

Student Name

School



Listening Destinations

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ Bach | ☐ Mozart (Eine kleine) |
| ☐ Barber | ☐ Mozart (41) |
| ☐ Beach | ☐ Puccini |
| ☐ Beethoven | ☐ Saint-Saëns |
| ☐ Berlioz | ☐ Sousa |
| ☐ Chance | ☐ Tan Dun |
| ☐ A. Gabrieli | ☐ Tchaikovsky |
| ☐ Glinka | ☐ Vaughan Williams |
| ☐ Haydn | ☐ Verdi |
| ☐ Liszt | ☐ Vivaldi |

2026-2027
UIL Music Memory

Student PASSPORT



UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Making a World of Difference

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Cantata No. 147

Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring

Instrument / Voice

SATB choir and chamber orchestra: violins, viola, *basso continuo* (cello), trumpet, oboes

Musical Minute

Baroque: (1600-1750) musical period between the Renaissance and Classical musical eras. The Baroque period ended the year that Bach died.

Notes

Cantata: music for voices and instruments in several movements.

Chorale: a slow and stately hymn tune sung in church. Chorale melodies are simple, with mostly stepwise movement, a limited range, and simple rhythms.

Chamber orchestra: a few musicians who play in a room (chamber) or small hall.

Basso continuo: a type of Baroque accompaniment in which one or more instruments play the bassline. (In this selection the *basso continuo* part is played by the cello.)

Bach composed **Cantata No. 147** for a church service in Leipzig in 1723. The lyrics were written in German.

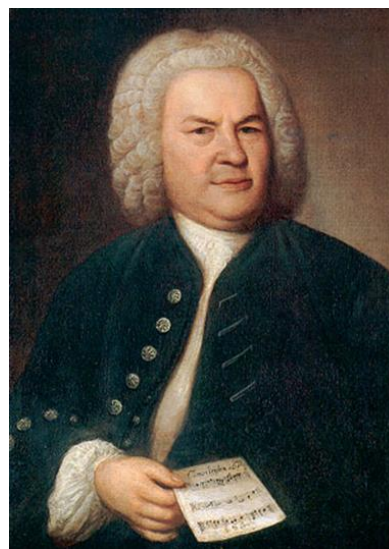
The cantata has ten movements. The chorale, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" is the tenth movement.

The original title and opening lyrics of the chorale: "*Jesu, bleibet meine Freude*" ("Jesus will always be my joy").

Bach

\'bäk\

1685-1750

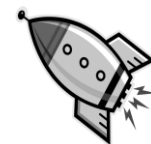


Fast Five



1. German Baroque composer. One of the "Three B's" (Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms).
2. Played violin, viola, harpsichord, clavier, and organ.
3. Had 20 children. 9 survived him. 4 were composers.
4. Had diabetes. Went blind. Died of a stroke.
5. Composed 200 cantatas. Today he is considered to be the greatest composer of all time.

Notes



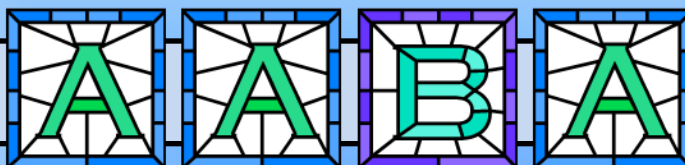
Jesu, joy of man's desiring. Holy wisdom, love most bright:
Drawn by Thee, our souls aspiring, Soar to uncreated light.

Cantata No. 147

Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring

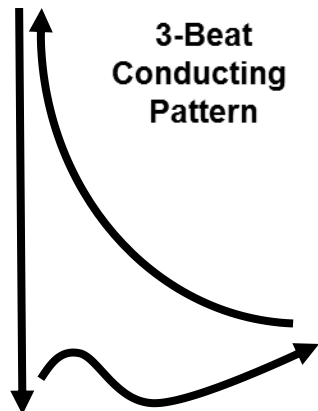
Bach

Introduction



Coda

**3-Beat
Conducting
Pattern**



Chorale Notation



**Solfège
Curwen Hand Signs
Letter Names
(A Section)**

sol  **D**

fa  **C**

mi  **B**

re  **A**

do  **G**

Word of God, our flesh that fashioned, With the fire of life impassioned,
Striving still to truth unknown, Soaring, dying round Thy throne.

Through the way where hope is guiding, Hark, what peaceful music rings;
Where the flock, in Thee confiding, Drink of joy from deathless springs.

Theirs is beauty's fairest pleasure; Theirs is wisdom's holiest treasure.
Thou dost ever lead Thine own in the love of joys unknown.

Commando March

Instrument/Voice

Band

Musical Minute

March: a piece of music with a strong beat, written for marching to and often performed by a military band.

Notes



Band: a group of people who play instruments together.

Commando: a soldier of an elite light infantry or special operations force.

Concert band: a group of 20-60 musicians who play instruments of the woodwind, brass, and percussion families (plus sometimes string bass, harp, and piano) indoors in a concert setting.

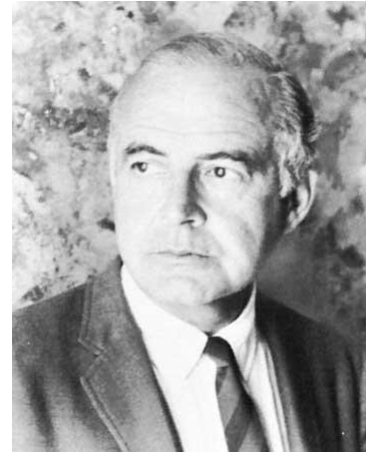
Marching band: a group of musicians who play similar instruments to those of a concert band (but no string bass, harp, or piano) outdoors in a parade or in field shows (half time show at a football game).

During World War II Barber served in the Army Air Corps Band Unit. He composed "Commando March" for the U.S. Army in 1943. Barber conducted its first performance as well as a recording for the Office of War Information. The recording was used in American short wave radio broadcasts worldwide.

"Commando March" is Barber's first composition for band. He called it his "little march," and wrote a version for orchestra in 1943.

Barber

\'bär-bər\
1910-1981



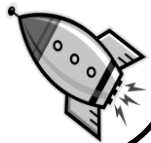
Fast Five

1. 20th century American composer.
2. Sang and played piano. Child prodigy as a singer, pianist, and composer.
3. Visited Russia and became friends with Shostakovich. Lived in an apartment below Benny Goodman, loved to hear him play clarinet, and they became friends.
4. One of America's most widely performed and recorded composers. Won Pulitzer Prize twice.
5. Continued to compose music until his death, of cancer, in New York City.

