



**Kids**

***Picture This!***

KNOXVILLE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA'S

SHEENA MCCALL

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERTS



***Fall 2015 Teacher's Guide***

***James Fellenbaum, Resident Conductor***

# Picture This!

## Table of Contents

Promenade from <i>Pictures at an Exhibition</i> Modest Mussorgsky/arr. Ravel	Program Notes: Our Composers and their Music _____	2
Symphony No. 40 <i>Movement 1: Molto allegro</i> Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	Music: The Color of Music _____	7
The Color of Music David Eddleman/ arr. Warren Clark	<b>Lessons &amp; Activities</b>	
Capriccio Espagnol <i>Movement V: Fandango asturiano</i> Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov	Can You See the Music? _____	9
Nuages from <i>Nocturnes</i> Claude Debussy	Impressionism Debussy's Nuages _____	12
Ballet of the Unhatched Chicks from <i>Pictures at an Exhibition</i> Modest Mussorgsky/arr. Ravel	ABA Form Mozart's Symphony No. 40 _____	13
Symphony No. 3, "Eroica" <i>Movement IV: Finale</i> Ludwig van Beethoven	Mussorgsky's Pictures at an Exhibition _____	14
Baba Yaga from <i>Pictures at an Exhibition</i> Modest Mussorgsky/arr. Ravel	Promenade Body Motion Score _____	15
Great Gate of Kiev from <i>Pictures at an Exhibition</i> Modest Mussorgsky/arr. Ravel	Promenade Listening Map _____	16
Star Wars Suite John Williams	Ballet of the Unhatched Chicks Listening Map _____	17
	Great Gate of Kiev Listening Map _____	18
	Orchestration: The Old Castle _____	19
	Additional Activities/Resources and Core Standards _____	20
	Anatomy of a Symphony _____	21
	Student Program Template _____	23
	What is a Conductor?/Maestro James Fellenbaum _____	25
	What is an Orchestra?/Meet the Musicians _____	26
	Concert Behavior _____	26
	Acknowledgements _____	27



This ear symbol will give students something to listen for in select pieces.

### What is a Composer?

A composer is a person who writes music. He or she can write music for groups as large as a symphony orchestra, or as small as a single instrument. Many times in orchestral works the composer tells a story. All of the different instruments of the orchestra are the actors in the story. A composer can write music based on many different things, such as a dream, a place, a person, or a poem. Sometimes composers even create music by mixing many different pieces. A composer has the ability to hear a tune in his head and write it down as notes for instruments.



Watch for the paint brush to give you interesting facts or vocabulary words.



The following program notes were written for the students.

## Pictures at an Exhibition

### Promenade

### Modest Mussorgsky

(1839-1881)

Modest Mussorgsky was born in Karevo, a village in Russia, to a wealthy land-owning family. He began piano lessons with his mother at the age of six and it became clear early on that Mussorgsky was a very good pianist. He went to military boarding school and joined the army as an officer. Mussorgsky studied music with another Russian composer, Mily Balakirev, and left the army to become a composer. He was a part of a famous group of Russian composers known as the "Mighty Handful," because there were five in the group. This group of composers wanted to write music based on traditional songs, stories and folk dances of the Russian people. Besides Mussorsky, the group included Balakirev, Borodin, Cui, and Rimsky-Korsakov.

Mussorgsky's most imaginative work, "Pictures at an Exhibition," was originally written for piano and was later orchestrated by French composer, Maurice Ravel. Ravel is known for being a superb "orchestrator," meaning that he was a master at using the instruments

of the orchestra alone and in combinations for the best effect and "tone color," like a painter uses colors and combinations to create a painting.

Mussorgsky's good friend, Victor Hartmann was a Russian artist and architect who died suddenly at the age of 39. Mussorgsky wrote

This portrait of Mussorgsky by the artist Ilya Repin was painted in March, 1881, only a few days before the composers death.



"Pictures at an Exhibition" to depict ten works of art by his friend that were shown at an memorial exhibition of over 400 of Hartmann's works. The music asks the listener to imagine a tour of an art collection. *Pictures at an Exhibition* includes 10 movements and a promenade (walking piece) that returns between some of the movements, during which the listener can imagine Mussorgsky walking through the gallery, sometimes slowly, sometimes briskly in order to come closer to a picture that has attracted attention. Sometimes the promenade sounds sad as Mussorsky thinks of his friend Hartmann.

Promenade  
The Gnome  
The Old Castle  
Tuileries  
Cattle  
The Ballet of Unhatched Chicks in their Shells  
Samuel Goldenberg and Schmuyle  
The Market at Limoges  
Catacombs  
The Hut on Fowl's Legs  
The Great Gate of Kiev



Orchestrator—a composer who takes an existing piece of music and writes parts of that music for each instrument of the orchestra to play.

Movement—A section of a symphony, concerto or other composition which may make musical sense by itself, but requires other *movements* to complete the composer's thoughts. You may think of a *movement* as a chapter in a longer book.

## Pictures at an Exhibition

### The Ballet of Unhatched Chicks in their Shells

This movement was based on a costume design that Victor Hartmann created for a scene in the ballet *Trilby*. The costumes were created for a scene where children pretend to be canary chicks as they dance.

Listen to Mussorgsky's chattering music that suggest small chicks running around and the pattern of short, pecking notes.





## *Pictures at an Exhibition* *Baba Yaga (The Hut on Fowl's Legs)*

In Slavic folklore, Baba Yaga is a fairy-tale character who appears as an ugly old woman. She flies through the air in a mortar, uses a pestle to steer and sweeps away her tracks with a broom. She has great power and will help those who are pure of heart. She dwells deep in the forest in a hut usually described as standing on chicken legs that can walk (change location) and dance. This hut may be an interpretation of a cabin constructed by hunter-gatherer tribes in Siberia. They built doorless and windowless log cabins on supports made from the stumps of two or three closely grown trees cut at the height of eight to ten feet to keep supplies out of reach from wild animals.

In Hartmann's drawing he depicted a clock in the shape of Baba Yaga's Hut on a fowl's legs.



