

Simple Two Part Harmony Songs

Simple Two Part Harmony Songs

Downloaded from [turn-nyc-edge-vdmdp.louper.io](#) by Garrett & Josiah

DISCOVER THE JOY OF SINGING SIMPLE TWO PART HARMONY SONGS

There is something magical about voices blending together in perfect sync. Whether you are a seasoned vocalist or a complete beginner, exploring **simple two part harmony songs** opens a door to a deeper musical experience. Unlike complex choral arrangements that require years of training, two-part harmony is accessible, immediately rewarding, and profoundly satisfying. In this article, we will explore what makes these songs so special, provide classic examples, and give you practical tips to start harmonizing today.

WHAT EXACTLY IS TWO-PART HARMONY?

At its core, two-part harmony involves two distinct melodic lines that complement each other. The main melody (often called the lead or first part) is supported by a second melody that moves in a parallel, contrary, or oblique motion relative to the first. The result is a fuller, richer sound than a single melody alone. Simple two part harmony songs are characterized by intervals that are easy to hear and sing, such as thirds and sixths, and they rarely venture into dissonant or chromatic territory.

Basic Music Theory Behind the Harmony

Understanding a few fundamentals will help you appreciate why certain songs work so well. In Western music, the most common harmonies are built on intervals of a third or a sixth. For example, if the lead singer sings a C, the harmony singer might sing an E (a major third above) or an A (a major sixth below). These intervals sound consonant and pleasing to the ear. Simple two-part harmonies often stick to the diatonic scale (the notes of the key) and avoid accidentals, making them easier to learn by ear.

Two-part harmony can be created in different ways:

- **Parallel motion** – both voices move in the same direction by the same interval. This is common in folk songs and hymns.
- **Contrary motion** – voices move in opposite directions, which can create a sense of stability and resolution.
- **Oblique motion** – one voice stays on the same note while the other moves, adding subtle interest.

For beginners, parallel thirds and sixths are the most intuitive. Many simple two part harmony songs rely heavily on these intervals because they feel natural and require little theoretical knowledge to execute.

WHY SING SIMPLE TWO PART HARMONY SONGS?

The appeal of two-part harmony goes beyond just making nice sounds. Here are some key benefits that make these songs ideal for singers of all levels:

Accessible for Beginners

If you have ever tried to sing in a four-part choir, you know how challenging it can be to hold your part against three other lines. Two-part harmony reduces the cognitive load. You only need to listen to one other voice, which makes it easier to stay in tune and find your entry points. Many simple two part harmony songs are also repetitive, giving you time to settle into your part.

Perfect for Family and Community Groups

Whether at a campfire, a church gathering, or a family reunion, two-part songs invite participation. No one needs to read music. The second part can be taught by rote, and within minutes, a group can produce a beautiful blend. This inclusivity is one of the greatest strengths of simple harmonies.

Builds Listening Skills

Harmony singing is an excellent ear-training exercise. When you sing a second part, you must constantly adjust your pitch to match the other voice. Over time, this sharpens your ability to hear intervals, recognize chord progressions, and even improvise harmonies in other contexts.

Foundation for More Advanced Singing

Mastering two-part harmony gives you the confidence to tackle three-part or four-part arrangements later. You develop a feel for voice leading and balance, which are essential skills for any choral singer or aspiring musician.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SIMPLE TWO PART HARMONY SONGS

Not every song with two vocal lines qualifies as "simple." The best examples share several common traits that make them easy to learn and pleasing to sing:

- **Narrow vocal range** – both parts typically stay within an octave or a tenth, avoiding extreme high or low notes.
- **Stepwise melodic motion** – the melodies mostly move by whole or half steps, with few large leaps. This makes them easy to remember.
- **Clear chord structure** – the harmony follows basic tonic, subdominant, and dominant chords (I, IV, V). No complex jazz harmonies or modulations.
- **Repetition** – verses and choruses repeat predictably, allowing singers to anticipate where the harmony changes.
- **Strong melodic identity** – the second part is still a memorable tune, not just filler notes. This keeps both singers engaged.

CLASSIC EXAMPLES OF SIMPLE TWO PART HARMONY SONGS

Here is a selection of well-known songs that exemplify easy two-part harmonies. Many of these have been sung for generations and remain favorites for their natural blend.