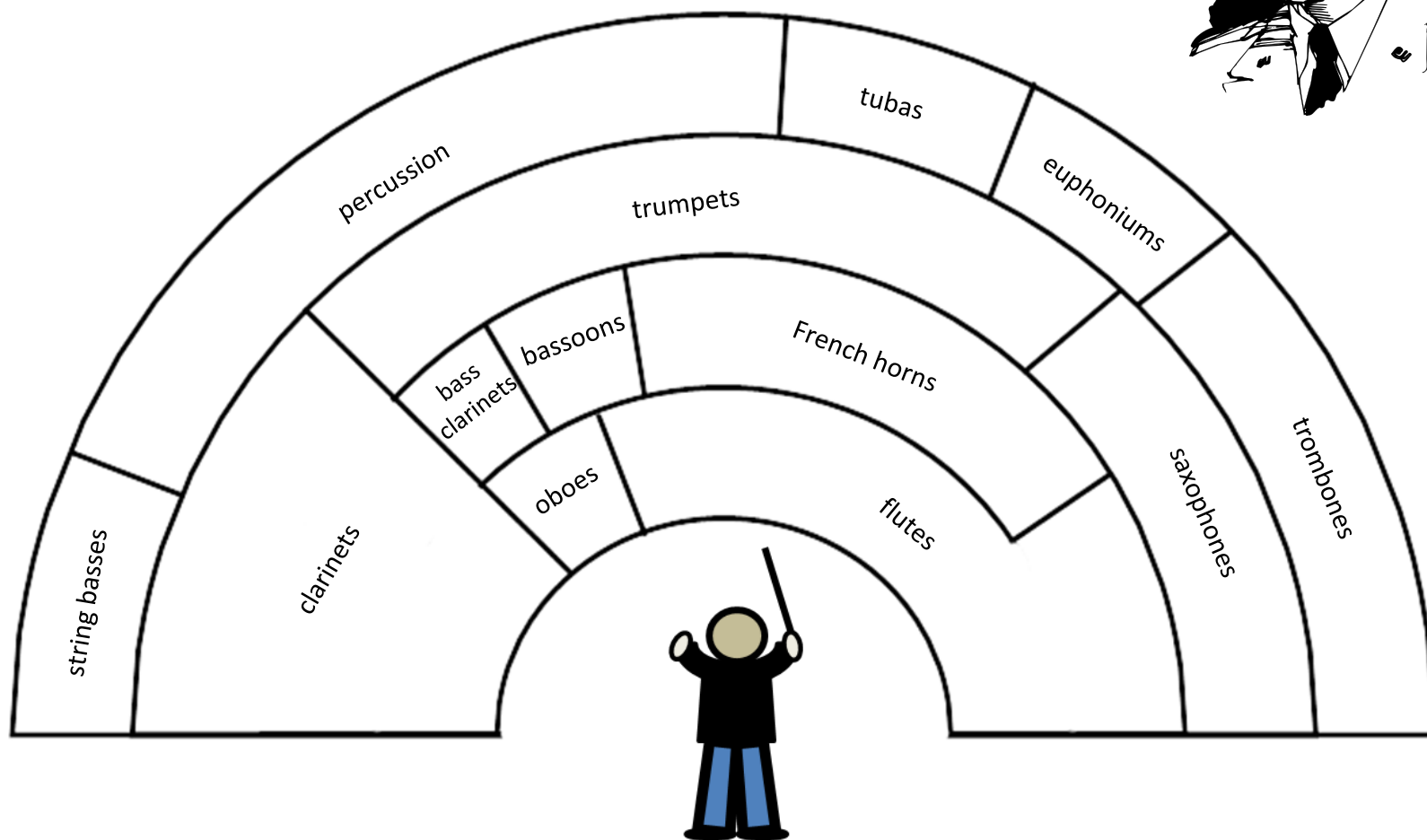


Notes

A concert band may also be called a wind band, wind ensemble, wind orchestra, wind symphony, symphonic band, symphonic winds, or symphonic wind ensemble.



BARBER COMMANDO MARCH



Four Sketches

In Autumn

Instrument / Voice

Piano

Musical Minute

Miniature: a short musical composition.

Notes



Chromatic: related to the scale that contains all the white and black keys on the piano.

Tempo (“time” in Italian): the speed of the beat.

Italian expressive and tempo terms:

- *Rubato* (“robbed” in Italian) temporary disregard of strict tempo; instead, becoming slightly faster or slower for expressive purposes.
- *Ritardando* : gradually slowing down, abbreviated *ritard.* or *rit.*
- *A tempo*: return to the original tempo.
- *Animato*: animated, with excitement and spirit.
- *Animato molto*: very animated, with much excitement and spirit.

Beach composed **Four Sketches**, Op. 15, in 1892.

The titles of the four pieces are “In Autumn,” “Phantoms,” “Dreaming,” and “Fire-Flies.”

Beach performed “In Autumn” and “Fire-Flies” at the Women’s Musical Congress in Chicago in 1893.

Beach

\'bēch\

1867-1944



Fast Five

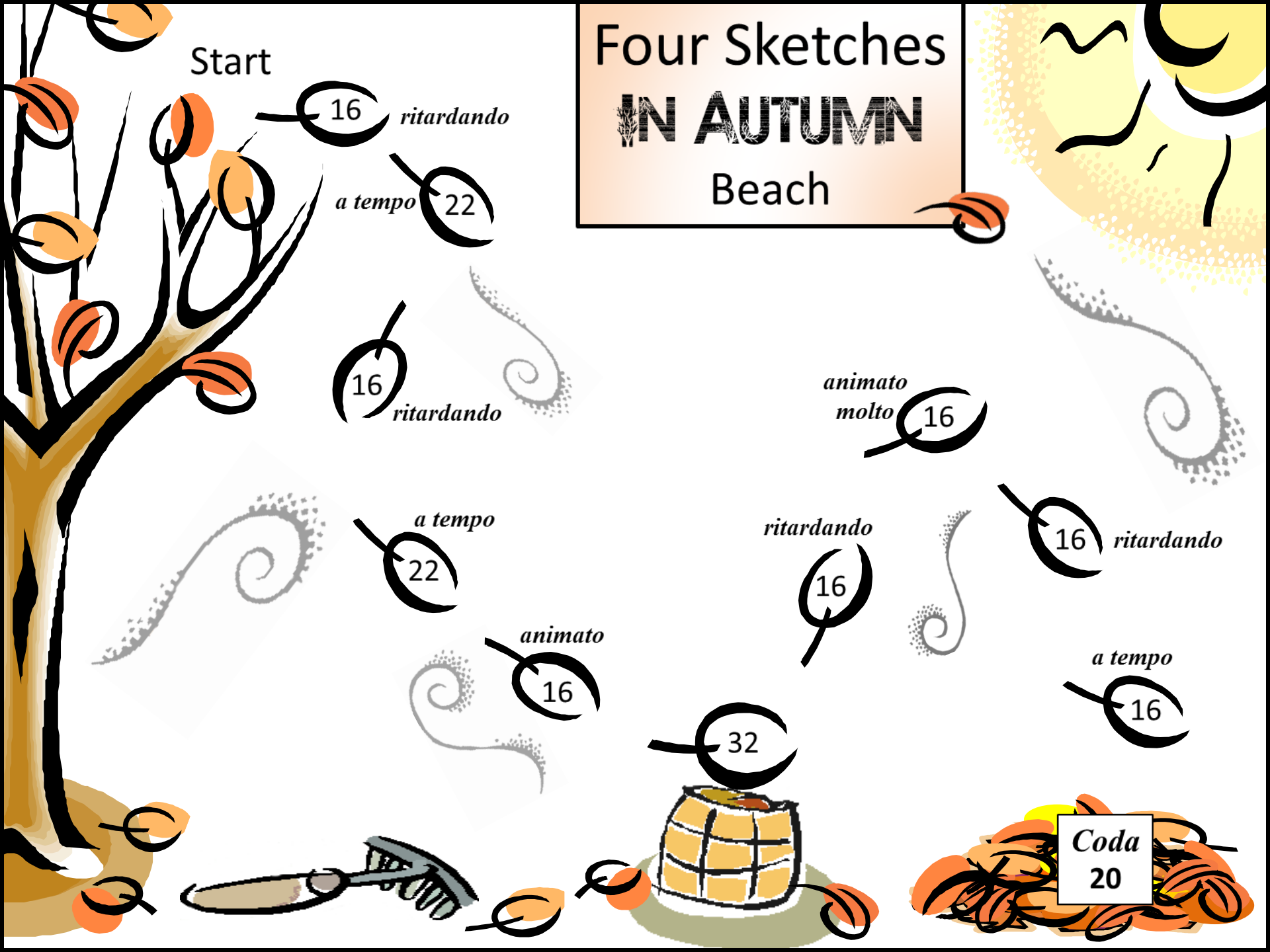


1. American Romantic composer.
2. Played piano. Child prodigy on the piano. Became a professional concert pianist.
3. First American woman to compose a symphony. Considered the most successful female American composer of her time.
4. President and co-founder of the Association of American Women Composers.
5. Died of heart disease.

Notes

In the score of “In Autumn,” the composer made a note in French, which translates, “yellowing leaves on the grass.”





Start

Four Sketches
IN AUTUMN
Beach

16 *ritardando*

a tempo 22

16 *ritardando*

animato molto 16

a tempo 22

ritardando 16

16 *ritardando*

animato 16

a tempo 16

32

Coda
20

Für Elise

Instrument / Voice

Piano

Musical Minute

Musical form: the overall structure of a piece of music.

Notes



Rondo: a musical form in which the main theme alternates with contrasting themes or sections: A B A C A.

Episodes: the sections between the main A sections of a rondo. Each episode is usually in a different key than that of the A section.

Arpeggio: chord tones played in succession and not at the same time.

Rubato (“robbed” in Italian): temporary disregard of strict tempo; instead, becoming slightly faster or slower for expressive purposes.

Bagatelle: a short composition, typically for the piano, that is light and mellow.

Beethoven probably wrote his *Bagatelle* in A minor, nicknamed “*Für Elise*,” in 1810.

“*Für Elise*” means “for Elise” in German. Elise may have been one of Beethoven’s true loves, or may simply mean “sweetheart,” which was how “Elise” was used at the time.

“*Für Elise*” is one of Beethoven’s most popular compositions.

Beethoven

\ˈbā-, tō-vən\

1770 – 1827



Fast Five

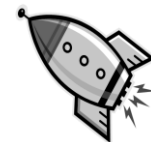


1. German Classical/Romantic composer, one of the “Three B’s” (Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms).
2. Played violin, viola, and organ, and was a virtuoso pianist. Known as the finest pianist of his time.
3. Gradually became deaf. Began to lose his hearing in 1796. Completely deaf in 1818.
4. Moody, disorganized, and arrogant. Died of liver failure.
5. Composed chamber music, songs, piano music, and nine famous symphonies. One of the most famous and influential composers in music history.