## *Pictures at an Exhibition* *Great Gate of Kiev*



This artwork was an architectural design for the city gate of Kiev. Hartmann created a design for an elaborate gate with a dome in the shape of a soldier's helmet, a stone wall, a small church and an enormous arch resting on stone pillars with a Russian eagle at the top. The title of this movement is sometimes translated as *The Heroes' Gate at Kiev*. Hartmann thought that this sketch was the best work he had done. He won a national design competition, but plans to build the city gate were cancelled.

## *Symphony No. 40*

### *Movement 1: Molto allegro*

## *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart*

*(1756-1791)*



Mozart was a musical genius who began playing the keyboard at the age of three and was already composing short piano pieces at the age of five. He could write notes to compose music before he could write words. Later he composed symphonies at the age of nine and entire operas at age twelve. He wrote all types of music, but is most famous for his symphonies, concertos, operas, and requiem.

Mozart never went to school, but his father taught him. He learned several different languages (English, French, Latin, and Italian) and studied geography, science, history and his favorite—math! He spent his childhood touring Europe, constantly playing for members of the royalty. In all, Mozart composed close to six hundred pieces, about two hundred hours of music—how many days would it take you to listen to all of Mozart's music if you played it non-stop?

At the concert you will hear the first movement from Mozart's Symphony No. 40, in G minor. This entire piece was written in only a couple of weeks in 1788, during which he also wrote two other symphonies. These works are the last group of symphonies Mozart would ever write. Mozart's Symphony No. 40 is different from most of his other symphonies because it was written in a minor key. All but one of his symphonies were written in happier sounding major keys. Mozart's six month old daughter had just passed away and he was having some trouble with money during this time and actually had to move into a cheaper apartment. These might have been reasons for the symphony's lack of cheer.



Mozart is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records for completing three symphonies in six weeks.

**Capriccio Espagnol**  
**Movement V: Fandango asturiano**  
**Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov**  
**(1844-1908)**

Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov was born in the small Russian village of Tikhvin. He enjoyed listening to Russian folk music and studied violin and cello, but his main interest was composing music. At age 17 he joined the Russian Navy and composed his first symphony while on a navy ship. He continued to study music and his piano teacher introduced him to a group of famous composers who became known as The Mighty Handful because there were five in the group. This group of composers wanted to write music based on traditional songs, stories and folk dances of the Russian people. Besides Rimsky-Korsakov, the group included Balakirev, Borodin, Cui, and Mussorgsky.

Rimsky-Korsakov was known for his compositions that painted pictures with music using the unique sounds of each instrument of the orchestra. He traveled a lot as an adult and captured in music the sounds, landscape and character of each place he visited. He is known as the *Father of Orchestration* because of his ability to write so well for the unique sound of each instrument.

Capriccio Espagnol was written in 1887 when Rimsky-Korsakov was 43 years old. This piece captures Spanish melodies and features many flashy solos for different instruments in the orchestra. The music is divided into five short movements. We will hear the fifth movement, Fandango asturiano, based on an energetic dance from Northern Spain.

Rimsky-Korsakov conducted the piece for the premiere in St. Petersburg in 1887. The audience liked the music so much that they demanded the entire piece to be played through again. Not only did the audience like the piece, at the first rehearsal the musicians burst into applause because they also thought the piece was fantastic! Rimsky-Korsakov was very moved and dedicated the work to the orchestra. Rimsky-Korsakov wrote about this piece, "According to my plans the Capriccio was to glitter with dazzling orchestral color..."

Premiere—the first time that a new piece of music is played or presented.

**Nuages (Clouds)**  
**from Nocturnes**  
**Claude Debussy**  
**(1862-1918)**



Claude Debussy was a French composer. He was the oldest of five children and his family moved to Paris where his godmother arranged for him to take piano lessons. As a child he also played violin. Debussy never attended an ordinary school, but at the age of ten he began to study about music at the famous Paris Conservatory of Music.

Debussy was inspired by art. "Nuages," like its composer, is from the impressionist time period. Music from this time sounds like watercolor paintings look. The rhythms and melodies often sound blurred. Instead of one instrument creating the melody (like a hard outline in a painting), instruments each touch the canvas of the music in separate ways that suggest small brushstrokes. Instead of melodies with a clear beginning, middle and end, Debussy often writes wisps of melody with one idea fading into another.

Impressionist painters used thousands of dots, or many different shades of color to create the "impression" of what they wanted to paint. Debussy took this idea in art and applied it to music. Debussy said, "Nuages" is a picture in sound of "the slow, solemn motion of the clouds fading away in grey tones lightly tinged with white."



Melody— the main theme or tune of a piece of music. The melody is the part of music that is easy to remember and sing along with.

## Nuages (Clouds) continued



Does this music sound strong and structured like Beethoven or Mozart's music? The image on the far left is like Debussy's music—you can look at the painting and know that

it is a cathedral, but it is blurry.



Examples of impressionist paintings by Monet can be viewed at <http://webpages.marshall.edu/~smith82/monet.html>.

Nuages is from a set of three pieces of music called Three Nocturnes. A Nocturne is a piece written only for instruments. They can sound very smooth and calm. Debussy's nocturnes were influenced by a set of paintings by the American artist James McNeill Whistler.

You may have seen a picture of an old woman in a rocking chair called "Whistler's Mother." The real title of this art is "Arrangement in Grey and Black, No. 1: Portrait of the Artist's Mother."



You can learn more about Whistler and view the paintings that inspired Debussy, along with the portrait of Whistler's mother at <http://www.ibiblio.org/wm/paint/auth/whistler/>



## Symphony No. 3, "Eroica" Movement IV: Finale Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

Beethoven is one of the most famous composers who ever lived. He only attended school through the end of elementary school. At the time when he lived only a few children went on to Gymnasium (high school). He was a very shy young person and learned to play the violin, the viola and the piano.



In adulthood, he lost his hearing but still kept composing. He was able to imagine the whole orchestra playing a symphony in his head, before writing it down on paper. Beethoven would also press piano keys down using something held in his mouth, in order to feel the vibrations of each note. Unlike many other composers Beethoven was famous all over Europe during his lifetime. When he died 20,000 people came to his funeral, and long after Beethoven lived composers modeled themselves after him. Beethoven wrote a total of nine symphonies.

