



Music in Education 2017-18

5th Grade Concert Supplemental Materials
Music Specialist Materials

Express Yourself with Music

Music Specialists

This PSO Education Packet contains two separate packets:

- 1) Music Specialist Packet
- 2) Classroom Teacher Packet: Activities intended for “plugging in” to classroom literacy stations. Music Specialists may implement these literacy activities in music classes if desired.

Both packets are intended as resources for selection; teachers should feel free to use only part of the information provided. However: Please note that the “Express Yourself with Music” activity is intended be an entry into an art contest. (Your art teacher may be able to conduct this activity in art classes.)

Return date for art contest: **Friday, October 20th, 2017.**

Music Specialists: *Please courier all art entries to your music supervisor or send to:*

**Community Engagement Coordinator
Pensacola Symphony
205 East Zaragoza Street
Pensacola, FL 32502**

Or email to:

mcorzette@pensacolasymphony.com

Please share the art contest information with all 5th Grade Teachers and Students. Selections from each school will be included in the live concert presentation!

Regarding the Classroom Teacher Packet

- Classroom teachers may not need to deliver instruction: these are for independent student work.
- Each musical selection has separate activities.
- There are two biographical sketches/vocabulary readings for two of the three selections; (The B selection is easier: you will find "Version B" notated in the upper right corner) - these are intended to assist with differentiating instruction.
- It will be helpful for you or your 5th grade teachers to implement these activities during the weeks previous to the Symphony concert.

Regarding the Music Specialist Packet

- Background sketches and recordings have been provided to you for the full concert. The program will be selected from these pieces.
- The Music Specialist Packet is intended as background reading for teacher lesson preparation; not for student reading.

What Does Music Express?

What is expressed?	Piece	Composer
I. Characters	Finale from <i>William Tell</i>	Gioachino Rossini
II. Express Yourself	Firebird: Infernal Dance	Igor Stravinsky
III. Feelings		
1. Sadness	Ase's Death from <i>Peer Gynt</i>	Edvard Grieg
2. Fear	Night on Bald Mountain	Modest Mussorgsky
3. Happiness	Galop from <i>Comedians</i>	Dmitri Kabalevsky
4. Personal (Students can decide for themselves which feeling.)	Mvt II, <i>Symphony No. 7</i>	Ludwig van Beethoven
IV. Event	Hoe-down	Aaron Copland
V. Place	Estancia: Danza Finale – Malambo	Alberto Ginastera
VI. Action		
Resting	Clair de lune from <i>Suite bergamasque</i>	Claude Debussy
VII. Summary Piece	Waltz and Midnight Scene from <i>Cinderella</i>	Sergei Prokofiev
VIII. Finale	Star Wars Main Title	John Williams

(The summary piece will be broken down into other elements expressed and then presented in its entirety. Elements mentioned are characters (Cinderella and the Prince), feelings (elation at meeting the prince and fear at midnight), event (Gala Ball), place (palace), actions (dancing and frantic escape, also tolling of clock at midnight).

I. Characters

Gioachino Rossini, Finale from *William Tell*



Gioachino Rossini

Born: Feb. 29, 1792

Died: Nov, 13, 1868

Gioachino Rossini, the most popular opera composer of his day, was born in Pesaro, Italy. Like many composers, Rossini learned about music from his parents. Gioachino's father played the horn and the trumpet, and his mother was an opera singer. When Gioachino was a little boy, he learned to play the piano and to sing.

In Rossini's day, the opening of a new opera was as exciting as the opening of a new movie is for us. Rossini wrote his first opera when he was 18 years old. His most famous opera is *The Barber of Seville*. And after composing the opera *William Tell* in 1829, when he was 37, Rossini stopped writing operas.

After that, Rossini didn't compose again for years. When he was much older, he wrote some music for the church, and he wrote a lot of small pieces to entertain his friends. Because those pieces were not very serious, he jokingly referred to them as "Sins of Old Age."

Italian composer Gioachino Rossini was born in 1792 and died in 1868, so you might think that he celebrated 76 birthdays. But Rossini was born in a leap year, on February 29th, so he only had 18 official birthdays!

