
















Middle School Intermediate Orchestra

Learning in Place #3: April 27-May 15, 2020

Suggested Pacing Guide:

Monday 4/27/2020	Tuesday 4/28/2020	Wednesday 4/29/2020	Thursday 4/30/2020	Friday 5/1/2020
				
<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log
<input type="checkbox"/> Music History: Handel W.S. p. 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Music History: Handel W.S. p.2	<input type="checkbox"/> Music History: Romantic W.S. p. 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Music History: Romantic W.S. p. 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Music History: Romantic W.S. p. 3
Monday 5/4/2020	Tuesday 5/5/2020	Wednesday 5/6/2020	Thursday 5/7/2020	Friday 5/8/2020
				
<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log
	<input type="checkbox"/> Music History Romantic W.S. p. 4		<input type="checkbox"/> Music History: Romantic W.S. p. 5	
Monday 5/11/2020	Tuesday 5/12/2020	Wednesday 5/13/2020	Thursday 5/14/2020	Friday 5/15/2020
				
<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Log
<input type="checkbox"/> Music History: Romantic W.S. p. 6		<input type="checkbox"/> Music Theory: Dotted Half Note Music Math W.S.		<input type="checkbox"/> Music Theory Terms Word Puzzle W.S.

MIDDLE SCHOOL INTERMEDIATE ORCHESTRA

Practice is essential for the development of skills required for good playing ability. We are encouraging students to practice 30 minutes or longer, 5 times a week. After practicing each day, the student marks the number of minutes practiced in the box for that day. Please set aside a consistent time everyday for practice and stick with it! You will be AMAZED at how much will be accomplished. If you do not have your instrument, you can do the worksheets and imagine playing the exercises.

Please check with your orchestra teacher for specific assignments for your class/school. Follow the plan on this practice record and pace yourself as listed below for completing the worksheets.

PRACTICE RECORD

DATES April 27-May 3

NAME _____

Techniques: Students will focus on D,G,C Major scales two octaves; Counting and performing quarter note, Eighth note/rest and dotted quarter note

Scales: Find the completed scale sheet you made for your instrument in your last packet (D,G,C – two octaves). Practice a scale a day to warm up on and/or review notes and key signature.

Concert pieces: Play through music that is in your folder. Find music online to practice. If you don't have your instrument, clap and count rhythm and sing the names of the notes.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

PARENT SIGNATURE _____

PRACTICE RECORD

DATES May 4-10

Techniques: Students will focus on D,G,C Major scales two octaves with excellent posture.

Scales: D,G,C – two octaves. Take a scale a day to warm up on or review names of notes. Play frog to tip bows on the first time through to improve tone and intonation. The 2nd time through the scale: play a dotted rhythm pattern on each note of the scale.

Concert pieces: Play through music that is in your folder. Find music online to practice. If you don't have your instrument, clap and count rhythm and sing the names of the notes.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

PARENT SIGNATURE _____

PRACTICE RECORD

DATES May 11-15

Techniques: Students will focus on D,G,C Major scales two octaves with excellent posture.

Scales: D,G,C – two octaves. Take a scale a day to warm up on or review names of notes. Play frog to tip bows on the first time through to improve tone and intonation. The 2nd time through the scale: play a 16th note pattern on each note of the scale.

Concert pieces: Play through music that is in your folder. Find music online to practice or sign up for Smartmusic/Sight Reading Factory (if your teacher has given you an access code). If you don't have your instrument, clap and count rhythm and sing the names of the notes.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

PARENT SIGNATURE _____

HEY KIDS, MEET GEORGE FRIDERIC HANDEL

GERMAN BAROQUE ERA COMPOSER (1685-1759)



George Frideric Handel was born on February 23, 1685 in the North German province of Saxony, in the same year as Baroque composer Johann Sebastian Bach. George's father wanted him to be a lawyer, though music had captivated his attention. His mother, in contrast, supported his interest in music, and he was allowed to take keyboard and music composition lessons. His aunt gave him a harpsichord for his seventh birthday which Handel played whenever he had the chance.

