indicated by a '3' above the notes and a bracket underneath. Slurs are used to group notes across measures. The bass line often provides a steady accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes, while the treble line features more melodic and rhythmic complexity, including some syncopation and triplet patterns.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note, and continues with eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes, including some rests.

The second system of music also consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, featuring eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with quarter notes and eighth notes, ending with a quarter rest.

Saudi Arabia

المملكة العربية السعودية

al Mamlakah al Arabiyah as Saudiyah

(Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Arabian Peninsula
Area: 865,000 sq. mi. (1,960,582 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 23,513,330
Capital/Largest City: Riyadh (pop. 3,000,000)
Official Language: Arabic
GDP/PPP: \$241 billion, \$10,600 per capita
Monetary Unit: Riyal

An-Nashid al-Watani

National Anthem

Lyrics: Ibrahim Khafaji (b. 1935). Music: Abdul Rahman al-Khateeb (b. 1923). Adopted: 1950.

Historical Background

The Saudi national anthem was first performed in 1947.

Arabic Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
<i>Sarei Lil Majd Walalya</i>	Hasten to glory and supremacy!
<i>Majjedi Le Khaleg Assama</i> (repeat previous two lines)	Glorify the Creator of the heavens (repeat previous two lines)
<i>Warfai El Khaffag Akhdar</i>	And raise the green, fluttering flag,
<i>Yahmil Annoor al mosattar</i>	Carrying the emblem of light!
<i>Raddedy Allah Wakbar</i>	Repeat—God is greatest!
<i>Yamawteni Mawtenii Gad</i>	O my country, my country, may you always live,
<i>Isht Fakhr Al Moslemeen</i>	The glory of all Muslims!
<i>Aash Al Maleek Lelalam Walwatan.</i>	Long live the king, for the flag and the country!

Saudi Arabia

Sa - re - i Lil Ma - jd Wal - al - ya Maj - je - di Le Kha - leg As - sa - ma

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line in the top staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the bottom staff. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Sa - re - i Lil Ma - jd Wal - al - ya Maj - je - di Le Kha - leg As - sa - ma

The second system of the musical score is identical to the first, featuring three staves (vocal, piano, and bass) with the same lyrics and musical notation.

War - fai El Khaf - fag Akh - dar Yah - mil An - noor al mo - sat - tar Rad - de - dy Al - lah Wak - bar

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The vocal line includes lyrics with some hyphenated words. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue the musical theme.

Ya - maw - te - ni Maw - te - nii Gad Ish - t Fakhr Al Mos - le - meen Aash Al Ma - leek Le - la -

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The vocal line includes lyrics with some hyphenated words. The piano accompaniment and bass line continue the musical theme.

Senegal
République du Sénégal
Sounougal
(Republic of Senegal)

Quick Country Facts
Location: West Africa
Area: 75,954 sq. mi. (196,190 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 10,589,571
Capital/Largest City: Dakar (pop. 1,729,823)
Languages: French, Wolof
GDP/PPP: \$16.2 billion, \$1,580 per capita
Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

Un peuple, un but, une foi

(One People, One Goal, One Faith)

Lyrics: Léopold Sédar Senghor (1906-2001). Music: Herbert Pepper (b. 1912). Adopted: 1960.

Historical Background

This national anthem was written by former President and statesman Léopold Sédar Senghor, who passed away in December 2001. The composer, French ethnomusicologist Herbert Pepper, wrote numerous works of original African tunes. One of his works also became the national anthem of the Central African Republic.

French Words	English Translation
1	1
Pincez tous vos coras, frappez vos balafons	Sound, all of you, your Koras, beat the drums,
Le lion rouge a rugi. Le dompteur de la brousse	The red lion has roared, the tamer of the bush
D'un bond s'est élancé dissipant les ténèbres	With one leap has rushed forward, scattering the gloom.
Soleil sur nos terreurs, soleil sur notre espoir.	Light on our terrors, light on our hopes.
Debout frères voici l'Afrique rassemblée.	Arise, brothers, Africa behold united!

CHORUS

Fibres de mon cœur vert épaule contre épaule
 Mes plus que frères. O Sénégalais, debout !
 Unissons la mer et les sources, unissons
 La steppe et la forêt.
 Salut Afrique mère.

2

Sénégal, toi le fils de l'écume du lion,
 Toi surgi de la nuit au galop des chevaux,
 Rends-nous, oh! rends-nous l'honneur de nos Ancêtres
 Splendides comme l'ébène et forts comme le muscle !
 Nous disons droits—l'épée n'a pas une bavure.

CHORUS

3

Sénégal, nous faisons nôtre ton grand dessein :
 Rassembler les poussins à l'abri des milans
 Pour en faire, de l'est à l'ouest, du nord au sud,
 Dressé, un même peuple, un peuple sans couture,
 Mais un peuple tourné vers tous les vents du monde.

CHORUS

4

Sénégal, comme toi, tous nos héros,
 Nous serons durs, sans haine et les deux bras ouverts,
 L'épée, nous la mettrons dans la paix du fourreau,
 Car notre travail sera notre arme et la parole.
 Le Bantou est un frère, et l'Arabe et le Blanc.

CHORUS

CHORUS

Fibers of my green heart.
 Shoulder to shoulder, O people of Senegal,
 More than brothers to me, arise!
 Unite the sea and the springs,
 Unite the steppe and the forest!
 Hail, mother Africa!

2

Senegal, thou son of the lion
 Arise in the night with great speed,
 Restore, oh, restore to us the honor of our ancestors,
 Magnificent as ebony and strong as muscles!
 We are a straight people—the sword has no fault.

CHORUS

3

Senegal, we make your great design our own:
 To gather the chicks, sheltering them from kites,
 To make from them, from East to West, from North to
 South,
 A people rising as one, in seamless unity,
 Yet a people facing all the winds of the earth.

CHORUS

4

Senegal, like thee, like all our heroes,
 We will be stern without hatred, and with open arms.
 The sword we will put peacefully in its sheath,
 For work and words will be our weapon.
 The Bantu is our brother, the Arab, and the White man too.

CHORUS

5

Mais que si l'ennemi incendie nos frontières
Nous soyons tous dressés et les armes au poing :
Un peuple dans sa foi défiant tous les malheurs ;
Les jeunes et les vieux, les hommes et les femmes.
La mort, oui! Nous disons la mort mais pas la honte.

CHORUS

5

But if the enemy violates our frontiers,
We will all be ready, weapons in our hands;
A people in its faith defying all evil;
Young and old, men and women,
Death, yes! but not dishonor.

CHORUS

Senegal

Pin - cez tous vos co - ras, frap - pez les ba - la - fons Le

lion rouge a ru - gi. Le domp - teur de la brousse D'un bond s'est é - lan - cé dis - si - pant les tén - è - bres So -

leil sur nos ter - reurs, so - leil sur notre es - poir. De - bout frè - res voi - ci l'A - fri - que ras - sem - blée.

Fi - bres de mon cœur vert é - pau - le contre é - pau - le Mes plus que frères. O Sé - nê - ga - lais, de - bout!



U - nis - sons la mer et les sour - ces, u - nis - sons La steppe et la fo - rêt. Sa - lut A - fri - que mère.

The image shows a musical score for a song. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (top), a piano accompaniment line (middle), and a bass line (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The music is in a simple, folk-like style with a steady rhythm.

Seychelles
Republik Sesel
République des Seychelles
Republic of Seychelles

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean
 Area: 175 sq. mi. (455 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 80,098
 Capital/Largest City: Victoria (pop. 25,000)
 Languages: Seselwa, French, English
 GDP/PPP: \$605 million, \$7,600 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Seychelles Rupee

Koste Seselwa

(Come Together Seychellois!)

Lyrics: David François Marc André (b. 1958). Music: George Charles Robert Payet (b. 1959). Adopted: 1996.

Historical Background

The new national anthem gives thanks to God for the harmony, love, and peace reigning in the Seychelles. It replaced the former anthem in 1996.

Seselwa Words	English Translation
Sesel ou menm nou sel patri	Seychelles you are our only motherland
Kot nou viv dan larmoni	Where we live in harmony,
Lazwa, lanmour ek lape	Joy, love and peace
Nou remersye Bondye	We give thanks to God
Preserv labote nou pei	Preserve the beauty of our country
Larises nou losean	The richness of our ocean
En leritaz byen presye	A precious heritage

Pour boner nou zanfan	For the future of our children
Reste touzour dan linite	Let us always be united
Fer monte nou paviyon	As we hoist our flag
Ansanm pou tou leternite	Together, for all eternity
Koste Seselwa!	Come together Seychellois!

Seychelles

Se - sel ou menm nou sel pa - tri — Kot nou viv dan lar - mo - ni — La - zwa, lan - mour ek

la - pe Nou re - mer - sye Bon - dye — Pre - zerv la - bo - te nou pe - i — La - ri - ses nou lo - se -

an — En le - ri - taz byen pre - sye Pour bo - ner nou zan - fan — Res - te tou - zour dan li - ni -

te Fer mon - te nou pa - vi - yon — An - sanm pour tou le - ter - ni - te

Musical score for the song "Kos - te Se - sel - wa". The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). It consists of three staves: a vocal line, a piano accompaniment line, and a bass line. The vocal line features a melody with a long note on "wa" followed by a rest. The piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support with rhythmic patterns.

Kos - te Se - sel - wa _!

Sierra Leone

Republic of Sierra Leone

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Africa

Area: 27,925 sq. mi. (71,740 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 5,614,743

Capital/Largest City: Freetown (pop. 1,300,000)

Official Language: English

GDP/PPP: \$2.7 billion, \$500 per capita

Monetary Unit: Leone

National Anthem

Lyrics: Clifford Nelson Fyle (b. 1933). Music: John Joseph Akar (1927-1975). Adopted: 1961.

Words		
1 High we exalt thee, realm of the free; Great is the love we have for thee; Firmly united ever we stand, Singing thy praise, O native land. We raise up our hearts and our voices on high, The hills and the valleys reecho our cry; Blessing and peace be ever thine own, Land that we love, our Sierra Leone.	2 One with a faith that wisdom inspires, One with a zeal that never tires; Ever we seek to honor thy name, Ours is the labor, thine the fame. We pray that no harm on thy children may fall, That blessing and peace may descend on us all; So may we serve thee ever alone, Land that we love, our Sierra Leone.	3 Knowledge and truth our forefathers spread, Mighty the nations whom they led; Mighty they made thee, so too may we Show forth the good that is ever in thee. We pledge our devotion, our strength and our might, Thy cause to defend and to stand for thy right. All that we have be ever thine own, Land that we love, our Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone

High we ex - alt - - thee, realm of the free; Great is the love - - we have for - - thee;

This system contains the first four measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

Firm - ly u - nit - - ed e - ver we stand, Sing - ing thy praise - , O - nat - ive - - land. We

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. The notation includes various note values and rests.

raise up our hearts and our voic - es on high, The hills and the val - leys re - e - cho our cry;

This system contains the next four measures. The lyrics describe the geographical features of the land. The musical notation includes a fermata over the final note of the vocal line in the fourth measure.

Bless - ing and peace - - be e - ver thine own, Land that we love - , our - Sier - ra Le - one.

This system contains the final four measures of the song. The lyrics conclude with a prayer for the land. The musical notation includes a fermata over the final note of the vocal line in the fourth measure.

Singapore

Republik Singapura

Republic of Singapore

新加坡共和国

Xinjiapo Gongheguo

Singapore Kudiyarasu

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Asia

Area: 252.9 sq. mi. (692.7 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 4,452,732

Capital/Largest City: Singapore (pop. 3,044,000)

Official Languages: Malay, Mandarin Chinese, English,
Tamil

GDP/PPP: \$106.3 billion, \$24,700 per capita

Monetary Unit: Singapore Dollar

Majulah Singapura!

May Singapore Progress!

Lyrics and Music: Zubir Said (1907-1987). Adopted: 1959.

Historical Background¹

The national anthem was written in the wake of nationalism during 1956-1957. Its composer, the late Encik Zubir Said, had written it on the basis of two words, "Majulah Singapura" or "Onward Singapore." The patriotic song was first performed by the Singapore Chamber Ensemble on the occasion of the opening of the newly renovated Victoria Theater. It was launched on 3 December 1959 together with the national flag and the state crest, at the installation of the new Head of State, Yang di-Pertuan Negara, at the City Hall steps. Upon independence in 1965, "Majulah Singapura" was adopted as the republic's national anthem. A grander and more inspiring arrangement of the song was launched on 19 January 2001. The new recording comes with a revised English version of the lyrics so that the meaning of the

anthem can be better understood. Guidelines for the singing and playing of the national anthem have also been relaxed to encourage the singing of the anthem at all events of national significance.

Malay Words	English Words²
<p>Mari kita rakyat Singapura, Sama-sama menuju bahagia, Cita-cita kita yang mulia, Berjaya Singapura.</p>	<p>Come, fellow Singaporeans, Let us progress towards happiness together. May our noble aspiration bring Singapore success.</p>
<p>Marilah kita bersatu, Dengan semangat yang baru, Semua kita berseru, Majulah Singapura! (repeat)</p>	<p>Come, let us unite In a new spirit. Let our voices soar as one. Onward Singapore! (repeat)</p>

Singapore

Ma - ri ki - ta rak - yat Si - nga - pu - ra Sa - ma - sa - ma me -

The first system of the musical score for 'Singapore' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time and begins with a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are: 'Ma - ri ki - ta rak - yat Si - nga - pu - ra Sa - ma - sa - ma me -'.

nu - ju ba - ha - gi - a , Ci - ta - ci - ta ki - ta yang mu - li - a ,

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It features three staves with the same vocal, right-hand, and left-hand parts. The lyrics are: 'nu - ju ba - ha - gi - a , Ci - ta - ci - ta ki - ta yang mu - li - a ,'.

Ber - ja - ya Si - nga - pu - ra Ma - ri - lah ki - ta ber - sa - tu , De - ngan se -

The third system of the musical score continues with three staves. The lyrics are: 'Ber - ja - ya Si - nga - pu - ra Ma - ri - lah ki - ta ber - sa - tu , De - ngan se -'.

ma - ngat yang ba - ru , Se - mu - a ki - ta ber - se - ru , Ma - ju - lah Si - nga - pu -

The fourth and final system of the musical score consists of three staves. The lyrics are: 'ma - ngat yang ba - ru , Se - mu - a ki - ta ber - se - ru , Ma - ju - lah Si - nga - pu -'.

The musical score consists of three staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in a treble clef, and the bottom staff is a bass line in a bass clef. The music is in a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: "ra _!" followed by "Ma - ju - lah __ Si - nga - pu - ra _!". The first vocal line has a slur over the first two notes and a fermata over the final note. The second vocal line has a triplet of eighth notes under the first three notes of the phrase "Ma - ju - lah". The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the first measure, followed by a steady quarter-note accompaniment.

Slovakia
Slovenská republika
(Republic of Slovakia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Europe
Area: 18,917 sq. mi. (48,845 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 5,422,366
Capital/Largest City: Bratislava (pop. 446,600)
Official Language: Slovak
GDP/PPP: \$66 billion, \$12,200 per capita
Monetary Unit: Koruna

Nad Tatrou sa blýska
(Lightning over the Tatras)
Words: Janko Matúška (1821-1877).

Historical Background¹

The score for “Lightning over the Tatras,” the Slovak national anthem, was written in 1884 during a trip by students of Bratislava’s Evangelical Grammar School to Levoca in support of Ludovít Štúr. The author, Janko Matúška, set his words to the Slovak folk song “A Well She Dug” and the work became the favorite song of Štúr’s young followers. It was circulated in hand-written copies and is found in many manuscript song collections.

Based on a popular melody and written in standard Slovak, it became known across the nation and was adopted by the Slovak volunteers of 1848, who printed it as a pamphlet. In December 1918 the first stanza became part of the national anthem of the Czechoslovak Republic and since 1 January 1993 the first two stanzas have constituted the national anthem of the independent Slovak Republic.

Slovak Words	English Translation
<p>1 Nad Tatrou sa blýska, hromy divo bijú, (repeat) Zastavme ich, bratia, ved'sa ony stratia, Slováci ožijú. (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>1 Lightning flashes over the Tatra, the thunder pounds wildly, (repeat) Let them pause, brothers, they will surely disappear. The Slovaks will revive. (repeat previous two lines)</p>
<p>2 To Slovensko naše posial' tvrdo spalo, (repeat) ale blesky hromu vzbudzujú ho k tomu, aby sa prebralo. (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>2 This Slovakia of ours has been fast asleep until now, (repeat) But the thunder and lightning Are encouraging it to come alive, (repeat previous two lines)</p>

Slovakia

Nad Ta - trou sa blý - ska, hro - my di - vo bi - jú, Nad Ta - trou sa blý - ska, hro - my di - vo bi - jú,

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time, G major, and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#).

Za - stav - me ich, bra - tia, ved' sa o - ny stra - tia, Slo - vá - ci o - ži - jú. Za - stav - me ich, bra - tia,

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music continues in 4/4 time, G major.

ved' sa o - ny stra - tia, Slo - vá - ci o - ži - jú

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Slovenia

Republika Slovenija

(Republic of Slovenia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: East Central Europe
Area: 7,819 sq. mi. (20,273 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 1,932,917
Capital/Largest City: Ljubljana (pop. 330,000)
Official Language: Slovenian
GDP/PPP: \$36 billion, \$18,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Slovenian Tolar

Zdravljica

(The Toast)

Lyrics: France Prešeren (1800-1849). Music: Stanko Premrl (1880-1965). Adopted: 1989.