Finale from *William Tell*

The *William Tell* Overture was written to open the opera of the same name by Gioachino Rossini. The opera is based on a legend about the Swiss hero William Tell. According to the legend, William Tell was an expert with a bow and arrow who shot an apple off of his son's head. You can hear the political turmoil in William Tell's Switzerland in Rossini's music.

In the early 1930's, a popular radio show, *The Lone Ranger* used the *Finale* from *William Tell* as its theme music because its theme depicts a horse's gallop.

II. Express Yourself

Igor Stravinsky, *Infernal Dance from Firebird*

(ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN CLASSROOM LITERACY STATION PACKET)



Igor Stravinsky

Born: June 17, 1882

Died: April 6, 1971

Igor Stravinsky was born in St. Petersburg, which was the capital of Russia at the time. His father was a famous opera singer, so as a kid, Igor got to hang out at the opera house, where he met all the famous musicians of the day. At one performance, he even caught sight of Tchaikovsky.

Igor began taking piano lessons at age 9. When he grew up, he started studying law. One of his fellow law students was the son of composer Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, who agreed to give Stravinsky composition lessons. Law fell by the wayside completely after Stravinsky had a big success with *The Firebird*, which he composed for Serge Diaghilev, head of the Russian Ballet.

Stravinsky went on to write more ballets for Diaghilev. One of those was *The Rite of Spring*, about a pagan ritual in ancient Russia. The opening night audience found the music and choreography so shocking that there was actually a riot in the theater!

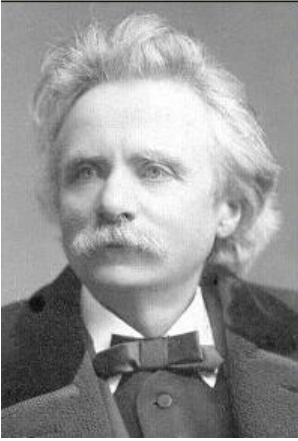
Stravinsky moved around a lot. In Europe, he lived in France and Switzerland; during World War II, he came to the United States, where he lived in both California and New York. Stravinsky's music moved around, too -- he never really picked one style. He wrote Russian-sounding music, music that looked back to previous centuries, modern music, opera, and religious music -- including a symphony with psalms in it.

The Firebird

Igor Stravinsky based his ballet *The Firebird* on a Russian folk tale about an evil demon named Kastchei, who has thirteen princesses under his spell. A prince who wanders into Kastchei's garden to hunt the Firebird winds up freeing the princesses from Kastchei's evil spell -- with the help of the Firebird's magic feather.

III. Feelings: Sadness

Edvard Grieg, *Ase's Death* from *Peer Gynt Suite*



Edvard Grieg

Born: June 15, 1843

Died: Sept. 4, 1907

Edvard Grieg was born in Bergen, a seaport in Norway. His first music teacher was his mother, who was a wonderful pianist. Many members of the Grieg family were musical, so Edvard's parents didn't object when he wanted to be a musician when he grew up.

As a teenager, Edvard was sent to study at the best music conservatory in Europe -- in Leipzig, Germany. After he graduated, Grieg spent time in Copenhagen, Denmark, where he met and married his cousin Nina, who was a singer.

Grieg had an active career as a pianist, giving concerts all over Europe. But every summer, he came back to Norway to compose. He became a great champion of Norwegian music, art and theater, which is why the great Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen asked Grieg to write music for his play *Peer Gynt*.

Peer Gynt

Henrik Ibsen wrote *Peer Gynt* in 1867 and it quickly became recognized as a masterwork of Scandinavian literature. In 1876, Ibsen adapted his work for the stage.

As a play, *Peer Gynt* consists almost entirely as a vehicle for the character Peer's adventures. He is a character who runs from commitment, and who is completely selfish, having little concern for the sacrifices that others are forced to make in accommodating him. Ase, is Peer's widowed mother who he is forced to leave after an unfortunate incident. While Peer is in exile from his family, his mother dies sadly in loneliness.