Symphony No. 3 is known as the Eroica Symphony or Heroic Symphony. It was completed in 1804. Beethoven's symphonies were twice as long as the symphonies of Mozart. The finale of the Heroic Symphony is all fun and games. There are fugues, village dances and virtuoso solos. The Heroic Symphony was originally dedicated to Napoleon Bonaparte, whom Beethoven admired in the early part of Napoleon's military career. Beethoven admired the principles of freedom and equality and thought Napoleon was a champion of these ideals. When he heard the news that Napoleon had crowned himself Emperor of France he was disgusted and erased Napoleon's name from his music—so forcefully that he erased his way through the paper leaving holes in the page. Beethoven said that this symphony was his favorite.

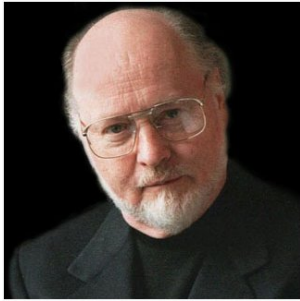
Fugue—a fugue begins with a theme played by one instrument alone. A second instrument then enters and plays the same theme while the first instrument continues with an accompaniment. Remaining instruments enter one-by-one each beginning with the theme.



## *Star Wars Suite*

### *John Williams*

*(1932-present)*



John Williams is an American composer, arranger, conductor and pianist. He was born on Long Island, New York, and began his musical studies at the age of eight. His father was a jazz percussionist and the family moved to Los Angeles in 1948, when Williams was 16. John Williams later attended The Juilliard School as well as UCLA. After school he served in

the U.S. Air Force where he wrote music and conducted the Armed Forces Band. He then made his way into Hollywood as a studio pianist.

Throughout his life John Williams has composed music and served as the music director for more than seventy-five films including: *Jurassic Park*, *Home Alone*, *Hook*, *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*, *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom*, *Return of the Jedi*, *E.T.*, *Superman*, *Star Wars*, *Jaws*, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and *War Horse*.

Williams usually writes two film scores a year and often blends traditional musical elements with popular music. He has also written music for the concert hall, including a symphony and several concertos.

In 1980, Williams became the conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra, a position he held until 1993. In addition, Williams composed the NBC news theme "The Mission," the "Liberty Fanfare" for the re-dedication of the Statue of Liberty and the themes for the 1984, 1988, 1996 and 2002 Olympic Games. Williams has won five Academy Awards, four Golden Globes and 21 Grammys, and was honored by the Kennedy Center in 2004. The only person who has won more awards is Walt Disney.

The music of Star Wars was written by John Williams and performed by the London Symphony Orchestra for all six films dating from 1977 to 2005. John Williams wrote the music for Star Wars based on well-known classical music because the film's creator, George Lucas wanted well-known music to help balance the fantastic setting of the movie.

Williams used a technique in this music called Leitmotif (used by the classical composer Richard Wagner). A leitmotif is a phrase or melody of music that represents a character, place, mood, idea, relationship, or another specific part of the film.

A series of concerts which featured Star Wars music, "Star Wars: In Concert" took place in 2009 and 2010. The KSO's former Music Director Lucas Richman conducted many of these concerts and several KSO musicians on stage, including Concertmaster Gabriel Lefkowitz, played for these performances.

Williams also wrote the score for *Star Wars Episode VII: The Force Awakens*, which will be released in December, 2015.



Score—A special print of music that shows how all the instruments of the orchestra play at the same time. A complete copy of a musical work. Scores contain music for each instrument that is playing in the piece. Scores are generally large enough for the conductor to read as they are conducting.



The Star Wars films made the second highest amount of money in the United States behind *Gone with the Wind*.

"May the Force be with you" was ranked as the 8th greatest quote in American film history.

# MUSIC: THE COLOR OF MUSIC

Please have your students learn *The Color of Music*. They will have an opportunity to sing along with this piece at the concert.

## The Color of Music

Words and Music by David Eddleman Arranged by Ned Ginsberg

*Moderately*

1. What col - or is the sound of a vi - o - lin? What  
 col - or do you hear when a sing - er sings? What  
 col - or do you hear when the o - boe calls? What

2

3

4

5

6

col - or is the sound of the  
 col - or do you hear when a  
 col - or do you hear in a  
 flute?  
 col - or a trum - pet - blare?  
 col - or do you hear in the horn?

room you're in when there's some - one there who's play - ing a flute?  
 church bell rings, when the tim - pa - ni are drummed in a pair?  
 con - cert hall when the notes - are - just be - ing born?

col - ors are the life and the drum when they come march - ing through the  
 col - or is the mel - low - sound of a cello when a bow - runs a - cross the  
 soon - that - croons its - love - ly tunes is a col - or that's rich and



square?  
strings?  
round.

They're the  
It's the  
It's the

col - or  
col - or  
col - or

mu - sic  
and,  
what a

paint - ed  
rain - bow

in the  
joy world  
of the  
it of  
of

music in a  
rain - bow  
world of

1. 2.

air. \_\_\_\_\_  
brings. \_\_\_\_\_  
sound. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What \_\_\_\_\_  
3. What \_\_\_\_\_

It's the

col - or  
of music  
in a

rain - bow  
world of

sound. \_\_\_\_\_

col - or  
of music  
in a

rain - bow  
world of

# LESSONS & ACTIVITIES:

COMPILED BY TRACY WARD, SEQUOYAH ELEMENTARY

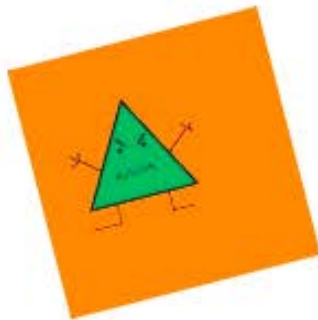
## Can You See the Music?

Kandinsky could! The Russian artist Vasily Kandinsky had a very special gift called synesthesia. Synesthesia is the ability to hear colors and see sounds.

For example, he thought that yellow had the crisp sound of a brass trumpet.



The shapes he was most interested in were the circle, triangle, and the square. He thought the triangle would cause aggressive feelings, the square calm feelings, and the circle spiritual feelings.