Historical Background¹

France Prešeren is Slovenia's greatest and most celebrated poet. The national awards for culture bear his name and are awarded on the National Day of Culture (8 February), an official holiday. A widely renowned figure of European Romanticism, Prešeren established through his prodigious work a focus for Slovenia's first national program. "Zdravljica" represents the peak of Prešeren's political poetry. It was written in autumn 1844, removed from the manuscript of the collection of poems *Poezije* (1847) by the censors, and published on 26 April 1848 in the newspaper *Novice* after the collapse of Metternich's absolutism and the termination of censorship.

Its dominant idea, a radical demand for freedom of the Slovenian nation, arises from the humanistic vision of equality and friendly coexistence of all nations, and every person's right to independence. It originates from the concepts of the French Revolution of equality, freedom, and brotherhood, which were adjusted to the basic political needs of the Slovenian people at the time of the "Spring of Nations" and concerned their independence. However, Prešeren's "Marseillaise" reaches beyond the nature of a political manifesto and bears a strong note of intimate humanity.

In the history of constituting the Slovenian nation Prešeren's "Zdravljica" was of extreme conceptual significance. It became particularly topical during the occupation and National Liberation Struggle from 1941 to 1945, and in the period of what was called the "Slovenian Spring" in the eighties when it started to be sung as the national anthem on

state holidays and major public events.

“Zdravljica” was proclaimed the new Slovenian anthem on 27 September 1989 when the Slovenian Assembly adopted the Amendments to the Slovenian Constitution. The Law on the National Anthem of the Republic of Slovenia adopted on 29 March 1990 specified the seventh stanza set to the music of Stanko Premrl as the actual anthem. Following the independence of Slovenia, the National Assembly adopted (in 1994) the law governing the official crest, the national flag and the anthem of the Republic of Slovenia.

Slovenian Words	English Translation²
<p>Žive naj vsi narodi ki hrepene dočakat` dan, da koder sonce hodi, prepir iz sveta bo pregnan, da rojak prost bo vsak, ne vrag, le sosed bo mejak! da rojak prost bo vsak, ne vrag, le sosed bo ne vrag, le sosed bo mejak!</p>	<p>God's blessing on all nations, Who long and work for that bright day, When o'er earth's habitation No war, no strife shall hold its sway; Who long to see That all man free No more shall foes, but neighbors be. Who long to see That all man free No more shall foes, but No more shall foes, but neighbors be.</p>

Solomon Islands

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean

Area: 11,500 sq. mi. (28,450 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 494,786

Capital/Largest City: Honiara (pop. 35,288)

Official Language: English

GDP/PPP: \$800 million, \$1,700 per capita

Monetary Unit: Solomon Islands Dollar

God Save Our Solomon Islands

Lyrics and Music: Panapasa Balekana (b. 1929). Adopted: 1978.

Words

God save our Solomon Islands from shore to shore.

Bless all her people and her lands

With Your protecting hands.

Joy, peace, progress and prosperity;

That men should brothers be, make nations see.

Our Solomon Islands, Our Solomon Islands,

Our nation, Solomon Islands,

Stands for evermore.

Solomon Islands

God save our Sol - o - mon Is - lands from shore to shore. Bless all her peo - ple

The first system of the hymn consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in 4/4 time and G major. The lyrics are: "God save our Sol - o - mon Is - lands from shore to shore. Bless all her peo - ple".

and all her lands With _ Your pro - tect - ing hands _ Joy, peace, pro - gress

The second system continues the hymn with three staves. The lyrics are: "and all her lands With _ Your pro - tect - ing hands _ Joy, peace, pro - gress".

and pro - spe - ri - ty _; That men should bro - thers be _ , make na - tions see _

The third system continues the hymn with three staves. The lyrics are: "and pro - spe - ri - ty _; That men should bro - thers be _ , make na - tions see _".

Our So - lo - mon Is - lands _ , Our So - lo - mon Is - lands _ , Our _ na - tion, So - lo - mon

The fourth system concludes the hymn with three staves. The lyrics are: "Our So - lo - mon Is - lands _ , Our So - lo - mon Is - lands _ , Our _ na - tion, So - lo - mon".

Is - lands, Stands for e - ver - more.

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, with lyrics 'Is - lands, Stands for e - ver - more.' The middle staff is a treble clef accompaniment line, and the bottom staff is a bass clef accompaniment line. The melody is simple and folk-like, with a steady rhythm. The lyrics are placed below the vocal line.

Somalia

Al Jumhuriya As-Somalya al-Dimocradia

(Democratic Republic of Somalia)

Quick Country Facts

Location: East Africa

Area: 246,199 sq. mi. (637,657 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 7,753,310

Capital/Largest City: Mogadishu (pop. 900,000)

Official Languages: Somali, Arabic

GDP/PPP: \$4.1 billion, \$550 per capita

Monetary Unit: Somali Shilling

National Anthem

Historical Background¹

In 2000, after ten years of anarchy and civil war, Somalia finally received a somewhat stable democratic government. A new anthem was adopted that, unlike the previous one, has lyrics.

Anthem Unavailable

South Africa

Republic of South Africa

Republiek van Suid-Afrika

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southern Africa

Area: 471,440 sq. mi. (1,219,912 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 43,647,658

Capitals: Pretoria (pop. 1,080,187), Cape Town (pop. 2,350,157), Bloemfontein (pop. 700,325)

Largest City: Johannesburg (pop. 5,700,000)

Official Languages: English, Afrikaans, Ndebele, Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho, Swati, Xitsonga, Setswana, Tshivenda, Xhosa, Zulu

GDP/PPP: \$412 billion, \$9,400 per capita

Monetary Unit: Rand

National Anthem of South Africa

Lyrics: Enoch Mankayi Sontonga (1860-1904) and Cornelius Jacob Langenhoven (1873-1932). Music: Enoch Mankayi Sontonga (1860-1904) and Marthinus Lourens de Villiers (1885-1977). Adopted: 1995.

Historical Background¹

A proclamation issued by the (then) state president on 20 April 1994 in terms of the provisions of Section 248(1) together with Section 2 of the *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa*, No. 200 of 1993, stated that the Republic of South Africa would have two national anthems. They were “Nkosi Sikelel’ iAfrika” and “The Call of South Africa” (“Die Stem van Suid-Afrika”). In terms of Section 4 of the *Constitution of South Africa, 1996* (Act 108 of 1996) and following a proclamation in the *Government Gazette* No. 18341 (dated 10 October 1997), a shortened, combined version of “Nkosi Sikelel’ iAfrika” and “The Call of South Africa” is now the national anthem of South Africa.

“Die Stem van Suid-Afrika” is a poem written by Cornelius Jacob Langenhoven in May 1918. The music was composed by the Reverend Marthinus Lourens de Villiers in 1921. The South African Broadcasting Corporation played both “God Save the King” and “Die Stem” to close their daily broadcasts and the public became familiar with it. It was first sung publicly at the official hoisting of the national flag in Cape Town on 31 May 1928, but it was not until 2 May 1957 that the government made the announcement that “Die Stem” had been accepted as the official national anthem of

South Africa. In the same year, the government also acquired the copyright and this was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1959. In 1952 the official English version of the national anthem, the “Call of South Africa,” was accepted for official use.

“Nkosi Sikelel’ iAfrika” was composed in 1897 by Enoch Sontonga, a Methodist mission school teacher. The words of the first stanza were originally written in Xhosa as a hymn. Seven additional stanzas in Xhosa were later added by the poet Samuel Mqhayi. A Sesotho version was published by Moses Mphahlele in 1942. “Nkosi Sikelel’ iAfrika” was popularized at concerts held in Johannesburg by Reverend J. L. Dube’s Ohlange Zulu Choir. It became a popular church hymn that was later adopted as an anthem at political meetings. It was sung as an act of defiance during the apartheid years. The first stanza is generally sung in Xhosa or Zulu followed by the Sesotho version. Apparently there is no standard version or translations of “Nkosi” and the words vary from place to place and from occasion to occasion.

Words (Xhosa, Sesotho, Afrikaans, English)	English Translation
Nkosi sikelel’ iAfrika, Maluphakanyisw’ uphondo lwayo. Yizwa imithandazo yethu, Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.	Lord, bless Africa, May her spirit rise high up. Hear thou our prayers, Lord bless us, your family.
Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso, O fedise dintwa la matshwenyeho, O se boloke, o se boloke setjhaba sa heso. Setjhaba sa South Afrika, South Afrika.	Descend, O Spirit, Save our nation. End all wars and strife, Bless South Africa, South Africa.
Uit die blou van onse hemel. Uit die diepte van ons see. Oor ons ewige gebergtes. Waar die kranse antwoord gee.	Ringing out from our blue heavens, From our deep seas breaking round; Over everlasting mountains Where the echoing crags resound.
Sounds the call to come together, And united we shall stand. Let us live and strive for freedom In South Africa our land!	Sounds the call to come together, And united we shall stand. Let us live and strive for freedom In South Africa our land!

South Africa

Nko - si si - ke - le - l' i - A - fri - ka, Ma - lu - pha - ka - nyi - sw' u - pho - ndo lwa - yo.

This system consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature, a piano accompaniment in treble clef, and a bass line in bass clef. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Yi - zwa i - mi - tha - nda - zo ye - thu, Nko - si si - ke - le - la, thi - na lu - sa - pho lwa - yo.

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Mo - re - na bo - lo - ka set - jha - ba sa he - so, O fe - di - se di - ntwa la ma - tshwe - nye -

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

ho, O se bo - lo - ke, o se bo - lo - ke set - jha - ba sa he - so. Set - jha - ba

This system concludes the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

sa South Af - ri - ka, South Af - ri - ka. Uit die blou van on - se he - mel. Uit die diep - te van ons

This system contains the first six measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#). There are three triplet markings in the vocal line and the piano accompaniment.

see Oor ons e - wi - ge ge - berg - tes. Waar die kran - se ant - woord ge. Sounds the

This system contains the next six measures. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are in both Afrikaans and English. There are triplet markings in the piano accompaniment.

call to come to - ge - ther. And u - ni - ted we shall stand. Let us live and strive for free - dom in South

This system contains the next six measures. The lyrics continue in both languages. The piano accompaniment includes triplet markings.

Af - ri - ca our land!

This system contains the final two measures of the song. The lyrics are in both languages. The piano accompaniment includes triplet markings.

Spain

Reino de España

(Kingdom of Spain)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe, Iberian Peninsula
Area: 195,365 sq. mi. (504,782 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 40,077,100
Capital/Largest City: Madrid (pop. 5,050,000)
Official Language: Castilian Spanish
GDP/PPP: \$828 billion, \$20,700 per capita
Monetary Unit: Euro

Marcha Real

(Royal March)

Adopted: 1942.

Historical Background¹

Spain's national anthem is one of the oldest in Europe. Its origins are unknown. The music was found in a document dated in the year 1761, the "Libro de Ordenanza de los toques militares de la Infantería Española"—the Spanish Infantry's book of regulation bugle calls—by Manuel de Espinosa. The anthem appears there with the title "March of the Grenadiers," already then with the mention "unknown author." A long time before, the King's Grenadiers engaged in battle and marched past the Royal Family in tune with their "March." Some historians stress the similarities of the March with military airs from the time of Emperor Charles I of Spain and V of Germany, or his son's Felipe—Philip—II (sixteenth century).

King Carlos III declared on 3 September 1770 the "Marcha Granadera" as the "Honor March," making official the traditional custom of playing it at public and ceremonial events. In a short time, and without any specific law declaring it so, Spaniards regarded "La Marcha Granadera" as their national anthem and called it "La Marcha Real," or "The Royal March," because it was always played at public events in presence of the king, the queen, or the Prince of Asturias, the official title of Spain's Crown Prince.

"La Marcha Real" has always been the Spanish national anthem except for the period of the Second Republic (1931-1939), when the "Himno de Riego" was adopted. This was a march of the National Militia Battalions from the

early nineteenth century. After the Civil War, Franco declared “La Marcha Real” again as the anthem but retained its old title “La Marcha Granadera.” In October 1997 a Royal Decree was promulgated regulating the official use of the “Marcha Real,” both for its long or complete version and for its short one. A partition was officially promulgated after its adoption by the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, in which the musical tones from the eighteenth century are recovered and brought out.

“La Marcha Real” is one of the few national anthems which has only a tune, but no lyrics. During the reign of Alfonso XIII a poem was written to be used as lyrics of the anthem, but this was neither officially recognized nor did it catch on in people’s traditions. During Franco’s dictature (1939-1975), the anthem was sometimes sung with the lyrics written by poet José María Pemán. These lyrics were never officially recognized, however.

No Words

Spain

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The bass line starts with a whole note chord of G2, Bb2, and D3.

The second system continues the piece. The treble clef melody features eighth notes and quarter notes, with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, Bb4) in the fourth measure. The bass line consists of quarter notes and half notes.

The third system shows the treble clef melody with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line features a half note chord in the fifth measure, which is part of a longer melodic line.

The fourth system continues with the treble clef melody. The bass line has a triplet of eighth notes (G2, A2, Bb2) in the second measure.

The fifth system features a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, Bb4) in the first measure of the treble clef. The bass line continues with quarter and half notes.

The sixth system shows the treble clef melody with quarter and eighth notes. The bass line has a half note chord in the second measure.

The seventh system concludes the piece. The treble clef melody has eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line features a half note chord in the sixth measure.

A musical score for a piece titled "Spain". The score is written on two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The music is in 2/4 time. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the last measure.

Sri Lanka

Shri Lanka Prajatantrika Samajavadi Janarajaya

Ilangai Jananayaka Socialisa Kudiarasu

(Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka)

Quick Country Facts

Location: South Asia, Indian Ocean

Area: 25,332 sq. mi. (65,610 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 19,576,783

Capitals: Colombo (pop. 1,994,000), Sri Jayawardenepura
Kotte (pop. 107,000)

Largest City: Colombo

Official Languages: Sinhala, Tamil

GDP/PPP: \$62.7 billion, \$3,250 per capita

Monetary Unit: Sri Lanka Rupee

Sri Lanka Matha

Sri Lanka Thaaye

(Mother Sri Lanka)

Lyrics and Music: Ananda Samarakone (1911-1962). Adopted: 1952.

Historical Background¹

After gaining independence from foreign rule the people of Sri Lanka were kindled with patriotic feeling.

On the recommendation of the Sri Lanka Gandharva Sabha, a competition to select a national anthem was conducted in January 1948. The winning entry, Ananda Samarakoon's composition "Namo Namo Matha," was chosen as the national anthem on 22 November 1951. The main theme of the anthem is to instill honor and respect to the Motherland and create national development through unity.

During the early 1950s there was a controversy about the national anthem. A defect was found in the lyrics, and the opening words were changed to "Sri Lanka Matha—Apa Sri Lanka." The first rendering of the national anthem was made on Independence Day, 4 February 1952, by a group of 500 students from Musaeus College, Colombo, and

broadcast over the radio.

The National Anthem is incorporated into section 7, third schedule of the *Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka*.