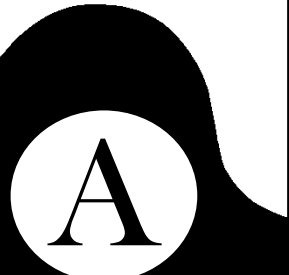
Notes

The written music of “*Für Elise*” was not published until 41 years after Beethoven’s death.

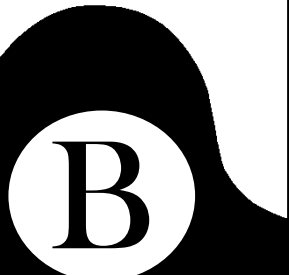




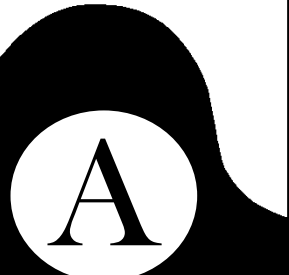
Für Elise
Beethoven



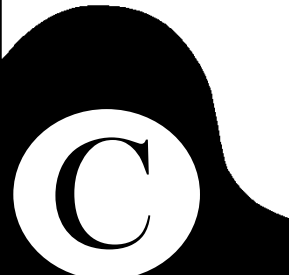
A



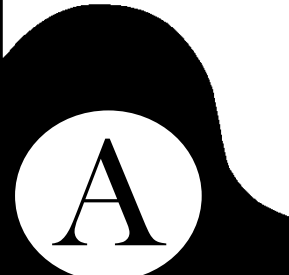
B



A



C



A



Symphonie Fantastique

March to the Scaffold

Instrument / Voice

Large orchestra

Musical Minute

Program symphony:
a symphony with a story
behind it, where the music
portrays events or moods.

Notes

Symphony: a musical composition with
three or more movements for orchestra.



Scaffold: the platform where criminals are hanged or
beheaded.

Berlioz composed ***Symphonie Fantastique*** in 1830. The
score calls for 90 instruments, the most of any symphony
written up to that time. "March to the Scaffold" is the
fourth of five movements in the symphony.

Symphonie Fantastique tells the story of Berlioz's passion
and hopeless love for Harriet Smithson, an Irish actress
who didn't even know he existed, and his frustration and
despair when he tried to get her attention.

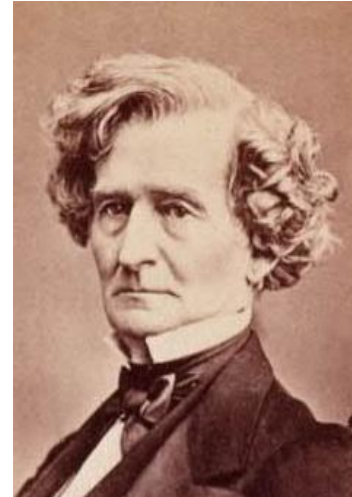
Idée fixe (ee-day fix): a recurring theme that represents
an idea, object, or character and unifies a musical work.
In this symphony, the *idée fixe* is a melody that represents
Harriet Smithson.

In "March to the Scaffold" Berlioz dreams that he has
killed Harriet, has been sentenced to death, and is being
led to the scaffold.

Berlioz

\ 'ber-lē-, ōz \

1803-1869



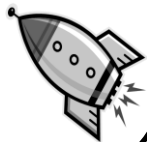
Fast Five



1. French Romantic
composer.
2. Played guitar and flute.
Was a virtuoso conductor.
3. Composed large-scale
works for orchestra and
choir. Master
orchestrator.
4. Died after suffering a
stroke.
5. Writer, music critic.
Earned a living writing
about music. Wrote an
important book on
orchestration.



Notes





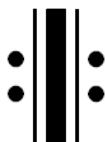
Introduction



Berlioz Symphonie Fantastique March to the Scaffold



Prisoner's March



Military Band



Prisoner's March



Full Orchestra



Prisoner's March



Prisoner's March

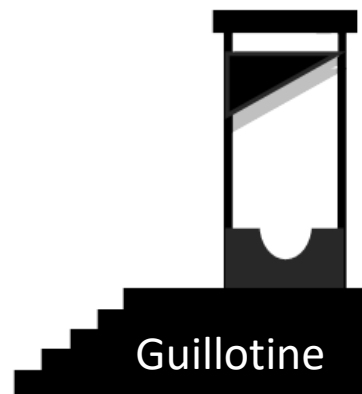
Full Orchestra



Prisoner's Cart



idée fixe



Guillotine



Crowd

Variations on a Korean Folk Song

Instrument/Voice

Concert band

Musical Minute

Concert band: a large group of 20-60 musicians who play instruments from the woodwind, brass, and percussion families.

Notes



Theme and Variations: a musical form in which the theme, or main melody, is stated and then repeated with alterations to the melody, harmony, rhythm, timbre, tempo, and/or texture.

Pentatonic scale: a musical scale with five notes per octave (*do re mi sol la*). The intervals of the pentatonic scale correspond to the notes of the black keys on a piano.

Folk song: a song that is not written down, but passed on orally from person to person. Usually, the composer of a folk song is unknown.

Arirang ("Beautiful Love"): the name of a genre of Korean folk songs as well as the name of a famous Korean folk song, which is considered the unofficial national anthem of Korea.

Chance heard the Korean folk song, "*Arirang*," in the late 1950s, while he was stationed in Seoul, South Korea with the Eighth U.S. Army Band. The melody of "*Arirang*" is the theme of Chance's set of "Variations on a Korean Folk Song," composed for concert band in 1965.

Chance

\'chan(t)s\
1932-1972



Fast Five

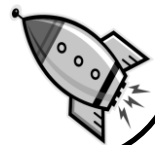
1. 20th century American composer.
2. Texas native. Born in Beaumont, Texas. Studied at the University of Texas in Austin.
3. Played piano and percussion (timpani). Member of the Eighth U.S. Army Band. Arranger for the Fourth and Eighth U.S. Army Bands.
4. Best known for his works for concert band.
5. Died of cardiac arrest after he was accidentally electrocuted while working in his back yard.

Notes

A concert band may also be called a wind band, wind ensemble, wind orchestra, wind symphony, symphonic band, symphonic winds, or symphonic wind ensemble.

A concert band may include string bass, harp, and piano. It performs indoors in a concert setting.

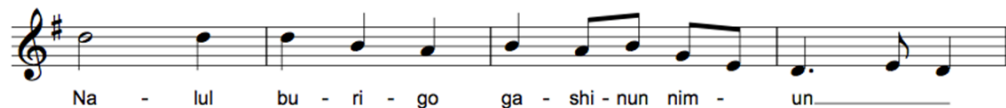
"Variations on a Korean Folk Song" is Chance's best-known work, and has become a standard of the symphonic band repertoire.



Theme

Arirang

Korean Folk Song



Variations on a Korean Folk Song

Chance

Variation 1. Vivace

3. Allegro con brio

2. Larghetto

4. Sostenuto

5. Con Isancio

Ricercar in the 12th Mode

Instrument / Voice

Brass quartet:
2 trumpets,
2 trombones

Musical Minute

Ricercar ("to try" or "seek out"): a composition for instruments in which one or more themes are developed through melodic imitation. A *ricercar* explores a theme or mode.

Notes



Mode: an alternative scale created by starting on a different scale tone of the traditional major scale. The Ionian mode is the same as the major scale.

Antiphony: a performance style in which two or more groups of musicians perform alternately as separate groups and together.

Homophony: music with a melody accompanied by chords, with all the notes moving the same way.

Polyphony: music that has two or more independent melodies woven together.

Cadence: the chords at the end of a phrase that imply the completion of a musical thought.

"*Ricercar in the 12th Mode*" was first published in 1589 with the title, "*Ricercar del duodecimo tuono*."

"*Duodecimo tuono*": the 12th tone (C-Ionian mode or C Major).

A. Gabrieli

\,gä-brē-'e-lē\

ca. 1532-1585



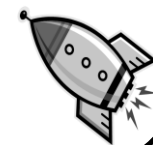
Fast Five



1. Italian Renaissance composer.
2. Played organ. Was the organist at St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice.
3. Composed music for important ceremonies and important people, like the Pope.
4. Taught students who became more famous, including his nephew, Giovanni Gabrieli.
5. His composing style led the way from the Renaissance to the Baroque period of music.

Notes

St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice has a huge, resonant interior, with marble floors, pillars, and walls. It contains multiple galleries and choir lofts. Because of the long reverberation of sound, it is hard for musicians in the galleries across from each other to play or sing together. Gabrieli took advantage of the acoustics in the space and composed antiphonal music for St. Mark's for a variety of different instrumental groups and combinations to create numerous sound effects and tone colors.





