

# High School Orchestra

## Learning in Place 4: May 18-June 5, 2020

## Suggested Pacing Guide:

Monday 5/18/2020



- History
  - Read Classical Packet
  - Complete listenings and quiz

Tuesday 5/19/2020



- Scale Review - Practice the G Major Scale. String Ensemble/Concert Orchestra - 2 octaves. Chamber Orchestra - 3 octaves

Wednesday 5/20/2020



- Scale Review - Practice the D Major Scale.
- Sight Reading - Complete sight reading example based on your level

Thursday 4/21/2020



- Scale Review - Practice the A Major Scale.

Friday 5/22/2020



- Scale Review
  - Practice the G, D, and A Major Scales.
- Sight Reading

Monday 5/25/2020



MEMORIAL DAY

Tuesday 5/26/2020



- History
  - Read Romantic Packet
  - Complete listenings and quiz

Wednesday 5/27/2020



- Scale Review - Practice the A-flat Major Scale.
- Sight Reading

Thursday 5/28/2020



- Scale Review - Review the E-flat scale.

Friday 5/29/2020



- Scale Review - Review the c minor scale.
- Sight Reading

Monday 6/1/2020



- History
  - Read 20th Century Packet
  - Complete listenings and quiz
- Scale Review - Practice the B-flat Major scale.

Tuesday 6/2/2020



- Scale Review - Practice the g melodic minor scale.

Wednesday 6/3/2020



- Scale Review - Practice the F Major scale
- Sight Reading

Thursday 6/4/2020



- Scale Review - Practice the d melodic minor scale.

Friday 6/5/2020



- Review and practice all previously assigned scales.
- Sight Reading

# The Classical Era

1750

1775

1800

1820

## MUSIC

The *Classical* era, from about 1750 to the early 1800's, was a time of great contrasts. While patriots fought for the rights of the common people in the American and French revolutions, composers were employed to entertain wealthy nobles and aristocrats. Music became simpler and more elegant, with melodies often flowing over accompaniment patterns in regular 4-bar phrases. Like the architecture of ancient *Classical Greece*, music was fit together in "building blocks" by balancing one phrase against another, or one entire section against another.

The piano replaced the harpsichord and became the most popular instrument for the *concerto* (solo) with orchestra accompaniment. The string quartet became the favorite form of *chamber* (small group) music, and orchestra concerts featured *symphonies* (longer compositions with 4 contrasting parts or *movements*). Toward the end of this era, Beethoven's changing musical style led the way toward the more emotional and personal expression of Romantic music.



- Franz Josef Haydn (1732–1809), *Gloria from Heilegmesse\**, *Achieved is Thy Glorious Work\**
  - Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791), *Ave Verum Corpus\**, *Gloria in Excelsis\* from Twelfth Mass*, *Peg na Angelorum\**
    - Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827), *Ode To Joy*, *theme from Violin Concerto 5\**, *Symphony, 9th Symphony*

\*music featured in Essential Repertoire

1750

1775

1800

1820

## ART & LITERATURE

- Samuel Johnson, author (*Dictionary*)
- Voltaire, author (*Candide*)
- Gainsborough, artist (*The Blue Boy*)
- *Encyclopedia Britannica*, first edition
- Wm. Wordsworth, author (*Lycia/ Ballads*)
- Goethe, author (*Faust*)
- Goya, artist (*Witch's Sabbath*)
- Jane Austen, author (*Pride and Prejudice*)

1750

1775

1800

1820

## WORLD EVENTS

- Ben Franklin discovers electricity (1751)
- American Revolution (1775–1783)
- French Revolution (1789–1794)
  - Napoleon crowned Emperor of France (1804)
  - Lewis and Clark explore northwest (1804)
  - Metronome invented (1815)
  - First steamship crosses Atlantic (1819)