Sinhala Words (Transliteration)	Tamil Words (Transliteration, First Verse, 2 Total)	English Translation
<p>1</p> <p><i>Sri Lanka Matha</i> <i>Apa Sri Lanka</i> <i>Namo Namo Namo</i> <i>Namo Matha</i> <i>Sundara siri barani surandi athi soba mana Lanka</i> <i>Dhanya dhanaya neka mal palathuru piri jaya bhoomiya Ramya</i> <i>Apa hata sapa siri setha sadhana jeevanaye matha</i> <i>Piliganumana apa bhakthi pooja</i> <i>Namo Namo Matha</i> <i>Apa Sri Lanka</i> <i>Namo Namo Namo</i> <i>Namo Matha</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p><i>Sri Lanka Thaaye, nam Sri Lanka, Namo Namo Namo</i> <i>Namo Thaaye.</i> <i>Nallelil poli Seeranee,</i> <i>Nalangal yaavum Niraivaan mani Lanka</i> <i>Gnaalam puhala vala vayal nathi malai malar narum solai kol Lanka.</i> <i>Namathuru puhalidam ena olir vaai, namathuyire Thaaye!</i> <i>Namathalai ninathadi mail vythhome</i> <i>Namo Namo Thaaye.</i> <i>Nam Sri Lanka,</i> <i>Namo Namo Namo</i> <i>Namo Thaaye.</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>Mother Lanka we worship Thee! Plenteous in prosperity, Thou, Beauteous in grace and love, Laden with grain and luscious fruit, And fragrant flowers of radiant hue, Giver of life and all good things, Our land of joy and victory, Receive our grateful praise sublime, Lanka! we worship Thee!</p>
<p>2</p> <p><i>Obave apa vidya</i> <i>Obamaya apa sathya</i> <i>Obave apa shakthi</i> <i>Apa hada thula bhakthi</i> <i>Oba apa aloke</i> <i>Apage anu prane</i> <i>Oba apa jeevanave</i> <i>Apa mukthiya obave</i> <i>Nava jeevana demine nithina apa pubudu karan matha</i> <i>Gnana veerya vadawamina ragana yanu mana jaya bhoomi kara</i> <i>Eka mawakage daru kala bawina</i> <i>Yamu yamu wee nopama</i> <i>Prema wada sama bheda dhurarada</i></p>		<p>2</p> <p>Thou gavest us knowledge and truth, Thou art our strength And inward faith. Our light divine and sentient being, Breath of life and liberation, Inspire us forever. In wisdom and strength renewed, Ill-will, hatred, strife all ended, In love enfolded, a mighty nation, Marching onward, All as children of one mother, Leads us, mother, to fullest freedom.</p>

<i>Namo Namo Matha</i> <i>Apa Sri Lanka</i> <i>Namo Namo Namo</i> <i>Namo Matha</i>		
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Sri Lanka

Sri Lan - ka Ma - - tha A - pa Sri Lan - -
Sri Lan - ka Thaa - - ye , nam Sri Lan - -

ka Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Ma - - tha Sun - - da - ra si - ri ba - ra -
ka, Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Thaa - - ye. Nall - - el - il po - li See - ra -

ni su - ran - di a - thi so - - ba ma - ma - na Lan - - ka
nee, Na - lan - gal yaa - vum Ni - - rai - vaan ni Lan - - ka

Dhan - - ya dhan - a - ya ne - ka mal pa - la - thu - ru pi - ri ja - ya bhoom - i - ya Ram - -
Gnaa - - lam pu - ha - la va - la va - yal na - thi ma - lai ma - lar na - rum so - lai kol Lan -

ya — A - pa ha - ta sa - pa si - ri se - tha sad - ha - na jee - - va - na - ye ma - -
 ka — Na - ma - thu - ru pu - ha - li - dam e - na o - lir vaai, na - ma - thu - yi - re Thaa - -

tha — Pi - li - ga - nu - ma - na a - pa bhak - thi poo - ja Na - mo Na - mo Ma - -
 ye — Na - ma - tha - lai ni - na - tha - di mail vyth - tho - me Na - mo Na - mo Thaa - -

tha — A - pa Sri — Lan - - ka Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Ma - - tha A - pa
 ye — Nam — Sri — Lan - - ka, Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Thaa - - ye, Nam —

Sri — Lan - - ka Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Ma - - tha
 Sri — Lan - - ka, Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Na - mo Thaa - - ye —

Sudan

جمهورية السودان

Jumhuriyat as-Sudan

(Republic of the Sudan)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Northeast Africa

Area: 967,491 sq. mi. (2,505,810 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 37,090,298

Capital: Khartoum (pop. 924,505)

Largest City: Omdurman (pop. 1,267,077)

Official Language: Arabic

GDP/PPP: \$49.3 billion, \$1,360 per capita

Monetary Unit: Sudanese Pound

Nahnu Djundullah

(Army of God)

Lyrics: Ahmad Muhammed Salih (1896-1971). Music: Ahmad Murjan (1905-1974). Adopted: 1956.

Arabic Words (Transliteration)

Nahnu Djundullah Djundulwatan.

In Da A Da Il Fida Lam Nakhun.

Natahaddal Maut Endalmihan.

Nashta Ril Madjd Bi Aghlathaman.

Hathihil Ard Lana! Falyaish Sudanuna,

Alaman Bayn Al Umam.

Ya Benissudan, Hatharamzukum;

Yah Miluleb, Wa Yahmi Ardakum.

English Translation

We are the army of God and of our land,

We shall never fail when called to sacrifice.

Whether braving death, hardship or pain,

We give our lives as the price of glory.

May this our land, Sudan, live long,

Showing all nations the way.

Sons of the Sudan, summoned now to serve,

Shoulder the task of preserving our country.

Sudan

Nah - nu _ Dju - dul - - lah Dju - dul - wa - tan. In _ Da A Da Il Fi - da Lam Na - khun.

Na - ta - had - dal Maut End - al - mi - han. Nash - ta Ril _ Madjd Bi Agh - la - tha - man.

Ha - thi - hil Ard La - na! Fal - ya - ish Su - da - nu - na, A - la - man Bayn Al U - mam

Ya Be - nis - su - dan, Ha - tha - ram - zu - kum; Yah Mi - lul - - eb, Wa Yah - mi Ar - da - kum.

Suriname

Republiek Suriname

(Republic of Suriname)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Northeast South America
 Area: 63,251 sq. mi. (163,270 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 436,494
 Capital/Largest City: Paramaribo (pop. 200,970)
 Official Languages: Dutch, Sranan Togo
 GDP/PPP: \$1.5 billion, \$3,500 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Suriname Guilder

Volkslied

(National Anthem)

Dutch Lyrics: Cornelis Atses Hoekstra. Sranan Togo Lyrics: Henry F. de Ziel (1916-1975). Music: Johannes Corstianus de Puy (1835-1924). Adopted: 1954.

Historical Background

The music to the national anthem of Suriname was composed by a Frisian, Johannes Corstianus de Puy, in 1876. Lutheran minister Cornelis Hoekstra wrote the Dutch words to the song in 1893. That same year, Sranan Togo words were added by Tresofa, the pseudonym for Henry F. de Ziel. The anthem today consists of the Dutch first verse and the second verse in Sranan Togo. Usually, the latter is sung most of the time.

Words (Dutch, Sranan Togo)	English Translation
I	I
God zij met ons Suriname	God be with our Suriname
Hij verhef ons heerlijk land	May He glorify our beautiful land
Hoe wij hier ook samen kwamen	However we came together here
Aan zijn grond zijn wij verpand	We are pledged to your soil
Werkend houden w' in gedachten	As we work, let us remember
Recht en waarheid maken vrij	That justice and truth make us free

<p>Al wat goed is te betrachten Dat geeft aan ons land waardij.</p>	<p>Practicing all that is good Will make our country a worthy land.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Opo kondreman oen opo!</p>	<p>Rise country men, rise</p>
<p>Sranan gron e kari oen</p>	<p>The soil of Suriname is calling you</p>
<p>Wans operata komopo</p>	<p>Where ever our ancestors came from</p>
<p>Wi moe seti kondre boen</p>	<p>We should take care of our country</p>
<p>Stre de f'stre wi no sa frede</p>	<p>We are not afraid to fight</p>
<p>Gado de wi fesi man</p>	<p>God is our leader</p>
<p>Eri libi te na dede</p>	<p>Our whole life until our death</p>
<p>Wi sa feti gi Sranan.</p>	<p>We will fight for Suriname.</p>

Suriname

God zij met ons Su - ri - na - me Hij ver - hef ons heer - lijk land Hoe wij
 O - po kon - dre - man oen o - po! Sra - nan gron e ka - ri oen Wans o -

hier ook sa - men kwa - men Aan zijn grond zijn wij ver - pand Wer - kend hou - den w'in ge -
 pe - ra - ta ko - mo - po Wi moe se - ti kon - dre boen Stre de f'stre wi no sa

dach - ten Recht en waar - heid ma - ken vrij Al wat goed is te be - trach - - ten Dat geeft
 fre - de Ga - do de wi fe - si man E - ri li - bi te na de - - de Wi sa

aan ons land waar - - dij
 fe - ti gi Sra - - nan

Swaziland

Umbuso wakaNgwane

Kingdom of Swaziland

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southern Africa, surrounded by South Africa

Area: 6,704 sq. mi. (17,363 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 1,123,605

Capital/Largest City: Mbabane (pop. 47,020)

Official Languages: Swazi, English

GDP/PPP: \$4.6 billion, \$4,200 per capita

Monetary Unit: Lilageni

Ingoma Yesive

National Anthem

Lyrics: Andrease Enoke Fanyana Simelane (b. 1934). Music: David Kenneth Rycroft (b. 1924). Adopted: 1968.

Historical Background

The music to the Swazi anthem was composed by musicologist and linguist Professor David Rycroft.

Swazi Words

Nkulunkulu

Mnikati wetibusiso TeMaSwati.

Siyatibonga tonkhe tindhlanhla,

Sibonga iNgwenyama yetfu,

Live netintsaba nemifula.

Busisa tiphatsimandla takaNgwane

Nguwe wedvwa Somandla wetfu;

Sinike kuhlanipha

Lokungena bucili

Simise usicinise,

Simakadze!

English Words

O Lord our God, bestower of the blessings of the Swazi:

We give Thee thanks for all our good fortune;

We offer thanks and praise for our king;

And for our fair land, its hills and rivers;

The Blessings be on all rulers of our Country;

Might and power are Thine alone;

We pray Thee to grant us wisdom without deceit or malice.

Establish and fortify us, Lord Eternal.

Swaziland

Nku - lu - nku - lu Mni - ka - ti we - ti - bu - si - so Te - Ma - Swa - ti, Si - ya - ti -

bo - nga to - nkhe ti - nhla - nhla, Si - bo - nga i - Ngwe - nya - ma ye - tfu, Li - ve

ne - ti - ntsa - - ba ne - mi - fu - la. Bu - si - sa ti - pha - tsi - ma - ndla ta - ka - Ngwane Ngu - we

we - dvwa So - ma - ndla we - tfu; Si - ri - - ke ku - hla - - ni - - pha Lo -



ku - nge - na _ bu - ci - - li Si - mi - - se u - si - ci - ni - - se, Si - ma - ka -



dze _!

Sweden
Konungariket Sverige
(Kingdom of Sweden)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe, Scandinavia
Area: 173,800 sq. mi. (449,964 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 8,876,744
Capital/Largest City: Stockholm (pop. 703,627)
Official Language: Swedish
GDP/PPP: \$227.4 billion, \$25,400 per capita
Monetary Unit: Krona

Du Gamla Du Fria
(Thou Ancient, Thou Free)
Lyrics: Richard Dybeck (1811-1877).

Historical Background¹

The Swedish national anthem “Du Gamla Du Fria” was originally a folk song from the county of Västmanland in central Sweden. It was called “As I Ride through the Twelve Mile Forest.” Rewritten in 1844 by the Swede Richard Dybeck, it was not at all intended to be a national anthem. Neither does the song relate specifically to the country of Sweden but pays homage to all of the Nordic countries, with a strong feeling of patriotism toward the Nordic environment.

“Du Gamla Du Fria” was publicly performed for the first time by an opera singer at a music evening arranged by Dybeck in Stockholm. It was accepted by the public with standing ovation. “Du Gamla Du Fria” gradually obtained the character of a patriotic hymn and in the 1890s was unofficially accepted as Sweden’s national anthem.

Swedish Words (First and Second Verses, 4 Total)	English Translation (First and Second Verses, 4 Total) ²
<p>1</p> <p>Du gamla, du fria, du fjällhöga Nord du tysta, du glädjerika sköna! Jag hälsar dig vänaste land uppå jord, din sol, din himmel, dina ängder gröna. (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>Ye free, ancient country Ye high mountained north Ye silent and free and so delightful We greet you as loveliest land upon earth Your shining sun, your sky Your pastures green (repeat previous two lines)</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Du tronar på minnen från fornstora dar, då ärat ditt namn flög över jorden. Jag vet att du är och du blir vad du var. Ja, jag vill leva. jag vill dö i Norden! (repeat previous two lines)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>You rest on your memories of days great and past When all round the world your name was honored I know that you'll always remain the way you were In my own Nordic land I'll live forever (repeat previous two lines)</p>

Sweden

Du gam - la, du fri - a, du fjäll - hö - ga Nord du tys - ta, du gläd - je - ri - ka skö - na! Jag

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time and G major.

hå - lar dig vä - nas - te land up - på jord. din sol. din him - mel, di - na äng - der grö - na. din

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The music continues in 4/4 time and G major.

sol. din him - mel, di - na äng - der grö - na.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The middle staff is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The music continues in 4/4 time and G major.

Switzerland
Confoederatio Helvetica
(Swiss Confederation)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Europe
Area: 15,941 sq. mi. (41,290 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 7,301,994
Capital: Bern (pop. 129,423)
Largest City: Zurich (pop. 343,045)
Official Languages: German, French, Italian, Romansh
GDP/PPP: \$231 billion, \$31,700 per capita
Monetary Unit: Swiss Franc

Schweizer Psalm

Cantique Suisse

Salmo Svizzero

Psalm Svizzer

(Swiss Psalm)

German Lyrics: Leonhard Widmer (1809-1867). French Lyrics: Charles Chatelanat (1833-1907). Italian Lyrics: Camillo Valsangiacomo (1898-1978). Romansh Lyrics: Gion Antoni Bühler (1825-1897). Music: Father Alberich Zwyszig (1808-1854). Adopted: 1965.

Historical Background¹

In the summer of 1841, Alberich Zwyszig, a priest and composer from Uri, was visiting his brother at St. Carl, a magnificent patrician's house at the gates of Zug, when he received mail from Leonhard Widmer, a music publisher, journalist, and lyricist from Zurich. The mail contained a patriotic poem that Widmer had written and wanted set to music. Zwyszig chose to use a hymn that he had composed to the psalm "Diligam te Domine" ("I Will Love Thee, O Lord") for an ordination service in 1835 when he was music director at the monastery in Wettingen. He worked on his

adaptation until late autumn. Finally, on the evening of St. Cecilia's Day, Monday, 22 November 1841 in the first-floor study at St. Carl overlooking the lake and the city, Zwysig rehearsed his "Schweizerpsalm" ("Swiss Psalm") for the first time with four residents of Zug.

In 1843, the new patriotic song appeared in the celebration brochure of the Zurich Zofinger marking the anniversary of Zurich's membership into the Swiss Confederation in 1351. (The Zofinger association is the oldest Swiss student fraternity.) It was also performed at the National Singing Festival in the same year, where it was received with acclaim by the audience. The "Swiss Psalm" was soon performed by male choirs throughout Switzerland (thanks to translations) and was frequently sung at patriotic celebrations.

Numerous attempts were made between 1894 and 1953 to have it declared the Swiss national anthem, but they were consistently turned down by the Swiss government for the reason that a national anthem should not be selected by government decree but by popular opinion. In fact, there was another song that was used for official political and military occasions at that time which was equally popular. "Rufst Du mein Vaterland" ("When My Fatherland Calls") was sung to the same melody as "God save the King (Queen)," which occasionally led to embarrassing situations as international contacts increased during the course of the twentieth century. It was for this reason that the Swiss government declared the "Swiss Psalm," a fully and unmistakably Swiss creation, the provisional Swiss national anthem in 1961. Following a three-year trial period twelve cantons (or states) voted in favor of the "Swiss Psalm," seven requested an extension of the trial period, and no less than six rejected it as the official national anthem. In spite of these mixed reactions, the "Swiss Psalm" was confirmed (provisionally) as the Swiss national anthem in 1965. The provisional clause was abandoned ten years later, but without official ratification as the national anthem. A number of other suggestions for a national anthem were made in the years that followed, none of which, however, earned nearly as many votes as the "Swiss Psalm."

Finally, on 1 April 1981, the "Swiss Psalm" was officially declared the Swiss national anthem, a purely Swiss song, dignified and ceremonial, the kind of national anthem that the majority of citizens would like to have.

German Words	French Words	Romansh Words
1 Trittst im Morgenrot daher, She`ich dich im Strahlenmeer, Dich, du Hoherhabener, Herrlicher! Wenn der Alpen Firm sich rötet, Betet, freie Schweizer, betet! Eure fromme Seele ahnt (repeat) Gott im hehren Vaterland, Gott, den Herrn, im hehren Vaterland.	1 Sur nos monts, quand le soleil Annonce un brillant réveil, Et prédit d'un plus beau jour le retour, Les beautés de la patrie Parlent à l'âme attendrie; Au ciel montent plus joyeux, (repeat) Les accents d'un cœur pieux, Les accents émus d'un cœur pieux.	1 En l'aurora la damaun ta salida il carstgaun, spiert etern dominatur, Tutpussent! Cur ch'ils munts straglischan sura, ura liber Svizzer, ura. Mia olma senta ferm, (repeat) Dieu en tschiel, il bab etern. Dieu en tschiel, il bab, il bab etern.
2 Kommst im Abendglühn daher, Find'ich dich im Sternenheer, Dich, du Menschenfreundlicher,	2 Lorsqu'un doux rayon du soir Joue encore dans le bois noir, Le cœur se sent plus heureux près de	2 Er la saira en splendor da las stailas en l'azur tai chattain nus, creatur, Tutpussent!