III. Feelings: Fear

Modest Mussorgsky, Night on Bald Mountain



Modeste Mussorgsky

Born: March 9, 1839

Died: March 16, 1881

The wealthy and noble family of Mussorgsky, is descended from the first Russian ruler, Rurik. At the age of six, Modest began receiving piano lessons from his mother; his progress was rapid and he was able to perform a concerto for family and friends just three years later. At ten, he and his brother were taken to St. Petersburg to study at the elite Peter-and-Paul School. Mussorgsky's intended career was as a military officer; and at thirteen, he entered the Cadet School of the Guards. Music remained important to him however, and at his father's expense a short piano piece was published in 1852, and the following year Alexander Borodin described the 17-year-old boy as an "elegant piano-playing dilettante". In 1856 Mussorgsky – who had developed a strong interest in history and studied German philosophy – successfully graduated from the Cadet School and received a commission with the foremost regiment of the Russian Imperial Guard.

'Real life' impacted particularly painfully on Mussorgsky in 1865, when his mother died; it was at this point that the composer had his first serious bout of alcoholism. The 26-year-old was on the point of writing his first 'realistic' songs.

Night on Bald Mountain

Mussorgsky sketched his original version of the piece he called *St. John's Night on Bald Mountain* in the spring of 1866 and completed the orchestration in June 1867 (actually on St. John's Eve, June 23); it was apparently never performed in his lifetime.

It wasn't until Rimsky-Korsakov that the Night on Bald Mountain became part of the "standard repertory" for orchestra around the world. (This same occurrence happened with another well-known piece of Mussorgsky – *Pictures at an Exhibition*, which didn't become famous until Ravel took to it.)

Stokowski conducted his version in Disney's classic animated film *Fantasia* a little more than 60 years ago. The screen interpretation was reasonably faithful to Mussorgsky's concept: a wild convocation of witches and demons on Bald Mountain (otherwise known as Mount Triglav in the Julian Alps, the highest peak in Slovenia) on St. John's Eve, in which Satan, in the form of Tchernobog (literally, the "black god"), is master of the revels. Mussorgsky's first thoughts on composing such a piece came to him as he wrote in September of that year that he contemplated "a complete act on Bald Mountain--the witches' sabbath, separate episodes of sorcerers, a solemn march for all..., a finale--glorification of the sabbath, personified by the sovereign of the whole festival on Bald Mountain . . ."

III. Feelings: Happiness

Dmitri Kabalevsky, Galop from *Comedians*



Dmitri Kabalevsky

Born: Dec. 30, 1904

Died: Feb. 18, 1987

Kabalevsky was a great Russian composer and also a noted pianist and writer. His father had given him a liberal education where young Dimitri had shined in the arts; he painted and dabbled in poetry as well as excelling as an aspiring pianist. By the time he was fourteen years old, Kabalevsky and his family had moved to Moscow where he had received his primary education in music at the Scriabin Musical Institute from 1919 to 1925 (he had also kept painting).

In the late 1920s there was great tension between the main forces of Soviet music: the RAPM (Russian Association of Proletarian Musicians) and the ASM (Association of Contemporary Musicians). Kabalevsky associated himself with neither one exclusively.

By the 1930's, Kabalevsky was appointed as an assistant instructor of composition at the Moscow Conservatory, and by 1939 he was a full professor. During this time, he wrote much incidental music for radio and stage.

Kabalevsky joined the Communist Party in 1940; by 1941 he had received the Medal of Honor from the Soviet government for his musical prowess. During World War II, Kabalevsky had written several inspirational songs and battle hymns. In 1942, Kabalevsky's three huge works: "Vast Motherland," "Revenger of the People" and "Into the Fire," were written to inspire heroism and patriotism among the Soviets.

In Russia, Kabalevsky is most noted for his vocal songs, cantatas, and operas while overseas he is known for his orchestral music. Kabalevsky frequently traveled overseas; he was a member of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace as well as a representative for the Promotion of Friendship between the Soviet Union and foreign countries. Kabalevsky will be long remembered as an icon of Soviet Russian nationalism.

Galop from *Comedians*

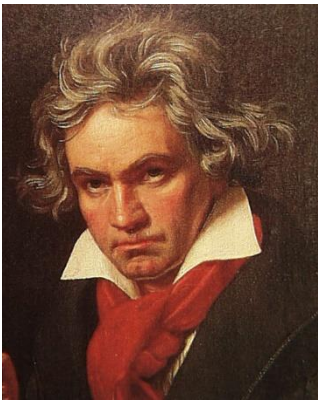
After Dmitri Kabalevsky wrote music for a play called *The Inventor and the Comedians*, he put selections from that music into a concert suite called *The Comedians*.