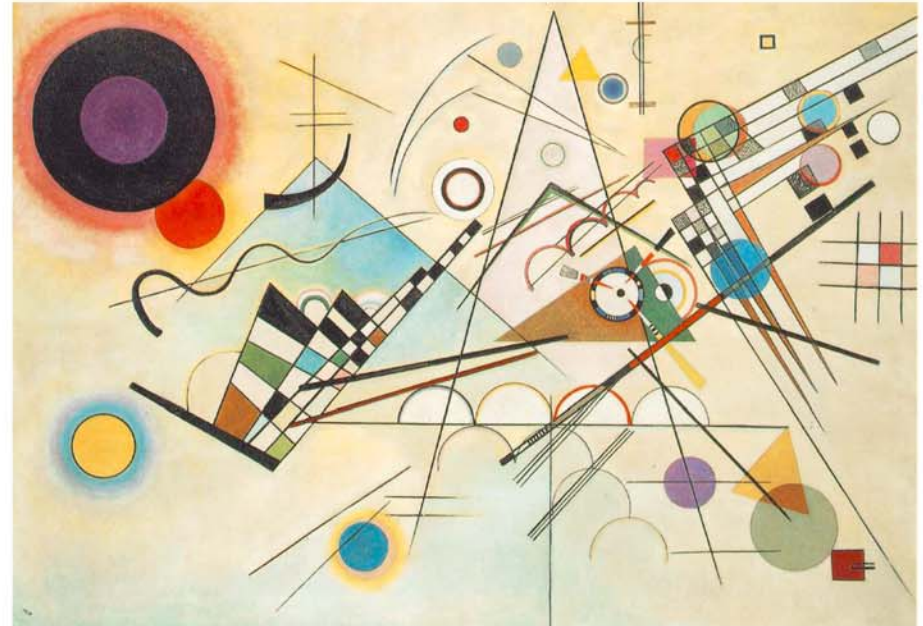
When you hear a sound, does it make you think of a certain color?

EXPLORE this idea further...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MVzUfiVlfr0>



Several Circles 1926  
Vasily Kandinsky





Composition VIII 1923  
Vasily Kandinsky

View the video first, then begin your discussion with this question:

How does the music sound like what you see in the painting?



Now use elements of art and music to describe what you saw and heard for each painting.  
 (Refer to the video when necessary!)

	
<p><u>Line &amp; Shape</u>          Curved? Straight? Horizontal? Vertical?          Diagonal?</p>	<p><u>Melody</u>          Steps? Skips? Repeats?          Upward? Downward? Both?</p>
<p><u>Color</u>          Warm? Cool?</p>	<p><u>Timbre (Tone Color)</u>          Woodwinds? Brass? Strings? Percussion?</p>
<p><u>Value</u>          Dark? Light?</p>	<p><u>Dynamics</u>          Loud? Soft?</p>
<p><u>Texture</u>          Rough? Smooth?</p>	<p><u>Texture</u>          Thick? Thin?</p>
<p><u>Movement</u>          Appearance of movement? Stillness?</p>	<p><u>Tempo</u>          Fast? Slow?</p>

Use this chart to **APPLY** what you have learned  
 to other works of art and music found in the concert guide!

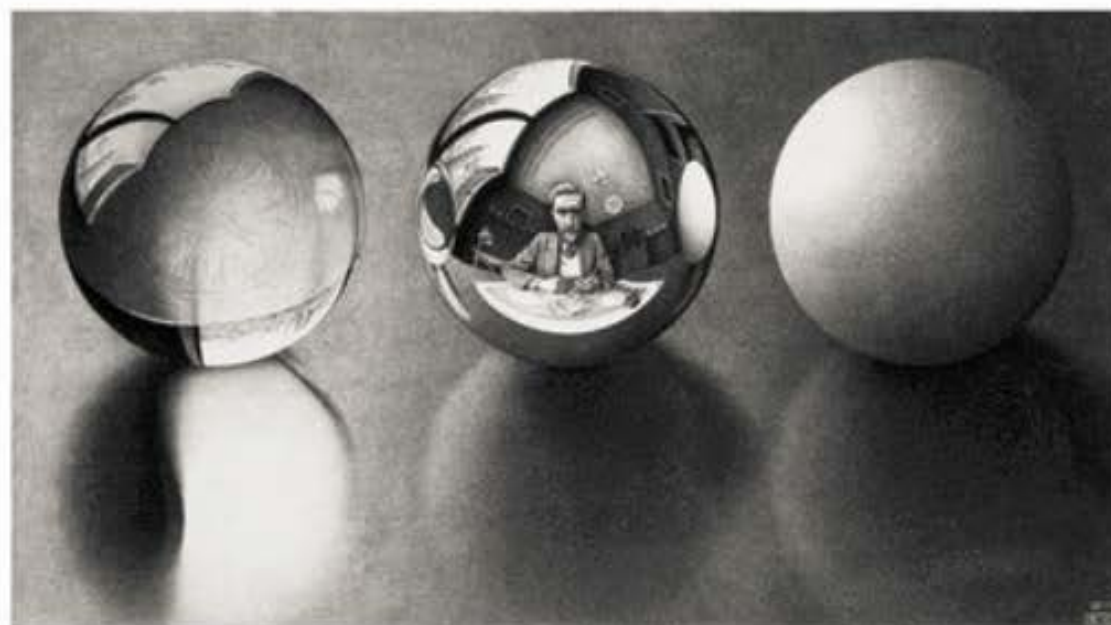
*Nuages* (Clouds), by the French composer Claude Debussy, was inspired by these paintings by James Abbott McNeill Whistler.



This style is called Impressionism, which means that the work of art or music shows the artist's or composer's "impression" of a scene instead of a sharp, realistic image.

How does Debussy's music sound like these paintings?

This work of art by M.C. Escher has something in common with the first movement of Symphony No. 40 by Mozart.



Listen to the music and discover how they are alike!



## Pictures at an Exhibition

In 1874 a Russian composer, Modest Mussorgsky composed his famous *Pictures at an Exhibition*, based on ten drawings and watercolors produced by his good friend, the architect and artist Victor Hartmann.