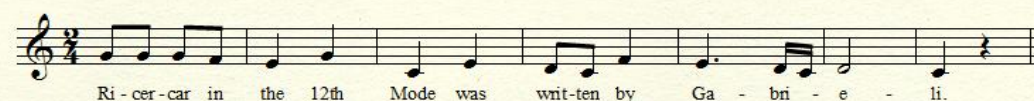
Ricercar in the 12th Mode

A. Gabrieli

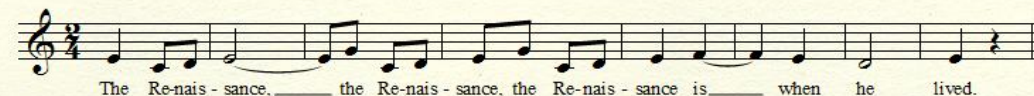


sol
fa
mi
re
do
ti,
sol,

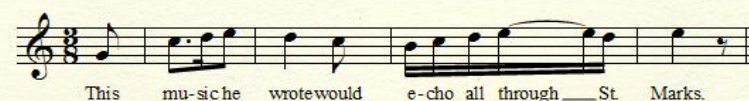
A



B



C



A'



Ruslan and Lyudmila

Overture

Instrument/Voice

Full orchestra

Musical Minute

Whole-tone scale: a musical scale in which each of the notes are separated by a whole step.

Notes



Opera: a story told completely through music. The characters sing with an orchestra and act out the story on a stage with costumes, scenery, props, and choreography.

Overture: an orchestral introduction to a longer work or a similar piece that can stand alone. An overture prepares the audience for the music to come.

Sonata form: a musical form established by Haydn and Mozart. Also called “sonata-allegro form” because the tempo is frequently fast, and “first-movement form” because it is typically used in the first movement of multi-movement pieces. The sonata form can be used in other movements, particularly the final movement. Its sections include: exposition, development, recapitulation, and coda.

Glinka composed his five-act opera, **Ruslan and Lyudmila**, between 1837 and 1842. It is based on the 1820 fairy tale poem of the same name by the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837).

The opera premiered in St. Petersburg in 1842. It was not popular and was considered a failure.

Glinka composed the Overture for **Ruslan and Lyumila** after most of the music for the opera was complete. It is based on themes from the opera.

Glinka

\ˈɡlɪŋ-kə\
1804-1857



Fast Five

1. Russian Romantic composer.
2. Played piano, violin, and flute.
3. Lived most of his adult life in Western Europe. Spoke Russian, Polish, German, French, Italian, and Spanish, and studied Latin, English, and Persian.
4. Strong Russian patriot. Considered to be the “Father of Russian music.” Influenced great composers Tchaikovsky and Stravinsky.
5. Died in Berlin after suffering a cold.

Notes



Tchaikovsky called **Ruslan and Lyudmila** “the Tsar of operas.”

The Overture is the best-known and most-often performed music from **Ruslan and Lyudmila**.



Introduction

Exposition

Development

Recapitulation

Coda

Ruslan and Lyudmila

Overture

Glinka



Theme 1



Symphony No. 88

Movement 4

Instrument / Voice

Full orchestra

Musical Minute

Symphony: a musical composition with three or more movements for orchestra.

Notes

Sonata form: a musical form established by Haydn and Mozart. Also called “sonata-allegro form” because the tempo is frequently fast, and “first movement form” because it is typically used in the first movement of multi-movement pieces. The sonata form can also be used in other movements, particularly the final movement. Its sections are: exposition, development, recapitulation, and coda.

Rondo: a musical form in which the main theme alternates with contrasting themes or sections: A B A C A.

Sonata Rondo form: a musical form created by Haydn which blends the sonata and rondo forms.

Coda (“tail” in Italian): the ending of a piece of music.

Haydn composed **Symphony No. 88** in 1787 at Esterházy palace in western Hungary, where he was resident composer and conducted the orchestra.

This symphony is one of Haydn’s best-known works, and the fourth movement is one of the most cheerful finales that he ever wrote.



Haydn

\ˈhī-dən\

1732-1809



Fast Five



1. Austrian Classical composer.
2. Played violin, organ, harpsichord, and piano. Sang in a boys’ choir.
3. Well-respected teacher. Had many students, including Beethoven.
4. Created the model for the modern symphony form. Wrote 104 symphonies.
5. Affectionately called “Papa Haydn” by the musicians who worked for him, because of his sense of humor and jolly personality.

Notes

The symphony is dedicated to Nikolas I, Prince Esterházy (1714-1790), Haydn’s employer at the Esterházy palace.

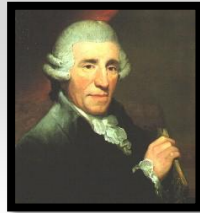
Symphony No. 88 is also called “The Letter V,” from the call letter sign for the symphony in the catalog of London’s Royal Philharmonic Society.



Symphony No. 88

Movement 4

Haydn



Coda

ff



Start



Liebestraum No. 3

Instrument/Voice

Piano

Musical Minute

Liebestraum: “dream of love” in German.

Notes



Virtuoso: a person who exhibits the highest level of mastery, technical ability, and artistry in music. A piano virtuoso possesses a dazzling, flawless command of the piano and pushes it and the performer to their limits.

Musical prodigy: a child (under age 12) who displays a talent in music on the same level as a skilled adult musician.

Nocturne: a dreamy, romantic, reflective piano piece inspired by the night.

Arpeggio: chord tones played in succession and not at the same time.

Cadenza: a flashy, ornamental, virtuosic passage in a piece of music that sounds improvised.

Transcription: rewriting a piece of music for a different instrument.

Liszt composed a set of songs, ***Liebestraume*** (“Dreams of Love”), for high voice and piano and published the songs and transcriptions for solo piano in 1850. The songs set poems of German poets Ludwig Uhland (1787-1862) and Ferdinand Freiligrath (1810-1876).

Liebestraum No. 3, a standard repertoire piece for piano, is the most popular of the three pieces in the set.

Liszt

\'list\

1811-1886



Fast Five

1. Hungarian Romantic composer.
2. Virtuoso pianist and played organ.
3. Prodigy. Composed 700+ pieces for solo piano to highlight his extraordinary keyboard dexterity, virtuosity, and showmanship. Also wrote many transcriptions of music by other composers.
4. Well-respected and famous in his time. Invented solo piano recital. Retired from concert performances at age 35. Died of pneumonia.
5. One of the most prolific and influential composers of the Romantic period. Often called the greatest pianist to ever live.



Notes

Freiligrath’s poem for *Liebestraum* No. 3 deals with unconditional, mature love and advises the reader to “Love as long as you can! The hour will come when you will stand at the grave and weep.”



Liebestraum No. 3

Liszt



Cadenza



Cadenza



Coda



Eine kleine Nachtmusik

Movement 1

Instrument / Voice

String quartet:
2 violins, viola, cello,
optional string bass

Musical Minute

Chamber orchestra:
a few musicians who
play in a room (chamber)
or small hall.

Notes

Musical prodigy: a child (under age 12) who displays a talent in music on the same level as a skilled adult musician.

Serenade: originally an evening love song sung under a lady's window. In Mozart's time it was a light instrumental composition with several movements. Serenades were also called "*Nachtmusik*."

Sonata form: a musical form established by Haydn and Mozart. Also called "sonata-allegro form" because the tempo is frequently fast, and "first movement form" because it is typically used in the first movement of multi-movement pieces. The sonata form can also be used in other movements, particularly the final movement. Its sections are: exposition, development, recapitulation, and coda.

Mozart composed *Eine kleine Nachtmusik* in 1787 while he was living in Vienna.

The piece was written for a string quartet (2 violins, viola, and cello), with optional string bass. Modern performances use larger string orchestras.



Mozart

\ˈmōt-särt\

1756-1791



Fast Five



1. Austrian Classical composer.
2. Played violin, viola, harpsichord, clavier, piano, and organ.
3. Child prodigy. Considered a musical genius his whole life.
4. Traveled extensively with his sister around Europe performing for royalty. Died of rheumatic fever.
5. One of the most important classical composers in history.

Notes

The title of the work is **Serenade No. 13 for Strings in G Major**. It is more commonly known as *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*, which is how Mozart referred to it in his records. The title means "A Little Night Music" in German.



Exposition

A

Mozart wrote this little Serenade.
Eine Kleine Nachtmusik's its name. . .

B

Listen to the string quartet playing just for you. •
Listen to the violins, and the viola, the cello, •
it's true. . .



Development

Mozart's *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik*
means "A Little Night Music." . . .



Recapitulation

A

Mozart wrote this little Serenade.
Eine Kleine Nachtmusik's its name. . .

