



THE ORCHESTRA:

WORKING AND PLAYING TOGETHER

DAVID GLOVER, CONDUCTOR

2015 TEACHER PACKET



This is designed for teachers attending the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra's Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield *Discovery Concerts*.

Questions or comments may be directed to the ISO Learning Community.

Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra | 32 E. Washington St., Suite 600 | Indianapolis, IN 46204

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Bizet	<i>"Farandole" from L'Arlesienne Suite No. 2</i>
Brahms	Hungarian Dance No.5 in G minor
Haydn	Movement II from Symphony No. 94 in G Major ("Surprise")
Shostakovich	<i>The First Echelon Op. 99</i> from Waltzes from Films
Tchaikovsky	Movement III (<i>Pizzicato ostinato</i>) from Symphony No. 4
Saint-Saëns	<i>"Bacchanale" from Samson and Delilah</i>

DAVID GLOVER, the Associate Conductor of the North Carolina Symphony, has led numerous orchestras, including the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra; Ensemble Orchestral de Paris; North Czech Philharmonic; the Muncie Symphony, the South Bend Symphony.

He holds degrees in violin performance from the University of Georgia and Boston University, as well as a master's degree in conducting from Indiana University. David lives in Raleigh, North Carolina, with his wife, Emily.

GEORGES BIZET



Pronounced: bee ZAY

Born in Paris, 1838

Died near Paris, 1875

- Bizet was the only child of musical parents. His father was a wig maker and voice teacher, and his mother was a pianist.
- He learned to read musical notes at age four and entered music school at age 10.
- At age 29, he moved to Rome to compose. His love of the mountains and sea, as well as Rome's history, inspired his work. He had always had poor health, and while in Italy, he became ill with inflamed tonsils and throat.
- Bizet was generous and would not accept payment from his music students.
- Because he was superstitious, he believed that his friendship brought his friends bad luck.
- Bizet complained that the Paris air was poisoning him. He also started to hear two constant musical notes in his ears. He suffered an acute attack of rheumatism, accompanied by a very high fever, followed by a heart attack.
- His funeral was attended by more than 4000 people.

WHAT YOU WILL HEAR

BIZET - "FARANDOLE" FROM *L'ARLESIENNE SUITE NO. 2*

This music was written for the French play *L'Arlesienne* (*The Girl from Arles*). You will hear two important themes in this music. The first is a march in a minor key. Its melody, also known as *March of the Three Kings*, comes from a southern French folk song.

Farandole - First Theme

Bizet



The second theme, written in a major key, sounds much like a southern French dance. What elements make it sound lively in character? (tempo, articulation, pitch range)

Farandole - 2nd Theme

Bizet



A farandole is a dance in which men and women, alternately arranged in a "chain," follow a leader in a variety of winding patterns. It often includes their passing under the raised arms of couples in the chain.

JOHANNES BRAHMS



Pronounced: Brawms

Born in Hamburg, Germany, 1833

Died in Vienna, Austria, 1897

- Johannes Brahms grew up in the slums of Hamburg, Germany. As a small child, he showed exceptional musical talent and began playing the piano at age five or six.
- When he was very young, Brahms played dance music in bars to help support his family. He loved to read and kept a book propped up on the piano, so he could read while he played.
- By the time he was 15, he was earning a living as a pianist and eventually supported himself by publishing his musical compositions.
- During his late teens he first encountered the music of Hungarian refugees who had escaped following the uprising of 1848. He became close friends with a well-known Hungarian violinist named Eduard Reményi, and together they embarked on a musical performance tour of Germany in 1853. The Hungarian or Gypsy music with its irregular rhythms influenced Brahms' later work.
- Brahms' Hungarian Dances were first written for piano four-hands. The *21 Hungarian Dances* were arranged for orchestra and published at a later date.