In 1702 Handel followed his father's wishes and began his study of law at the University of Halle. After his father's death in the following year, he returned to music and accepted a position as the organist at the Protestant Cathedral. In the next year he moved to Hamburg and

accepted a position as a violinist and harpsichordist at the opera house. It was there that Handel's first operas were written and produced.

In 1710, Handel accepted the position of Kapellmeister to George, Elector of Hanover, who was soon to be King George I of Great Britain. In 1712 he settled in England where Queen Anne gave him a yearly income.

In the summer of 1717, Handel premiered one of his greatest works, *Water Music*, in a concert on the River Thames. The concert was performed by 50 musicians playing from a barge positioned closely to the royal barge from which the King listened. It was said that King George I enjoyed it so much that he requested the musicians to play the suite three times during the trip!

By 1740, Handel completed his most memorable work - the *Messiah*. It is said that when the king first heard the "Hallelujah Chorus" he rose to his feet. This tradition continues to this day.

On April 6, 1759 Handel conducted his last performance of the *Messiah* and returned home in poor health. He died on April 14, 1759 and was buried in Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey in London, England. More than 3000 people attended his funeral.

GEORGE FRIDERIC HANDEL

COMPOSER WORD SEARCH

INSTRUCTIONS

Read *Hey Kids, Meet George Frideric Handel!*, and then enjoy the word search. The words you are looking for are keywords from the biography - the important stuff - so you'll need the biography to help you figure out what the words are. Have fun!

E O W L Z A L G S H N H W R B
U H K E X D D Y F S W A O K L
Q E H D J H V G W S T L A I L
O M F N U B X N K Z F L R W V
R B B A V G E R M A N E J Z B
A A P H D I N E A O G L D Q E
B Z G C R G O Q A P H U Z B B
Q Q D I G F S L S A D J U P J
M A F R W I A C I D Y A W P S
J Q M E V Y G S Q N K H H B B
Y K C D H O S Z E R A C R F Y
H O P I R E Z Y J R Z H R M G
E V D R M E Y I P X M O J A G
I O K F P C S S Z J E R E W N
K U C E S O I O D V N U F I C
J Z G G Y C J T P B H S A X L
W N Z R H C I S U M R E T A W
Q I D O K D W Q Q J O U N M R
M V R E R S P V S W R C J X Y
Q D B G S L U C I M C Z N Q P

9 Words/Phrases



Romantic Period : All AUDIO can be found on youtube.

The Romantic Period (1820–1900)

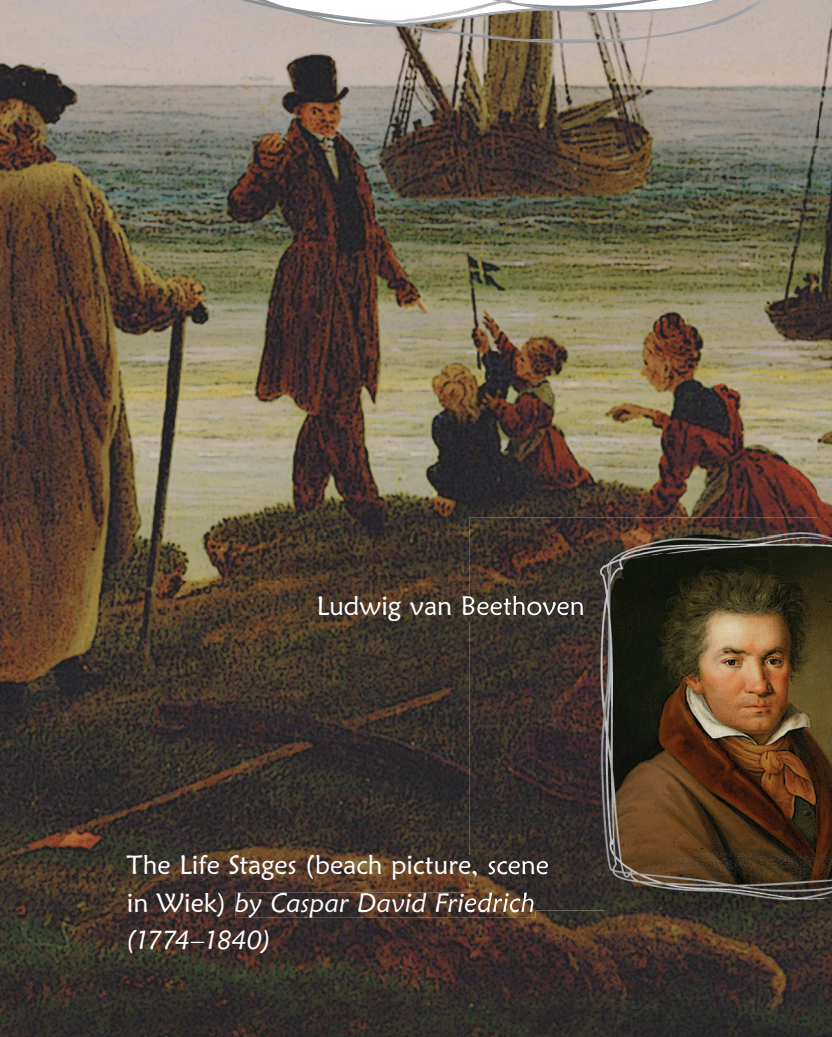
By the end of the Classical period, Beethoven's music combined Classical and Romantic elements, making his music a transition between the two periods. His works had lifted music beyond entertainment to something that could touch and lift the human spirit. Composers were seen as special artists creating works of lasting value. In all fields, artists expressed their personal feelings during the Romantic period.