B

Listen to the string quartet playing just for you.
Listen to the violins, and the viola, the cello,
it's true. . .

Coda

Eine kleine Nachtmusik!
It's *Eine kleine Nachtmusik* for strings:
Mozart's Serenade!

Symphony No. 41, "Jupiter"

Movement 3

Instrument/Voice

Orchestra

Musical Minute

Symphony: a musical composition with three or more movements for orchestra.

Notes

Minuet: a social dance of French origin for two people, usually in 3/4 time (3 beats per measure). The minuet was the most popular ballroom dance of Mozart's time.



Trio: the contrasting middle section of a three-part movement, named "trio" because it was originally written for three instruments. Trio sections usually have a light, simple texture.

Tempo: the speed of the beat. *Allegretto*: moderately fast.

Dynamics: the volume (loudness or softness) of the sound (*p* = *piano* = soft, *f* = *forte* = loud).

Mozart composed his last three symphonies during the summer of 1788, completing **Symphony No. 39** on June 26, **No. 40** on July 25, and **No. 41** on August 10. **Symphony No. 41** is the longest of all of his symphonies.

It is thought that **Symphony No. 41** was nicknamed "Jupiter" by English music publisher Johann Cramer because the first chords of the symphony reminded him of the Roman god Jupiter and his thunderbolts. Mozart never knew the nickname.

Mozart

\ 'mōt-särt\
1756-1791



Fast Five

1. Austrian Classical composer.
2. Played violin, viola, harpsichord, clavier, piano, and organ.
3. Child prodigy. Considered a musical genius his whole life.
4. Traveled extensively with his sister around Europe performing for royalty. Died of rheumatic fever.
5. One of the most important classical composers in history.

Notes



The first recording of the "**Jupiter**" **Symphony** occurred around the beginning of World War I, which made it one of the first symphonies recorded using acoustic recording technology.



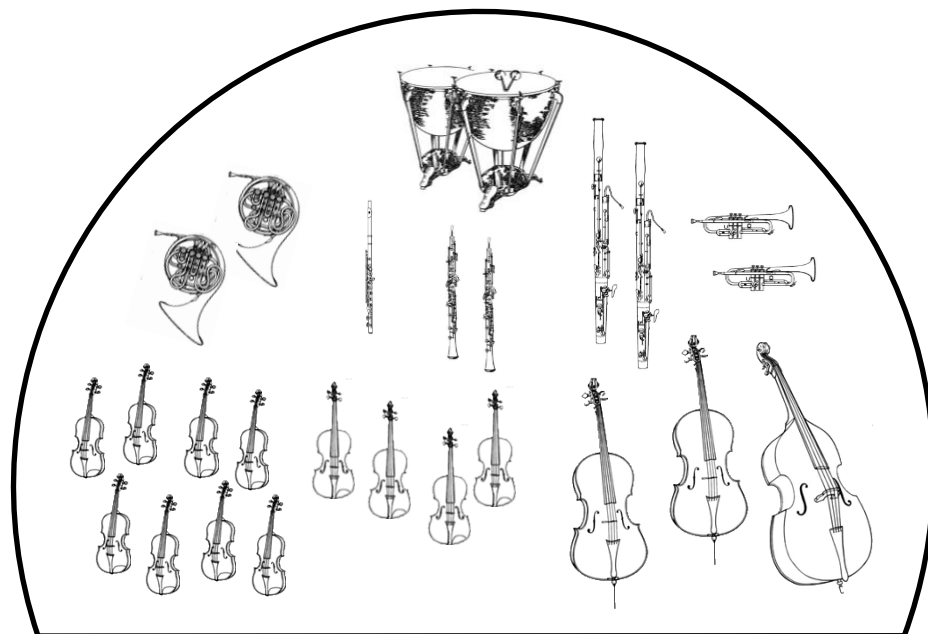
Mozart
Symphony No. 41, "Jupiter"
Movement 3



A Minuet



B Trio



A Minuet *a a b a' b a'*

B Trio *a a b a' b a'*

A Minuet *a b a'*

Turandot

Nessun Dorma

Instrument / Voice

Tenor, female chorus,
and orchestra

Musical Minute

Opera: a story told completely through music. The characters sing with an orchestra accompanying them, and act out the story on a stage with costumes, scenery, props, and choreography.

Notes

Opera aria (“air” in Italian): a song from an opera for one voice, often sung with an orchestra.

Tenor: high male singing voice.

Libretto: contains all the words and stage directions for an opera. The libretto for ***Turandot*** is written in Italian.

Turandot: “daughter of Turan” in Persian. Turan is a region in Central Asia.

Turandot was Puccini’s last opera. He began composing it in 1919, but died before he had written the ending. It was completed, from Puccini’s sketches, by Italian composer Franco Alfano and premiered in Milan in 1926.

“*Nessun Dorma*” is a challenging aria for the tenor to sing because it stays in a high range. It is the best-known aria from ***Turandot***.

Puccini

\pü-'chē-nē\
1858-1924



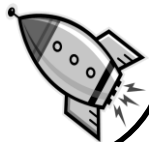
Fast Five



1. Italian Romantic composer.
2. Played organ and piano.
3. One of the first composers to become a major celebrity.
4. Famous as an opera composer, even though he wrote only 12 operas. Composed some of the most popular operas ever written.
5. Died of a heart attack during radiation treatment for throat cancer.

Notes

The tale of *Turandot* comes from a Persian book, 1001 Arabian Days (not “Nights,” another book).



Puccini

Turandot

Nessun Dorma

Translation

Calaf:

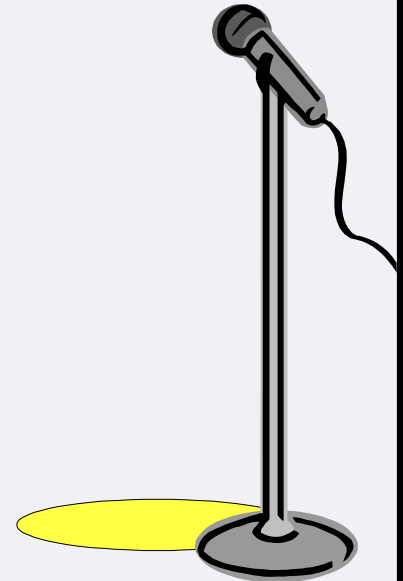
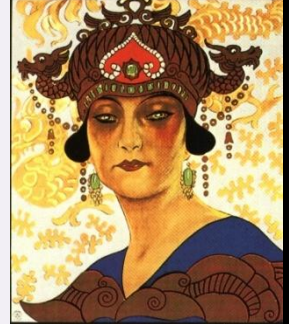
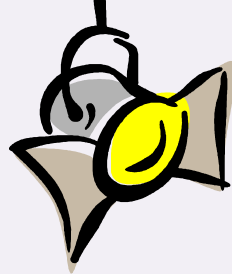
No one is asleep! No one is asleep!
Even you, O Princess,
in your cold bedroom,
Watch the stars and tremble
With love and hope!
But my secret is hidden in my heart,
No one shall know my name! No! No!
I will say it when the morning comes!
And my kiss will dissolve the silence
That makes you mine.

Chorus of women in the distance:

No one knows his name,
And we will have to die!

Calaf:

Vanish, o night! Fade, you stars!
At dawn, I will be victorious!
Victory! Victory!

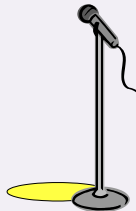


Puccini

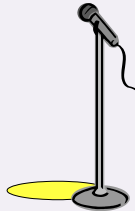
Turandot

Nessun Dorma

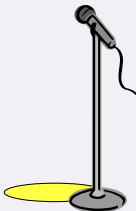
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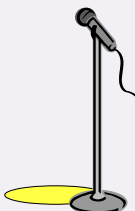
2



3



4



Translation

Calaf:

No one is asleep! No one is asleep!
Even you, O Princess,
in your cold bedroom,
Watch the stars and tremble
With love and hope!
But my secret is hidden in my heart,
No one shall know my name! No! No!
I will say it when the morning comes!
And my kiss will dissolve the silence
That makes you mine.

Chorus of women in the distance:

No one knows his name,
And we will have to die!

Calaf:

Vanish, o night! Fade, you stars!
At dawn, I will be victorious!
Victory! Victory!

Carnival of the Animals

Finale

Instrument/Voice

2 pianos and chamber orchestra

Musical Minute

Suite: a musical form made up of a collection of short pieces.

Notes

Musical prodigy: a child (under the age of 12) who displays a talent in music on the same level as a skilled adult musician.

Finale: the ending section of a piece of non-vocal classical music which has several movements.

Chamber orchestra: a few musicians who play in a room (chamber) or small hall.

