

# 2018-2019 UIL Music Memory Study Guide

**Study the terms, definitions, and information about the composers and the selections below. Questions for the Multiple Choice portion of the test will be drawn from information on this document.**

**A tempo:** return to the original tempo.

**Accelerando:** gradually faster.

**Ad. lib. (ad libitum):** freely.

**Adagio cantabile:** slow and stately, in a singing style (lyrical and flowing).

**Alto:** low female singing voice.

**Allegro:** fast.

**Andante maestoso:** moderately slow (at a walking pace) and majestic, solemn, stately.

**Animato:** animated, with excitement and spirit.

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

**The Appian Way** (“*Via Appia*” in Italian): a military highway built by the Roman Republic in 132 B.C. It connects Rome to the port of Brindisi in southeast Italy over 350 miles away.

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

**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.

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

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

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

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

**Banderilleros:** part of the matador’s *quadrille* for a bullfight. *Banderilleros*, dressed in silver follow the *chulos* and carry short spears.

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

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

**Bass:** low male singing voice.

**Basso continuo:** a type of Baroque accompaniment in which one or more instruments play the bass line.

**Bianzhong** [pee-EHN-jung]: a set of 65 ancient Chinese bells that dated back to 433 B.C. The *bianzhong* is the heaviest musical instrument and has been described as the “Eighth Wonder of the Ancient World.”

**Break Strain:** a short introduction to the third section of a march, which is called the trio.

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

**Buccina:** an ancient Roman trumpet-like brass instrument that could play only a few pitches. It was used mostly for herding and military signals.

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

**Cantata:** music for voices and instruments in several movements.

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

**Choir:** a large group of singers associated with the church (sacred). The voices of an adult choir include soprano (S), alto (A), tenor (T), and bass (B).

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

**Chorus:** a large group of singer not associated with the church (secular).

**Chulos:** part of the matador’s *quadrille* for a bullfight. *Chulos*, dressed in black and white checked jackets, distract the bull like rodeo clowns.

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

**Coda** (“tail”): ending of a piece of music.

**Colla voce:** with the voice (follow the rhythm of the voice).

**Con Islancio:** with impetuosity.

**Con moto:** brisk or lively, with movement.

**Concert band:** a large group of 20-60 musicians who play instruments from the woodwind, brass, and percussion families. A concert band may also be called a wind band, wind ensemble, wind orchestra, symphonic band, symphonic winds, or symphonic wind ensemble.

**Crescendo:** gradually becoming louder.

**D. C. al Coda** ("Da Capo al Coda") ("from the beginning to the Coda"): a direction for the musician to repeat from the beginning ("Capo") and then play the Coda.

**Decrescendo:** gradually becoming softer, quieter, also **diminuendo**.

**Development:** second section of the sonata form in which themes are explored and developed, through several different keys, with some new material added.

**D. S. al fine** ("Dal segno al fine") ("from the sign to the end"): A direction for the musician to repeat back to the sign ("segno") and end at "fine."

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

**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.

**Erhu:** a one-string traditional Chinese fiddle.

**Exposition:** first section of the sonata form in which all the main themes are presented: first theme in home key; contrasting theme in a related key; **coda** ("little tail") finishes section in key of second theme. Section may be repeated.

**Fanfare:** a short, showy piece of music played for a special event or to announce the arrival of an important person.

**Fermata:** a mark over a note or rest that is to be lengthened by an unspecified amount of time.

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

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

**Forte:** loud.

**Fugue:** a musical composition for a definite number of parts or voices, in which the subject, a short melody or phrase, is introduced by one part, imitated by other parts, and developed by interweaving parts.

**Hemiola:** a musical figure in which two groups of three beats are replaced by three groups of two beats, giving the effect of a shift between triple and duple meter.

**Hoedown:** 1. A community gathering where folk or square dancing takes place, or 2. The lively fiddle tunes that accompany the dancing.

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

**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.

**Hornpipe:** a traditional solo dance from England, or a lively sailor dance (a type of jig in triple time). The name comes from an English folk instrument like a clarinet made from two ox horns. Sailors liked the dance because the hopping and kicking motions could be done in a small space without a partner.

**Improvisation:** creating music in real time without preparation.

**Interlude:** a section of music inserted between the parts of a longer composition.

**Jazz:** a type of music that was created by African Americans in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It uses improvisation and syncopation.