The word *romantic* comes from a poem from the Middle Ages about a hero or heroic event. Romantics valued emotions and imagination over reason. Artists were inspired by the unpredictable power of nature, and seemed to find enjoyment in wanting and seeking the impossible.

Some Romantic composers were involved in more than one art form, often painting or writing in addition to making music. **Felix Mendelssohn** (1809–1847) was a pianist, conductor, composer, teacher, poet, and landscape painter.



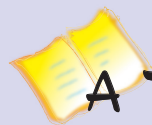
View of Lucerne,
Switzerland (1847)
by Felix Mendelssohn



Ludwig van Beethoven



The Life Stages (beach picture, scene in Wiek) by Caspar David Friedrich (1774–1840)



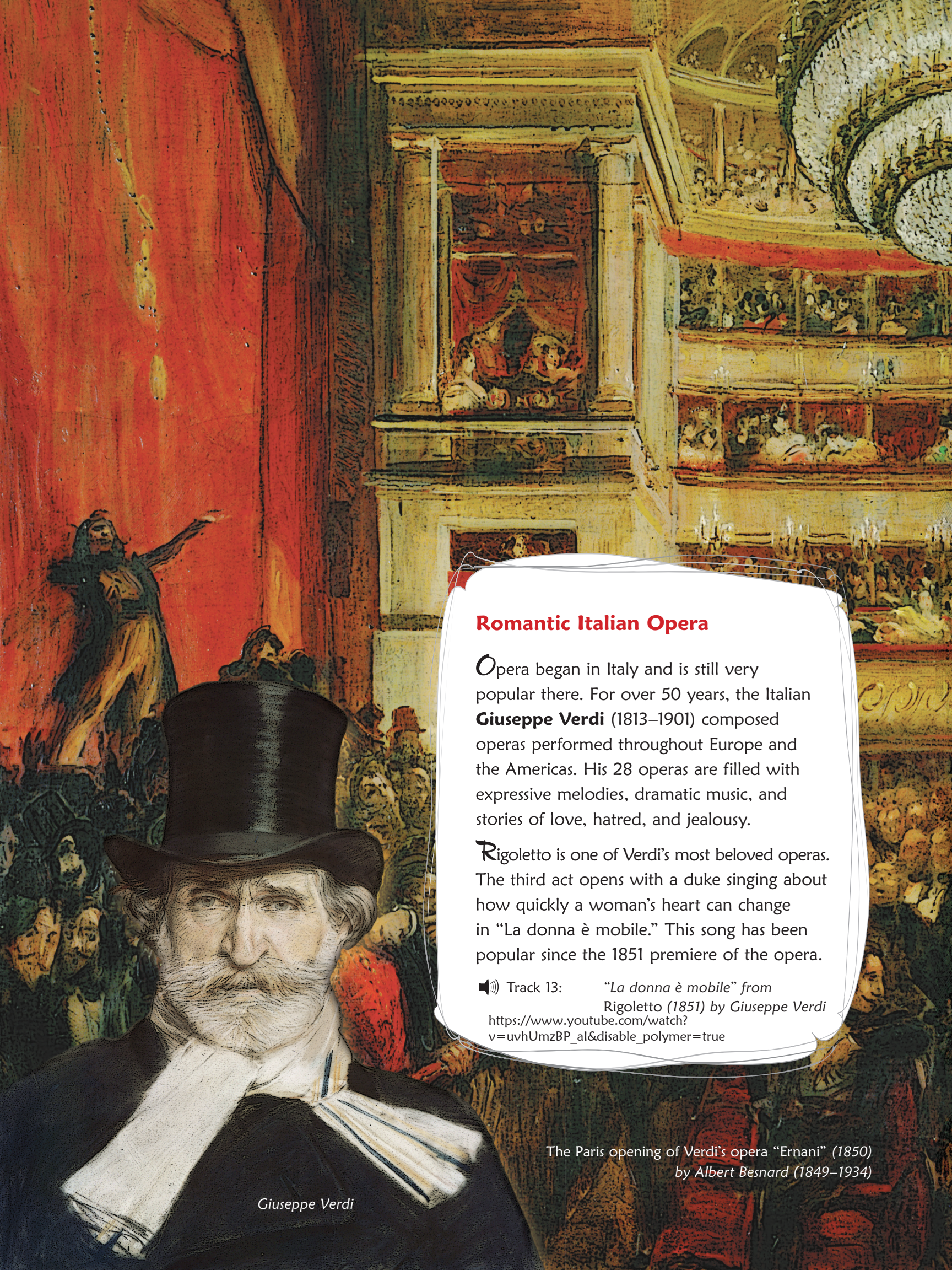
A Premier Composer

The final movement of *Symphony No. 9* by **Ludwig van Beethoven** includes a choir in addition to the orchestra. The “Ode to Joy” text calls for people to join together in a “brotherhood of friendship.” Totally deaf by the time of its premiere, Beethoven stood by the conductor and assisted with tempos. Afterwards, as the audience cheered with a standing ovation, a soloist had to turn him around to see the response.



Symphony No. 9 (1824)
by Ludwig van Beethoven

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t3217H8Jppl>



Romantic Italian Opera

Opera began in Italy and is still very popular there. For over 50 years, the Italian **Giuseppe Verdi** (1813–1901) composed operas performed throughout Europe and the Americas. His 28 operas are filled with expressive melodies, dramatic music, and stories of love, hatred, and jealousy.

Rigoletto is one of Verdi's most beloved operas. The third act opens with a duke singing about how quickly a woman's heart can change in "La donna è mobile." This song has been popular since the 1851 premiere of the opera.

🔊 Track 13: "La donna è mobile" from *Rigoletto* (1851) by Giuseppe Verdi
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvhUmzBP_al&disable_polymer=true

Giuseppe Verdi

The Paris opening of Verdi's opera "Ernani" (1850)
by Albert Besnard (1849–1934)

Romantic Orchestral Music

During the Romantic period, the size of orchestras grew to around 100 musicians. Orchestras in the Classical period had 20 to 60 instrumentalists. The larger, Romantic orchestras and new, more brilliant instruments produced large volumes of sound. New tone colors helped listeners imagine battles, scenes in nature, and other non-musical subjects. These compositions are known as **program music**.

Hector Berlioz (1803–1869) is known for the unique way he combined orchestral instruments in his symphonic music. Like many Romantics, he wrote program music that tells a story and used titles that suggest a scene or event. He was also one of the greatest conductors of his day.

Engraving of Hector Berlioz conducting (1846)



The Romantic Piano

By the 1840s, improved **grand pianos** possessed a rich, full tone that could fill a concert hall. For homes, smaller **spinnet pianos** were now affordable. Learning to play the piano became a part of many young women's education, since skill at the piano was a symbol of culture and refinement.