At the concert, you will hear four movements (parts) of this music:

- Promenade
- Ballet of the Unhatched Chicks
- Baba Yaga
- Great Gate of Kiev

On the following pages you will find fun activities to help you learn about some of this music!



\*Teacher note: Teach motions first, then add the music. For patsch (pat), alternate hands instead of both together. There is no introduction, so begin immediately. Perform entire body motion score only once; after that, the tune changes. After the rhythms are well-learned, you may wish to change them to instrumental parts. e.g. stamp=drum, patsch=rhythm sticks, clap=wood block, snap=triangle.

" PROMENADE" from PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION  
 by MUSSORGSKY  
 ( Body Motion Score, S. Stauffer )

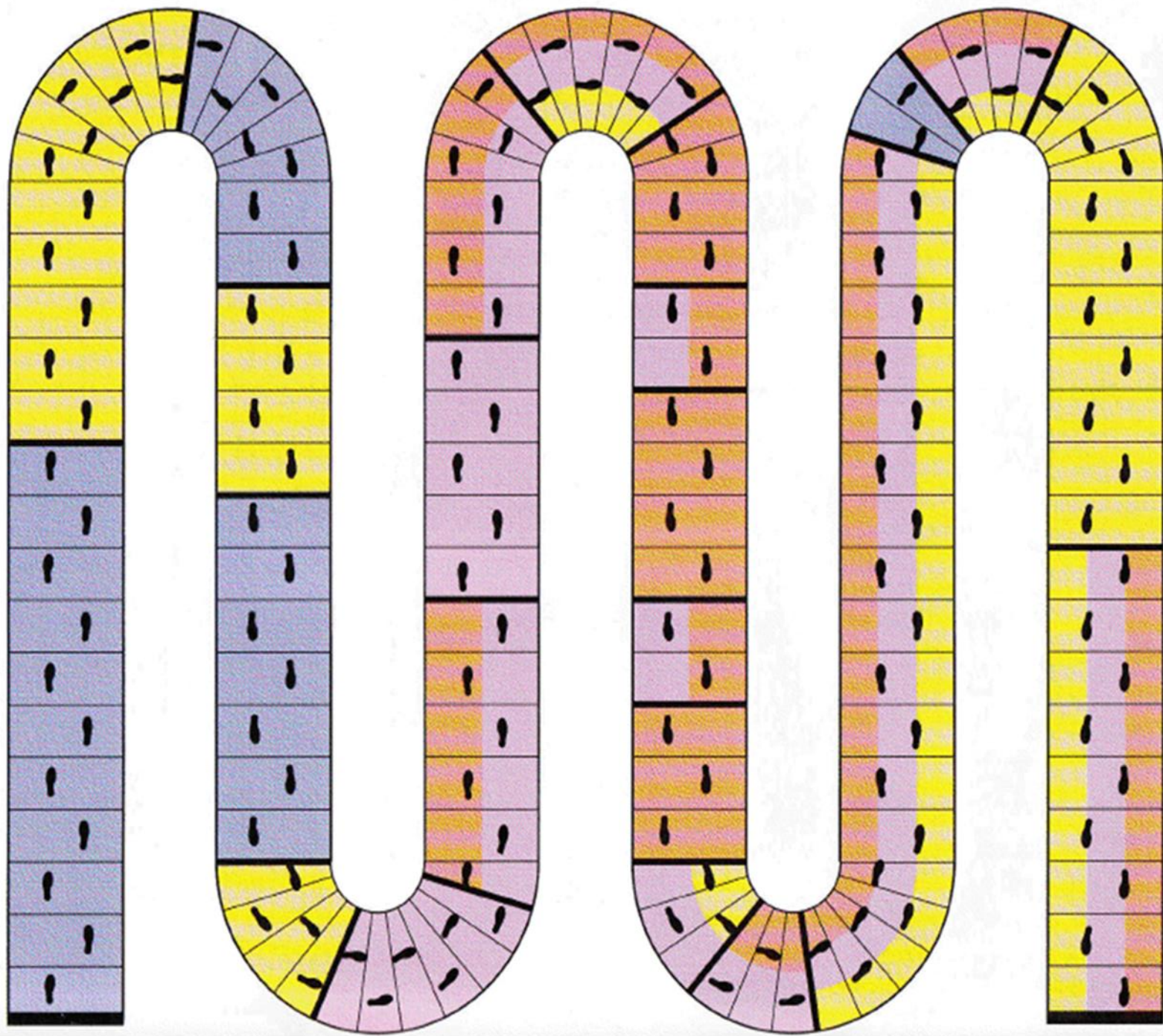
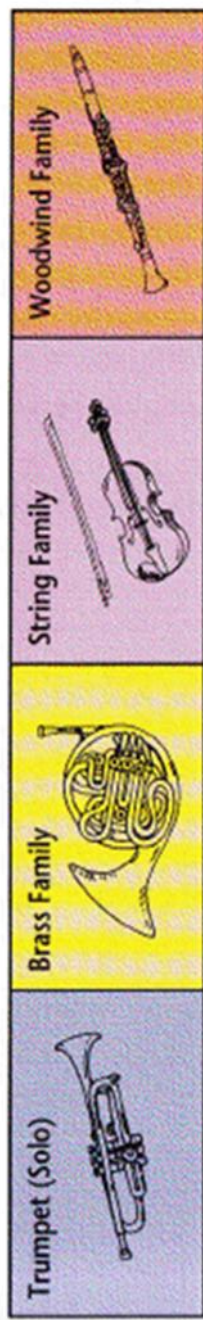
The image displays four systems of musical notation for the piece "Promenade" from "Pictures at an Exhibition" by Mussorgsky. Each system consists of a single staff with notes and rests. The first system includes a legend at the bottom left with the following symbols and their corresponding body motions:

- Snap: A vertical line with a dot above it.
- Clap: A vertical line with a horizontal bar across it.
- Patsch: A vertical line with a horizontal bar across it, and a vertical line extending upwards from the center.
- Stamp: A vertical line with a horizontal bar across it, and a vertical line extending downwards from the center.

The first system also contains a box with the numbers "65" and "44" stacked vertically. The notes in the staff are placed on various lines and spaces, with stems pointing up or down. The second, third, and fourth systems follow the same notation style, showing a progression of notes and rests across the staff.