**Jordan River:** a 156-mile-long river in the Middle East. The River Jordan in traditional spirituals represents 1) the border between this world and the next, 2) the route for travelling to the North and freedom, or 3) the border between living as a slave and living free.

**L'Espada** (“the sword”): the champion matador, dressed in gold, his “suit of light,” who performs the final passes and kills the bull in a bullfight.

**Largo:** slowly.

**Libretto:** contains all the words and stage directions for an opera.

**Lyrics:** the words of a song.

**Maestoso:** majestic, solemn, stately.

**Marcato:** heavy, “marked.”

**March:** to move along steadily with a measured step and a regular measured stride. In music, march: a piece of music with a strong regular rhythm, written for marching to and often performed by a military band. The parts of the march: Introduction, First Strain, Second Strain, Trio, Break Strain, Stinger.

**Meter:** the way beats of music are grouped, usually in sets of two, three, or four beats.

**Metronome:** a device that produces regular, metrical ticks that represent the beat, settable in beats per minute. It was patented by Johann Maelzel in 1815 as a tool for musicians, to help keep a steady tempo as they play, or for composers, to indicate the intended tempo of a piece of music.

**Miniature:** a short musical composition.

**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.

**Motif:** a short succession of notes producing a single impression.

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

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

**Natural trumpet:** early trumpet with no valves.

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

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Piano:** soft, quiet.

**Picadors:** part of the matador's *quadrille* for a bullfight. *Picadors* ride horses behind the *banderilleros* and carry lances to pierce the bull.

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

**Presto:** very fast.

**Prestissimo:** very fast, faster than *presto*.

**Quadrille:** a group of performers in a Spanish festival, distinguished by the colors of their uniforms.

**Recapitulation:** third section of the sonata form in which themes of the exposition are restated, but stay in the home key.

**Recitative ("recitativo"):** a style of singing in which a singer uses the rhythms of ordinary speech.

**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.

**Ritardando:** gradually slower, abbreviated ***ritard.*** or ***rit.***

**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.

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

**Royalties:** a percentage of the sales price of a composition paid to the composer.

**Rubato:** literally “robbed”; temporary disregard of strict tempo, instead becoming slightly faster or slower for expressive purposes.

**Sackbut:** early trombone.

**Saxophone:** woodwind instrument invented in 1841 by Belgian musician and inventor Adolphe Sax. He wanted to create an instrument that would be the most powerful of the woodwinds and the most adaptive of the brass instruments. The saxophone bridges the brass and woodwind families.

**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*.”

**Solo:** music for one performer.

**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 are: exposition, development, recapitulation, and coda.

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

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

**Soprano:** high female singing voice.

**Sostenuto:** sustained; very *legato* or smooth.

**Spiritual:** a song created by African-American slaves as a result of the interaction of music and religion from Africa with music and religion from Europe. This interaction occurred only in the U.S., making the spiritual a unique American genre. Spirituals deal with freedom (from sin and also from slavery) and were originally passed down orally and not written down.

**St. Mark’s:** a cathedral in Venice that 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.

**Staccato:** short and separated.

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

**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.

**String quartet:** a chamber ensemble consisting of two violins, viola, and cello, or a piece written to be performed by such a group.

**Suite:** a musical form made up of a collection of short pieces. When a suite is created from pieces from a ballet, it is to be played in a concert setting without dancing.

**Symphony:** a musical composition in three or more sections or movements for orchestra.

**Syncopation:** a rhythm where important tones begin on a weak beat or weak parts of beats, giving an “off-balance” feeling to the music.

**Tempo:** the speed of the beat.

**Tempo I:** return to the first (original) tempo.

**Tenor:** high male singing voice.

**Theme:** the main melody of a section or composition.

**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.

**Tone poem:** a composition for orchestra that is based on a story or folk tale. Also known as a **symphonic poem**.

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

**Tutti** (“all” in Italian): music for the whole orchestra.

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

**Variation:** a technique where music is repeated with alterations to the melody, harmony, rhythm, timbre, tempo and/or texture.

**Verse-refrain:** a two-part, AB song form. Each verse has different words when it repeats, but the words stay the same for the refrain. The verse-refrain is the most common song form.