Folk Songs and Traditional Tunes

“Swing Low, Sweet Chariot” – This spiritual lends itself perfectly to simple harmony. The second part often follows the melody a third below, creating a warm, comforting sound. Another classic is **“My Darling Clementine,”** where the descending scale passages make it easy to harmonize in thirds.

English folk songs like **“The Water is Wide”** are also excellent choices. The melody is pentatonic, and the harmony can be added almost instinctively once you know the tune. In Ireland, **“The Parting Glass”** features a haunting two-part arrangement that is frequently sung at gatherings.

Hymns and Sacred Music

Many hymns are written with two-part harmonies in the original scores, especially in simpler editions. **“Amazing Grace”** is a standout. Sing the melody, and add a second voice a third above or below; the result is instantly beautiful. Similarly, **“How Great Thou Art”** offers straightforward harmonies that reinforce the emotional weight of the lyrics.

Rounds and Canons

Rounds are a special category of two-part harmony where the same melody is sung starting at different times. **“Row, Row, Row Your Boat”** is the most famous example. While it is a canon, when sung by two voices it behaves like a simple harmony. Other rounds like **“Frère Jacques”** and **“Kookaburra”** work equally well.

Pop and Contemporary Songs

Modern music is full of simple two-part harmonies. Think of the Beatles’ **“Love Me Do”** – the harmonica isn’t the only hook; the harmony vocals on the chorus are straightforward thirds. More recently, **“Lean on Me”** (Bill Withers) features a descending harmony that anyone can follow. Folk-pop duets like **“The Sound of Silence”** (Simon & Garfunkel) are built on exquisite two-part lines that are deceptively simple but pack an emotional punch.

HOW TO WRITE YOUR OWN SIMPLE TWO PART HARMONY

Creating your own harmony can be immensely satisfying. Even if you have never composed before, you can use these steps to arrange a simple two-part version of almost any melody.

Start with a Familiar Tune

Choose a song you know well, preferably one with a strong, clear melody. Avoid songs with complex rhythms or many accidentals. A nursery rhyme or a folk song is perfect for your first attempt.

Identify the Key and Chord Roots

Determine the home note (tonic) of the song. For example, if the melody ends on a C, the key is likely C major. The basic chords will be C, F, and G. Write down the chords that fit each phrase. The easiest harmony will always use notes from these chords.

Add a Third Above or Below

For the simplest approach, take the melody note and add a note that is a third above (if it fits within the chord). If that sounds too high, try a third below. For example, if the melody is E, a third above is G; a third below is C. Listen to see which works best in context. Avoid intervals that clash (like half steps) unless you intend a brief passing dissonance.

Adjust for Voice Leading

Sometimes a strict third doesn't fit because it would create an awkward leap in the harmony part. In that case, use the closest note of the chord, even if it creates a different interval. The harmony should move smoothly, preferably with stepwise motion or small leaps.

Test It by Singing

Play the melody on a piano or with a recording, then sing your harmony part along with it. Adjust any notes that feel wrong or that make it hard to stay in tune. The best judge is your ear. Keep refining until the two parts lock together naturally.

TIPS FOR SINGING SIMPLE TWO PART HARMONY SONGS

Once you have a song to work with, here are some practical pointers that will help you and your partner achieve a clean blend.

- **Listen more than you sing** – Your ears are your most important tool. Constantly adjust your volume and pitch to match the other voice.
- **Start in unison** – Sing the melody together for a few lines, then one singer moves to the harmony part. This helps you find the relationship between the parts.
- **Use a drone note** – If you are struggling, have one singer hold a single pitch (like the root note of the key) while the other sings the melody. This reinforces the harmonic foundation.
- **Practice in a quiet space** – Background noise makes it harder to hear the other voice. Choose a room with good acoustics and minimal distractions.
- **Record yourselves** – Listening back reveals imbalances and off-pitch moments that are hard to detect while singing. Use the recording to make small corrections.
- **Breathe together** – When both singers breathe at the same phrase endings, the harmony feels more cohesive. Plan your breaths in advance.

CONCLUSION: START HARMONIZING TODAY

Simple two part harmony songs are one of the most rewarding ways to experience music with others. They require no advanced theory, no expensive equipment, and no prior training. All you need is a partner, a melody, and the willingness to listen closely. From folk tunes to pop ballads, the world of two-part singing is vast and welcoming. So why not pick a song from the list above, invite a friend, and try blending your voices? You might just discover a new passion that stays with you for a lifetime.