# CLASSICAL ERA 1750-1820

## Typical Characteristics of Classical Music



**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE** \_\_\_\_\_

- Balanced phrases (phrases usually the same length)
- Obvious cadences (stopping points in the music/musical punctuation)
- Tuneful, singable melodies
- Accompaniments underneath the melodies had regularly recurring accents.
- Symphony, solo concerto, string quartet and sonata were popular instrumental forms. All were works with multiple movements.
- Dynamic contrasts became subtler, not as sudden as in Baroque (few terraced dynamics).
- Expansion of orchestra into four families (brass, percussion, strings, woodwinds)
- Notation, instruments, dynamics all written in the score by the composer
- Piano became very popular.
- Secular music was more prevalent than sacred.

Listening tracks found on youtube– OPTIONAL for this section...

### Listening Selections:

Gloria (from Heiligmesse) by Haydn ( Classical) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WL3iwzcBzLY>

Gloria in Excelsis (from Gloria) by Vivaldi (Baroque)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=51otDdKMi-4>

Optional if you can access YOUTUBE... If not– skip to questions next page.

## CLASSICAL ERA QUESTIONS



**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE** \_\_\_\_\_

- The Classical Era lasted from
  - 1750-1820
  - 1500-1600
  - 1850-1900
- Composers were employed to entertain
  - wealthy nobles and aristocrats
  - farmers and migrant workers
  - priests and church members
- The instrument that replaced the harpsichord was the
  - trumpet
  - viola
  - piano
- The favorite form of chamber music was the
  - string trio
  - string quartet
  - string quintet
- A work for orchestra with four contrasting parts or movements is the
  - concerto
  - mass
  - symphony
- The invention of a mechanical device that helps musicians count steadily was a
  - time signature
  - metronome
  - rhythm
- Name two composers of the Classical Era
  - 
  -
- A famous artist in the Classical Era was
  - Goya
  - Wordsworth
  - Napoleon
- Match the following books with the name of the author
  - Candide*
  - Faust*
  - Dictionary*
  - Pride and Prejudice*
  - Samuel Johnson
  - Jane Austen
  - Voltaire
  - Goethe
- Extra credit: For what are the people in Question 8 known?

# High School Orchestra Sight Reading

## Directions:

1. Play one sight reading of your choice each week for the next three weeks.
2. If you have your instrument, set a 30 second timer to study the excerpt, then begin playing. If you do NOT have your instrument, write in the counting and clap the rhythms.

## Level 1

Musical score for Level 1, 4/4 time signature. The score is written for three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The key signature is C major. The Vn part starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The Va part starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The C/B part starts with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7.

Musical score for Level 1, 3/4 time signature. The score is written for three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The key signature is G major. The Vn part starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The Va part starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The C/B part starts with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7.

Musical score for Level 1, 2/4 time signature. The score is written for three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The key signature is Bb major. The Vn part starts with a half note Bb3, followed by quarter notes C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, Bb6, C7. The Va part starts with a half note Bb2, followed by quarter notes C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, Bb3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, Bb6, C7. The C/B part starts with a half note Bb1, followed by quarter notes C2, D2, E2, F2, G2, A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, Bb3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, Bb6, C7.

## Level 2

Musical score for Level 2, common time signature. The score is written for three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The key signature is G major. The Vn part starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The Va part starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The C/B part starts with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The dynamic marking *p* is present at the beginning of each staff.