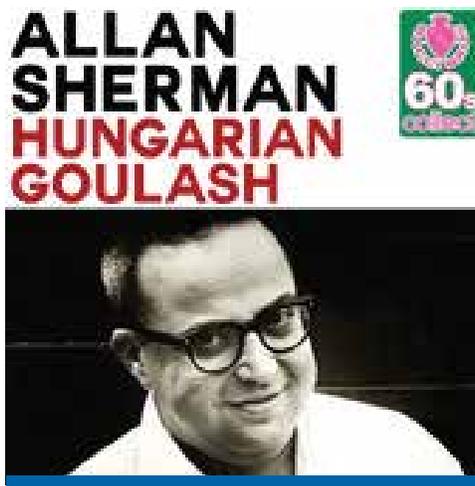
LISTENING CHART

HUNGARIAN DANCE NO. 5

LISTENING CHART

- A Section [0:00] Minor – Violins have the melody. Tempo and dynamics vary dramatically.
- B Section [1:10] Major – Crescendos and the use of the triangle add to the contrast in this section.
- A Section [1:50] Minor – Return to the melody and instrumentation heard at the beginning of the piece.
-

Extend the experience by playing “Hungarian Goulash.” Comedian Allan Sherman, also famous for “Hello Muddah, Hello Faddah,” a comic account of summer camp, composed and performed this musical parody of Brahms’ Hungarian Dance No. 5 in the 1960’s. Available on CD or iTunes.



DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH



Pronounced: Shaw sta KO vitch

Born in Russia, 1906

Died in Russia, 1975

- Shostakovich began piano lessons with his mother, a professional pianist, when he was nine.
- He began conservatory study of composition and piano in 1919 and completed his first symphony at the Petrograd Conservatory when he was only 20.
- Shostakovich was a prolific composer. While he is best known for his 15 symphonies, he wrote 36 film scores including *Perviy eshelon [The first echelon]* composed from 1955-1956.
- He is recognized as the greatest composer during the Communist regime of the USSR. Many consider him the greatest composer of the 20th century.

MUSIC IN FILM

The Shostakovich piece, "The First Echelon Op. 99" from *Waltzes from Films* was written for film, but many other orchestral pieces have also been used in movies. See the list below for some examples of classical music that is used to enhance a film.

Dukas - The Sorcerer's Apprentice

- *Fantasia*
- *Fantasia 2000*

Saint-Saëns - Symphony No. 3 "Organ", 4th movt

- *Babe*
- *Babe: Pig in the City*

Saint-Saëns - *The Carnival of the Animals*

- *Fantasia 2000*

JOSEPH HAYDN



Pronounced: HI din

Born in Austria, 1732

Died in Austria, 1809

- In early childhood, he often heard his father playing the harp and singing Austrian folk songs.
- At age five, his musical talent was recognized and he was sent to the city with his father's cousin so he might get a better music education.
- He was recognized for his fine voice when he was seven years old, and at the age eight he was accepted as a choirboy at the cathedral in Vienna, where he stayed until age 17.
- Although this position was considered prestigious, the boys were poorly fed, overworked and received very little education.
- His family would have been pleased to have him pursue religious study, but he was determined to find a way to make music his life. His serious study of music theory and practice of composition began at this time.
- At his father's request, in 1760 he married Maria Anna Keller. They remained unhappily married until her death in 1800.
- For 30 years he served the Esterházy family, one of the wealthiest and most powerful families in the world, as musician, composer, conductor and administrator. This is an example of the patronage system.

WHAT YOU WILL HEAR

HAYDN - 2ND MOVEMENT FROM SYMPHONY NO. 94 ("SURPRISE")

Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony was written during his 18 - month trip to England in 1791-1792. During that time he wrote six new symphonies, including the "Surprise." In Haydn's words, "It was my wish to surprise the public with something new. The first allegro of my symphony was received with countless bravos, but the enthusiasm reached its highest point in the andante with the kettle drum beat. *Ancora, Ancora!* sounded from every throat. . ." Haydn was describing the enthusiastic response of the audience to the unexpected loud chord in what was anticipated to be a quiet and slow movement.

