Teacher Packet
Arapahoe Philharmonic – Children’s Discovery Concert
November 13, 2019

Links to Music Period Descriptions

https://www.classicsforkids.com/music/musical_period.php?id=Baroque
Description and musical examples of the Baroque period.

https://www.classicsforkids.com/music/musical_period.php?id=Classical
Description and musical examples of the Classical period.

https://www.classicsforkids.com/music/musical_period.php?id=Romantic
Description and musical examples of the Romantic period.

https://www.classicsforkids.com/music/musical_period.php?id=Modern
Description and musical examples of the Modern period.

Link to Music Games

https://www.classicsforkids.com/games.html Games to explore where composers were from, find instruments in the orchestra, compose your own song and others. This is a very fun site!

Link to Map Game to Find Composers Birth Country

https://www.classicsforkids.com/composers/composers_map.php

Link to Descriptions and Sounds of Each Instrument

https://www.classicsforkids.com/music/instruments_orchestra.php Instruments of the orchestra descriptions and listening sound bites.
Music Selections Performed in the Concert  
(in program order)

Haydn, Symphony 104  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OitPLIowJ70

Tchaikovsky Symphony 6, mvt 1,  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GCLcubGgSmk

Tchaikovsky Symphony 4, mvt 4 Opening and last mvt.,  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLHj-eekdNU

Strauss, Also sprach Zarathustra, opening excerpt  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ETveS23djXM

Rossini, finale fr. William Tell Overture  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j3T8-aeOrbg

Schubert Symphony 8, mvt 1 opening,  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-p58OSYhG0

Vivaldi Four Seasons L'estate - Summer - G minor,  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kSW3IfeVvY  
Mvt 3 – Presto,  
Winter 1st mvt,  
http://imslp.org/wiki/Violin_Concerto_in_F_minor,_RV_297_(Vivaldi,_Antonio)

Beethoven 6 “Pastorale” Mvt 4,  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ZVdVuskkKU

Khachaturian, Sabre Dance  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mUQHGpxrz-8  
Ballet Gayaneh dance:  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rDnJ8JIPieU

Tchaikovsky: Romeo and Juliet, Allegro guisto  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cxj8vSS2ELU

Copeland, “Hoe-Down” from Rodeo  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dYdDYSTEuWo

Williams ET Adventures on Earth  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2dJCTATZ9A

Jacques Offenbach, Can-Can  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bLqMcN53QLA

Jack Frerer, On Again, Off Again  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KGGhZ1mRNx4
Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809) Austrian Classical Era Composer

Franz Joseph Haydn was born in the Austrian village of Rohrau. His childhood was an extremely musical one, singing together frequently as a family and with neighbors. At a very early age his parents, Mathias and Maria, recognized their son's musical talent and accepted an offer to allow schoolmaster and choirmaster Johann Matthias Franck to train young Franz as a musician.

In his teens Franz left the choir to begin working as a freelance musician and composing when he had time. His big break came when he was asked to be the court conductor for Prince Esterhazy, a wealthy Hungarian with an orchestra of his own. Haydn worked for the Prince for 30 years composing many symphonies and other works.

When the prince died Haydn decided to travel to London. When he arrived, he discovered that he was a famous composer with many of his compositions being performed and sold as sheet music for many years.

Perhaps more than any other music composer, Haydn is known for his wit. The most popular example is found in his Surprise Symphony when his light, simple melody is suddenly interrupted by a loud chord, "surprising" the audience.

In May 31, 1809, Haydn died a happy man and a beloved composer. Considered to be one of the greatest composers of the classical era, he is referred to as the "Father of the String Quartet" and the "Father of the Symphony".
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791) Austrian Classical Era Composer

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born to Leopold and Anna Maria Pertl Mozart in 1756 in what is now Salzburg, Austria. His father Leopold Mozart was a choir master, a minor composer and an experienced teacher. When Mozart's sister Nannerl was seven she began keyboard lessons with her father while the three-year-old Wolfgang watched with fascination.