The kind of galop that Dmitri Kabalevsky put his suite *The Comedians* has nothing to do with horses. In fact, it's not even spelled the same as a horse's gallop. The one-l galop is a lively dance.

III. Feelings: Personal

Ludwig van Beethoven, Symphony Number 7, movement 2

(ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN CLASSROOM LITERACY STATION PACKET)



Ludwig van Beethoven

Born: Dec. 16, 1770

Died: March 26, 1827

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany. His father, a singer, was his first teacher. After a while, even though he was still only a boy, little Beethoven became a traveling performer, and soon, he was supporting his family.

In his early twenties, Beethoven moved to Vienna, where he spent the rest of his life. Beethoven was one of the first composers to make a living without being employed by the church or a member of the nobility. At first, he was known as a brilliant pianist. But when he was around 30 years old, Beethoven started going deaf. Even though he could no longer hear well enough to play the piano, Beethoven composed some of his best music after he was deaf!

Beethoven is considered one of the greatest musical geniuses who ever lived.

He may be most famous for his nine symphonies, but he also wrote many other kinds of music: chamber and choral music, piano music and string quartets, and an opera.

Symphony Number 7, movement 2

During the summer of 1811, Beethoven was suffering through difficult times. His music was popular, but his health was declining, and his growing deafness seemed irreversible. In hopes of relief, Beethoven traveled to the northern Bohemian spa city of Teplitz, where he remained for much of the summer. Rather than recovering, his hearing gradually worsened.

Beethoven's Seventh Symphony was begun in Teplitz and completed several months later. The composer himself conducted the premiere in 1813 at a Viennese concert to benefit Austrian and Bavarian soldiers who had been wounded at the battle of Hanau in the Napoleonic Wars. That same program also featured the premiere of another Beethoven work, the martial Wellington's Victory. Patriotic Viennese delighted in the program, which was such a success that it had to be repeated four days later. Eventually, Wellington's Victory was dismissed as being of little lasting importance, but the symphony has had a happier history. Beethoven called it his "most excellent symphony," and one music critic of the time reported, "this symphony is the richest melodically and the most pleasing and comprehensible of all Beethoven symphonies." Regardless of Beethoven's state of mind, or his state of sobriety, this symphony is one of the composer's most optimistic works, and it has won some powerful friends. Richard Wagner, who often faced his own hostile critics, thought the piece was perfect dance music, calling it "the apotheosis of the dance." In Wagner's words, "if anyone plays the Seventh, tables and benches, cans and cups, the grandmother, the blind and the lame, aye, the children in the cradle fall to dancing." Eager to prove this imaginative theory, Wagner once danced to the Seventh Symphony, accompanied by Franz Liszt at the piano. It must have been quite a show!

IV. Events

Aaron Copland, *Hoe Down from Rodeo*



Aaron Copland

Born: Nov. 14, 1900

Died: Dec. 2, 1990

Aaron Copland was an American composer of concert and film music, as well as an accomplished pianist. Instrumental in forging a distinctly American style of composition, he was widely known as “the dean of American composers.” Copland's music achieved a difficult balance between modern music and American folk styles, and the open, slowly changing harmonies of many of his works are said to evoke the vast American landscape. He incorporated percussive orchestration, changing meter, polyrhythms, polychords and tone rows. Aside from composing, Copland taught, presented music-related lectures, wrote books and articles, and served as a conductor (generally, but not exclusively, of his own works).

Hoe Down from *Rodeo*

Rodeo, pronounced by Copland as (ROH-dee-oh), is a ballet score written by American composer Aaron Copland in 1942. It was originally created for a string orchestra but was later modified for a full symphony orchestra. The ballet consists of five sections: Buckaroo Holiday, Ranch House Party, Corral Nocturne, Saturday Night Waltz and Hoe-Down; while the symphonic version omits Ranch House Party, leaving the other sections relatively intact.

V. Places

Alberto Ginastera, *Estancia*: Danza Final: *Malambo*



Alberto Ginastera

Born: April 11, 1916

Died: June 25, 1983

Alberto Ginastera is an Argentinian composer who lived through much of the 20th century. He is known for his use of idioms that reflect both local and national musical styles within his compositions.