Dynamics: the volume (loudness or softness) of the sound.

Tempo ("time" in Italian): the speed of the beat.

Articulation: the way the notes are performed (*staccato*: detached: notes are separated; *legato*: smooth and connected).

Saint-Saëns composed **Carnival of the Animals** in Austria in 1886. It was written for his students as a musical joke.

Carnival of the Animals is a suite of 14 short pieces scored for 2 pianos and chamber orchestra: 2 violins, viola, cello, string bass, flute, clarinet, xylophone, and glockenspiel. The "Finale" is the final movement of the suite.

Carnival of the Animals is one of Saint-Saëns's most popular and widely-performed works.



Saint-Saëns

\saⁿ-'säⁿs\

1835-1921



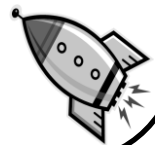
Fast Five

1. French Romantic composer.
2. Played piano and organ.
3. Musical prodigy. Composed songs and piano pieces by the age of 3. Became a student at the Paris Conservatory at 13.
4. Wrote poems, plays, and several books as well as music.
5. Died in Algeria from a heart attack.



Notes

Saint-Saëns would not allow the suite to be published in his lifetime because he thought it would damage his image as a serious composer. **Carnival of the Animals** was published in 1922, with the first public performance the same year.



Saint-Saëns

Carnival of the Animals

Finale

What animals do you hear?
Listen to the selection.

List animals in the cars
of the Ferris wheel.

lion

hens and roosters

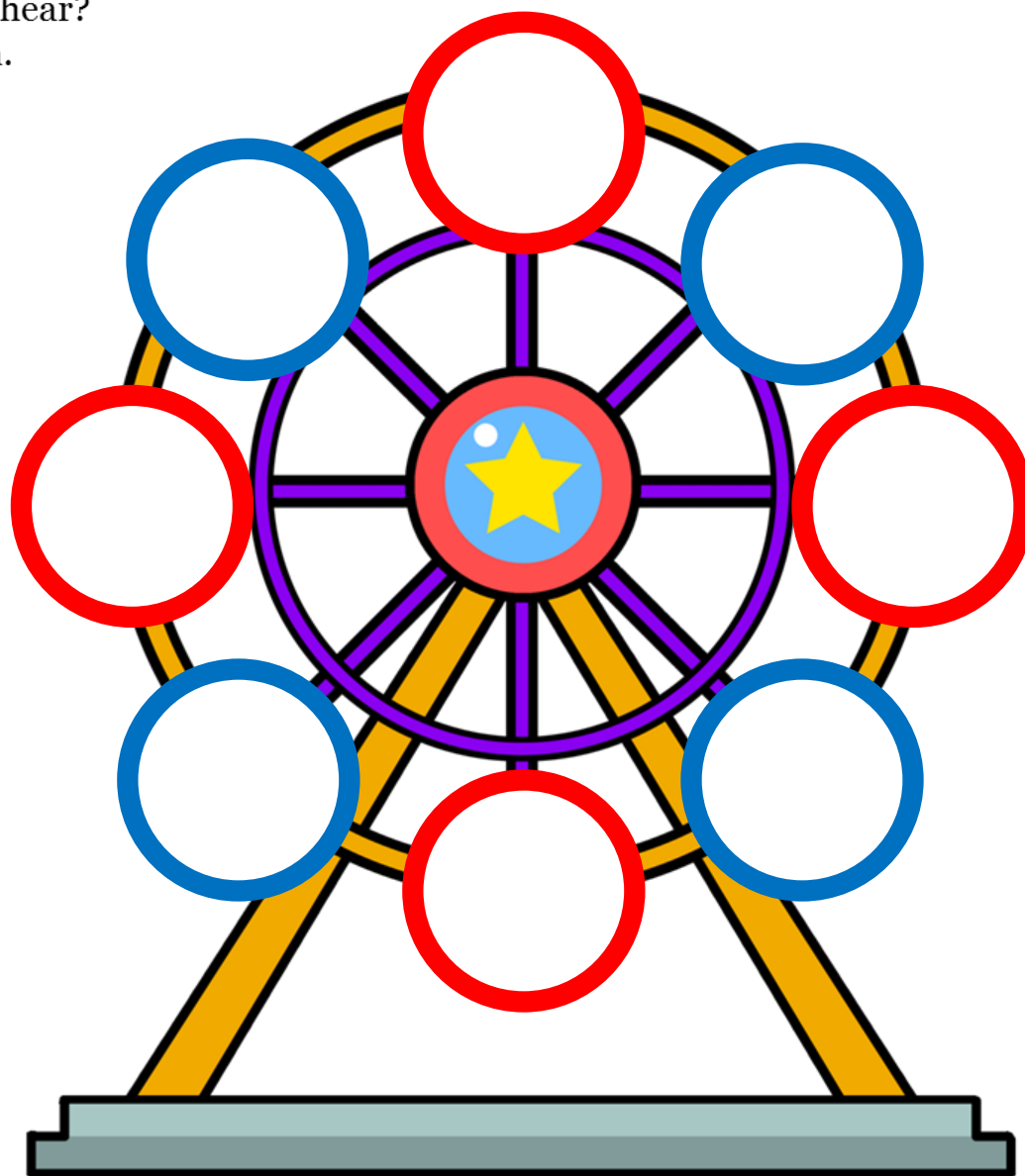
wild horses

tortoises

elephant

kangaroos

fish in an aquarium



donkeys

cuckoo

birds in an aviary

pianists

fossils

swan

(your choice)

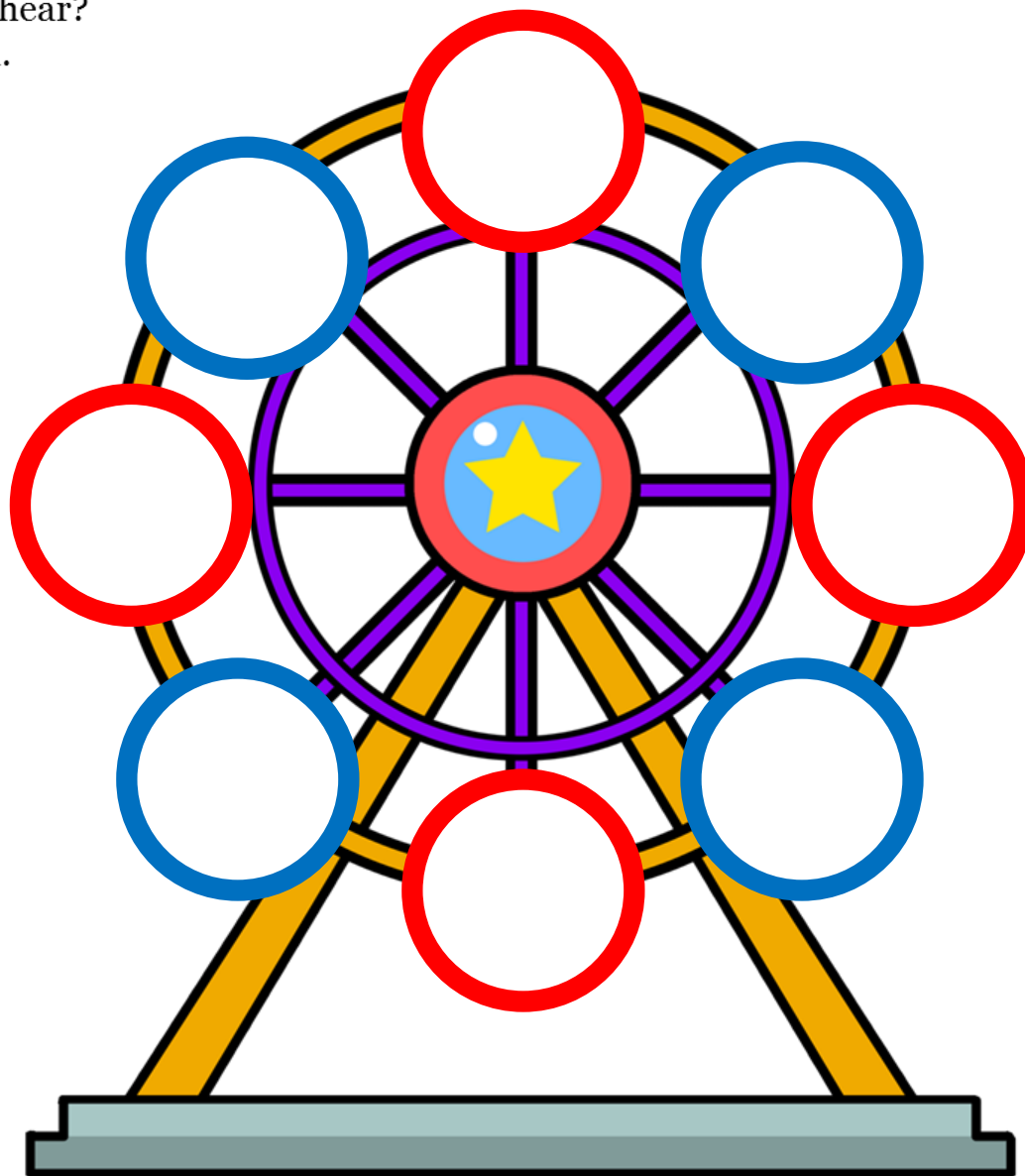
Saint-Saëns

Carnival of the Animals

Finale

What animals do you hear?
Listen to the selection.