- Theme:** In two parts, a and b, which are each repeated.
- Variation I:** Adds a countermelody above.
- Variation II:** Changes from major to minor.
- Variation III:** Rhythm changes to a rapid 16th note pattern.
- Variation IV:** Dynamics increase with full orchestra playing loudly.

"Surprise" Symphony Melody

Haydn

Here's a tune that Hay-dn wrote. He wrote ev - ry sin - gle note.

Fun to sing for girls and guys with a big sur - prise.

The melody is an Austrian nursery song *Geh' im Gäble rauf und runter, hängen schwarze Kirschen runter* which translates as "Go up and down the lane, there are black cherries a hanging".

PIOTR ILYICH TCHAIKOVSKY



Pronounced: Tcheye-kov-ski

Born in Russia, 1840

Died in Russia: 1893

- Tchaikovsky is described as a sensitive child, both in his response to scolding and in the way he heard music.
- He loved playing the piano and often preferred practicing to playing outside with friends and siblings.
- He had a very close relationship with his mother who died from cholera when he was 14.
- He was an extremely expressive person and poured out his feelings in letters and journals. However, he was so intensely private that he burned all the volumes of his diary. Discontent overwhelmed his life.
- Irrational fears terrorized him. Conducting made him so nervous that he was known to hold onto his head with his left hand while conducting with his right. The joke is that he was afraid that his head would fall off - more likely this story goes back to an occasion when his head shook so badly from nerves that he propped his hand under his chin to steady it.
- Tchaikovsky is famous for ballets (*Sleeping Beauty*, *Swan Lake* and *The Nutcracker*), symphonies, and the *1812 Overture*.

CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS



Pronounced: sainh-sawnhss

Born in Paris, 1835

Died in Algiers, 1921

- Saint-Saëns was a talented and precocious child. He began playing the piano at age two and a half, and by age 10 he had memorized all of the Beethoven piano sonatas.
- As a young child, he was fascinated by all of the sounds around him, including that of water boiling in a copper kettle.
- Saint-Saëns was raised by his mother and aunt who did everything they could to encourage his musical aptitude.
- At age 13, he entered the Paris Conservatory, where he studied composition and developed his skills on piano.
- Saint-Saëns later became known as one of the world's greatest organists.
- Saint-Saëns is best known for his symphonies, including Symphony No. 3 'Organ', symphonic poem *Danse macabre*, *Le carnaval des animaux (The Carnival of the Animals)* and his opera *Samson and Delilah*.

SAINT-SAËNS: "BACCHANALE" FROM SAMSON AND DELILAH

The "Bacchanale" that you will hear in the performance can be found in Act III of the opera *Samson and Delilah*. The lush and exotic melody first appears as an oboe solo at the beginning of the piece. The driving force is the energy that builds throughout this piece. It ends with the same tonality as the oboe solo at the beginning, but is carried by the power of the entire orchestra.

WRITE A REVIEW



Write a critique of the performance. Using musical terms, discuss what you liked or disliked about the performance.

Did you have a favorite instrument? What would you choose to play if you had the opportunity to perform with the Orchestra?

We welcome letters from our audience members. Reviews of the performance may be mailed to:

The Learning Community
Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra
32 E. Washington St., Suite 600
Indianapolis, IN 46204



LITERATURE CIRCLES

Make enough copies of the composer pages for all students in the class. Divide the class into groups and give them 5-10 minutes of silent reading time for each composer. Assign one student in each group the duty of watching the clock. Go around the circle with each student telling what they found most interesting about the composer.

Discussions are encouraged!

INDIANA ACADEMIC STANDARDS

LANGUAGE ARTS

- Reading: Vocabulary development, comprehension
- Writing: Response to performance

MUSIC

- Listening to, analyzing and describing music
- Understanding relationships between music, the arts and other disciplines outside the arts
- Understanding music in relation to history and culture
- Evaluating and critiquing music and musical performance

SOCIAL STUDIES

- Geography
- Individuals, Society and Culture
- History



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