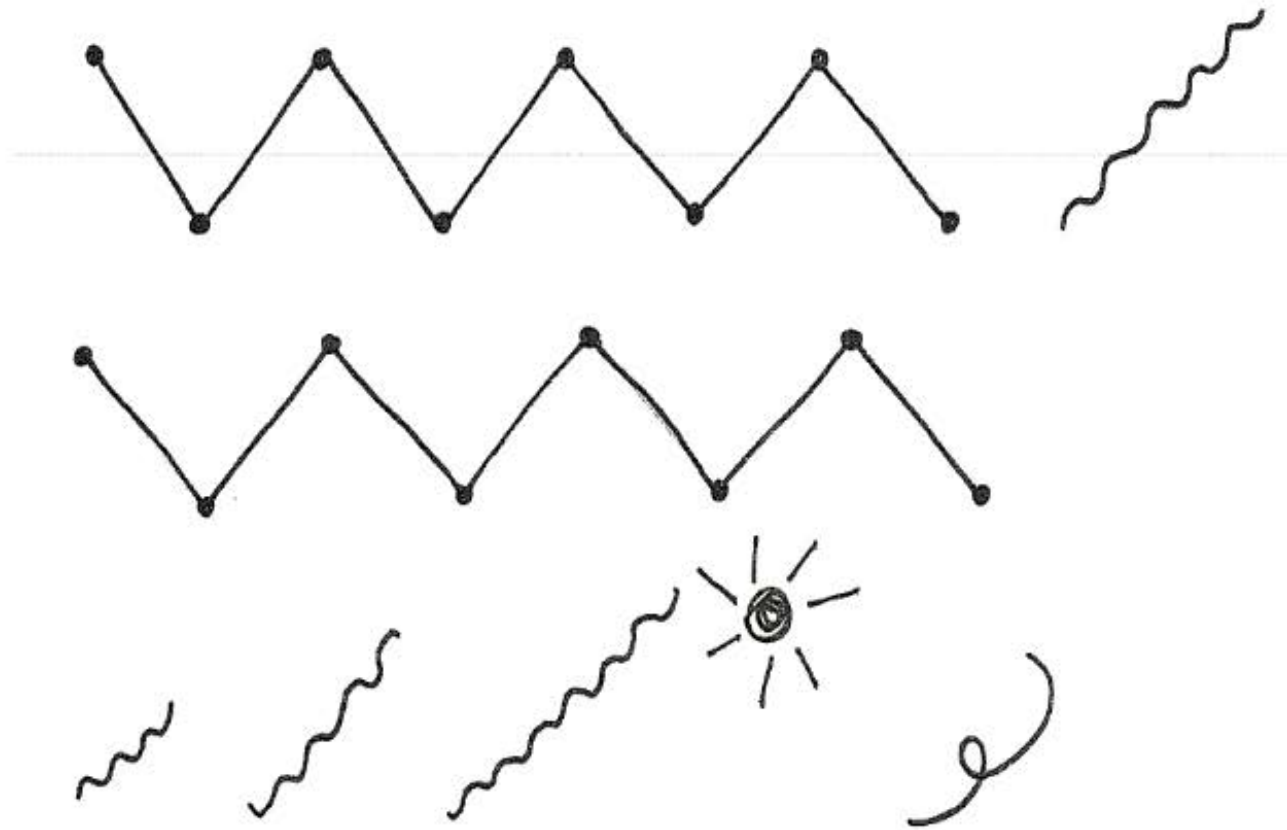


**LISTENING MAP** Tap each footprint as you listen for the entrance of each instrument family.





## Ballet of the Unhatched Chicks



\*Teacher Note: The doodles you see are for the A section only. First listening: Point to the doodles while students listen to the music. Second Listening: Have students play the instruments listed below. For the B section, you may wish to make up a motion (beaks with your hands, chicken arms, etc). The form is ABA.

Zig-zag dots= wood blocks

Upward squiggles= slide whistles

Sunburst= tremolo in corner of triangle

Loop (only at end)= slide whistle

Follow this listening map as you listen to *Great Gate of Kiev* from *Pictures at an Exhibition*. Teacher Note: Begin at the X!

LOW BRASS Theme

LOW BRASS Theme

Full Orchestra Theme

HYMN

Theme

Frantic strings

Theme

Shhhh!

HYMN

cresc.

Fast moving strings

BRIDGE

cresc.

Chords

Augmentation of Theme

Theme

LOW BRASS

mp

f

**Pictures at an Exhibition**  
**"The Great Gate of Kiev"**  
**Modest Mussorgsky**

The Old Castle is another movement from Pictures at an Exhibition. Although the KSO will not be playing this music, you can play a game with it at the New York Philharmonic's KidZone. As you change the instruments that play each part, think about how that changes the tone color of the music. Go to: <http://www.nyphilkids.org>

## Orchestration Station

Explore the ways a piece of music can sound when played by different instruments

'The Old Castle' from Pictures at an Exhibition

To add an instrument, click a musician, then a chair. You can have up to six players.