At age 4 Wolfgang himself began keyboard lessons playing without fault and with great sensitivity, and by age five he was composing short pieces which his father wrote down for him. In the following year, Wolfgang and Nannerl began traveling through Europe with their father giving concerts in the courts of Europe. While touring, Mozart learned to play the violin and the organ.

At the age of 8 Wolfgang published his first two sonatas for the harpsichord. His skills as a composer continued to develop, and by the age of 13 he had composed his first opera at the request of an emperor.

By the time Mozart was in his mid-twenties he had established himself as one of the most accomplished keyboard players in Vienna, and was recognized as a talented composer. Some of his most famous pieces include Eine Kleine Nachtmusik for string orchestra, which means 'A Little Night Music', and Ah vous dirais-je, Maman* for piano solo, which is a set of twelve variations on a French tune that Mozart would have known as a young boy.

On December 5, 1791, Mozart died at 35 years of age, leaving behind a collection of more than 600 compositions, including works for the symphony, the piano, and the opera. Some of these pieces are considered to be the finest works in the Classical style.
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 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."
Peter (Pyotr) Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893)

Russian Romantic Era Composer

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born in 1840 in present-day Udmurtia, Russia. Peter began piano lessons at the age of five, and within three years he could read music as well as his teacher.

The only music instruction he received was piano lessons from a piano manufacturer who occasionally made visits to his father’s school, the St. Petersburg Technological Institute. He also attended the opera and theater with his classmates.

Peter's mother died in 1854, which brought him much sorrow. He responded by writing his first serious composition, a waltz in her memory.

In 1855, Peter's father asked a well-known German piano teacher to encourage his son's interest in music. When Peter's father asked about his son's musical potential, his teacher wrote that nothing indicated he would be a fine composer or performer. His father then asked Peter to pursue a post in the Ministry of Justice. He did as he was asked, but his interest in music never left him.

In 1861, Tchaikovsky began classes at the Russian Musical Society. In 1869 Tchaikovsky composed his first recognised masterpiece, the Overture-Fantasy Romeo and Juliet.

On November 6, 1893 Tchaikovsky died in St. Petersburg from cholera. His compositions are some of the greatest works of the Romantic Era, including the 1812 Overture, March Slav, and The Nutcracker, which has become a Christmas season favorite.
Richard Strauss (1864 - 1949) German Late Romantic Era Composer

Richard Strauss was a German composer born in Munich, Germany in 1864. He was taught music by his father and composed from the age of six until his death in 1949. Strauss had a fairly comfortable life and experienced a rare burst of creativity in his last decade. Some of his later pieces match or surpass his early works. Famous pieces include Don Juan (1888) and Also sprach Zarathustra (1896).
Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741) Italian Baroque Era Composer

Antonio Vivaldi was born on March 4, 1678 in Venice, Italy. Antonio's father, Giovanni Battista, a barber before becoming a violinist, taught young Antonio to play the violin and then toured Venice playing the violin with him.

At the age of 15, Antonio began training to become a priest. At the age of 25, he was ordained a priest and soon after became known as the Il Prete Rosso, "The Red Priest", because of his red hair. Due to his health, he left the priesthood in 1703 after only 3 years. But he was still able to pursue a career in music.

Vivaldi's music is joyful, almost playful, revealing his own joy of composing. In addition, Vivaldi was able to compose non-academic music which means it would be enjoyed by many people rather than just college professors. It was these qualities that made Vivaldi's music very popular.

Vivaldi's The Four Seasons, composed in 1723, is a set of four concertos for violin. It is his most popular work and is among the most popular works of the Baroque Era. For this composition he wrote sonnets to match each season.
Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) German
Classical/Romantic Era Composer

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770, to Johann van Beethoven and Maria Magdalena Keverich. Although Beethoven's exact birth date is not known, his family celebrated it on December 16. Ludwig's first musical instruction came from his father Johann who was said to have been a harsh instructor. Johann later asked his friend, Tobias Pfeiffer, to teach his son. It seems that the harsh treatment continued, as Johann and his friend would come home late on occasion to pull young Ludwig from his bed to practice until morning.