List animals in the cars
of the Ferris wheel.



Stars and Stripes Forever

Instrument / Voice

Band

Musical Minute

Parts of the March:

Introduction

First Strain

Second Strain

Trio

Break Strain

Stinger

Notes



March: to move along steadily with a measured step and a regular measured stride. In music, march: a piece of music with a strong beat, written for marching to and often performed by a military band.

The Introduction of a march is usually ***forte*** (loud), to grab the listener's attention.

Strain: section of a march. The First Strain is the first dominant melody. The Second Strain is usually performed ***piano*** (soft) the first time and ***forte*** (loud) on the repeat.

Break Strain: a short introduction to the third section, which is called the Trio.

Trio: the third section of the march. It is more lyrical (song-like), and is usually the main melody of the march.

Stinger: a loud punctuated chord at the end of the march.

"Stars and Stripes Forever" was composed on Christmas Day, 1896.

By Act of Congress, it was named the "National March" of the United States of America.

Sousa

\'sü-sə\

1854-1932



Fast Five



1. 20th century American composer.
2. Played violin and piano.
3. Conductor of the U.S. Marine Band and his own band, the Sousa Band. Invented the sousaphone.
4. Composed 136 marches and was nicknamed "The March King."
5. Died of congestive heart failure.

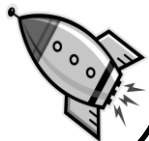


Notes

The Trio is the most famous part of the march. The low brass traditionally stands on the repeat of the Trio. Sousa insisted that there be three piccolos, never two, in the repeat of the Trio.

This was the last piece Sousa conducted before he died. The notation of the Introduction is carved on his tombstone.

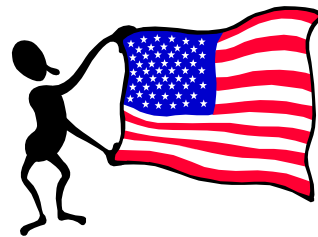
"Stars and Stripes Forever" was performed at the end of almost every concert Sousa conducted.



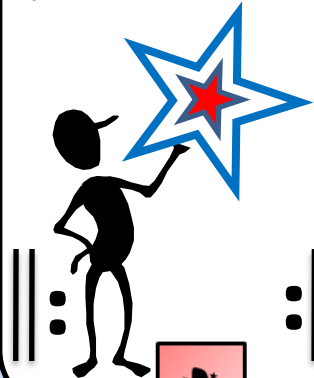
Stars and Stripes Forever

Sousa

Introduction



First Strain



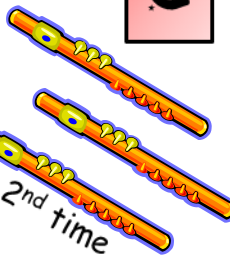
A

Second Strain



B

Trio



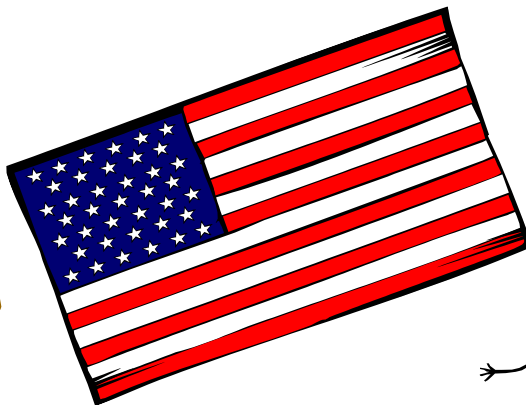
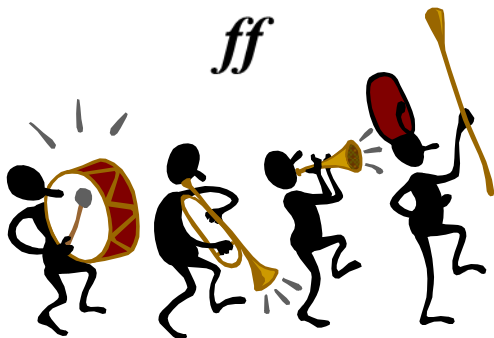
Break Strain



D

Trio

ff



Symphony 1997

Jubilation

Instrument / Voice

Full orchestra, children's chorus, cello solo, and ancient *bianzhong*

Musical Minute

Symphony: a musical composition with three or more movements for orchestra.

Notes

Bianzhong (pee-EHN-jung): a set of ancient Chinese bells that dates back to 433 B.C.

Archaeologist: a person who studies human history by excavating sites and analyzing artifacts.

Hong Kong: a special administrative territory in South China, the fourth-most densely-populated region in the world, and a major financial center and trade port. Hong Kong was a British colony from 1842 to 1997.

Symphony 1997 was composed to celebrate the return of Hong Kong to China after 100 years of British rule. It is dedicated "to the people who wish to love and be loved." Tan Dun conducted its premiere on July 1, 1997.

The symphony lasts 72 minutes and contains 13 movements, organized into 3 sections: I. Heaven, II. Earth, and III. Mankind. "Jubilation" is the fourth piece in the "Heaven" section.



Tan Dun

\tan-'dən\
1957-



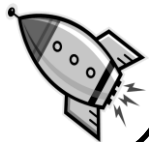
Fast Five



1. Contemporary Chinese composer.
2. Plays *erhu* (a one-string traditional Chinese fiddle).
3. The leading Chinese-born composer. His work often includes audiovisual elements.
4. Influenced by current events: the turn of the 21st century, Beijing Summer Olympics.
5. Won an Academy Award and a Grammy Award for his film score for **Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon**. Created the Grand Opening Theme Song for the Shanghai Disney Resort (2016).

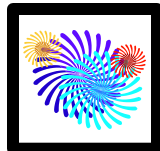
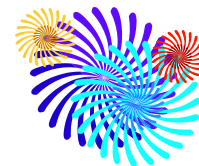
Notes

Symphony 1997 was written for a massive number of performers: orchestra, children's chorus, an ensemble of traditional Asian drums, solo cello, and a set of ancient Chinese bells (*bianzhong*).





9

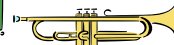
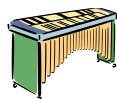


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* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *



accel.



tutti



tutti

accel.

solo



Symphony 1997

Jubilation

Tan Dun

The Nutcracker

Overture

Instrument / Voice

Reduced orchestra:
violins, violas,
woodwinds, French
horn, triangle

Musical Minute

Overture: an orchestral introduction to a longer work, or a similar piece that can stand alone. An overture prepares the audience for the music to come.

Notes

Nutcracker: a tool to crack open hard nuts. Nutcrackers with levers were used in the 13th century. In the 1800s wooden soldier doll nutcrackers were created in Germany, where they were thought to bring good luck to their owners.

Ballet: a story told through music and dancing, performed on a stage with costumes, sets, and lighting.

Bridge: a musical transition that connects two sections or themes.

Coda ("tail" in Italian): ending of a piece of music.

D.C. al Coda ("*Da Capo al Coda*") ("from the beginning to the Coda" in Italian): an instruction for the musician to repeat from the beginning ("*Capo*") and then play the Coda.

The Nutcracker is one of the most popular ballets of all time. Many ballet dancers start their careers with roles from this ballet.



Tchaikovsky

\chī-'kōf-skē\
1840-1893



Fast Five

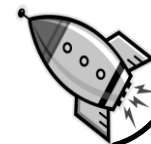


1. Russian Romantic composer.
2. Played piano.
3. Began his career as a law clerk. Didn't study music until he was 22.
4. Famous orchestra conductor. He was the conductor on the opening night of Carnegie Hall in New York City in 1891.
5. The first composer of great ballet scores, and he only wrote three ballets. Died of cholera.

Notes

A children's fairy tale, "The Nutcracker and the Mouse King," by E.T.A. Hoffmann was the basis for **The Nutcracker** ballet, which Tchaikovsky composed in 1891-1892.

The Overture comes at the beginning of Act I, before the curtain rises, and is titled "*Ouverture miniature*" ("miniature overture" in French).