Vn

Va

C/B

*p*

*p*

*p*

Vn

Va

C/B

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mp*

*mp*

*mp*

**Level 3**

Vn

Va

C/B

*p*

*p*

*p*

Vn

Va

C/B

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

Vn *f* *p*

Va *f* *p*

C/B *f* *p*

**Level 4**

Vn *mf* *f* *mp* *f*

Va *mf* *f* *mp* *f*

C/B *mf* *f* *mp* *f*

Vn *mp* *f* *mp* *p*

Va *mp* *f* *mp* *p*

C/B *mp* *f* *mp* *p*

Vn *mf* *p*

Va *mf* *p*

C/B *mf* *p*

# THE ROMANTIC ERA

1820

1840

1860

1880

1900

## MUSIC

The last compositions of Beethoven were among the first of the new *Romantic* era, lasting from the early 1800's to about 1900. No longer employed by churches or nobles, composers became free from Classical restraints and expressed their personal emotions through their music. Instead of simple titles like *Concerto* or *Symphony*, they would often add descriptive titles like *Witches' Dance* or *To The New World*. Orchestras became larger, including nearly all the standard instruments we now use. Composers began to write much more difficult and complex music, featuring more "colorful" instrument combinations and harmonies.

*Nationalism* was an important trend in this era. Composers used folk music and folk legends (especially in Russia, eastern Europe and Scandinavia) to identify their music with their native lands. Today's concert audiences still generally prefer the drama of Romantic music to any other kind.



- Gioacchino Rossini (1792-1868), *William Tell Overture*
- Franz Schubert (1797-1828), *Unfinished Symphony, Tantum ergo\**, *Die Nacht\**
- Hector Berlioz (1808-1879), *Symphony fantastique, L'Enfance du Christ\**
- Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847), *In Praise of Spring\**, *Lift Thine Eyes to the Mountains\**, *Laudate pueri dominum\**
- Robert Schumann (1810-1856), *Von dem Rosenbusch\**, *So wahr die Sonne scheint\**, *In meinem Garten\**
  - Johannes Brahms (1833-1897), *A German Requiem, Six Folk Songs\**, *Sleep, Gently, Sleep\**, *Ach, arme Welt\**
  - Anton Bruckner (1824-1896) *Locus iste\**
  - Anton Dvorak (1841-1904), *If You Should Go Away\**

\*as featured in *Essential Repertoire*

1820

1840

1860

1880

1900

## ART & LITERATURE



- Charles Dickens, author (*The Pickwick Papers, David Copperfield*)
- Lewis Carroll, author (*Alice In Wonderland*)
- Louisa May Alcott, author (*Little Women*)
- Vincent van Gogh, artist (*The Sunflowers*)
- Rudyard Kipling, author (*Jungle Book*)
- Pierre Renoir, artist (*Luncheon of the Boating Party*)
- Harriet Beecher Stowe, author (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*)
- Jules Verne, author (*20,000 Leagues Under The Sea*)
- Claude Monet, artist (*Gare Saint-Lazare*)
- Mark Twain, author (*Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn*)

1820

1840

1860

1880

1900

## WORLD EVENTS

- Darwin's "Origin of Species" (1859)
- American Civil War (1861-1865)
- Emancipation Proclamation (1863)
- Alexander Graham Bell invents telephone (1876)
- First railroad (1830)
- Samuel Morse invents telegraph (1837)
- First photography (1838)
- Slavery outlawed in England (1833)
- Queen Victoria is Queen of England (1837-1901)
- Edison invents phonograph, practical light bulb, movie projector (1877-1888)



# ROMANTIC ERA 1820-1900



**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE** \_\_\_\_\_

## Typical Characteristics of Romantic Music

- Personal expression is the norm.
- Use of widely varying dynamic levels.
- Many expressive changes (dynamics, tempo, number of players or parts) are present in a single piece.
- There is an interest in both large forms (symphonies) and short miniature pieces.
- Solo voice and piano works (called art songs or Lieder) are very popular.
- Use of widely varying melodies (narrow range, wide range, very singable).
- Rhythmic diversity, many slight changes in tempo (rubato) is found.
- Solo piano is very popular.
- Texts indicate an interest in nature, the bizarre and the supernatural.
- Much larger orchestra is the norm.
- New instruments are added (tuba, saxophone).
- Composers specify even more details in the score (dynamic levels, tempo changes, etc.).