<p>Liebender! In des Himmels lichten Räumen Kann ich froh und selig träumen! Denn die fromme Seele ahnt (repeat) Gott im hehren Vaterland, Gott, den Herrn, im hehren Vaterland.</p>	<p>Dieu Loin des vain bruits de la plaine L'âme en paix est plus sereine; Au ciel montent plus joyeux, (repeat) Les accents d'un cœur pieux, Les accents émus d'un cœur pieux.</p>	<p>Cur ch' il firmament sclerescha en noss cors fidanza crescha. Mia olma senta ferm, (repeat) Dieu en tschiel, il bab etern. Dieu en tschiel, il bab, il bab etern.</p>
<p>3 Ziehst im Nebelflor daher, Such'ich dich im Wolkenmeer, Dich, du Unergründlicher, Ewiger! Aus dem grauen Luftgebilde Bricht die Sonne klar und milde, Und die fromme Seele ahnt (repeat) Gott im hehren Vaterland, Gott, den Herrn, im hehren Vaterland.</p>	<p>3 Lorsque dans la sombre nuit La foudre éclate avec bruit, Notre cœur pressent encore le Dieu fort. Dans l'orage et la détresse, Il est notre forteresse. Offrons-lui des cœurs pieux (repeat) Dieu nous bénira des cieux, Dieu nous bénira du haut des cieux.</p>	<p>3 Ti a nus es er preschent en il stgir dal firmament, ti inperscrutabel spiert, Tutpussent! Tschiel e terra t'obedeschan vents e nivels secundeschan. Mia olma senta ferm, (repeat) Dieu en tschiel, il bab etern. Dieu en tschiel, il bab, il bab etern.</p>
<p>4 Fährst im wilden Sturm daher, Bist du selbst uns Hort und Wehr, Du, allmächtig Waltender, Rettender! In Gewitternacht und Grauen Lasst uns kindlich ihm vertrauen! Ja, die fromme Seele ahnt, (repeat) Gott im hehren Vaterland, Gott, den Herrn, im hehren Vaterland.</p>	<p>4 Des grand monts vient le secours, Suisse! espère en Dieu toujours! Garde la foi des aïeux, vis comme eux! Sur l'autel de la patrie Mets tes biens, ton cœur, ta vie! C'est le trésor précieux (repeat) Que Dieu nous bénira des cieux, Que Dieu nous bénira du haut des cieux.</p>	<p>4 Cur la furia da l'orcan fa tremblar il cor uman alur das ti a nus vigur, Tutpussent! Ed en temporal sgarschaivel stas ti franc a nus fidaivel. Mia olma senta ferm, (repeat) Dieu en tschiel, il bab etern. Dieu en tschiel, il bab, il bab etern.</p>

Italian Words	English Translation ²
<p>1 Quando bionda aurora Il mattin c'indora, L'alma mia t'adora Re del Ciel.</p>	<p>1 When the morning skies grow red And o'er us their radiance shed, Thou, O Lord, appeareth in their light. When the Alps glow bright with splendor,</p>

Quando l'alpe già rosseggia
 A pregare allor t'atteggia,
 In favor del patrio suol,
 (repeat)
 Cittadino Dio lo vuol,
 Cittadino Dio, sì Dio lo vuol.

2

Se di nubi un velo
 M'asconde il tuo cielo,
 Pel tuo raggio anelo,
 Dio d'amor!
 Fuga o sole quei vapori
 E mi rendi i tuoi favori
 Di mia patria deh, pietà!
 (repeat)
 Brilla, o sol die verità,
 Brilla sol, o sol di verità!

3

Tu mi sei vicino,
 Splendi nel mattino,
 Segni il mio cammino,
 Con bontà.
 O Signore, quando è sera,
 Mi rivolgo a Te in preghiera,
 Penso al bene che mi fai,
 Alla terra che mi dai.
 Splenda a noi la tua bontà,
 Dona pace e libertà.

Pray to God, to Him surrender,
 For you feel and understand,
 (repeat)
 That He dwelleth in this land.
 (repeat)

2

In the sunset Thou art nigh
 And beyond the starry sky,
 Thou, O loving Father, ever near.
 When to Heaven we are departing,
 Joy and bliss Thou'lt be imparting,
 For we feel and understand
 (repeat)
 That Thou dwellest in this land.
 (repeat)

3

When dark clouds enshroud the hills
 And gray mist the valley fills,
 Yet Thou art not hidden from Thy sons.
 Pierce the gloom in which we cower
 With Thy sunshine's cleansing power
 Then we'll feel and understand
 (repeat)
 That God dwelleth in this land.
 (repeat)

Switzerland

Trittst im Mor - gen - rot da - her —, She' - ich dich im Strah - len - meer,
 Sur nos monts, quand le so - leil — An - nonce un bril - lant ré - veil,
 En l'au - ro - ra la da - maun — ta sa - li - da il carst - gaun,
 Quan - do bion - da au - ro - ra — Il mat - tin c'in - do - ra,

Dich, du Hoch - er - ha - be - ner, Herr - li - cher! Wenn der Al - pen Firm — sich —
 Et pré - dit d'un plus beau jour le re - tour, Les beau - tés de la — pa -
 spiert e - tern do - mi - na - tur, Tut - pus - sent! Cur ch'ils munts stra - glu - - schan —
 L'al - ma mi - a t'a - do - ra Re del Ciel. Quan - do l'al - pe già - - ros -

rö - tet —, Be - tet, frei - e Schwei - - zer, be - - tet —! Eu - re from - me
 tri - e — Par - lent à l'âme at - - ten - dri - - e — Au ciel mon - tent
 su - ra — u - ra li - ber Svi - - zzer, u - - ra Mi - a ol - ma
 se - gia — A pre - ga - re al - - lor t'at - teg - gia — In fa - vor del

See - le ahnt Eu - re from - me See - le ahnt Gott im heh - ren Va - ter - land
 plus joy - eux, Au ciel mon - tent plus joy - eux Les ac - cents d'un cœur pi - eux
 sen - ta ferm, Mi - a ol - ma sen - ta ferm Dieu en tschiel, il bab e - tern
 pa - trio suol, In fa - vor del pa - trio suol Cit - ta - di - no Dio lo vuol

Gott, den Herrn, im heh - ren Va - - ter - land.
 Les ac - cents é - mus d'un cœur pi - eux.
 Dieu en tschiel, il bab, il bab e - tern.
 Cit - ta - di - no Dio, si Dio lo vuol.

Syria

الجمهورية العربية السورية

Al-Jumhuriyya al-'Arabiyya as-Suriyya

Syrian Arab Republic

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Middle East
Area: 71,498 sq. mi. (185,180 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 17,195,814
Capital: Damascus (pop. 1,549,932)
Largest City: Aleppo (pop. 1,591,400)
Official Language: Arabic
GDP/PPP: \$54.2 billion, \$3,200 per capita
Monetary Unit: Syrian Pound

النشيد الوطني السوري

An-Nashid as-Suri

(Syrian National Anthem)

Lyrics: Khalil Mardam Bey (1895-1959). Music: Mohammad Salim Flayfel (1899-1986). Adopted: 1936.

Arabic Words (First Two Verses, 4 Total)	Arabic Words (Transliteration, First Two Verses, 4 Total)	English Translation (First Two Verses, 4 Total)
1 حماة الديار عليكم سلام أبت أن تذللّ النفوس الكرام عرين العروبة بيت حرام وعرش الشمس حمى لا يُضام	1 <i>Homatal diyari 'alaikum salam abat an tathilla nufousul kiram areenul urubati baytun haram wa arshu shumusi himan la Yudham</i>	1 Defenders of the realm, Peace on you; Our proud spirits will Not be subdued. The adobe of Arabism, A hallowed sanctuary; The seat of the stars.

<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ربوع الشام بروجُ العِلا تحاكي السماء بعالي السِنا (repeat previous two lines) فأرضُ زهت بالشُموس الوضاء سماة لعمرُك أو كالسِما</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rubu 'u ashaami buroujul ala tuhaki sama'a bi ali ssana (repeat previous two lines) fa'ardhun zahat bi shumusil widha sama'un laumroka am kassama</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">An inviolable preserve. Syria's plains are Towers in the heights, Resembling the sky Above the clouds. (repeat previous four lines) A land resplendent With brilliant suns, Becoming another sky, Or almost a sky.</p>
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Syria

Ho - ma - t - al di - ya - ri 'al - ai - - kum sal - am a - bat an ta - thil - l -

a nu - fou - su - l ki - ram a - reen - u - l uru - ba - ti bay - tun ha - ram wa ar - shu shu - mu - si

hi - man la Yu - dham Ru - bu - 'u asha - a - mi bur - ou - ju - l al - a tu - ha - ki sa - ma - 'a

bi al - i ssa - na Ru - bu - 'u asha - a - mi bur - ou - ju - l a - la tu - ha - ki sa - ma - 'a

bi a - li - s - sa - na fa - 'ar - - dhun za - hat bi shum - usi - l wid - ha sa - ma - 'un laum - ro - ka

The first system consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a melodic line with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket) and a final quarter note with a fermata. The middle staff is a vocal line in treble clef, mirroring the melody of the top staff. The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef, providing a harmonic accompaniment with a steady eighth-note rhythm. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves, aligned with the notes.

am kas - sa - ma

The second system consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef, continuing the melody from the first system. It includes a triplet marking and ends with a quarter note. The middle staff is a vocal line in treble clef, mirroring the melody. The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef, providing a harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics 'am kas - sa - ma' are written below the vocal staves.

Tajikistan

Jumhurii Toðzikiston

(Republic of Tajikistan)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Asia

Area: 55,300 sq. mi. (143,100 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 6,719,567

Capital/Largest City: Dushanbe (pop. 524,000)

Official Language: Tajik

GDP/PPP: \$7.5 billion, \$1,140 per capita

Monetary Unit: Somoni

National Anthem

Lyrics: Gulnazar Keldi. Music: Suleiman Yudakov (b. 1916). Adopted: 1991.

Historical Background

The anthem of Tajikistan was officially adopted upon 1991 independence and is unchanged from the anthem used when it was a Soviet republic. Suleiman Yudakov also wrote the first opera that was performed in Central Asia.

Words Not Available

Tajikistan

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by quarter notes. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment, including a triplet of eighth notes in the lower register.

The third system shows further development of the melody. The treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a quarter note. The bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes in the lower register, mirroring the treble staff's triplet.

The fourth system concludes the main piece. The treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a quarter note. The bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes in the lower register. The system ends with a double bar line.

A single treble staff containing a whole rest, indicating the end of the piece.

Tanzania

Jamhuri ya Mwingano wa Tanzania

United Republic of Tanzania

Quick Country Facts

Location: East Africa

Area: 364,879 sq. mi. (945,087 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 37,187,939

Capitals: Dar es Salaam (pop. 1,360,850), Dodoma (pop. 45,807)

Largest City : Dar es Salaam

Official Languages: Kiswahili, English

GDP/PPP: \$22.1 billion, \$610 per capita

Monetary Unit: Tanzanian Shilling

Mungu Ibariki Afrika

God Bless Africa

Lyrics: Group of citizens. Music: Mankayi Enoch Sontonga (1860-1904). Adopted: 1961.

Historical Background

The words to this anthem were written collectively to the adapted music of “Nkosi sikelel’ iAfrika,” originally composed by Enoch Sontonga. That same year, 1961, it was adopted as the national anthem of Tanganyika. After Zanzibar united with Tanganyika in 1964, the song was adopted as the anthem of the newly formed state of Tanzania.

Kiswahili Words	English Words
I	I
Mungu ibariki Afrika.	God bless Africa.
Wabariki viongozi wake.	Bless its leaders.
Hekima Umoja na	Let wisdom, unity, and
Amani hizi ni ngao zetu	Peace be the shield of
Afrika na watu wake.	Africa and its people.

<p>CHORUS 1 Ibariki Afrika (repeat) Tubariki watoto wa Afrika.</p> <p>2 Mungu ibariki Tanzania. Dumisha uhuru na umoja Wake kwa waume na watoto. Mungu ibariki Tanzania na watu wake.</p> <p>CHORUS 2 Ibariki Tanzania (repeat) Tubariki watoto wa tanzania.</p>	<p>CHORUS 1 Bless Africa, (repeat) Bless the children of Africa.</p> <p>2 God bless Tanzania. Grant eternal freedom and unity To its sons and daughters. God bless Tanzania and its people.</p> <p>CHORUS 2 Bless Tanzania, (repeat) Bless the children of Tanzania.</p>
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Tanzania

Mun - gu i - ba - ri - ki A - fri - ka. Wa - ba - ri - ki vion - go - zi wa - ke.

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time and features a simple, rhythmic melody with lyrics in Swahili.

He - ki - ma U - mo - ja na A - ma - ni hi - zi ni ngao ze - tu A - fri - ka na

The second system continues the musical score with three staves. The vocal line includes the lyrics 'He - ki - ma U - mo - ja na A - ma - ni hi - zi ni ngao ze - tu A - fri - ka na'. The piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic support.

wa - tu wa - ke. I - ba - ri - ki A - - fri - ka I - ba - ri - ki A - - fri - ka Tu - ba - ri - ki

The third system features six measures of music across three staves. The lyrics are 'wa - tu wa - ke. I - ba - ri - ki A - - fri - ka I - ba - ri - ki A - - fri - ka Tu - ba - ri - ki'. The melody is consistent with the previous systems.

wa - - to - to wa A - - fri - ka

The fourth system is the final one on the page, consisting of three staves. The lyrics are 'wa - - to - to wa A - - fri - ka'. The music concludes with a final chord and a fermata over the last note.

Thailand

ประเทศไทย

Prathet Thai

(Kingdom of Thailand)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Asia, Indochina Peninsula

Area: 198,455 sq. mi. (514,000 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 61,354,402

Capital/Largest City: Bangkok (pop. 7,200,000)

Official Language: Thai

GDP/PPP: \$410 billion, \$6,600 per capita

Monetary Unit: Baht

เพลงชาติ

Pleng Chart

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Luang Saranuprabhandh (1896-1954). Music: Phra Jenduriyang (1883-1968). Adopted: 1939.

Historical Background¹

The national anthem is played on all ceremonial occasions, before performances (such as at the cinema), and while the Thai flag is being raised and lowered each day at 8:00 and 18:00 every day. At these times, it is accepted behavior to stand to attention.

The music to the national anthem was composed by Professor Phra Jenduriyang in 1932 (the year the constitutional monarchy was adopted), while the lyrics presently used were written in 1939 by Colonel Luang Saranuprabhandh.

Thai Words	Thai Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ²
<p>ประเทศไทยรวมเลือดเนื้อชาติเชื้อไทย อยู่ดำรงคงไว้ได้ทั้งมวล ไทยนี้รักสงบแต่ถึงรบไม่ขลาด สละเลือดทุกหยาดเป็นชาติพลี เป็นประจักษ์ไรของไทยทุกส่วน ด้วยไทยล้วนหมายรักสามัคคี เอกราชจะไม่ให้ใครข่มขี่ เดลิงประเทศชาติไทยทวีมีชัย ชโย</p>	<p><i>Pra thet thai ruam nu 'a chat chu 'a thai Pen pra cha rat pha thai kho 'ng thai thuk suan Yu dam rong khong wai dai thang muan Duay thai luan mai rak sa mak khi Thai ni rak sa ngop tae thu 'ng rop mai khalt Ek ka rat ha mai hai khrai khom khi Sa la luat thuk yat pen chat phli Tha loeng pra thet chat thai tha wi mi chat chai yo.</i></p>	<p>Thailand embraces in its bosom All people of Thai blood. Every inch of Thailand belongs to the Thais. It has long maintained its sovereignty because the Thais have always been united. The Thai people are peace-loving But there are no cowards at war. They shall allow no one To rob them of their independence. Nor shall they suffer tyranny. All Thais are ready to give up Every drop of blood for the nation's Safety, freedom and progress.</p>

Thailand

Musical score for the first system of 'Thailand'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: Pra thet thai ru - am nu - 'a chat chu'a thai Pen pra cha rat pha thai kho'ng. The score includes triplet markings (3) and various rhythmic values.

Musical score for the second system of 'Thailand'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The lyrics are: thai thuk suan Yu dam rong khong wai dai thang muan Duay thai lu - an mai rak sa. The score includes triplet markings (3) and various rhythmic values.

Musical score for the third system of 'Thailand'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The lyrics are: mak khi Thai ni rak sa ngop tae thu'ng rop mai khalt Ek ka rat cha mai hai kharai khom. The score includes triplet markings (3) and various rhythmic values.

Musical score for the fourth system of 'Thailand'. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The lyrics are: khi Sa la luat thuk yat pen chat phi Tha loeng pra thet chat thai tha wi mi chat chai. The score includes triplet markings (3) and various rhythmic values.

yo

3

Detailed description: The image shows a musical score for a piece from Thailand. It consists of three staves. The top two staves are vocal staves, each with a treble clef. The first vocal staff has a melody starting with a quarter note, followed by a slur over two quarter notes, and then a fermata. The word "yo" is written below the first note. The second vocal staff has an identical melody. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment staff with a bass clef. It begins with a quarter note, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a quarter rest. A bracket with the number "3" is placed under the triplet.

Togo

République Togolais

(Republic of Togo)

Quick Country Facts
Location: West Africa
Area: 21,925 sq. mi. (56,785 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 5,285,501
Capital/Largest City: Lomé (pop. 366,476)
Official Language: French
GDP/PPP: \$7.6 billion, \$1,500 per capita
Monetary Unit: Franc CFA

Salut à toi, pays de nos aïeux

(Hail to thee, land of our forefathers)

Lyrics and Music: Alex Casimir-Dosseh (b. 1923). Adopted: 1960.

Historical Background

Adopted upon independence from France in 1960, the Togolese national anthem was replaced in 1979 and restored in 1991.

French Words	English Translation
1	1
Salut à toi, pays de nos aïeux!	Hail to thee, land of our forefathers,
Toi qui les rendais forts, paisibles et joyeux,	Thou who made them strong, peaceful and happy,
Cultivant vertu, vaillance	Men who for posterity cultivated virtue and bravery.
Pour la postérité.	Even if tyrants shall come, thy heart yearns towards
Que viennent les tyrans, ton coeur soupire vers la liberté.	freedom.
Togo, debout! Luttons sans défaillance,	Togo arise! Let us struggle without faltering.
Vainquons ou mourons, mais dans la dignité.	Victory or death, but dignity.
Grand Dieu, Toi seul nous as exaltés	God almighty, Thou alone hast made Togo prosper.
Du Togo pour la prospérité,	People of Togo arise! Let us build the nation.