Ludwig's talent was recognized early on, and by 1778 he was learning to play the organ and viola in addition to his piano studies. In 1787, young Beethoven decided to travel to Vienna, hoping to meet and study composition with Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. It is not clear if he succeeded in meeting or studying with Mozart. By his twenties, Beethoven began to suffer from hearing loss. He did, however, continue to compose, conduct and perform, even after he was completely deaf. One story recalls that after conducting the premiere of his Ninth Symphony he had to be turned around to see the overwhelming applause of the audience. When he heard nothing, he began to weep.

Ludwig van Beethoven's most popular pieces are his Fifth Symphony, Für Elise for piano solo, and his Ninth Symphony, which includes the melody Ode to Joy. He is remembered as an important composer in the transitional period between the Classical Era and Romantic Era in music and continues to be one of the most famous and influential composers of all time.
Franz Peter Schubert (1797 - 1828) Austrian German Classical/Romantic Era Composer

Franz Peter Schubert was born on January 19, 1797 in Vienna, Austria. Although he died at the age of 31, he composed over one thousand pieces of music. There were other great composers who lived and worked in Vienna: Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, but Schubert is the only one who was born in Vienna. He was the last great composer of the Classical music period, and one of the first of the Romantic period.

As a boy, the young Franz learned the violin, piano, organ, singing and harmony. He soon became very good at them all. His teachers were all amazed at how quickly he learned. In the holidays he played string quartets with his two brothers and his father. He wrote his first string quartets for them to play. By the age of 16 he had composed a lot of music, including his first symphony.

By the age of 17, Schubert was teaching at his father’s school. It was difficult to find enough time to compose because he was a teacher. A man called Schober persuaded Schubert to give up teaching so that he could spend all his time composing. Soon he had become a well known composer.

Schubert’s songs are among the greatest ever written. They are all settings of German poems. German art songs are called Lieder (pronounced “leader”), and Schubert made his Lieder very special by making the piano accompaniments describe the action of the songs in many different ways. The songs are usually sung by a male singer (tenor, baritone or bass).

Schubert also wrote a great deal of chamber music and nine symphonies. Many of his greatest works only became widely known in the 1860s, long after his death. The house in Vienna where Schubert was born is now a museum which people can visit.
Aram Khachaturian (1903 - 1978) Armenian Modern Era Composer

Aram Khachaturian was born on June 6, 1903 in Tiflis, Russia. Unlike many famous musicians who were child prodigies, Khachaturian did not begin the formal study of music until he was nineteen. As a child he played the tuba and taught himself piano, and in 1921, he moved to Moscow to study cello and composition at the Gnesin Music Academy.

He was especially interested in folk music, and he traveled to his native Armenia to collect folk songs and write music based on them. He married another composer, taught at the Music Academy that he had attended as a student in Moscow, and continued to compose throughout his life.

Khachaturian’s most famous works are “Sabre Dance” from the ballet Gayane, Masquerade Suite, Sparticus Suites

John Williams was born on February 8, 1932, in Floral Park, New York. In 1948 John moved with his family to Los Angeles, California. He later attended college near his home in Los Angeles where he began to study composition. After college he was drafted into the United States Air Force where he had the opportunity to conduct and arrange music for the Air Force band.

In 1954, when his service ended, Williams moved to New York City and enrolled in the Juilliard School of Music. After completing his education at Juilliard, Williams moved back to Los Angeles to begin working as a film studio orchestrator. Eventually he was given the opportunity to compose the theme to the television series *Lost in Space*. This marked the beginning of a career that has spanned six decades. During this time Williams produced some of the best music ever written for film, including his music for *Star Wars* which was selected by the American Film Institute as the greatest film score of all time.