hear Musorgsky's original piano version

hear how Ravel orchestrates it

send help

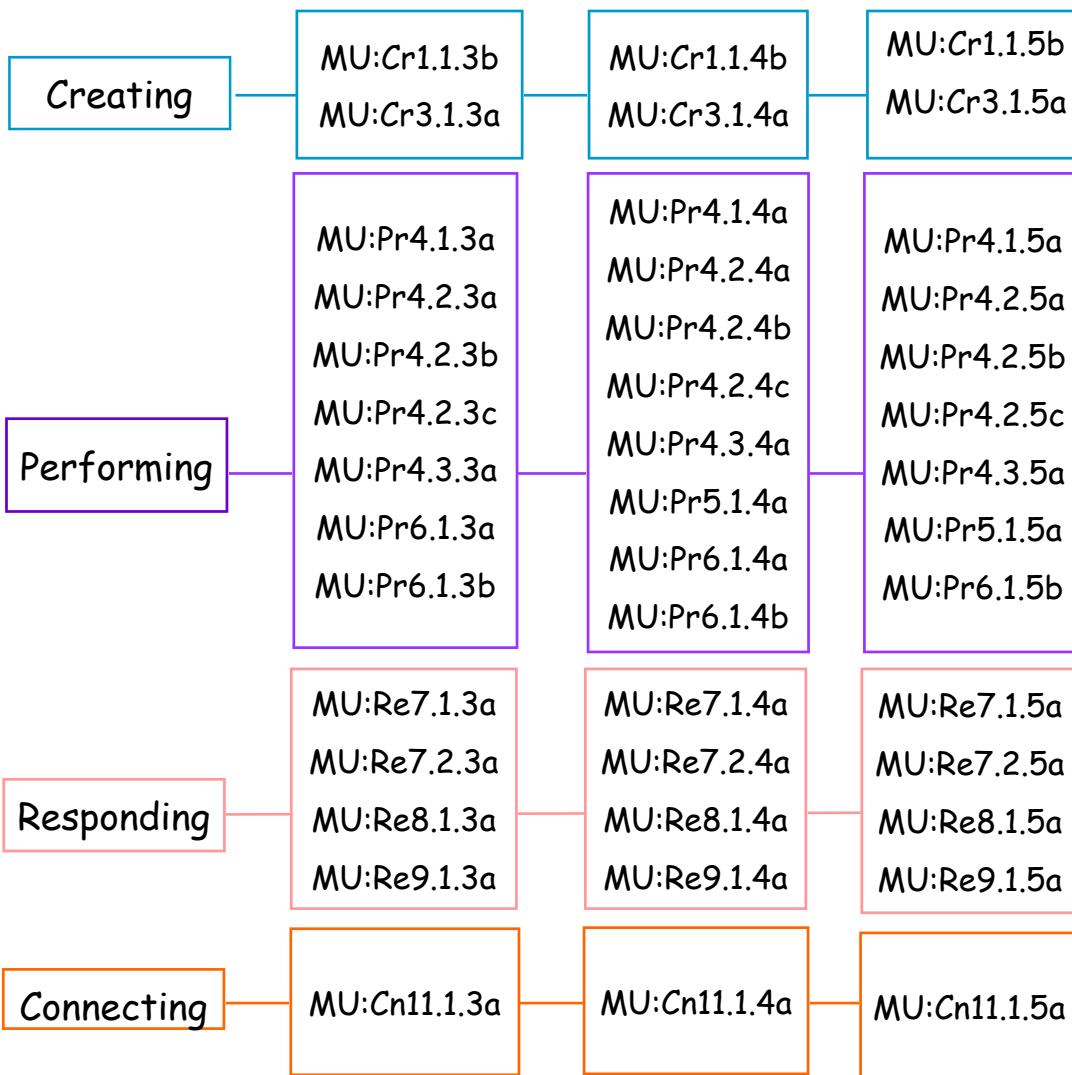


**Additional Activities/Resources for Teachers:**

- Explore whether certain sounds can be connected to certain colors. Do sounds have colors? Do different instruments make you think of certain colors? Are there dark sounds and bright sounds? Listen to the music on the program and try to figure out which color you would give to each section of music. If a piece were played with only one family of instruments would there be fewer colors than with the full orchestra? Do certain instruments change the color of the piece? Which instruments have similar colors? Create an abstract painting or drawing to reflect the colors you hear in a certain piece.
- How does art influence music and vice versa? Explore Impressionism.
- Inform students that Debussy's piece Nuages, or Clouds, was composed to give the impression of clouds in the sky. Have students think about times when they have watched the clouds and ask them the following questions:
  - What do clouds look like?
  - Can they be different shapes?
  - Are there different types of clouds? Thick, thin, tall, wispy, etc. (Cirrus, Alto, Stratus, Cumulus)
  - Do the clouds stay the same or do they change?
- Have students move as if they were clouds, have them try to match the flow of their movements with Debussy's Nuages. This activity can also be done with scarves.
- Explore texture in art and music by thinking about different textures of cloth (silk, burlap, cotton, rayon, etc.) or different textures of foods (grainy, smooth, creamy, crunchy, etc.)
- Radio show: <http://www.classicsforkids.com/pastshows.asp?id=95> - about Pictures at an Exhibition
- Book: *Pictures at an Exhibition* by Anna Harwell Celenza—When his friend Victor suddenly dies, composer Mussorgsky is deeply saddened. But, with the help of his friends, and through his own music, Modest finds a way to keep Victor's spirit alive. Readers of all ages will enjoy the inspirational story behind the composition of Pictures at an Exhibition. Bright, colorful illustrations incorporate elements of Russian folk art and traditional symbols. View pages from artist JoAnn Kitchel's notebook for explanations of the symbols and see her pencil-sketch research of the Russian culture.
- Radio show: <http://www.classicsforkids.com/pastshows.asp?id=238> - about Claude Debussy
- [http://www.artsalive.ca/pdf/mus/mozart\\_en.pdf](http://www.artsalive.ca/pdf/mus/mozart_en.pdf)—a complete teacher's resource packet about Mozart's life and music.
- <http://www.pbs.org/keepingscore/beethoven-eroica.html>—San Francisco Symphony Broadcast about Beethoven's Eroica Symphony
- Radio show: <http://www.classicsforkids.com/pastshows.asp?id=231>—about Beethoven's Symphonies
- Radio show: <http://www.classicsforkids.com/pastshows.asp?id=233>—about Beethoven
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zkp3XVKLxL4> - features a colorful graphic listening map to accompany the finale of Beethoven's Eroica Symphony.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXsZzMAaViK> - Check out the other movements of Pictures at an Exhibition. This link features a colorful graphic listening map to accompany the Ox Cart movement.

**Additional Resources Available:**  
[www.knoxvillesymphony.com](http://www.knoxvillesymphony.com)

## Core Standards addressed by the concert and/or the activities in this Teacher's Guide:



**Suggested Books:**

- Celenza, Anna Harwell, and JoAnn E. Kitchel. *Pictures at an Exhibition*.
- Rosenstock, Barb, and Mary GrandPré. *The Noisy Paint Box: The Colors and Sounds of Kandisky's Abstract Art*.
- Venezia, Mike. *Getting to Know the World's Greatest Composers*.
- Venzia, Mike. *Getting to Know The World's Greatest Artists*.