The piano's expressive ability and wide dynamic range made it the ideal Romantic instrument. An amateur could play alone or for family and friends, while a virtuoso could dazzle audiences from a concert stage. Piano music of different styles and levels of difficulty appeared. To better express specific emotions and moods, Romantic composers preferred short piano pieces over long sonatas. However, they continued to write concertos for concert performances.

German composer **Robert Schumann** (1810–1856) believed children should have quality music to play. Inspired by his own family, he was one of the first famous composers to write educational piano music for young students.

On his daughter's seventh birthday, Schumann gave her the *Album for the Young*. Each of the 43 pieces in the collection has a title to help students discover the spirit of the music.



Robert Schumann, Frédéric Chopin, Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky shown in painting and photography

A Note in History

The new art of photography evolved in the first half of the 19th century. However, painted portraits were still the most prestigious medium for capturing the personality and image of a person of note. Images of Robert Schumann, Frédéric Chopin, and Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky were captured in paintings as well as in a few rare photographs.

The Polish composer **Frédéric Chopin** (1810–1849) wrote almost exclusively for the piano, with his waltzes among his most popular works. Schumann wrote that a dancer of Chopin's waltzes ought to be at least a countess since they should be performed with regal elegance.

The “*Minute Waltz*” title, nicknamed by one of Chopin's publishers, meant a “small” waltz. Actually taking about two minutes to perform, this piece has been played by many amateur and concert pianists.