## Listening Selections:

Lift Thine Eyes by Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847)

<https://youtube/FfuB3R0I7X4>

Gioacchino Rossini "William Tell Overture"

<https://youtube/c7O91GDWGPU>

Dvorak - Symphony no. 9 - 4th movement -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vHqtdH2f1Yk>

Can you find other Romantic Composers on Youtube? List them here:

Do you recognize any of their music from other sources: Television, Cartoons, Movies?

## ROMANTIC ERA QUIZ



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

- The Romantic Era lasted from
  - 1820-1900
  - 1520-1600
  - 1620-1700
- Who wrote his first compositions in the Classical Era and his last in the Romantic Era?
  - Mozart
  - Haydn
  - Beethoven
- An important trend in this era was
  - Imperialism
  - Nationalism
  - Socialism
- Romantic music was usually very
  - dramatic
  - grammatic
  - problematic
- Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn* were both written by
  - Louise May Alcott
  - Charles Dickens
  - Mark Twain
- "The Sunflowers" was a painting by
  - Vincent van Gogh
  - Claude Monet
  - Pierre Renoir
- Name one thing that was invented during the Romantic Era that still exists today. Then describe how this invention has affected our lives.
- Which of the listening selections was your favorite? Why?

# THE 20th CENTURY

1900

1925

1950

1975

2000

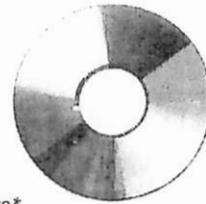
## MUSIC

The 20th century was a diverse era of new ideas that "broke the rules" of traditional music. Styles of music moved in many different directions.

*Impressionist* composers Debussy and Ravel wrote music that seems more vague and blurred than the Romantics. New slightly-dissonant chords were used, and like Impressionist paintings, much of their music describes an impression of nature.

Composer Arnold Schoenberg devised a way to throw away all the old ideas of harmony by creating *12-tone* music. All 12 tones of the chromatic scale were used equally, with no single pitch forming a "key center."

- Claude Debussy (1862–1918), *Qu'il la fait bon regarder!*\*, *Beau Soir*\*
- J. Rosamond Johnson (1873-1954), *Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing*\*
- Sergei Rachmaninoff (1873–1943), *Ave Maria*\*
- W.C. Handy (1873–1958), *St. Louis Blues*\*
- Norman Dello Joio (1913- ), *Of Crows and Clusters*\*
- Cecil Effinger (1914-1990), *Basket from Four Pastorales*\*
- Vincent Persichetti (1915-1987) *sam was a man*\*
- Houston Bright (1916-1970) *Lament of the Enchantress*\*, *Never Tell Thy Love*\*
- Daniel Pinkham (1923- )
- Leonard Bernstein (1918–1990), *West Side Story*
  - *Thea Musgrave* (1928- )
  - *Pauline Oliveros* (1932- )
- Libby Larson (1950- )
- Augusta Read Thomas (1964- )



Some of the music of Stravinsky and others was written in a *Neo-Classical* style (or "new" classical). This was a return to the Classical principals of balance and form, and to music that did *not* describe any scene or emotion.

Composers have experimented with many ideas: some music is based on the laws of chance, some is drawn on graph paper, some lets the performers decide when or what to play, and some is combined with electronic or other sounds.

*Popular music* like jazz, country, folk, and rock & roll has had a significant impact on 20th century life and has influenced great composers like Aaron Copland and Leonard Bernstein. And the new technology of computers and electronic instruments has had a major effect on the ways music is composed, performed and recorded.