His film scores include:
- *Jaws* (1975)
- *Star Wars* (1977)
- *Superman* (1978)
- *Home Alone* (1990)
- *Jurassic Park* (1993)

In total John Williams has received 5 Academy Awards and 50 Academy Award nominations. He is the second most nominated individual after Walt Disney.
Aaron Copland (1900-1990) American Modern Era Composer, Conductor and Pianist

Aaron Copland was born in Brooklyn, New York, on November 14, 1900 to Jewish parents who immigrated from Russia. His first experience with music came from his older sister who taught him how to play the piano.

By age 17, Aaron decided that he wanted to be a composer, so he began taking composition lessons from a respected private music instructor in Manhattan. During this time, Aaron attended many music performances at the New York Symphony and Brooklyn Academy of Music where he listened to the music of contemporary and classical composers. Following his passion for European music, Aaron left New York for Paris.

While in Paris Copland studied with Nadia Boulanger, a French music professor, who taught many of the most important composers of the 20th century. Copland began to write his first full-fledged pieces. He soon sold his first musical composition, and was asked to write another piece of music for the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Symphony for Organ and Orchestra (1925), marked the beginning of Copland's life as a professional music composer. Compositions that followed included elements of jazz, because Copland believed jazz would inspire a nationalistic sound that was distinctly American.

In the late 1920's, Copland shifted his interest in jazz to popular folk music. It was with this new interest that Copland would forge a new and dynamic symphonic style. In 1935, Copland premiered El Salon Mexico, a work which began his most productive and popular years as a composer.

In search of a wider audience for his music, Copland began composing music for the ballet and for the movies. His most popular film scores include Our Town (1940) and The Heiress (1949), for which he won an Academy Award for Best Score. For the ballet he composed Rodeo (1942) and Appalachian Spring (1944), for which he received the Pulitzer Prize. One of his most unique and successful pieces from this time period was Lincoln Portrait (1942). The piece, written for orchestra and narrator, presented quotes from Lincoln's writing over a musical score.

Aaron Copland died in North Tarrytown, New York, on December 2, 1990. His distinctive and masterful compositions shaped our American musical style, and made him one of the most important composers of the twentieth-century.
Jack Frerer (1995 to Present) Australian Modern Era Composer, Producer and Filmmaker

The “exuberant” and “delicious” (Boston Musical Intelligencer) music of Jack Frerer (b. 1995) has been performed across the US, Australia, Europe and Asia, and will performed this season by ensembles including the Nashville Symphony, the Arapahoe Philharmonic, the Albany Symphony’s “Dogs of Desire” ensemble, and the UT Austin Wind Ensemble, among others. Jack is the recipient of a Charles Ives Scholarship from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, a Morton Gould Composers Award from ASCAP, the Suzanne and Lee Ettelson Composers Award, and the Brian Israel Prize from the Society for New Music, and winner of the Vincent C. LaGuardia Jr. Competition, Red Note, the Lake George Music Festival Competition, and both the Juilliard Orchestra and Gena Raps Chamber Music competitions. He is currently Composer-in-Residence with the Arapahoe Philharmonic. Jack studied with John Corigliano and Robert Beaser at The Juilliard School, and was awarded a Benzaquen Career Advancement Grant upon graduation.

As a filmmaker, Jack has created films for The Juilliard School and Quest Magazine, dancers Marcelo Gomes and Julie Kent, as well as music videos for bands and ensembles. He is a co-creator and producer of The Roof, a collaborative film and performance series he created with dancer Liana Kleinman which features New York–based choreographers and composers.

Jack was the recording engineer for ShoutHouse’s album “Cityscapes” which will be released by New Amsterdam Records in June 2019. He has recently produced recordings for artists including Molly Joyce, Nina Grollman, Will Healy and Noah Halpern, as well as the score for Always Summer, a short film by Alexa Eve.