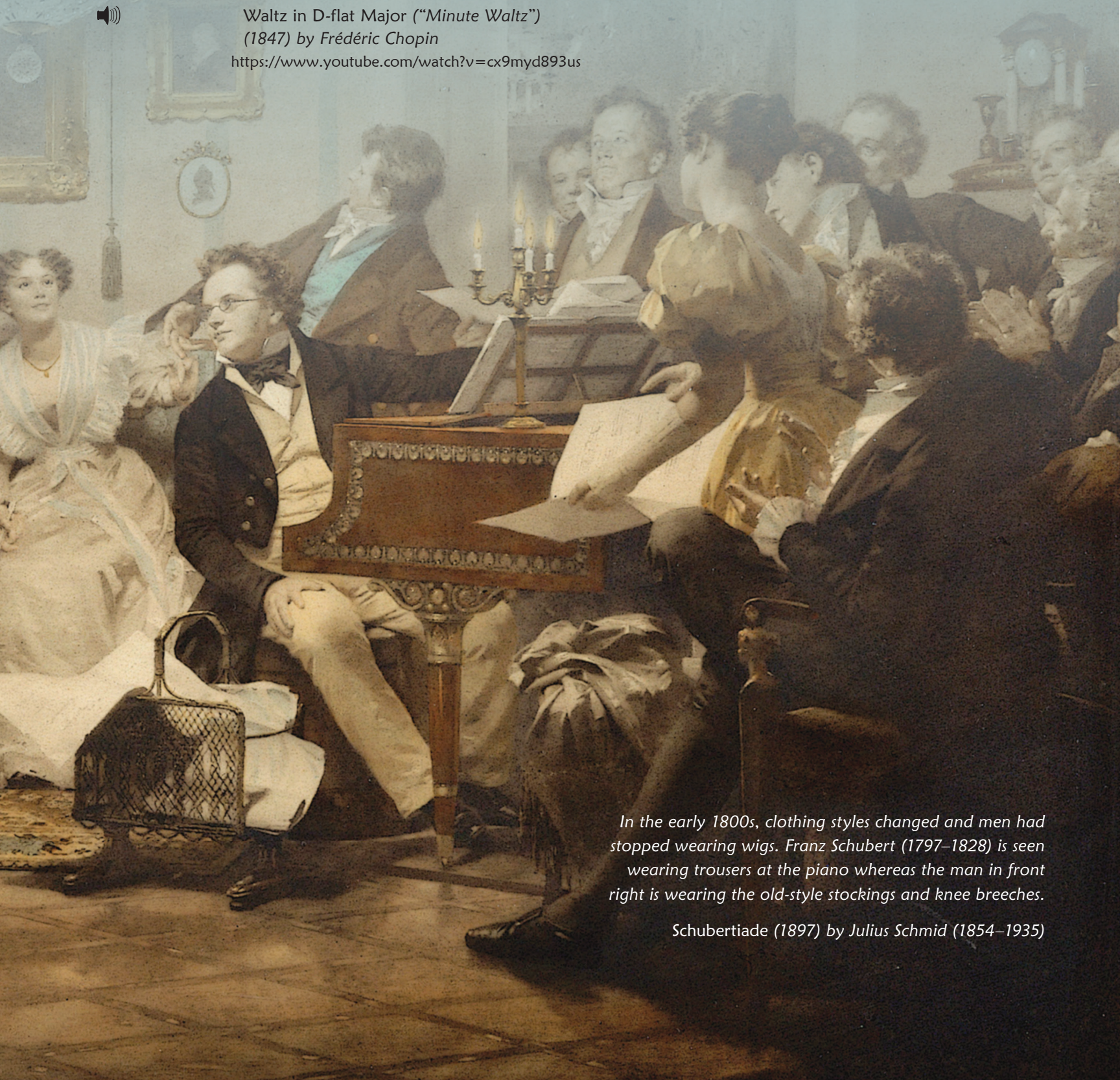


Waltz in D-flat Major (“*Minute Waltz*”)
(1847) by Frédéric Chopin
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cx9myd893us>

The Russian composer **Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky** (1840–1893) created one of the most popular piano concertos of all time, *Piano Concerto No. 1 in B-flat Minor*. The first performance was held in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1875. The solo piano part has many virtuosic passages and beautiful themes.



Piano Concerto No. 1 in B-flat Minor
(1875) by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BWerj8FcprM>



In the early 1800s, clothing styles changed and men had stopped wearing wigs. Franz Schubert (1797–1828) is seen wearing trousers at the piano whereas the man in front right is wearing the old-style stockings and knee breeches.

Schubertiade (1897) by Julius Schmid (1854–1935)

Summary: The Romantic Period

Society changed with the American and French Revolutions (1776 and 1789) when royalty was replaced with elected leaders. People then believed they could individually shape their destiny and achieve great things.

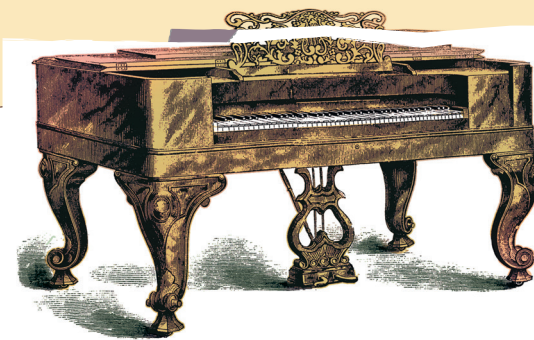