<p>Togolais, viens! Bâtissons la Cité!</p> <p>2</p> <p>Dans l'unité nous voulons te servir, C'est bien là de nos cœurs le plus ardent désir. Clamons fort notre devise Que rien ne peut ternir. Seuls artisans de ton bonheur ainsi que de ton avenir, Brisons partout les chaînes, la trahison Et nous te jurons toujours fidélité Et aimer, servir, se dépasser, Faire encore de toi sans nous lasser Togo Chéri, l'Or de l'Humanité.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>To serve thee in unity is the most burning desire of our hearts. Let us shout aloud our motto That nothing can tarnish. We the only builders of thy happiness and of thy future. Everywhere let us break chains and treachery. And we swear to thee for ever faith, love, service, untiring zeal. To make thee yet, beloved Togo, a golden example for humanity.</p>
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Togo

Sa - lut à toi, pa - ys de nos _ ai - - eux _! Toi qui les ren - dais forts _ , pai - si - bles et joy - eux _ , Cul -

This system contains the first three measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The music is in 4/4 time and includes several triplet markings.

ti - vant _ ver - - tu, vail - lan - ce _ Pour la pos - té - ri - té. Que _ vien - nent

This system contains the next three measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. Triplet markings are present throughout the system.

les ty - rans _ , ton cœur sou - pi - re vers la li - ber - té _ . To - go, de - bout _! Lut - tons sans

This system contains the next three measures. The lyrics continue in the vocal line, and the piano accompaniment and bass line maintain the rhythmic and harmonic structure. Triplet markings are used in several places.

dé - fail - lan - ce, Vain - quons ou mou - rons, mais dans la di - gni - té _ . Grand Dieu, Toi seul nous as ex - al - tés

This system contains the final three measures of the piece. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide a final harmonic resolution. Triplet markings are present in the piano and bass parts.

Du To - go __ pour la pros - pé - ri - té, To - go - lais, viens! Bâ - tis - sons la __ Ci - té __!

The musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line in the top staff, a piano accompaniment in the middle staff, and a bass line in the bottom staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains the lyrics 'Du To - go __ pour la pros - pé - ri - té,'. The second measure contains 'To - go - lais, viens!'. The third measure contains 'Bâ - tis - sons la __ Ci - té __!'. The piano accompaniment features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure of each staff, and a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure of the piano staff. The bass line also features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure of each staff.

Tonga

Pule'anga Tonga

Kingdom of Tonga

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean
 Area: 290 sq. mi. (748 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 106,137
 Capital/Largest City: Nuku'alofa (pop. 34,000)
 Official Languages: Tongan, English
 GDP/PPP: \$225 million, \$2,200 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Pa'anga

National Anthem

Lyrics: Prince Tevita 'Unga (d. 1879).

Historical Background¹

The actual word text was composed and set by the late Crown Prince Tevita 'Unga, son and heir of King George Tupou I, who died in 1879. The melody is of unknown origin and provided by Reverend Shirley Baker. The first reported singing of this national anthem dates back to July 1874, but it was probably in use earlier.

Tongan Words	English Words
'E 'Otua Mafimafi, Ko ho mau 'Eiki koe, Ko Koe ko e falala'anga, Mo e 'ofa ki Tonga: 'Afio hifo 'emau lotu 'A ia 'oku mau fai ni, Mo ke tali homau lotu 'O malu'i 'a Tupou.	Oh Almighty God above, Thou art our Lord and sure defense, In our goodness we do trust Thee And our Tonga Thou dost love; Hear our prayer, for though unseen We know that Thou hast blessed our land; Grant our earnest supplication, Guard and save Tupou our King.

Tonga

'E 'O - tu - a Ma - fi - ma - fi, Ko ho mau 'Ei - ki ko - e, Ko Koe ko e fa -
 Oh Al - might - y God a - bove, Thou art our Lord and sure de - fence, In our good - ness

la - la - 'a - nga, Mo e 'o - fa ki To - nga: 'A - fio hi - fo 'e - mau lo - tu,
 we do trust Thee And our To - nga Thou dost love; Hear our prayer, for though un - seen We

'A - ia 'o - ku mau fai ni, Mo ke ta - li ho - mau lo - to 'O ma - lu - 'i
 know that Thou hast blessed our land; Grant our earn - est sup - pli - ca - tion, Guard and save Tu -

'a Tu - pou
 pou our King

Trinidad and Tobago

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America, Caribbean Sea
Area: 1,980 sq. mi. (5,128 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 1,163,724
Capital/Largest City: Port-of-Spain (pop. 52,451)
Official Language: English
GDP/PPP: \$10.6 billion, \$9,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Trinidad and Tobago Dollar

National Anthem

Lyrics and Music: Patrick Stanislaus Castagne (b. 1916). Adopted: 1962.

Historical Background

Patrick Stanislaus Castagne composed the words and music of the national anthem in 1962.

Words

Forged from the love of liberty, in the fires of hope and prayer,
With boundless faith in our destiny, we solemnly declare:
Side by side we stand, islands of the blue Caribbean Sea.
This our native land, we pledge our lives to thee.
Here ev'ry creed and race find an equal place,
And may God bless our nation.
(repeat previous two lines)

Trinidad and Tobago

Forged from the love of li - ber - ty, in the fires of hope and

This system of music features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Forged from the love of li - ber - ty, in the fires of hope and". There are three triplet markings in the vocal line.

prayer __, With bound - less faith in our des - ti - ny, we so - lemn - ly de - clare __: Side by side we

This system continues the musical score. The lyrics are: "prayer __, With bound - less faith in our des - ti - ny, we so - lemn - ly de - clare __: Side by side we". The musical notation includes a vocal line, piano accompaniment, and bass line. There are three triplet markings in the vocal line.

stand __, is - lands of the blue Car - ib - bean Sea. This our na - tive land __, we pledge our lives to

This system continues the musical score. The lyrics are: "stand __, is - lands of the blue Car - ib - bean Sea. This our na - tive land __, we pledge our lives to". The musical notation includes a vocal line, piano accompaniment, and bass line. There are three triplet markings in the vocal line.

thee __. Here ev - 'ry creed and race find an e - qual place, And may God bless our na - tion __. Here ev - 'ry

This system concludes the musical score. The lyrics are: "thee __. Here ev - 'ry creed and race find an e - qual place, And may God bless our na - tion __. Here ev - 'ry". The musical notation includes a vocal line, piano accompaniment, and bass line.

creed and race find an e - qual place, And may God bless our na - tion

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The middle staff is a vocal line with lyrics. The bottom staff is a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "creed and race find an e - qual place, And may God bless our na - tion". There are three measures in each of the two systems. The first measure of each system contains a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure of each system contains a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The third measure of each system contains a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The final measure of the second system contains a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note, followed by a quarter rest.

Tunisia

'Al-Jumhuriyya Tunisiyya

République Tunisienne

(Tunisian Republic)

Quick Country Facts

Location: North Africa, Middle East

Area: 63,170 sq. mi. (163,610 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 9,815,644

Capital/Largest City: Tunis (pop. 887,800)

Official Languages: Arabic, French

GDP/PPP: \$64.5 billion, \$6,600 per capita

Monetary Unit: Tunisian Dinar

Himat Al Hima

(Defenders of the Homeland)

Lyrics: Mustafa Sadik Al-Rafii (1880-1937) and Aboul Kacem Chabbi (1909-1934). Music: Mohamed Abdel Wahab (1915-1991). Adopted: 1987.

Historical Background

"Himat Al Hima" was adopted in 1987, replacing "Ala Khallidi" ("Oh Make Eternal"). Composer Mohamed Abdel Wahab also wrote the music to the national anthem of the United Arab Emirates.

Arabic Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
<i>Humata 'L-hima Ya Humata 'L-hima</i>	O defenders of the homeland!
<i>Halummu, Halummu, Li-majdi 'Z-zaman</i>	Rally around to the glory of our time!
<i>Laqad Sarakhat Fil-'uruqi 'D-dima</i>	The blood surges in our veins,
<i>Namutu, Namutu, Wa-yahya 'L-watan</i>	We die for the sake of our land.
<i>Li-tadwi 'S-samawatu Bira 'diha</i>	Let the heavens roar with thunder.
<i>Li-tarmi 'S-sawa 'iqu Niranaha</i>	Let thunderbolts rain with fire.
<i>Ila 'Izzi Tunis Ila Majdiha</i>	Men and youth of Tunisia,

<p><i>Rijala L-biladi Wa-shubbanaha</i> <i>Fala Asha Fi Tunisa Man Khanaha</i> <i>Wa-la Asha Man Laysa Min Jundiha</i> <i>Namutu Wa-nahya 'Ala 'Ahdih</i> <i>Hayata 'L-kirami Wa-mawta 'L-'izam.</i></p>	<p>Rise up for her might and glory. No place for traitors in Tunisia, Only for those who defend her! We live and die loyal to Tunisia, A life of dignity and a death of glory.</p>
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Tunisia

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a 7/8 time signature change. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes, with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' and a bracket) and slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system continues the piece with two staves. The top staff maintains the treble clef, one flat key signature, and 2/4 time signature. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplet markings and slurs. The bottom staff continues the bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The third system consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melody in treble clef with eighth and sixteenth notes, triplet markings, and slurs. The bottom staff continues the bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The fourth system consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melody in treble clef with eighth and sixteenth notes, triplet markings, and slurs. The bottom staff continues the bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

A short musical notation fragment consisting of a single treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat and a whole rest.

Turkey

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti

(Republic of Turkey)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southwest Asia, Southeast Europe
Area: 300,947 sq. mi. (780,580 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 67,308,928
Capital: Ankara (pop. 2,890,025)
Largest City: Istanbul (pop. 10,250,000)
Official Language: Turkish
GDP/PPP: \$468 billion, \$7,000 per capita
Monetary Unit: Turkish Lira

İstiklal Marşı

(March of Independence)

Lyrics: Mehmet Akif Ersoy (1873-1936). Music: Zeki Üngör (1880-1958). Adopted: 1921.

Historical Background¹

The “İstiklal Marşı” (“Independence March”) was officially adopted as Turkey’s national anthem on 12 March 1921. Seven hundred twenty-four poems were submitted to a competition organized to find and select the most suitable original composition for this march, and a poem written by Mehmet Akif Ersoy was adopted unanimously by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Twenty-four composers participated in another competition arranged for the selection of a musical composition for the national anthem. The Council, which was only able to convene in 1924 due to the War of Independence, adopted the music composed by Ali Rifat Çagatay. The words of the national anthem were sung to it for eight years. Thereafter, the music of the national anthem was changed to an arrangement written by Zeki Üngör, conductor of the Presidential Symphonic Orchestra, and the words have been sung to this accompaniment ever since.

Turkish Words (First Two Verses, 10 Total)

1

Korkma Sönmez bu şafaklarda yüzen al sancak,
 Sönmeden yurdumun üstünde tüten en son ocak,
 O benim milletimin yıldızıdır parlayacak,
 O benimdir o benim milletimindir ancak!

2

Çatma, kurban olayım çehreni ey nazlı hilâl;
 Kahramân ırkıma birgöl, ne bu şiddet, bu celâl!
 Sana olmaz dökülen kanlarımız sonra helâl.
 Hakkıdır hakka tapan milletimin istiklal.

English Translation (First Two Verses, 10 Total)

1

Fear not and be not dismayed,
 This crimson flag will never fade
 It is the last hearth that's burning for my nation and
 We know for sure that it will never fail.
 It is my nation's star that ever forth will shine.
 It is nation's star and it is mine.

2

Frown not, fair crescent, for I
 Am ready even to die for thee.
 Smile now upon my heroic nation, leave this anger,
 Lest the blood shed for the unblessed be,
 Freedom's the right of this my nation,
 Yes, freedom for us who worship God and seek what's
 right.

Turkey

Kork - ma Sön - mez bu şa - fak - lar - da yü - zen al san -

The first system of the musical score for 'Turkey' consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time and the key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The lyrics are 'Kork - ma Sön - mez bu şa - fak - lar - da yü - zen al san -'. The vocal line features several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a bracket) and a fermata over the final note.

cak , Sön - me - den yur - du - mun üs - tün - de tü - ten en son o - cak, O be - nim mil - le - ti -

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It consists of three staves. The lyrics are 'cak , Sön - me - den yur - du - mun üs - tün - de tü - ten en son o - cak, O be - nim mil - le - ti -'. The vocal line continues with triplet markings and a fermata over the final note.

min yıl - dı - zı - dır par - la - ya - cak, O be - nim - dir o be - nim mil - le - ti - min - dir an -

The third system of the musical score continues the piece. It consists of three staves. The lyrics are 'min yıl - dı - zı - dır par - la - ya - cak, O be - nim - dir o be - nim mil - le - ti - min - dir an -'. The vocal line continues with triplet markings and a fermata over the final note.

cak !

The fourth system of the musical score is a short concluding phrase. It consists of three staves. The lyrics are 'cak !'. The vocal line has a fermata over the final note.

Turkmenistan

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Asia

Area: 188,500 sq. mi. (488,100 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 4,688,963

Capital/Largest City: Ashgabat (pop. 518,000)

Official Language: Turkmen

GDP/PPP: \$21.5 billion, \$4,700 per capita

Monetary Unit: Manat

Independent, Neutral, Turkmenistan State Anthem

Music: Veli Mukhatov (b. 1916). Adopted: 1997.

Historical Background

This anthem was adopted in 1997, replacing the previous one, which had been adopted during the Soviet era.

Words Not Available

Turkmenistan

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The upper staff begins with two measures of eighth-note triplets, each marked with a '3'. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including another triplet. The lower staff provides a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The lower staff continues the bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature remains one flat and the time signature is 4/4.

The third system of musical notation shows the continuation of the melody and bass line. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff has a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature remains one flat and the time signature is 4/4.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The lower staff continues the bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature remains one flat and the time signature is 4/4.

The fifth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The lower staff continues the bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature remains one flat and the time signature is 4/4.

Tuvalu

Fakavae Alik-Malo i Tuvalu

Constitutional Monarchy of Tuvalu

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean

Area: 10 sq. mi. (26 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 11,146

Capital/Largest City: Fongafale (pop. 3,839)

Official Languages: Tuvaluan, English

GDP/PPP: \$12.2 million, \$1,100 per capita

Monetary Units: Tuvaluan Dollar, Australian Dollar

Tuvalu mo te Atua

Tuvalu for the Almighty

Lyrics and Music: Afaese Manoa (b. 1942). Adopted: 1978.

Tuvaluan Words	English Words
1	1
“Tuvalu mo te Atua”	“Tuvalu for the Almighty”
Ko te Fakavae sili,	Are the words we hold most dear;
Ko te alu foki tena,	For as people or as leaders
O te manuia katoa;	Of Tuvalu we all share
Loto lasi o fai,	In the knowledge that God
Tou malo saoloto;	Ever rules in heav`n above,
Fusi ake katoa	And that we in this land
Ki te loto alofa;	Are united in His love.
Kae amo fakatasi	We build on a sure foundation
Ate atu fenua.	When we trust in God’s great law;
“Tuvalu mo te Atua”	“Tuvalu for the Almighty”
Ki te se gata mai!	Be our song for evermore!

<p>2</p> <p>Tuku atu tau pulega Ki te pule mai luga, Kilo tonu ki ou mua Me ko ia e tautai. “Pule tasi mo ia” Ki te se gata mai, Ko tena mana Ko tou malosi tena. Pati lima kae kalaga Ulufonu ki te tupu. “Tuvalu ko tu saoloto” Ki te se gata mai.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Let us trust our lives henceforward To the King to whom we pray, With our eyes fixed firmly on Him He is showing us the way. “May we reign with Him in glory” Be our song for evermore, for His almighty power Is our strength from shore to shore. Shout aloud in jubilation To the King whom we adore. “Tuvalu free and united” Be our song for evermore!</p>
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Tuvalu

“Tu - va - lu mo te A - tu - a ___” Ko te Fa - ka - vae si - li ___ , Ko te a - lu fo - ki
 “Tu - va - lu for the Al - migh - ty ___” Are the words we hold most dear ___ ; For as peo - ple or as

te - na ___ , O te ma - nu - ia ka - toa ___ ; Lo - to la - si o fai ___ Tou ___
 lead - ers ___ Of Tu - va - lu we all share ___ In the know - ledge that God ___ E - ver

ma - lo sao - lo - to ___ ; Fu - si a - ke ka - toa ___ Ki te lo - to a - lo - fa ___ ; Kae
 rules in heav'n a - bove ___ , And that we in this land ___ Are u - ni - ted in His love ___ We

a - mo fa - ka - ta - si ___ A - te a - tu fe - nu - a ___ “Tu - va - lu mo
 build on a sure foun - da - tion ___ When we trust in God's great law ___ ; “Tu - va - lu for

te A - tu - a'' Ki te se ga - ta ma - i !
the Al - migh - ty'' Be our song for e - ver - more !

Uganda

Republic of Uganda

Quick Country Facts

Location: East Africa
 Area: 91,459 sq. mi. (236,040 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 24,699,073
 Capital/Largest City: Kampala (pop. 773,463)
 Official Language: English
 GDP/PPP: \$29 billion, \$1,200 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Ugandan Shilling

Pearl of Africa

Lyrics and Music: George Wilberforce Kakoma (b. 1923). Adopted: 1962.