**Vivace:** lively and fast.

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

## **Bach**

- Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750), German Baroque composer. One of the “Three B’s” (Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms).
- Had 20 children. 4 were composers.
- Became blind in later life.
- Composed 200 cantatas.
- Today he is considered to be the greatest composer of all time.

## **Beach**

- Amy Marcy Cheney Beach (1867-1944), American Romantic composer.
- Child prodigy.
- Professional concert pianist.
- First American woman to compose a symphony.
- Considered the most successful female American composer of her time.

## **Beethoven**

- Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827), German Classical/Romantic composer. One of the “Three B’s” (Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms).
- Virtuoso pianist.
- Gradually became deaf (began to lose his hearing in 1796; completely deaf in 1818).
- Composer of 9 famous symphonies.
- One of the most famous and influential composers in music history.

## **Bizet**

- Georges Bizet (1838-1875), French Romantic composer.
- Child prodigy.
- Entered Paris Conservatory at age 10.
- Earned his living as an accompanist and an arranger for a publishing house.

## **Burleigh**

- Henry Thacker “Harry” Burleigh (1874-1934), 20<sup>th</sup> century American composer.
- Professional singer known for his baritone voice.
- First African-American composer to develop a unique genre of American music.
- Introduced the spiritual to classically-trained artists by arranging the music as an art song.
- First prominent African American composer.

## **Chance**

- John Barnes “Barney” Chance (1932-1972), 20<sup>th</sup> century American composer.
- Texas native. Born in Beaumont, Texas.
- Member of the Eighth U.S. Army Band. Played percussion (timpani).
- Arranger for the Fourth and Eighth U.S. Army Bands.
- Best known for his works for concert band.

## **Copland**

- Aaron Copland (1900-1990), 20<sup>th</sup> century American composer and conductor.
- Interested in writing “American” music and was inspired by jazz and American folk music.
- Wrote music for movies.

- Won an Oscar, the Pulitzer Prize, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.
- First classical composer to win the Kennedy Center Award.
- America's foremost composer of ballets.

### **Desmond**

- Paul Desmond (1924-1977), 20<sup>th</sup> century American jazz composer.
- Member of the Dave Brubeck Quartet.
- Played alto saxophone.
- Played in the U.S. Army Band during WWII.

### **A. Gabrieli**

- Andrea Gabrieli (ca. 1532-1585), Italian Renaissance composer.
- Played organ. Was the organist at St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice.
- Composed music for important ceremonies and important people, like the Pope.
- Taught students who became more famous, including his nephew, Giovanni Gabrieli.
- His composing style led the way from the Renaissance to the Baroque period of music.

### **Glière**

- Reinhold Moritzevich Glière (1875-1956), Russian Romantic composer.
- Taught composition at the Moscow Conservatory. Famous students include composers Prokofiev and Khachaturian.
- Received the title of People's Artist of the USSR.
- Wrote patriotic film music.
- Important in the development of Russian ballet.

### **Glinka**

- Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka (1804-1857), Russian Romantic composer.
- Lived most of his adult life in Western Europe. Spoke six languages.
- Strong Russian patriot.
- Considered to be the "Father of Russian music."
- Influenced composers Tchaikovsky and Stravinsky.

### **Handel**

- George Frideric Handel (1685-1759), German Baroque composer.
- Became blind in later life.
- Composed for the English court.
- Wrote rapidly – composed almost as fast as he could copy the notes.

### **Haydn**

- Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809), Austrian Classical composer.
- Sang in a boys' choir.
- Well-respected teacher. Had many students, including Beethoven.
- Created the model for the modern symphony form. Wrote 104 symphonies.
- Affectionately called "Papa Haydn" by the musicians who worked for him, because of his sense of humor and jolly personality.

### **Mozart**

- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791), Austrian Classical composer.
- Child prodigy. Considered a musical genius his whole life.
- Traveled extensively with his sister around Europe performing for royalty.
- One of the most important classical composers in history.

### **Respighi**

- Ottorino Respighi (1879-1936), 20<sup>th</sup> century Italian composer.
- Played violin, viola, and piano professionally.
- Professor of composition.
- Was a musicologist interested in Medieval and Renaissance music.
- Famous for his tone poems.