- Romantic artists expressed personal feelings in their works, since emotions and imagination were valued over reason.
- Composers wrote for the public and the new middle class, not for patrons.
- Large ensembles with powerful instruments filled concert halls, and touring virtuosos drew big audiences.
- The piano evolved into a powerful instrument. Romantic piano music is some of our most-loved today.

OPTIONAL: If you can access the listening links on YouTube, write notes about what you heard in each example below:

Chopin:

Beethoven:

Tchaikovsky:



a 19th-century "square" piano

Complete the Sentence

Write the name of the composer. Choose from these composers:

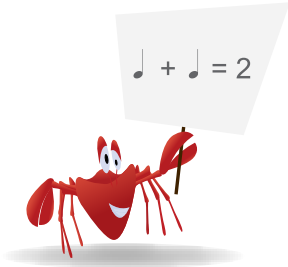
BERLIOZ **CHOPIN** **MENDELSSOHN** **SCHUMANN** **TCHAIKOVSKY** **VERDI**

1. _____ was as a pianist, conductor, composer, teacher, poet, and landscape painter.
2. _____ composed the Italian opera *Rigoletto*.
3. _____ is known for the unique way he combined the orchestral instruments.
4. _____ wrote *Album for the Young* for his daughter.
5. _____ composed mostly for the piano, including waltzes.
6. _____ was the Russian who wrote the *Piano Concerto No. 1 in B-flat Minor*.