Born in Buenos Aires, Ginastera was gifted from a young age with a musical education to the Conservatorio Williams and the National Conservatory.

His music places him among those composers called “traditionalists” – meaning they have a style that is very natural in form, harmonic language, and/or typically follows a simple tonal pattern within the melodic line. He did experiment with microtones (smaller than half-steps), serial procedures, and aleatoric theory (music based on chance, ie: the rolling of a die). His most notable works are *Estancia* (a ballet), his piano works (preludes, sonatas, and various others), and two of his operas, *Don Rodrigo* and *Bomarzo*.

Dances from *Estancia*

Estancia premiered its four movement orchestral form in 1943 and then later as the ballet in 1952. It is based off of the poem *Martin Fierro* by Jose Hernandez, written in the 1870's. However, the plot of Ginastera's ballet does not follow this journey completely.

“The primary plot element concerns the romance between a city boy who falls in love with a country girl and overcomes her skepticism by proving his skills as a horseman and dancer. However, the deeper meaning is that of the day – an element that, for the composer, united human with landscape: “Whenever I have crossed the Pampa or have lived in it for a time, my spirit felt itself inundated by changing impressions, now joyful, now melancholy, some full of euphoria and others replete with a profound tranquility, produced by its limitless immensity and by the transformation that the countryside undergoes in the course of a day.” –C.E. Ward and Kate Ward Kavanagh, translators.

The four movements, titled in Spanish are translated here:

1. Los trabajadores agricolas – The Land Workers
2. Danza del trigo – Wheat Dance
3. Los peones de hacienda – The Ranch Hands
4. Danza final – Final Dance (*Malambo* is a rhythmic dance style from Argentina)

VI. Actions: Resting

Claude Debussy, *Clair de Lune* from *Suite bergamasque*



Claude Debussy

Born: Aug. 22, 1862

Died: March 25, 1918

Claude Achille Debussy was a French composer. Along with Maurice Ravel, he was one of the most prominent figures working within the field of impressionist music, though he himself intensely disliked the term when applied to his compositions. In France, he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1903. A crucial figure in the transition to the modern era in Western music, he remains one of the most famous and influential of all composers.

Beginning piano lessons at a very young age, Debussy's progress was so remarkable that he was able to enter the **Paris Conservatory** at the age of eleven. He remained at the Conservatory for over ten years, alternately claiming prizes and perplexing his teachers with his harmonic ideas. He won the **Grand Prix de Rome** in 1884, and by 1887 had begun attending the meetings of the Symbolist poets in Montmartre. The credo of the Symbolists was that art should appeal to the senses before the intellect. Debussy also fell

under the influence of the French Impressionist painters of the day, in their concentration on color for its own sake and the play of light on surfaces. Both of these schools would become crucial to Debussy's developing musical style.

His music is noted for its sensory component and for not often forming around one key or pitch. Often Debussy's work reflected the activities or turbulence in his own life. In French literary circles, the style of this period was known as symbolism, a movement that directly inspired Debussy both as a composer and as an active cultural participant.

Clair de Lune from *Suite bergamasque*

The *Suite bergamasque* is one of the most famous piano suites by Claude Debussy. Debussy commenced the suite in 1890 at age 28, but he did not finish or publish it until 1905. It seems that by the time a publisher came to Debussy in order to cash in on his fame and have these pieces published, Debussy loathed the earlier piano style in which these pieces were written. While it is not known how much of the Suite was written in 1890 and how much was written in 1905, we do know that Debussy changed the names of at least two of the pieces.

The *Suite bergamasque* consists of four movements: "Prélude", "Menuet", "Clair de lune", "Passepiéd"

The third and most famous movement of *Suite bergamasque* is "Clair de lune," meaning "moonlight" in French. Its name comes from Paul Verlaine's poem of the same name and depicts the area of Bergamo, which is located in Lombardy, Italy – about 25 miles northeast of Milan, at the foothills of the Bergamo Alps.

VII. Summary

Sergei Prokofiev, *Waltz* and *Midnight Scene* from *Cinderella*

(ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN CLASSROOM LITERACY STATION PACKET)



Sergei Prokofiev

Born: April 23, 1891

Died: March 5, 1953

Russian composer and pianist Sergei Prokofiev was born in 1891 in Sontsovka (now known as Krasne), a small village in Ukraine. Early on, it was clear that he had musical talent. His mother, who was a very good pianist, encouraged him, and taught him to play the piano. Sergei began composing at the age of five. When he got a bit older, he and his mother moved to St. Petersburg, so that he could study music there.