### **Sousa**

- John Philip Sousa (1854-1932), 20<sup>th</sup> century American composer.
- Conductor of the U.S. Marine Band and his own band, the Sousa Band
- Invented the sousaphone.
- Composed 136 marches.
- Nicknamed “The March King.”

### **Tan Dun**

- Tan Dun (1957- ), Contemporary Chinese composer.
- Plays *erhu* (a one-string traditional Chinese fiddle).
- The leading Chinese-born composer.
- Influenced by current events: the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Beijing Summer Olympics.
- Won an Academy Award and a Grammy Award.

### **Tchaikovsky**

- Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893), Russian Romantic composer.
- Began his career as a law clerk.
- Famous orchestra conductor. He was the conductor on the opening night of Carnegie Hall in New York City in 1891.
- The first composer of great ballet scores. He wrote three ballets.

### **Vaughan Williams**

- Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872-1958), 20<sup>th</sup> century English composer.
- Collected and wrote down over 800 English folk songs.
- Helped establish the art song form in England.
- In WWII, enlisted in the Army medical Corps.
- Became deaf after the war due to the sound of large gunfire.

### **Bach: Cantata No. 147: Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring**

- Composed for SATB choir and chamber orchestra: violins, viol, basso continuo (cello), trumpet, oboes.
- The form is Introduction A A B A Coda.
- Bach composed **Cantata No. 147** for a church service in Leipzig in 1723.
- The cantata has ten movements. The chorale, “Jesu, Joy of Man’s Desiring” is the tenth movement.
- The lyrics were written in German.
- The original title and opening lyrics of the chorale is “*Jesus, bleibet meine Freude*” (“Jesus will always be my joy”)

### **Beach: Four Sketches: In Autumn**

- Composed for piano.
- 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.
- “In Autumn” is a miniature.
- In the score of “In Autumn,” the composer made a note in French, which translates, “yellowing leaves on the grass.”

### **Beethoven: Für Elise**

- Composed for piano.
- The form is rondo: A B A C A.
- “Für Elise” is a *bagatelle*.
- 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.

### **Beethoven: Symphony No. 9, “Choral”: Movement 4**

- Composed for full orchestra, SATB soloists, and SATB chorus.
- Beethoven’s **Ninth Symphony** was composed between 1822 and 1824. The premiere was on May 7, 1824 in Vienna. Beethoven stood beside the conductor to indicate the tempos.
- At the end of the performance, Beethoven, totally deaf, was standing with his back to the audience, and was unaware of the cheers and applause until one of the musicians turned him around.
- The **Ninth Symphony** is among the greatest musical works ever written.
- It is the first symphony to use a chorus, in the fourth movement only.
- The theme of the fourth movement is known as the “Ode to Joy.” The lyrics are based on a poem by Friedrich Schiller (1750-1805). “Ode to Joy” is the official anthem of the European Union.

### **Bizet: Carmen: Les voici**

- Composed for SATB opera chorus, children’s chorus, and full orchestra.
- The opera **Carmen**, composed 1873-1875, is set in Seville, Spain. The *libretto* is in French.
- “Les voici” (“They’re here!”) is part of Act IV of **Carmen**.
- Some of the instrumental music of “Les voici” appears at the beginning of the opera, in the Prelude. The music of the famous “Toreador Song” from Act II can be heard in “Les voici.”

- The Paris premiere of **Carmen** in 1875 did not go well. The audience was shocked by the character of Carmen and thought the opera should have a happy ending. The critics did not like the opera, and for its final performances the theater gave away tickets to try to fill the seats. Bizet died of a heart attack after the 30<sup>th</sup> performance, and thought his opera was a failure.
- Since the 1880s **Carmen** has been one of the world's most popular operas.

### **Chance: Variations on a Korean Folk Song**

- Composed for concert band.
- The form is Theme and Variations.
- Chance heard the Korean folk song, "Arirang," in the late 1950s, while he was stationed in Soeul, South Korea with the Eighth U.S. Army Band.
- This piece was composed in 1965.
- The pentatonic melody of "Arirang" is the theme of Chance's set of "Variations on a Korean Folk Song."
- "Variations on a Korean Folk Song" has become a standard of the symphonic band repertoire.