About This Activity

Drill three basic rhythmic values with this musical math fact worksheet. Provide the answers for the first column of "facts" (Example: ♪ + ♪ = 2). Then try to beat your score with more correct answers, or by racing the clock to complete the second and third columns in record time. This activity is great fun for the music classroom, as kids work together in pairs racing to be the first to complete the worksheet!

Worksheet Three/Whole, Dotted Half and Half Notes



It All Adds Up!

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪.} =$$

$$\text{○} + \text{○} =$$

$$\text{♪.} + \text{♪.} =$$

$$\text{○} + \text{♪.} =$$

$$\text{○} + \text{○} =$$

$$\text{○} + \text{♪.} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{○} =$$

$$\text{○} + \text{♪} =$$

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$$\text{○} + \text{○} =$$

$$\text{○} + \text{♪.} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{○} =$$

$$\text{♪.} + \text{○} =$$

$$\text{○} + \text{♪} =$$

Score: _____ of 10

Score: _____ of 10

Score: _____ of 10

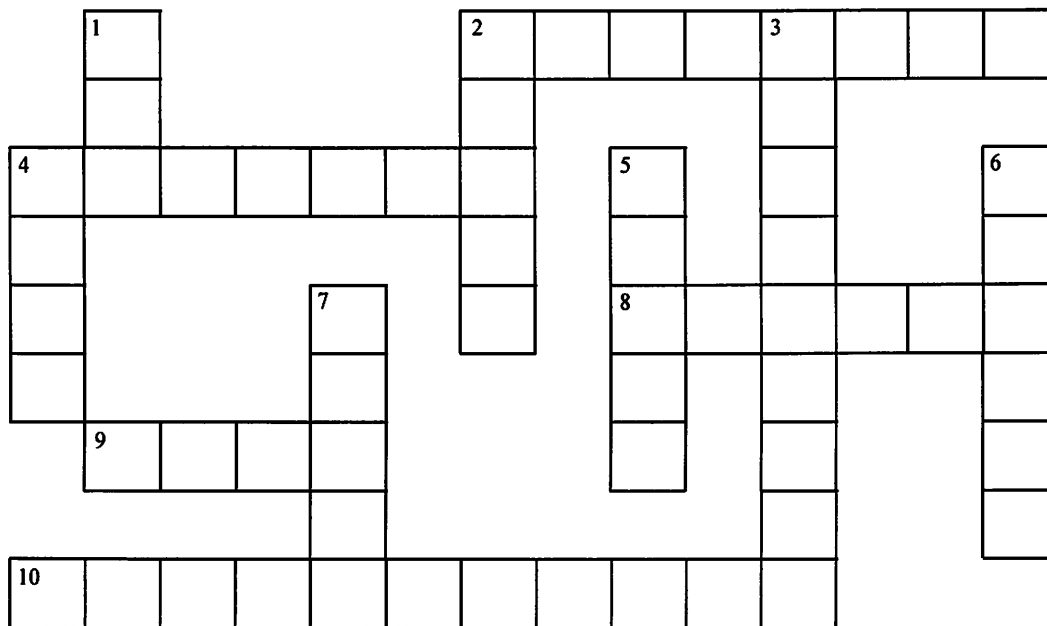
Bonus Question:

$$\text{○} + \text{♪.} + \text{♪} + \text{♪.} + \text{♪.} + \text{♪.} + \text{○} + \text{♪.} + \text{○} + \text{♪} + \text{♪.} =$$




Musical Crossword Puzzle II


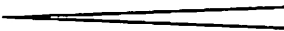
Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues below.



ACROSS

2. To play detached, short.
4. ☺
8. >
9. To play smoothly between two or more different notes.
10. 

DOWN

1. 
2. #
3. 
4. b
5. *p*
6. To gradually slow down the tempo.
7. *f*