Words		
1	2	3
Oh Uganda! may God uphold thee, We lay our future in thy hand. United, free, for liberty Together we always stand.	Oh Uganda! the land of freedom. Our love and labor we give, And with neighbors all at our country's call In peace and friendship we'll live.	Oh Uganda! the land that feeds us By sun and fertile soil grown. For our own dear land we'll always stand: The pearl of Africa's crown.

Uganda

Oh U - gan - da! may God up - hold thee, We lay our fu - ture in thy hand . U - ni - ted, free, for

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time and begins with a 7-measure rest in the vocal line. The lyrics are: "Oh U - gan - da! may God up - hold thee, We lay our fu - ture in thy hand . U - ni - ted, free, for". A triplet of eighth notes is marked in the bass line at the beginning.

lib - er - ty To - ge - ther we'll al - ways stand .

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the treble clef accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The music continues from the first system. The lyrics are: "lib - er - ty To - ge - ther we'll al - ways stand .".

Ukraine

Україна

Ukrayina

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeastern Europe

Area: 233,000 sq. mi. (603,700 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 48,396,470

Capital/Largest City: Kyiv (pop. 2,637,000)

Official Language: Ukrainian

GDP/PPP: \$205 billion, \$4,200 per capita

Monetary Unit: Hryvnia

Ще не вмерла Україна

Shche Ne Vmerla Ukrayina

(Ukraine Is Not Yet Dead)

Lyrics: Pavlo Chubynsky (1839-1884). Music: Mykhailo Verbytsky (1815-1870). Adopted: 1917.

Historical Background¹

In 1992 the Ukrainian Parliament chose as the national anthem music composed in 1863 by Mykhailo Verbytsky, a western Ukrainian composer and Catholic priest. Verbytsky wrote the score originally as a solo song and later for orchestra to accompany a patriotic poem written in 1862 by Pavlo Chubynsky, a prominent ethnographer in the Kyiv region.

In his poem “Shche Ne Vmerla Ukrayina” (which means “Ukraine is Not Yet Dead”), Chubynsky expresses the mixture of hope and desperation felt by Ukrainians over their continuous struggle to rule their own land. Both the melody and lyrics were similar to Polish and Serbian anthems. The song was widely sung around the country as the “Hymn to Ukraine.” In 1917 it became the anthem of the short-lived Ukrainian National Republic, but during the Soviet era it was replaced.

Over time there have been numerous changes and additions to Chubynsky’s original words. Following independence, however, the Ukrainian government did not adopt any of the versions as the official anthem lyrics because they were considered dated. A commission sponsored several contests for new lyrics, but results have not been fruitful.

so the music continues to be associated with Chubynsky's poem. Three stanzas are in circulation, with only slight variations among the lyrics.

Ukrainian Words	Ukrainian Words (Transliteration)	English Translation ²
<p>1</p> <p>Ще не вмерла Україна, ні слава, ні воля, Ще нам, браття-українці, усміхнеця доля. Згинуть наші воріженьки, як роса на сонці. Заживемо і ми, браття, у своїй сторонці.</p>	<p>1</p> <p><i>Shche ne vmerla Ukrayina, i slava, i vola, Shche nam brattia molodii Usmikhnet dola: Zkhynut 'nashi vorozhen 'ky, Yak rossa na sonci, Zapanuyem i my, brattia, U svoii storonci.</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>Ukraine has not perished, neither her glory, nor freedom, Upon us, fellow—Ukrainians, fate shall smile once more. Our enemies will vanish, like dew in the morning sun, And we too shall dwell, brothers, in a free land of our own.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Душу й тіло ми положим за нашу свободу І покажем, що ми, браття, козацького роду. (repeat chorus)</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p><i>Dushu, tilo my polozhym Za nashu svobodu I pokazhem, shcho my, brattia, Kozackoho rodu. (repeat chorus)</i></p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>We'll lay down our souls and bodies to attain our freedom, And we'll show that we, brothers, are of the Kozak nation. (repeat chorus)</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Станем браття, всі за волю, від Сяну до Дону В ріднім краю панувати не дамо ні кому. Чорне море ще всміхнеця, дід Дніпро зрадіє, Ще на нашій Україні доленька доспіє.</p>	<p>2</p> <p><i>Stanem, bratt'a v biy krivavyi vid Syanu do Donu V ridnim krayu panuvaty ne damo nikomu Chorne morye sche smikhnet s'a did Dnipro zradiye Sche u Nashiy Ukrayini dolen'ka naspiye!</i></p>	<p>2</p> <p>We'll stand together for freedom, from the Sian to the Don, We will not allow others to rule in our motherland. The Black Sea will smile and grandfather Dnipro will rejoice. For in our own Ukraine fortune shall flourish again.</p>
<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3</p> <p>А завзягта праця щира свого ще докаже, Ще ся вомі в Україні піснь гучна розляже. За Карпати відібеться, згомонить</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3</p> <p><i>A zavzyattya pracya shira svoho sche dokazhe Sche s'a voli v Ukrayini pishn' huchna 'rozl'azhe Za Karpatt'a vidob 'yet s'a zhomonyt'</i></p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p>3</p> <p>Our persistence and our sincere toils will be rewarded, And freedom's song will resound throughout all of Ukraine. Echoing off the Carpathians, and</p>

<p>степами, України слава стане поміж городами.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p><i>stepamy</i> <i>Ukrayini slavo stane pomizh</i> <i>vorohami!</i></p> <p>CHORUS</p>	<p>rumbling across the steppes, Ukraine's fame and glory will be known among all nations.</p> <p>CHORUS</p>
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Ukraine

Shche ne vmer - - la U - kra - i - na, i sla - va, i vo - - la, Shche nam brat - - tia

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment in the treble clef, and a bass line in the bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

mo - lo - di - i U - smikh - net do - la: Zkhy - nut' - na - - shi vo - - ro - zhen' - ky,

The second system continues the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Yak ro - ssa na son - ci, Za - pa - nu - - yem i my, brat - tia, U svo - ii sto -

The third system continues the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

ron - - ci. Du - shu, ti - lo my po - lo - - zhyv Za na - shu svo - bo - - du

The fourth system concludes the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

I po - ka - zhem, shcho my, brat - - tia, Ko - zac - ko - ho ro - du. Du - shu, ti - lo

my po - lo - - zhy'm Za na - shu svo - bo - - du I po - ka - zhem, shcho my, brat - - tia,

Ko - zac - ko - ho ro - du.

United Arab Emirates

المتحدة دولة الإمارات العربية

Dawlat Al-Imarat al'-Arabiyyah al-Muttahida

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Arabian Peninsula

Area: 32,375 sq. mi. (82,880 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 2,445,989

Capital/Largest City: Abu Dhabi (pop. 363,432)

Official Languages: Arabic, English

GDP/PPP: \$51 billion, \$21,100 per capita

Monetary Unit: UAE Dirham

National Anthem

Music: Mohamed Abdel Wahab (1915-1991). Adopted: 1971

Historical Background

Composer Mohamed Abdel Wahab also wrote the music to the national anthem of Tunisia. The anthem is without words.

No Words

United Arab Emirates



United Kingdom

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe, British Isles
Area: 94,247 sq. mi. (244,820 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 59,778,002
Capital/Largest City: London (pop. 11,800,000)
Official Language: English
GDP/PPP: \$1.52 trillion, \$25,300 per capita
Monetary Unit: Pound Sterling

God Save the Queen

Words and Music: Probably Henry Carey (1690-1743).

Historical Background¹

Though usually attributed to Arne, there is good ground for believing it is really the work of Henry Carey, a singer and composer. It is said to have been written sometime between 1736 and 1740 but was first heard in public at a dinner in 1740 to celebrate the taking of Portobello by Admiral Vernon. Carey sang it as his own composition. The oldest copy is in "Harmonia Anglicana" of 1743, to which Carey was one of the chief contributors.

Several similar earlier airs exist in a manuscript of 1619 attributed to Dr. John Bull, an organist in the Chapel Royal during the reign of James I. In the same book is a song called "God Save the King," but the music is different. The Scots claim it is based on an old carol of 1611 called "Remember O Thou Man" or "Franklyn Is Fled Away" of 1669. It has also been traced to Purcell in 1696. As a phrase from the Coverdale Bible of 1535, "God Save the King" was used as a naval watchword to which the countersign was "Long to reign over us."

For a long time the song was used as an expression of personal loyalty to the king and in translation it was used in Prussia, Denmark, and in Russia until 1833 when Tsar Nicholas commissioned a new version. The tune has also been used in Sweden, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and the United States. "God Save the Queen" is sung in the United Kingdom as a matter of tradition. It has never been proclaimed the national anthem by an act of parliament or a royal proclamation.

Words		
1	2	3
God save our gracious queen, Long live our noble queen, God save the queen! Send her victorious, Happy and glorious, Long to reign over us; God save the queen!	O Lord our God arise, Scatter her enemies And make them fall; Confound their politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks, On Thee our hopes we fix, Oh, save us all!	Thy choicest gifts in store On her be pleased to pour; Long may she reign; May she defend our laws, And ever give us cause To sing with heart and voice, God save the queen!

United Kingdom

God save our gra - cious queen, Long live our no - ble queen, God save the queen! Send her vic -

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are: "God save our gra - cious queen, Long live our no - ble queen, God save the queen! Send her vic -".

to - ri - ous, Hap - py and glo - ri - ous, Long to __ reign __ o - ver us; God __ save the queen __!

The second system of the musical score continues with three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The lyrics are: "to - ri - ous, Hap - py and glo - ri - ous, Long to __ reign __ o - ver us; God __ save the queen __!".

United States

United States of America

Quick Country Facts

Location: North America

Area: 3,297,226 sq. mi. (9,158,960 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 280,562,489

Capital: Washington (pop. 606,900)

Largest City: New York (pop. 20,250,000)

Languages: English, Spanish

GDP/PPP: \$10.082 trillion, \$36,300 per capita

Monetary Unit: U.S. Dollar

The Star-Spangled Banner

Lyrics: Francis Scott Key (1779-1843). Adopted: 1931.

Historical Background¹

“The Star-Spangled Banner” was born out of the emotions experienced by Francis Scott Key as he watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812 against Great Britain. Key’s poem, the “Defense of Fort McHenry,” came to be sung to the tune of a pre-existing song, “To Anacreon in Heaven,” the melody of which is attributed to Englishman John Stafford Smith. The first musical edition was published by Benjamin Carr of Baltimore and titled “The Star-Spangled Banner.” With the passage of time the song grew in popularity, and in 1931 an act of Congress made it the official national anthem.

Words

1

Oh, 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.

2

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.

Oh, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

3

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 wiped 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.

4

Oh, thus be it ever when free men 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!

United States

Oh say, can you see, by the dawn's ear - ly light, What so proud - ly we hail'd at the

This system contains the first seven measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. There are three-measure rests in the vocal line at the end of measures 2 and 5.

twi - light's last gleam - ing? Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the pe - ril - ous fight, O'er the

This system contains measures 8 through 14. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics describe the stars and stripes of the flag. There are three-measure rests in the vocal line at the end of measures 10 and 13.

ram - parts we watch'd, were so gal - lant - ly stream - ing? And the rock - et's red glare, the bombs

This system contains measures 15 through 21. The lyrics describe the battle scene. There are three-measure rests in the vocal line at the end of measures 17 and 20.

burst - ing in air Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there. Oh, say, does that

This system contains measures 22 through 28. The lyrics describe the flag flying over the battle. There is a three-measure rest in the vocal line at the end of measure 28.

Star- Span - gled Ban - ner _ yet _ wave _ O'er the land _ of the free and the home of the brave?

The musical score consists of three staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in G major, with lyrics written below the notes. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in G major. The piece is in common time (4/4) and consists of 12 measures. The lyrics are: "Star- Span - gled Ban - ner _ yet _ wave _ O'er the land _ of the free and the home of the brave?".

A short musical phrase on a single staff in G major, consisting of a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G, a quarter note A, and a quarter note B.

Uruguay

República Oriental del Uruguay

(Oriental Republic of Uruguay)

Quick Country Facts
Location: South America
Area: 68,040 sq. mi. (176,220 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 3,386,575
Capital/Largest City: Montevideo (pop. 1,330,440)
Official Language: Spanish
GDP/PPP: \$31 billion, \$9,200 per capita
Monetary Unit: Peso

Himno Nacional

(National Anthem)

Lyrics: Francisco Esteban Acuña de Figueroa (1791-1862). Music: Francisco José Debali (1791-1859). Adopted: 1845.

Historical Background

This national anthem was approved by the decrees of 8 July 1833, 12 July 1845, 25 July 1848, and 26 July 1848. The arrangement and instrumentation of the song were standardized through the resolution of 20 May 1938. These changes were made by composers Gerardo Grasso and Benone Calcavecchia. Francisco Esteban de Figueroa and Francisco José Debali also wrote and composed the national anthem of Paraguay, respectively.

Spanish Words (First Verse, 11 Total)	English Translation (First Verse, 11 Total)
CHORUS	CHORUS
¡Orientales, la patria o la tumba!	Eastern landsmen, our country or the tomb!
¡Libertad o con gloria morir!	Freedom, or with glory to die!
(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)
Es el voto que el alma pronuncia	This is the vow that our souls take
Y que heroicos sabremos cumplir,	And which we know how, courageously, to fulfill,
(repeat previous two lines)	(repeat previous two lines)

<p>que sabremos cumplir, Es el voto que el alma pronuncia Y que heroicos sabremos cumplir, que sabremos cumplir, (repeat) sabremos cumplir. (repeat two times)</p> <p>1</p> <p>¡Libertad, libertad, Orientales!, este grito a la Patria salvó que a sus bravos en fieras batallas, de entusiasmo sublime inflamó. De este don sacrosanto la gloria merecimos ¡Tiranos temblad! ¡Tiranos temblad! ¡Tiranos temblad! ¡Libertad en la lid clamaremos Y muriendo también libertad! (repeat previous two lines) y muriendo también libertad! también libertad! (repeat)</p>	<p>Know how to fulfill. This is the vow that our souls take And which we know how, courageously, to fulfill, Know how to fulfill (repeat) Know how to fulfill. (repeat two times)</p> <p>1</p> <p>Freedom, freedom, eastern landmen, This cry saved our country, Inflaming its brave men With enthusiasm in fierce battles. We merited the glory of this sacred gift. Let tyrants tremble! (repeat previous two lines three times) Ah, in the fight we shall clamor for freedom And, dying, still cry for it. (repeat previous two lines) And, dying, still cry for it, Still cry for it. (repeat)</p>
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Uruguay

¡O - rien - ta - les, la pa - tria o la tum - ba! ¡Li - ber - tad, o con glo - ria mo -

This system contains the first five measures of the piece. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music includes several triplet markings over eighth notes.

rir! ¡O - rien - ta - les, la pa - tria o la tum - ba! ¡Li - ber - tad o con glo - ria mo - rir! Es el

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. The notation includes various rhythmic values and triplet markings.

vo - - to que el al - - ma pro - nun - - cia Y que he - ro - i - cos sa - bre - - mos cum - plir, Es el

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. The notation includes various rhythmic values and triplet markings.

vo - to que el al - ma pro - nun - cia Y que he - roi - cos sa - bre - mos cum - plir, que sa -

This system contains the final five measures of the piece. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. The notation includes various rhythmic values and triplet markings.

bre - mos cum - plir, Es el vo - to que el al - ma pro - nun - cia Y que he -

roi - cos sa - bre - mos cum - plir, que sa - bre - mos cum - plir

sa - bre - mos cum - plir. sa - bre - mos cum - plir, sa - bre - mos cum - plir.

¡Li - ber - tad, li - ber - tad, O - rien - ta - les!, es - te gri - to a la Pa - tria sal -

vó que a sus bra - vos en fie - ras ba - ta - llas de en - tu - sias - mo su - bli - me in - fla -

mó. De es - te don sa - cro - san - to la glo - ria me - re - ci - mos ¡Ti - ra - nos tem -

blad! ¡Ti - ra - nos tem - blad! ¡Ti - ra - nos tem - blad! ¡Li - ber - tad en la lid - cla - ma -

re - mos Y mu - rien - do tam - bién li - ber - tad! ¡Li - ber - tad en la lid - cla - ma -

re - mos _ Y mu - - rien - do tam - bién li - ber - tad! _ y mu - -

This system consists of three staves: a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The music is in a 3/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

rien - do tam - bién _ li - ber - tad! tam - bién li - ber - tad!

This system continues the musical score with three staves. It features vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment in both hands. The lyrics are: "rien - do tam - bién _ li - ber - tad! tam - bién li - ber - tad!".

¡O - rien - ta - les, la pa - tria o la tum - ba! ¡Li - ber -

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are: "¡O - rien - ta - les, la pa - tria o la tum - ba! ¡Li - ber -".

tad o con glo - ria mo - rir! ¡O - rien - ta - les, la pa - tria o la tum - ba! ¡Li - ber -

This system concludes the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are: "tad o con glo - ria mo - rir! ¡O - rien - ta - les, la pa - tria o la tum - ba! ¡Li - ber -".

tad o con glo - ria mo - rir! Es el vo - - to que el al - - ma pro - nun - - cia Y que he -

ro - i - cos sa - bre - - mos cum - plir, Es el vo - to que el al - ma pro - nun - cia Y que he -

roi - cos sa - bre - mos cum - plir, que sa - bre - mos cum -

plir, Es el vo - to que el al - ma pro - nun - cia Y que he - roi - cos sa - bre - mos cum -

plir, que sa - bre - mos cum - plir, sa - bre - mos cum -

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. The vocal line (top staff) has lyrics: "plir, que sa - bre - mos cum - plir, sa - bre - mos cum -". The piano accompaniment (middle and bottom staves) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand, including a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure.

plir. sa - bre - mos cum - plir, sa - bre - mos cum - plir.