### **Copland: Rodeo: Hoe-Down**

- Composed full orchestra.
- The form is Introduction A B Interlude A Coda.
- The 1942 premiere of the ballet, **Rodeo**, was at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City.
- The famous ballerina and choreographer, Agnes de Mille, for whom the ballet was written, choreographed the ballet and danced the lead role at the opening. She received 22 curtain calls.
- The traditional fiddle tunes in "Hoe-Down" are "Bonyparte's Retreat" and "Miss McLeod's Reel."
- In this ballet dancers don't wear tutus, but are dressed as cowboys and cowgirls.

### **Desmond: Take Five**

- Composed for piano, alto saxophone, bass, and drum set.
- "Take Five" was recorded by the Dave Brubeck Quartet on their 1959 album *Time Out*. The album contains music in different meters.
- The meter of "Take Five" is 5/4 (five beats in a measure, and a quarter note gets one beat).
- "Take Five" has become the best-selling jazz single of all time.
- Desmond left the rights to royalties to "Take Five" to the American Red Cross. The royalties amount to around \$100,000 per year.
- Dave Brubeck and his wife wrote lyrics to "Take Five."

#### **A. Gabrieli: Ricercar in the 12<sup>th</sup> Mode**

- Gabrieli did not specify what instruments should play this piece. Music historians believe that he intended for it to be played by two natural trumpets (early trumpets with no valves) and two sackbuts (early trombones). The Music Memory version is performed by a brass quartet: two trumpets and two trombones.
- The form is A B C A'.
- "Ricercar in the 12<sup>th</sup> Mode" was composed around 1589 with the title "*Ricercar del duodecimo tuono*."
- "Duodecimo tuono" means 12<sup>th</sup> tone in Italian and refers to the C-Ionian mode or C major.
- "Ricercar in the 12<sup>th</sup> Mode" is written in 2/4 and 3/8 meter.
- "Riccarcar in the 12<sup>th</sup> Mode" is an antiphonal piece that uses homophony, antiphony, and polyphony.

### **Glière: The Red Poppy: Russian Sailor's Dance**

- Composed for full orchestra.
- The form is Theme and Variations. There are eleven variations, as well as an Introduction and Coda.
- The ballet, **The Red Poppy**, also called **The Red Flower**, was composed in 1926-1927. It is the first Soviet ballet with a modern revolutionary theme.
- **The Red Poppy** tells the story of a Chinese dancer who gives a Russian ship captain a red poppy because she likes him.
- The "Russian Sailor's Dance," named "Dance of the Sailors from the Soviet Ship," is the most famous dance from the ballet and is one of just a few of Glière's pieces that is performed outside of Russia today. The ballet is rarely performed.
- Glière selected six dances, including the "Russian Sailor's Dance" from **The Red Poppy** to form a suite, to be played in a concert setting without dancing.

### **Glinka: Ruslan and Lyudmila: Overture**

- Composed for full orchestra.
- The form is Sonata form, or Sonata-Allegro form: Introduction, Exposition, Development, Recapitulation, Coda.
- Glinka composed his five-act opera, **Ruslan and Lyudmila**, between 1837 and 1842.
- The opera 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 Lyudmila** after most of the music for the opera was complete. It is based on themes from the opera.

### **Handel: Water Music Suite No. 2: Alla Hornpipe**

- Composed for chamber orchestra: 2 oboes, bassoon, 2 trumpets, 2 French horns, strings, and harpsichord.
- The form is A B A.
- The meter is 3/2 (three beats per measure, and a half note gets one beat).
- Handel composed his **Water Music** in 1716-1717 as entertainment for a royal barge outing on the River Thames on July 17, 1717. The guests of King George I ate and danced on his royal barge while about fifty musicians played the **Water Music** from another barge. The king had the music played three times going up the river and three more times on the return trip.
- With his **Music for the Royal Fireworks**, the three **Water Music** suites are Handel's most popular orchestral works.
- King George I of England liked the **Water Music** so much that he paid Handel a yearly salary for the rest of his life.

### **Haydn: Symphony No. 88: Movement 4**

- Composed for full orchestra.
- The form is Sonata Rondo form: A B A C A Coda. The Development occurs in the A sections. The Sonata Rondo form is frequently used in the last movement of a large work like a symphony. Beethoven and Mozart also used this form.
- Haydn composed **Symphony No. 88** in 1787 at Esterházy palace in western Hungary, where he was resident composer and conducted the orchestra.
- **Symphony No. 88** is also called "the Letter V," from its call letter sign in the catalog of London's Royal Philharmonic Society.
- The fourth movement is one of the most cheerful finales that Haydn ever wrote.