The Nutcracker

Overture

Tchaikovsky

A



B



A



Bridge



C

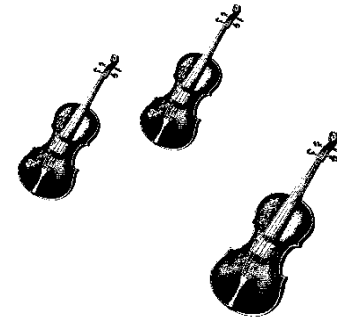


D



*D.C.
al Coda*

Coda



Songs of Travel

The Vagabond

Instrument / Voice

Baritone voice and piano

Musical Minute

Vagabond: a person who wanders from place to place without a home or job.

Notes



Song cycle: a group of songs with a common theme or that tell a story, designed to be performed in sequence without a break.

Art song: a song for one voice with piano accompaniment, sung in a recital by a trained singer.

Baritone: the most common male singing voice, lower than tenor and higher than bass.

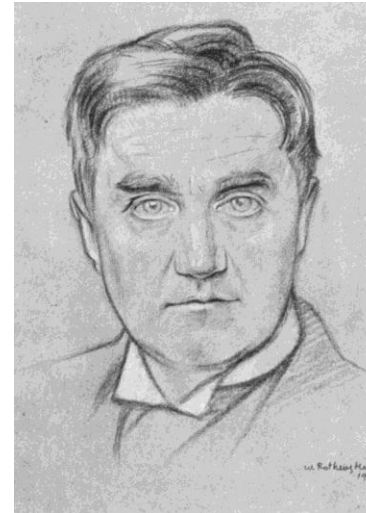
Motif: a short succession of notes that produce a single impression.

Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894): a Scottish novelist and poet. His most famous works are Treasure Island, Kidnapped, The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and A Child's Garden of Verse.

In 1904 Vaughan Williams completed **Songs of Travel**, a song cycle for baritone voice and piano, with poems from Robert Louis Stevenson's book, Songs of Travel and Other Verses, published in 1896. "The Vagabond" is the first of nine songs in the cycle.

Vaughan Williams

\vɒn 'wɪl-yəmz\
1872-1958



Fast Five

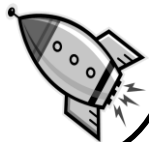


1. 20th century English composer.
2. Played piano, organ, violin, and viola.
3. Collected and wrote down over 800 English folk songs. Helped establish the art song form in England.
4. In WWII, enlisted in the Army Medical Corps and became deaf after the war due to the sound of large gunfire.
5. Died unexpectedly. Buried in Westminster Abbey.



Notes

Robert Louis Stevenson's poem, "The Vagabond," is subtitled "To an air of Schubert." Vaughan Williams's song cycle, **Songs of Travel**, has been compared to Franz Schubert's 1828 song cycle, *Winterreise* ("Winter Journey") and also to Gustav Mahler's song cycle of 1884-85, *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen* ("Songs of a Wayfarer").





Give to me the life I love,
Let the lave go by me.
Give the jolly heaven above,
And the byway nigh me.
Bed in the bush with stars to see,
Bread I dip in the river –
There's the life for a man like me,
There's the life forever.



Let the blow fall soon or late,
Let what will be o'er me;
Give the face of earth around,
And the road before me.
Wealth I seek not, hope nor love,
Nor a friend to know me;
All I seek, the heaven above,
And the road below me.



Or let autumn fall on me
Where afield I linger,
Silencing the bird on tree,
Biting the blue finger.
White as meal the frosty field –
Warm the fireside haven –
Not to autumn will I yield,
Not to winter even!

Songs of Travel

The Vagabond

Vaughan Williams



Let the blow fall soon or late,
Let what will be o'er me;
Give the face of earth around,
And the road before me.
Wealth I ask not, hope nor love,
Nor a friend to know me;
All I ask, the heaven above,
And the road below me.

Aida

Triumphal March

Instrument/Voice

Full orchestra
and opera chorus

Musical Minute

"Aida": an Arabic female name that means "visitor" or "returning."

Notes



Opera: a story told completely through music. The characters sing with an orchestra and act out the story on a stage with costumes, scenery, props, and choreography.

Soprano: high female singing voice. Alto: low female singing voice. Tenor: high male singing voice. Bass: low male singing voice.

Opera chorus: a group of singers that sings the parts of the townspeople or other special groups of characters in an opera. The chorus is made up of sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses, and those parts are often divided.

Libretto: contains all the words and stage directions for an opera. The libretto of **Aida** is written in Italian.

Verdi's opera, **Aida**, was commissioned for \$20,000 by the ruler of Egypt, Ismail the Magnificent. It premiered in Cairo, Egypt, on Christmas Eve, 1871. Verdi wasn't there. He did attend its premiere in Milan, Italy in 1872.

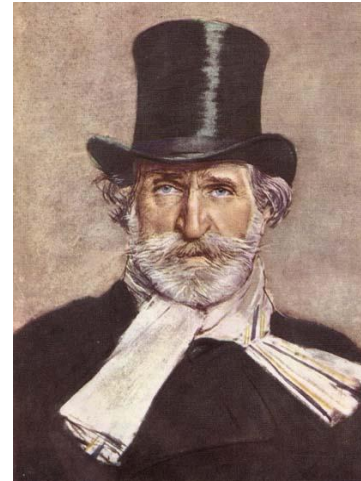
Aida is set in the ancient Egyptian cities of Memphis and Thebes, during the time of the Pharaohs and the building of the pyramids.

Aida ranks number 16 on the list of the 20 most-performed operas in the U.S.

Verdi

\'ver-dē\

1813-1901

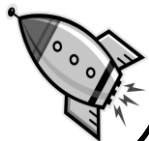


Fast Five



1. Italian Romantic composer and conductor.
2. Played piano, spinet, and organ.
3. Devoted his life to opera. Composed 28 operas.
4. Senator in the Italian Parliament.
5. Popular during his lifetime and remains so today. Died after suffering a stroke.

Notes



Verdi

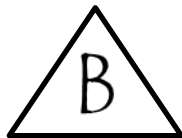
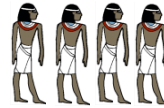
Aida

Triumphal March

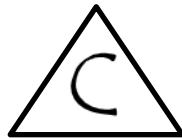
Introduction - Instrumental



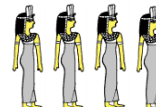
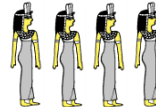
S
A
T
B



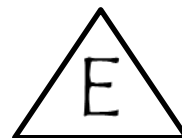
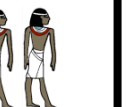
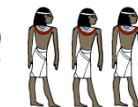
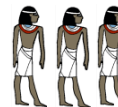
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Ending - Instrumental



The Four Seasons

Spring, Movement 1

Instrument / Voice

Solo violin,
string orchestra,
and harpsichord

Musical Minute

Concerto: a composition, usually in three parts or movements, for solo instrument(s) and orchestra.

Notes

Chamber orchestra: a few musicians who play in a room (chamber) or small hall.

Ritornello (“return” in Italian): a recurring section of music, usually played by the chamber orchestra, that alternates with contrasting sections. Vivaldi invented and perfected the *ritornello* form.

Program music: music written to portray events, activities, or moods.

Terraced dynamics: an expressive musical style in which the volume shifts abruptly from soft to loud and back again.

The Four Seasons is a set of four violin concertos published in 1725. Each of the “seasons” has three movements and lasts about 10 minutes. These concertos are Vivaldi’s most famous work.

Vivaldi’s music was not popular after his death, and much of it was lost. In 1926 some of it was rediscovered.

Vivaldi

\vi-'vāl-dē\

1678-1741



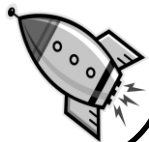
Fast Five



1. Italian Baroque composer.
2. Virtuoso violinist.
3. Was a priest. Known as the “Red Priest” because of his hair color. Taught music at the *Pietà*, an orphanage for girls in Venice.
4. Wrote 500+ concertos. Considered to be the master of the Baroque instrumental concerto.
5. Suffered from health problems throughout his life. Died in poverty of an internal infection.

Notes

In 1952, there were only two recordings of **The Four Seasons**. Today over 1,000 recordings have been made. A 1989 recording by the English Chamber Orchestra sold over 2 million copies, making it one of the best-selling pieces of classical music.



Vivaldi

The Four Seasons

Spring, Movement 1



DIRECTIONS
Draw pictures from the Theme Bank
in the grid as you listen.
Add dynamics.

Theme Bank



 start					

fine

Springtime is upon us.
The birds celebrate her return with festive song,
and murmuring streams are softly caressed by the breezes.
Thunderstorms, those heralds of Spring, roar,
casting their dark mantle over heaven,
Then they die away to silence,
and the birds take up their charming songs once more.