This system contains the next four measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: "plir. sa - bre - mos cum - plir, sa - bre - mos cum - plir.". The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns, featuring triplets in the right hand and a steady bass line.

This system contains the final two measures of the piece. The vocal line concludes with a half note followed by a quarter rest. The piano accompaniment provides a final harmonic support with a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

Uzbekistan

Ўзбекистон Республикаси

Uzbekiston Respublikasi

(Republic of Uzbekistan)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Central Asia
Area: 172,700 sq. mi. (447,400 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 25,563,441
Capital/Largest City: Toshkent (pop. 2,106,000)
Official Language: Uzbek
GDP/PPP: \$62 billion, \$2,500 per capita
Monetary Unit: Sum

National Anthem

Words: Abdulla Aripov (b. 1941). Music: Mutal Burkhanov (b. 1916). Adopted: 1992.

Historical Background

For two years, many poets and composers took part in the creation of the national anthem. The joint work of Abdulla Aripov, the People's Poet of Uzbekistan, and Mutal Burkhanov, the People's Artist of Uzbekistan, was voted the best by the session of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament) of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 10 December 1992.

The creators of the anthem said that it should sound solemn, embodying and glorifying the people. Therefore, the melodies and rhythms from the imperishable legacy of the Shashmaqom musical art of the East was used in the anthem.

Uzbek Words	Uzbek Words (Transliteration)	English Translation
1 Серқуяш, ҳур олкам, елга бахт нажат Сен ўзинг достларин ёлдашб мэрибан! Яшнагай та абад илму фан, ижад, Шухратинг парласин таки бар жан!	1 <i>Serquyash, hur olkam, elga bakht najat Sen ozing dostlarin yoldash, mehrivan! Yashnagay ta abad ilmu fan, ijad, Shukhrating parlasin taki bar jahn!</i>	1 My country, sunny and free, salvation to your people You are a warmhearted companion to the friends Flourish eternally with knowledge and inventions,

<p>CHORUS</p> <p>Алтин бу вадийлар—Ўан Ўзбекистан, Аждадлар мardана рухи сенга яр! Улуғ халқ қудрати ёш уган заман, Аламни махлия айлаган лияр!</p>	<p>CHORUS</p> <p><i>Altin bu vodiylar—jan Ozbekistan, Ajadlar mardana ruhi senga yar! Ulugh khalq qudrati josh urgan zaman, Alamni mahliya aylagan diyar!</i></p>	<p>May your fame shine as long as the world exists!</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>These golden valleys—dear Uzbekistan, Manly spirit of ancestors is companion to you! When the great power of people became exuberant You are the country that amazes the world!</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Бағри кенг Ўзбекнинг очмас иймани, Еркин, яш авладлар сенга зор қанат! Истиқлал машъ али, тинчлик пасбани, Хақсевар ана юрт, мангу бол абад!</p>	<p>2</p> <p><i>Baghri keng ozbekning ochmas iymani. Erkin, yash avladlar senga zor qanat! Istiqlal mash' ali, tinchlik pasbani, Khaqsevar ana yurt, mangu bol abad!</i></p>	<p>2</p> <p>Belief of generous Uzbek does not die out, Free, young children are a strong wing for you! The torch of independence, guardian of peace, Motherland, be eternally prosperous!</p>
<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>	<p>CHORUS</p>

Uzbekistan

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It features a melody with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket) and a 7/8 time signature change in the fourth measure. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a bass line with triplet markings in the first, third, and fifth measures.

The second system continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff maintains the treble clef and key signature, showing a melodic line with various note values and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef, featuring a bass line with chords and moving lines. A triplet marking is present in the final measure of the upper staff.

The third system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with a triplet marking in the fifth measure. The lower staff features a more active bass line with sixteenth-note patterns and rests, including a triplet marking in the final measure.

The fourth system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic development. The lower staff features a bass line with triplet markings in the second and fourth measures, and a final measure with a whole note chord marked with an '8'.

A single musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a whole rest, indicating a final or concluding measure.

Vanuatu

Republic of Vanuatu

République de Vanuatu

Ripablik Blong Vanuatu

Quick Country Facts

Location: Oceania, Pacific Ocean

Area: 5,700 sq. mi. (12,200 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 196,178

Capital/Largest City: Port Vila (pop. 26,100)

Official Languages: English, French, Bislama

GDP/PPP: \$257 million, \$1,300 per capita

Monetary Unit: Vatu

Yumi, Yumi, Yumi

(We, We, We)

Lyrics and Music: François Vincent (b. 1955). Adopted: 1980.

Bislama Words	English Translation
CHORUS Yumi, Yumi, Yumi i glat blong talem se, Yumi, Yumi, Yumi i man blong Vanuatu!	CHORUS We are happy to proclaim We are the People of Vanuatu!
I God i givim ples ia long yumi, Yumi glat tumas long hem, Yumi strong moyumi fri long hem, Yumi brata evriwan!	I God has given us this land: This gives us great cause for rejoicing. We are strong, we are free in this land; We are all brothers.
CHORUS	CHORUS

2

Plante fasin blong bifo i stap,
Plante fasin blong tedei,
Be yumi i olsem wan nomo,
Hemia fasin blong yumi!

CHORUS

3

Yumi save plante wok i stap,
Long ol aelan blong yumi,
God i help em yumi evriwan,
Hemi papa blong yumi,

CHORUS

2

We have many traditions
And we are finding new ways.
Now we shall be one People,
We shall be united for ever.

CHORUS

3

We know there is much work to be done
On all our islands.
May God, our Father, help us!

CHORUS

Vanuatu

Yu - mi __, Yu - mi __, Yu - mi i glat blong ta - lem se, Yu - mi __, Yu -

This system consists of three staves: a vocal line in the treble clef, a piano accompaniment line in the treble clef, and a bass line in the bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The piano accompaniment includes triplets in the bass line, indicated by a '3' and a bracket.

mi __, Yu - mi i man blong Va - nu - a - tu! God i giv - im ples ia long yu - mi, Yu - mi

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The piano accompaniment continues with triplets in the bass line.

glat tu - mas long hem __, Yu - mi strong mo - yu - mi fri long hem, Yu - mi

This system continues the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The piano accompaniment continues with triplets in the bass line.

bra - ta ev - ri - wan __! Yu - mi __, Yu - mi __, Yu - mi i glat blong

This system concludes the musical score with three staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The piano accompaniment continues with triplets in the bass line.

The musical score is written for three parts: two vocal staves and a bass line. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 7/8. The lyrics are: "ta - lem se, Yu - mi, Yu - mi i man blong Va - nu - a - tu." The vocal lines consist of quarter and eighth notes, with some notes beamed together. The bass line features a steady accompaniment with some triplet markings. The lyrics are placed below the first vocal staff.

Vatican City

Santa Sede

(The Holy See)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Western Europe, surrounded by Rome, Italy

Area: 0.17 sq. mi. (0.44 sq. km.)

Population (2000 est.): 900

Official Languages: Latin, Italian

Budget: \$175.5 million

Monetary Unit: Italian Lira

Inno e Marcia Pontificale

(Hymn and Pontifical March)

Lyrics: Antonio Allegra (1905-1969). Music: Charles Gounod (1818-1893). Adopted: 1950.

Italian Words	English Translation
INNO	HYMN
Roma immortale di Martiri e di Santi, Roma immortale accogli i nostri canti: Gloria nei cieli a Dio nostro Signore, Pace ai Fedeti, di Cristo nell'amore. A Te veniamo, Angelico Pastore, In Te vediamo il mite Redentore, Erede Santo di vera e santa Fede; Conforto e vanto a chi combatte e crede, Non prevarranno la forza ed il terrore, Ma regneranno la Verità, l'Amore.	O Rome immortal, city of martyrs and saints, O immortal Rome, accept our praises. Glory in the heavens to God our Lord And peace to men who love Christ! To you we come, angelic Pastor, In you we see the gentle Redeemer. You are the holy heir of our faith, You are the comfort and the refuge of those who believe and fight. Force and terror will not prevail, But truth and love will reign.
MARCIA PONTIFICALE	PONTIFICAL MARCH
Salve Salve Roma, patria eterna di memorie,	Hail, O Rome,

Cantano le tue glorie mille palme e mille altari.
Roma degli apostoli, Madre guida dei Rendenti,
Roma luce delle genti, il mondo spera in te!
Salve Salve Roma, la tua luce non tramonta,
Vince l'odio e l'onta lo splendor di tua beltà.
Roma degli Apostoli, Madre e guida dei Redenti,
Roma luce delle genti, il mondo spera in te!

Eternal abode of memories;
A thousand palms and thousand altars
Sing your praises.
O city of the Apostles,
Mother and guide of the elect,
Light of the nations,
And hope of the world!
Hail, O Rome!
Your light will never fade;
the splendor of your beauty
Disperses hatred and shame.
O city of the Apostles,
Mother and guide of the elect,
Light of the nations,
And hope of the world!

Vatican City

Ro - ma im - mor - ta - le di Mar - ti - ri e di San - - ti, Ro - ma im - mor - ta - le ac -

This system contains the first six measures of the musical score. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The time signature is 4/4.

co - gli i nos - tri can - - ti: Glo - ria nei cie - li a Dio nos - tro Si - gno - - re,

This system contains the next six measures of the musical score, continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment.

Pa - ce ai Fe - de - ti, di Cri - sto nel - l'a - mo - - re. A _ Te ve - nia - mo, An - -

This system contains the next six measures of the musical score.

ge - li - - co Pa - sto - re, In _ Te ve - dia - mo il _ mi - te Re - den -

This system contains the final six measures of the musical score, ending with a double bar line.



to - re, E - re - de San - to di ve - ra e san - ta Fe - de;



Con - fo - rto e van - to a chi com - bat - te e cre - de, Non pre - var -



ran - no la for - za ed il ter - ro - re, Ma re - gne - ran - no la



Ve - ri - tà, l'A - mo - re. Sal - ve Sal - ve Ro - ma, pa - tria e - ter - na di me - mo - rie,



Can - ta - no le tue glo - ri - e mil - le pal - me e mil - le al - ta - ri. Ro - ma de - gli a -

po - sto - li, Ma - dre e gui - da dei Re - den - - ti, Roma lu - ce del - le gen - - ti, il

mon - do spe - ra in te _! Sal - ve Sal - ve Ro - ma, la tua lu - ce non tra -

mon - ta, Vin - ce l'o - dio e l'on - ta lo splen - dor di _ tua bel - tà _.

Ro - ma de - gli A - po - sto - li, Ma - dre e gui - da dei Re - den - - ti, Ro - ma lu - ce del - le

gen - - ti, il mon - do spe - ra in te _!

Venezuela

República Bolivariana de Venezuela

(Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)

Quick Country Facts
Location: South America
Area: 352,143 sq. mi. (912,050 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 24,287,670
Capital/Largest City: Caracas (pop. 2,784,042)
Official Language: Spanish
GDP/PPP: \$146.2 billion, \$6,100 per capita
Monetary Unit: Bolivar

Gloria al Bravo Pueblo

(Glory to the Brave People)

Lyrics: Vicente Salias (1786-1814). Music: Juan José Landaeta (1780-1814). Adopted: 1881

Historical Background

The Venezuelan national anthem was adopted on 25 May 1881 by Antonio Guzmán Blanco, former President of the Republic. Written by Juan Landaeta around 1810, the purpose was to remind the future generations of Venezuelans of their successful struggle for national emancipation. It had already been a popular patriotic song sung by the people of Greater Colombia during their fight for independence from Spain.

Spanish Words	English Translation
CHORUS Gloria al bravo pueblo que el yugo lanzó la ley respetando, la virtud y honor. (repeat chorus)	CHORUS Glory to the brave nation Which shook off the yoke, Respecting law, virtue, and honor. (repeat chorus)
1 ¡Abajo cadenas!	1 "Off with the chains! Off with the chains!"

(repeat)

gritaba el Señor

(repeat)

y el pobre en su choza

libertad pidió

A este santo nombre

tembló de pavor

el vil egoísmo

que otra vez triunfó.

A este santo nombre

(repeat)

tembló de pavor

el vil egoísmo

que otra vez triunfó.

(repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

2

Gritemos con brío:

(repeat)

¡Muera la opresión!

(repeat)

Compatriotas fieles,

la fuerza es la unión;

y desde el Empíreo

el Supremo Autor,

un sublime aliento

al pueblo infundió.

y desde el Empíreo

(repeat)

el Supremo Autor,

un sublime aliento

al pueblo infundió.

(repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

Cried the Lord, cried the Lord,

And the poor man in his hovel

Implored freedom.

At this holy name, there trembled

The vile selfishness that had triumphed,

At this holy name, at this holy name

There trembled

The vile selfishness that had triumphed,

(repeat)

CHORUS

2

Let's cry out aloud, let's cry out aloud:

Down with oppression! Down with oppression!

Faithful countrymen, your strength

Lies in your unity;

And from the heavens, and from the heavens

The supreme Creator

Breathed a sublime spirit into the nation.

And from the heavens the supreme Creator

Breathed a sublime spirit into the nation.

(repeat)

CHORUS

3

Unida con lazos

(repeat)

que el cielo formó

(repeat)

la América toda

existe en nación.

Y si el despotismo

levanta la voz

seguid el ejemplo

que Caracas dio.

Y si el despotismo

(repeat)

levanta la voz

seguid el ejemplo

que Caracas dio.

(repeat previous two lines)

CHORUS

3

United by bonds, united by bonds

Made by heaven, made by heaven

All America exists

as a Nation;

And if tyranny raises its voice,

Follow the example given by Caracas.

And if tyranny, if tyranny

Raises its voice,

Follow the example given by Caracas.

(repeat)

CHORUS

Venezuela

Glo - ria al bra - vo pue - blo que el yu - go lan - zó _ la ley res - pe - tan - do, la vir - tud y ho -

nor _ Glo - ria al bra - vo pue - blo que el yu - - go lan - zó _ ia ley res - pe - tan - do,

la vir - tud y ho - nor _ ¡A - ba - jo ca - de - nas! ¡A - ba - jo ca - de - nas! gri - ta - ba el Se -

ñor _ gri - ta - ba el Se - ñor _ y el po - bre en su cho - za li - ber - tad pi - dió

A es - te san - to nom - bre tem - bló de pa - vor _ el vil e - go - is - mo que o - tra vez triun -

fó _ A es - te san - to nom - bre A es - te san - to nom - bre tem - bló de pa - vor _

el vil e - go - is - mo que o - tra vez triun - fó. el vil e - go - is - mo que o - tra vez triun - -

fó. Glo - ria al bra - vo pue - blo que el yu - go lan - zó _ la ley res - pe - tan - do,

la vir - tud y ho - nor _ Glo - ria al bra - vo pue - blo que el yu - - gó lan - zo _ la ley res - pe -

tan - do, la vir - tud y ho - nor.

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The lyrics are: "tan - do, la vir - tud y ho - nor." The melody starts on a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The middle and bottom staves provide harmonic accompaniment. The middle staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef, both in G major. The accompaniment consists of a simple harmonic pattern: a half note G in the first measure, followed by quarter notes A and B in the second measure, and a half note C in the third measure.

Vietnam

Cộng hoà xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam (Socialist Republic of Vietnam)

Quick Country Facts

Location: Southeast Asia, Indochina Peninsula

Area: 127,246 sq. mi. (329,560 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 81,098,416

Capital: Hanoi (pop. 1,073,760)

Largest City: Ho Chi Minh City (pop. 3,015,743)

Official Language: Vietnamese

GDP/PPP: \$168.1 billion, \$2,100 per capita

Monetary Unit: Dong

Tiến quân ca

(March to the Front)

Lyrics and Music: Nguyen Van Cao (1923-1995). Adopted: 1946.

Historical Background¹

Late composer Nguyen Van Cao was born in Vu Ban (Nam Dinh province) on 11 November 1923 and died on 10 July 1995. He made great contributions to the fields of music, poetry and painting and was presented the Ho Chi Minh Prize in 1996 by the government of Vietnam. He was the composer of “Tien Quan Ca” (“March to the Front”), which was later selected as the Vietnamese national anthem.

In the middle of 1944, Van Cao joined the operations at the Viet Minh front (the League for the Independence of Vietnam) in Haiphong. By the end of the year, he worked for *Doc Lap* (Independence) newspaper—the organ of the Democratic Party behind the Viet Minh front. During this time, he began to develop the idea of the song. The composer’s autograph that remains in Van Cao’s selected song book, published in 1993 by the Music Publishing House, says that “in November 1944, I wrote ‘Tien Quan Ca’ myself on a stone printing slab on the first literature and art page of *Doc Lap* newspaper that remains the handwriting of a mere apprentice. A month later, when the newspaper was issued, I returned from a printing office. Crossing a small street (now Mai Hac De Street), I suddenly heard the sound of a mandolin from a balcony. There was someone practicing the ‘Tien Quan Ca.’ I stopped and felt moved. The emotion that came to me was more significant than all of my songs performed at theatres earlier.”