### **Mozart: Eine kleine Nachtmusik: Movement 1**

- Composed for chamber orchestra: 2 violins, viola, cello, optional string bass (plays the same part as the cello).
- The form is Sonata form or Sonata-Allegro form: Exposition, Development, Recapitulation, Coda.
- Mozart composed ***Eine kleine Nachtmusik*** in 1787 while he was living in Vienna. It was probably intended for performance at a garden party or for another social occasion as background music, to cover conversation.
- 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.
- The piece was written for a string quartet (2 violins, viola, and cello), with optional double bass. Modern performances use larger string orchestras.

### **Respighi: Pines of Rome: The Pines of the Appian Way**

- Composed for large orchestra.
- The orchestration for “The Pines of the Appian Way” includes a part for the *buccina*, a trumpet-like brass instrument.
- Respighi completed his tone poem, **Pines of Rome** (“*Pini di Roma*” in Italian) in 1924.
- Each of the four movements of **Pines of Rome** depicts pine trees in different places in Rome at different times of the day.
- “The Pines of the Appian Way” describes Roman soldiers marching back to Rome across the Appian Way at dawn. The music contains a long *crescendo* from beginning to end.
- American composer John Williams modeled the “Krypton theme” from **Superman** on “The Pines of the Appian Way.”

### **Sousa: Stars and Stripes Forever**

- Composed for band.
- The form is Introduction AA BB CD CD C (stinger).
- Parts of the march: Introduction, First Strain (A), Second Strain (B), Trio (C), Break Strain (D), and stinger.
- The “Stars and Stripes Forever” was composed on Christmas Day, 1896.
- By Act of Congress, the “Stars and Stripes Forever” was named the “National March” of the United States of America.
- 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.
- Sousa wrote lyrics to go with this march.
- The “Stars and Stripes Forever” was performed at the end of almost every concert Sousa conducted. It was the last piece Sousa conducted before he died. The notation of the Introduction is carved on his tombstone.

### **Tan Dun: Symphony 1997: Jubilation**

- **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*).
- The symphony 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.”

- In the symphony, the *bianzhong* symbolizes the past and the children's chorus represents the future.
- The symphony lasts 71 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. It contains a musical quote from the "Ode to Joy" theme from Beethoven's **Ninth Symphony**. This theme represents "joy."

### **Tchaikovsky: The Nutcracker: Overture**

- Composed for reduced orchestra: violins, violas, woodwinds, French horn, triangle.
- The form is A B A Bridge C D (repeat from the beginning) Coda.
- Tchaikovsky composed **The Nutcracker** in 1891-1892. A children's fairy tale, "The Nutcracker and the Mouse King," by E.T.A. Hoffmann was the basis for **The Nutcracker** ballet.
- The title of the Overture is "*Ouverture miniature*" ("miniature overture"). The Overture comes at the beginning of Act I. It is not staged, but is played in full before the curtain rises.
- Tchaikovsky composed the eight pieces, one of which is the Overture, of **The Nutcracker Suite** before he completed the ballet.
- **The Nutcracker** is one of the most popular ballets of all time. Many ballet dancers start their careers with roles from this ballet. Since the 1960s, **The Nutcracker** has become a Christmas tradition, especially in North America.

### **Traditional/Burleigh: Deep River**

- Composed for voice and piano.
- The form is Verse-Refrain.
- "Deep River" is an anonymous African-American spiritual.
- Burleigh published several versions of "Deep River" in 1916 and 1917.
- Burleigh's arrangement of "Deep River" is the first spiritual written in art song form.
- "Deep River" has been called the best-known and best-loved spiritual.

### **Vaughan Williams: Songs of Travel: The Vagabond**

- Composed for voice (baritone) and piano.
- The form is A A B A.
- Vaughan Williams completed his song cycle, **Songs of Travel**, in 1904.
- The lyrics of **Songs of Travel** are poems from Robert Louis Stevenson's book, Songs of Travel and Other Verses, published in 1896.
- "The Vagabond" is the first song in the cycle.
- 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").