1900

1925

1950

1975

2000

## ART & LITERATURE

- Robert Frost, author (*Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*)
- Pablo Picasso, artist (*Three Musicians*)
- F. Scott Fitzgerald, author (*The Great Gatsby*)
- Salvador Dali, artist (*Soft Watches*)
- John Steinbeck, author (*The Grapes of Wrath*)
- Ernest Hemingway, author (*For Whom the Bell Tolls*)
- Andrew Wyeth, artist (*Christina's World*)
- George Orwell, author (*1984*)
- J.R.R. Tolkien, author (*The Lord of the Rings*)
- Andy Warhol, artist (*Pop art*)
- Norman Mailer, author (*The Executioner's Song*)

1900

1925

1950

1975

2000

## WORLD EVENTS

- First airplane flight (1903)
- Titanic Sinks (1912)
- World War I (1914–1918)
- First radio program (1920)
- 19th Amendment passes, Women gain right to vote (1920)
- Television invented (1927)
- World War II (1939–1945)
- Berlin Wall built (1961)
- John F. Kennedy assassinated (1963)
- Civil rights march in Alabama (1965)
- First satellite launched (1957)
- First walk on the moon (1969)
- Vietnam War ends (1975)
- Personal computers (1975)
- Destruction of Berlin Wall (1989)



# TWENTIETH CENTURY 1900-2000



**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE** \_\_\_\_\_

## Typical Characteristics of Twentieth Century Music

- Variety is the norm.
- Many composers write in styles that had not existed before.
- Many composers continue to write in all previous styles.
- Composers revert back to ancient styles and combine them with newer styles.
- Composers combine popular styles with serious styles (jazz with symphonic works for example).
- Much rhythmic variety is popular.
- Mixed meter (changing from triple to duple in all combinations) becomes common.
- Rhythmic emphasis (jazz and world music influences) is prevalent.
- Dissonant harmonies become more typical.
- Instead of using consonant thirds (combining C and E or F and A for example), dissonant chords are common (chords containing notes half steps or whole steps apart).
- Aleatoric music (sections performed by chance) begins. For example, each singer repeats a phrase over and over, but enters whenever and at whatever tempo he or she sees fit. Thus each performance is always different.
- Spoken as well as sung words are used for specific effects.
- A cappella singing continues; but choirs with piano remain the norm.
- Accompaniments vary widely with much use of different accompanying instruments.

**Listening Selections:** *Praise the Name of God with a Song* by Allen Koepke  
*Glorificamus te* by Eugene Butler

**Directions:** Listen to the recordings as many times as necessary to determine the characteristics of each song. Check the appropriate boxes below.

Characteristic	<i>Praise the Name</i>	<i>Glorificamus te</i>
1. Uses dissonant harmonies		
2. Uses mixed meters		
3. Uses a reference to Gregorian chant		
4. Uses male and female voices		
5. Uses female voices		
6. Includes aleatoric passages		
7. Includes highly rhythmic passages		
8. Uses piano accompaniment		
9. Uses an ancient text		

- Would you mistake either recording as coming from a different time period? Why or why not?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RWyE9tJPnJs>- SONG ONE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mwdhrXGXa5E>- SONG TWO

## TWENTIETH CENTURY QUIZ



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

1. Twentieth Century music was written during the
  - A. 1900s
  - B. 1600s
  - C. 1800s
2. Impressionistic music was written by
  - A. Ravel and Debussy
  - B. Bach and Beethoven
  - C. Schoenberg and Stravinsky
3. Neo-classical music returned to the principles of balance and form that prevailed during the
  - A. Baroque Era
  - B. Romantic Era
  - C. Classical Era
4. Twelve-tone music was written so that it used
  - A. 12 different key signatures
  - B. 12 different tones of the chromatic scale
  - C. 12 different rhythms
5. The way music was composed, performed and recorded was greatly influenced by
  - A. technique
  - B. technicality
  - C. technology
6. Match the following books with the name of the author.
 

_____ <i>The Great Gatsby</i>	A. Ernest Hemingway
_____ <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>	B. F. Scott Fitzgerald
_____ <i>For Whom the Bell Tolls</i>	C. John Steinbach
7. Name two famous visual artists of the Twentieth Century.
  - 
  -
8. Name three world events that occurred during the Twentieth Century.
  - 
  - 
  -
9. Select one event from Question 8 and write a paragraph on how it has influenced life today.