On 14 August 1945, at the Tan Trao National Congress in Tuyen Quang province, the provisional government selected "Tien Quan Ca" as the national anthem. During the days of the general uprising from 17-19 August 1945, the song was sung in marching demonstrations and meetings of the revolutionary public in Hanoi. The Fourth Rank soldiers from the Dong Trieu military zone along the operation roads to liberate Haiphong also sung this song loudly. Following was Saigon and other localities nationwide that were heard resounding with "Tien Quan Ca," and the song became a part of history.

The immortal song has gone together with each section of the national revolutionary road for more than the past half a century. It has contributed to encouraging and stimulating the armed forces and people in the cause of national liberation and reconstruction.

Vietnamese Words	English Translation ²
<p>1</p> <p>Đoàn quân Việt Nam đi Chung lòng cứu quốc Bước chân dồn vang trên đường gập ghềnh xa Cờ in máu chiến thắng vang hồn nước, Súng ngoài xa chen khúc quân hành ca. Đường vinh quang xây xác quân thù, Thăng gian lao cùng nhau lập chiến khu. Vì nhân dân chiến đấu không ngừng, Tiến mau ra xa trường, Tiến lên, cùng tiến lên. Nước non Việt Nam ta vững bền.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>Soldiers of Vietnam, we go forward, With the one will to save our fatherland, Our hurried steps are sounding On the long and arduous road. Our flag, red with the blood of victory, Bears the spirit of our country. The distant rumbling of the guns mingles with our marching song. The path to glory passes over the bodies of our foes. Overcoming all hardships, together we build our resistance bases. Ceaselessly for the people's cause let us struggle, Let us hasten to the battlefield! Forward! All together advancing! Our Vietnam is strong, eternal.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Đoàn quân Việt Nam đi Sao vàng phấp phới Dắt giống nòi quê hương qua nơi lầm than Cùng chung sức phấn đấu xây đời mới, Đứng đều lên gông xích ta đập tan. Từ bao lâu ta nuốt căm hờn, Quyết hy sinh đời ta tươi thắm hơn. Vì nhân dân chiến đấu không ngừng, Tiến mau ra xa trường, Tiến lên, cùng tiến lên.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Soldiers of Vietnam, we go forward! The gold star of our flag in the wind Leading our people, our native land, Out of misery and suffering. Let us join our efforts in the fight For the building of a new life. Let us stand up and break our chains. For too long have we swallowed our hatred. Let us keep ready for all sacrifices and our life will be radiant.</p>

Nước non Việt Nam ta vững bền.	Ceaselessly for the people's cause let us struggle, Let us hasten to the battlefield! Forward! All together advancing!
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Vietnam

Đoàn quân Việt - nam đi - Chung lòng cứu quốc - Bước chân đón vang trên đường gặp ghềnh xa - Cờ in

This system contains the first five measures of the song. It features a vocal line with lyrics, a piano accompaniment in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. A triplet of eighth notes is marked in the first measure of the vocal line.

máu chiến thắng vang hồn nước, Súng ngoài xa chen khúc quân hành ca - Đường vinh quang xây xác quân

This system contains the next five measures. The vocal line continues with the lyrics, and the piano accompaniment and bass line provide harmonic support. The notation includes various note values and rests.

thù, Thắng gian lao cùng nhau lập chiến khu - Vì nhân dân chiến đấu không ngừng, Tiến mau

This system contains the next five measures. The lyrics continue, and the musical notation includes a triplet of eighth notes in the bass line towards the end of the system.

ra xa trường, Tiến lên, cùng tiến lên. Nước non Việt Nam ta - vững bền.

This system contains the final five measures of the song. The lyrics conclude with a strong statement of national pride. The musical notation includes a triplet of eighth notes in the bass line.

Yemen

الجمهورية اليمنية

al-Jumhuriyah al-Yamaniyah

(Republic of Yemen)

Quick Country Facts

Location: West Asia, Arabian Peninsula

Area: 203,850 sq. mi. (527,970 sq. km.)

Population (2002 est.): 18,701,257

Capital: Sana'a (pop. 972,011)

Largest City: Tiaz (pop. 2,205,947)

Official Language: Arabic

GDP/PPP: \$14.8 billion, \$820 per capita

Monetary Units: Rial

United Republic

Lyrics: Abdulla Abdul Wahab Noman (1916-1982). Music: Ayob Tarish (b. 1943). Adopted: 1990.

Historical Background

Originally the anthem of South Yemen, "United Republic" was adopted in 1990, when the two Yemens merged.

Arabic Words	Arabic Words (Transliteration, First Verse, 2 Total)	English Translation (First Verse, 2 Total)
VERSES	1	1
رددية واعيدي واعيدي رددى ايتها الدنيا نشيدي	<i>Raddidi Ayyatuha 'D-dunya</i>	Repeat, O World, my song.
وامنحيه حللا من ضو عيدي واذكري في فرحتي	<i>Nashidi</i>	Echo it over and over again.
كل شهيد	<i>Raddidihi Wa-a 'idi Wa-a idi</i>	Remember, through my joy, each martyr.
رددى ايتها الدنيا نشيدي رددى ايتها الدنيا نشيدي	<i>Wa 'Dhkuri Fi Farhati Kulla</i>	
سوف نحمي كل ما بين يدينا من جلالك يا بلادي	<i>Shahidi</i>	Clothe him with the shining mantles
نحن ابناء واحفاد رجالك	<i>Wa 'Mnahihi Hullalan Min Daw'i</i>	
كل صخرة في جبالك كل ذرة في رمالك وميقي	<i>Idi</i>	Of our festival.
خالد الضوء على كل المسالك	<i>Raddidi Ayyatuha 'D-dunya</i>	Repeat, O World, my song.

<p> حقنا جاء من امجاد ماضيك المثيرة ملكنا انها ملك امانينا الكبيرة رددى ايتها الدنيا نشيدي رددى ايتها الدنيا نشيدي انت عهد عالق في كل ذمة وحدتي وحدتي يا نشيدا رائعا يملأ نفسي اخلدي خافقة في كل قمة رايتي رايتي يا نسيجا حكته من كل شمس واذخريني لك يا اكرم امه امتي امتي امنحيني اللباس يا مصدر باسي ومسيري فوق دربي عربيا عشت ايماني وحبني سرمديا لن ترى الدنيا على ارضي وصيا وسبقى نبض قلبي يمينا ردديه واعيدي واعيدي رددى ايتها الدنيا نشيدي وامنحيه حلا من ضوء عيدي واذكري في فرحتي كل شهيد رددى ايتها الدنيا نشيدي رددى اتها الدنيا نشيدي </p>	<p> <i>Nashidi</i> <i>'Ishtu Imani Wa-hubbi Umamiyya</i> <i>Wa-masiri Fawqa Darbi Arabiyya</i> <i>Wa-sayabqa Nabdu Qalbi</i> <i>Yamaniyya</i> <i>Lan Tara 'D-dunya Ala Ardi</i> <i>Wasiyya.</i> </p>	<p> In faith and love I am part of mankind. An Arab I am in all my life. My heart beats in tune with Yemen. No foreigner shall dominate over Yemen. </p>
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Yemen

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 7/8. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' and a bracket) in both staves.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves. It maintains the 7/8 time signature and B-flat key signature. The melody in the upper staff is characterized by frequent triplet patterns, while the bass line provides a steady accompaniment with some triplet figures.

The third system of musical notation shows further development of the melody and accompaniment. The upper staff continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and eighth-note runs. The bass line remains active with rhythmic accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation features a prominent triplet of eighth notes in the upper staff. The piece continues with intricate rhythmic details in both staves, maintaining the 7/8 time signature.

The fifth system of musical notation is the final system on the page, consisting of two staves. It concludes the piece with a final triplet in the upper staff and a sustained bass line.

Zambia

Republic of Zambia

Quick Country Facts

Location: South-central Africa
Area: 290,586 sq. mi. (752,614 sq. km.)
Population (2002 est.): 9,959,037
Capital/Largest City: Lusaka (pop. 1,800,000)
Official Language: English
GDP/PPP: \$8.5 billion, \$870 per capita
Monetary Unit: Kwacha

Stand and Sing of Zambia

Lumbanyeni Zambia

Lyrics: Collectively Written. Music: Mankayi Enoch Sontonga (1860-1904). Adopted: 1964.

Historical Background¹

The tune of the Zambian national anthem was taken from a song called “Nkosi Sikelele Africa,” composed by a South African, Mankayi Enoch Sontonga, in 1897. The anthem expresses freedom, unity, hard work, and respect for God. Sang in official occasions, the song takes Zambians back in time to when the country was granted independence.

English Words	Bemba Words
1 Stand and sing of Zambia, proud and free, Land of work and joy in unity, Victors in the struggle for the right, We have won freedom's fight. All one, strong and free.	1 Lumbanyeni Zambia, no kwanga, Ne cilumba twange tuumfwane, Mpalume sha bulwi twa cine, Twaliilubula. Twikatane bonse.
2 Africa is our own motherland, Fashion'd with and blessed by God's good hand, Let us all her people join as one,	2 Bonse tuli bana ba Africa, Uwasenaminwa na Lesa, Nomba bonse twendele pamo,

<p>Brothers under the sun. All one, strong and free.</p> <p>3</p> <p>One land and one nation is our cry, Dignity and peace 'neath Zambia's sky, Like our noble eagle in its flight, Zambia, praise to thee. All one, strong and free.</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>Praise be to God. Praise be, praise be, praise be, Bless our great nation, Zambia, Zambia, Zambia. Free men we stand Under the flag of our land. Zambia, praise to thee! All one, strong and free.</p>	<p>Twaliilubula. Twikatane bonse.</p> <p>3</p> <p>Fwe lukuta lwa Zambia lonse, Twikatane tubyo mutende, Pamo nga lubambe mu mulu, Lumbanyeni Zambia. Twikatane bonse.</p> <p>CHORUS</p> <p>Lumbanyeni, Lesu, Lesu, wesu, Apale calo, Zambia, Zambia, Zambia. Fwe bantungwa Mu luunga lwa calo. Lumbanyeni Zambia. Twikatane bonse.</p>
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Zambia

Stand and sing of Zam - bia, proud and free, Land of work and joy in u - ni - ty,
 A - fri - ca is our own mo - ther - land, Fash - ion'd with and blessed by God's good hand,
 Lu - mba - nye - ni Za - mbia, no kwan - ga, Ne ci - lum - ba twa - nge tu - umfwa - ne,
 Bon - se tu - li ba - na ba A - fri - ca, U - wa - se - na - min - wa na Le - sa,

Vic - tors in the strug - gle for the right, We have won free - - dom's fight. All one,
 Let us all her peo - ple join as one, Bro - thers un - der the sun. All one,
 Mpa - lu - me sha bul - wi twa ci - ne, Twa - li - i - lu - bu - la. Twi - ka -
 Nom - ba bon - se twe - nde - le pa - mo, Twa - li - i - lu - bu - la. Twi - ka -

strong and free. One land and one na - tion is our cry, Dig - ni - ty and peace 'neath
 strong and free. Fwe lu - ku - ta lwa Za - mbia lon - se, Twi - ka - ta - ne tu - byo
 ta - ne bon - se.
 ta - ne bon - se.

Zam - bia's sky, Like our no - ble ea - gle in its flight, Zam - bia, praise to thee.
 mu - ten - de, Pa - mo nga lu - ba - mbe mu - mu - lu, Lu - mba - nye - ni Zam - bia.

All one, Twi - ka - strong and free. ta - ne bon - se. Praise be to God Lu - mba - nye - Praise be, ni Lesa, priase be, praise be, Lesa, wesu, Bless our great na - Zambia, A - pa - le ca - Zambia,

tion, Zam - bia, Zambia. lo. Zam - bia, Zambia. Free men we stand Fwe ba - ntu - ngwa Un - der the flag Mu lu - un - ga of our land. lwa ca - - lo. Zam - bia, Lu - mba -

praise to thee! nye - ni Za - mbia. All one, Twi - ka - strong and free ta - ne bon - se

Zimbabwe

Republic of Zimbabwe

Quick Country Facts

Location: South-central Africa
 Area: 150,698 sq. mi. (390,580 sq. km.)
 Population (2002 est.): 11,376,676
 Capital/Largest City: Harare (pop. 1,184,169)
 Official Language: English
 GDP/PPP: \$28 billion, \$2,450 per capita
 Monetary Unit: Zimbabwean Dollar

Blessed be the Land of Zimbabwe
 Ngaikomborerwe Nyika yeZimbabwe
 Kalibusisiwe Ilizwe leZimbabwe

Lyrics: Soloman M. Mutswairo (b. 1924). Music: Fred Lecture Changundega (b. 1954). Adopted: 1994.

Historical Background¹

Since independence, Zimbabwe had been using the “Ishe Komborera Africa” theme as its national anthem. Over the years the country looked for a truly Zimbabwean song that would take into account the country’s history and the aspirations of its peoples.

Poets, artists, musicians, and ordinary people were asked to come up with the music and lyrics for a new national anthem. The winning entry was a song written by Professor Soloman M. Mutswairo and composed by Fred Lecture Changundega. It was launched in March 1994.

English Words	Shona Words	Ndebele Words
1	1	1
O lift high the banner, the flag of Zimbabwe	Simudzai mureza wedu weZimbabwe	Phakamisan iflegi yethu yeZimbabwe
The symbol of freedom proclaiming victory;	Yakazvarwa nomoto wechimurenga;	Eyazalwa yimpi yenkululeko;
We praise our heroes’ sacrifice,	Neropa zhinji ramagamba	Legaz’ elinengi lamaqhawe ethu
	Tiidzivirire kumhandu dzose;	Silivikele ezithan izonke;
	Ngaikomborerwe nyika yeZimbabwe	Kalibusisiwe ilizwe leZimbabwe.

<p>And vow to keep our land from foes; And may the Almighty protect and bless our land.</p>		
<p>2 O lovely Zimbabwe, so wondrously adorned With mountains, and rivers cascading, flowing free; May rain abound, and fertile fields; May we be fed, our labor blessed; And may the Almighty protect and bless our land.</p>	<p>2 Tarisai Zimbabwe nyika yakashongedzwa Namakomo, nehova, zvinoyevedza Mvura ngainaye, minda ipe mbesa Vashandi vatuswe, ruzhinji rugutswe; Ngaikomborerwe nyika yeZimbabwe.</p>	<p>2 Khangelan' iZimbabwe yon' ihlotshiwe Ngezintaba lang' miful' ebukekayo, Izulu kaline, izilimo zande; Iz' sebenzi zenam', abantu basuthe; Kalibusisiwe ilizwe leZimbabwe.</p>
<p>3 O God, we beseech Thee to bless our native land; The land of our fathers bestowed upon us all; From Zambezi to Limpopo May leaders be exemplary; And may the Almighty protect and bless our land.</p>	<p>3 Mwari ropafadzai nyika yeZimbabwe Nyika yamadzitateguru edu tose; Kubva Zambezi kusvika Limpopo, Navatungamiri vave nenduramo; Ngaikomborerwe nyika yeZimbabwe.</p>	<p>3 Nkosi busis' ilizwe lethu leZimbabwe Ilizwe labokhokho bethu thina sonke; Kusuk' eZambezi kusiy' eLimpopo Abakhokheli babe lobuqotho; Kalibusisiwe ilizwe leZimbabwe.</p>

Zimbabwe

O lift high the ban - ner, the flag of Zi - mba - bwe The sym - bol of
 Si - mu - dza - i mu - re - za we - du we - Zi - mba - bwe Ya - ka - zva - rwa no -
 Pha - ka - mi - san i - fle - gi ye - - thu ye - Zi - mba - bwe E - ya - za - - lwa

free - dom pro - claim - ing vic - to - ry ; We praise our he - roes'
 mo - to we - chi - mu - re - nga ; Ne - ro - pa zhi - nji
 yi - mpi ye - nku - lu - le - ko ; Le - gaz' e - line - ngi la -

sac - ri - fice, And vow to keep our land from foes; And may the Al -
 ra - ma - ga - mba Ti - i dzi - vi - ri - re ku - mha - ndu dzo - se; Nga - i - ko - mbo -
 ma - qha - we e - thu Si - li - vi - ke - le e - zi - the - ni - zo - nke; Ka - li - bu -

migh - ty pro - tect and bless our land
 re - rwe nyi - ka ye - Zi - mba - bwe
 si - swe i - li - zwe le - Zi - mba - bwe

Notes

Unless mentioned below, transliterations and English translations of the anthems are provided with permission from David Kendall.

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Armenia

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Australia

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Austria

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Brazil

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Bulgaria

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Canada

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Cape Verde

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China

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China, Republic of

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Costa Rica

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Czech Republic

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Denmark

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Egypt

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Eritrea

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Estonia

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France

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Hungary

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Iceland

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India

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Indonesia

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Iraq

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Ireland

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Italy

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Japan

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Korea, North

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Kuwait

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Latvia

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Lebanon

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Liechtenstein

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Lithuania

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Luxembourg

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Macedonia

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Madagascar

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Malaysia

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Malta

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Mexico

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The Netherlands

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Nigeria

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Norway

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Portugal

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Romania

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Rwanda

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Singapore

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Slovakia

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Somalia

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South Africa

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Spain

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Sri Lanka

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Sweden

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