After Prokofiev graduated from school, he traveled around Europe to learn more about music. World War I and the Russian Revolution made living and working in Russia very difficult, so Prokofiev left the country in 1918. Paris eventually became his home, but he also spent time in the United States and the Bavarian Alps. But the whole time he was away from Russia, Prokofiev longed for his homeland. In 1936, he made the unusual decision to move back to the Soviet Union.

Prokofiev was a master at using music to tell a story. One of his most famous musical stories is *Peter and the Wolf*, which was written for Russia's Central Children's Theatre. In addition to symphonic music, Prokofiev wrote ballets, operas, and music for films.

Waltz and Midnight Scene from *Cinderella*

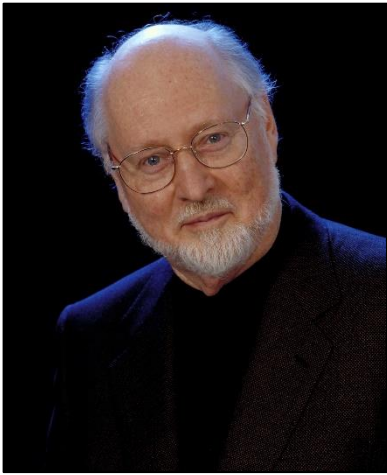
Prokofiev began work on *Cinderella* in 1940 and completed in the summer of 1944. It was commissioned by the Kirov Ballet, but the Bolshoi staged its first production in November of 1945.

The music for the *Waltz* and *Midnight Scene* depict the following scene:

Cinderella and the Prince express their growing love for each other. Dancing with the Prince, Cinderella has forgotten her Fairy Godmother's warning that all of the magic spells cast will end at midnight. But suddenly, the clock begins to strike on that very hour! Cinderella tears herself away and rushes out of the palace. As the last stroke of midnight dies away, the Prince notices a jeweled glass slipper sparkling at the foot of the staircase. He vows that he will not rest until he has found its owner again.

VIII. Finale

John Williams, *Star Wars* Main Title Theme



John Williams
Born: Feb. 8th, 1968

One of the most popular and successful American orchestral composers of the modern age, John Williams is the winner of five Academy Awards, 17 Grammys, three Golden Globes, and two Emmys. Best known for his film scores and ceremonial music, Williams is also a noted composer of concert works and a renowned conductor.

Williams has composed the music and served as music director for nearly eighty films, including *Star Wars*. His scores for such films as *Jurassic Park*, *Jaws*, *E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial*, *Schindler's List*, as well as the *Indiana Jones* series, have won him multiple awards and produced best-selling recordings, and his scores for the original *Star Wars* trilogy transformed the landscape of Hollywood film music and became icons of American culture.

John Williams was born in New York and moved to Los Angeles with his family in 1948. There he attended UCLA and studied composition privately with Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco. After service in the Air Force, Mr. Williams returned to New York to attend the Juilliard School, where he studied piano with Madame Rosina Lhevinne. While in New York, he also worked as a jazz pianist, both in clubs and on recordings. He then returned to Los Angeles, where he began his career in the film industry, working with such composers as Bernard Herrmann, Alfred Newman, and Franz Waxman. He went on to write music for many television programs in the 1960s, winning two Emmy Awards for his work.

In January 1980, Williams was named nineteenth Conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra since its founding in 1885. He assumed the title of Boston Pops Laureate Conductor, following his retirement in December 1993, and currently holds the title of Artist-in-Residence at Tanglewood.

Star Wars

An American science fiction film with a cult following that was originally created by George Lucas. John Williams wrote the main title theme for the first movie in 1977, while George Lucas created the now-famous rolling story title that recedes into space. There will be a triptych of trilogies within the movie collection, however you can find a plethora of other materials for this film series: comics, toys, a couple of television series, etc.

In October 2012, the Walt Disney Company agreed to buy Lucasfilm for \$4 billion and announced that it will release the final trilogy of the series, estimated to be finished by 2019.