# Anatomy of a SYMPHONY

It takes 84 musicians – almost more than you can shake a baton at – to produce the KSO’s great sound. You’ll often see more or fewer people on stage at a given performance, depending on what instruments the piece calls for.

Just like athletes, musicians wear uniforms and “play” for a living – and it can be hard to tell who’s who without a scorecard. Here’s a quick guide to your KSO, along with some classic jokes from the musicians.

**Q. What’s the range of a violin?**  
**A. About twenty yards, if you have a good arm.**

There are more violins in the orchestra than any other single instrument. The violins play in two different groups, with the first violins playing the highest-pitched part and the second violins playing the second-highest.

Violin strings were originally made of catgut, but now are made of metal.

In the 1600s, some conductors kept the beat by banging a large wooden staff against the ground. Now, conductors use a light, wooden baton.

**Q. What’s the difference between a jet airplane and a trumpet?**  
**A. About three decibels.**

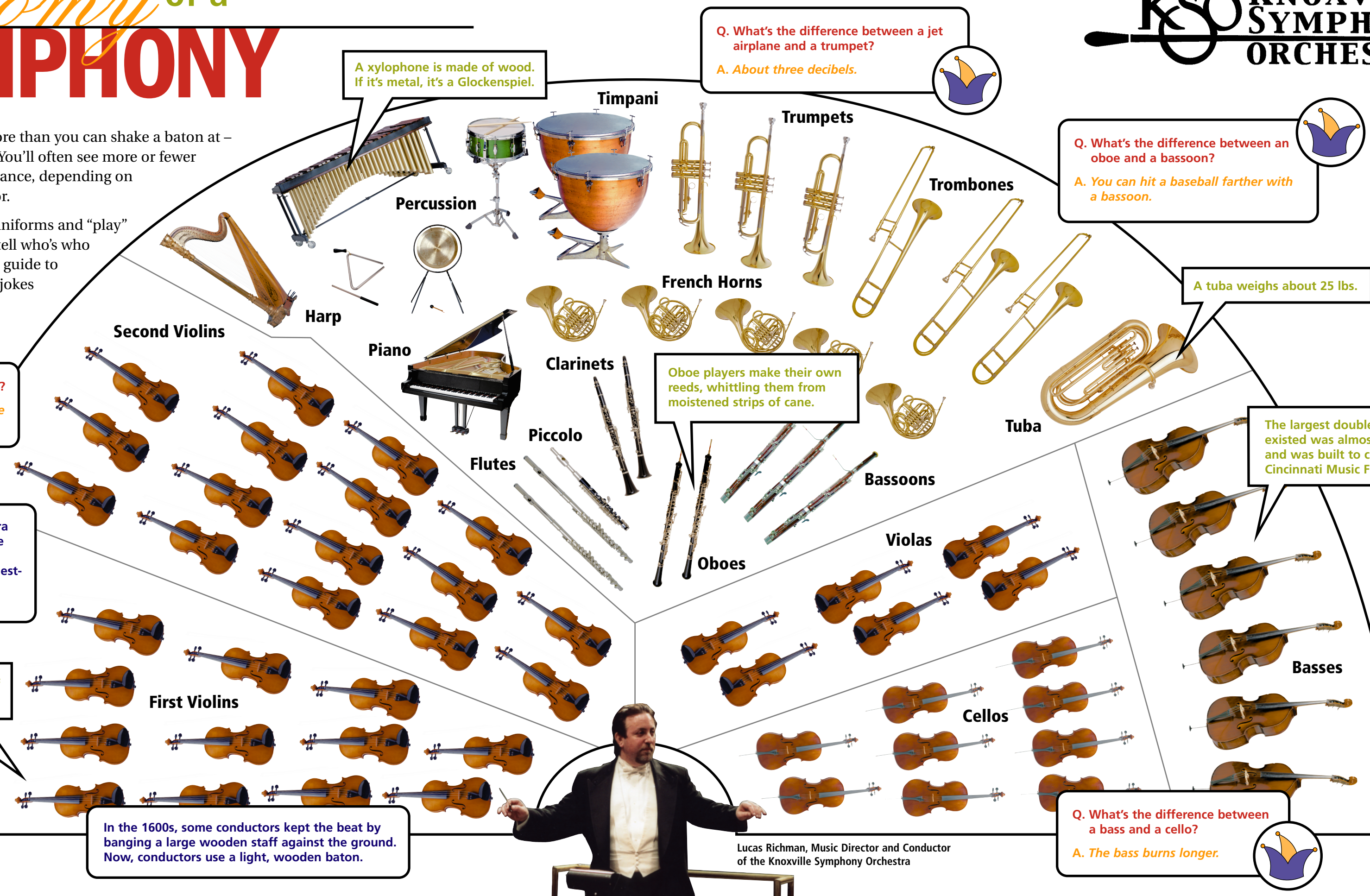
A xylophone is made of wood. If it’s metal, it’s a Glockenspiel.

**Q. What’s the difference between an oboe and a bassoon?**  
**A. You can hit a baseball farther with a bassoon.**

A tuba weighs about 25 lbs.

The largest double bass that ever existed was almost 16 feet tall and was built to celebrate the Cincinnati Music Festival in 1889.

**Q. What’s the difference between a bass and a cello?**  
**A. The bass burns longer.**



Lucas Richman, Music Director and Conductor of the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra





For their generous support of our  
Young People's Concerts,  
the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra  
gratefully acknowledges:

**SHEENA MCCALL**

**NISWONGER FOUNDATION**

**ROTARY CLUB OF KNOXVILLE**

Akima Club

Knoxville Symphony League

Tennessee Arts Commission

**SPECIAL THANKS**

**TO OUR PARTNERS IN EDUCATION:**

Sarah Cummings, Knox County Schools

Elementary Professional Development

Tracy Ward, Sequoyah Elementary,

Teacher's Guide

KSO Education Advisory Council



*October 28, 29 & 30, 2015*

*Knoxville Civic Auditorium*

*November 3, 2015*

*Niswonger Performing Arts Center,  
Greeneville, TN*

*James Fellenbaum, Resident Conductor*



Promenade from <i>Pictures at an Exhibition</i>	Modest Mussorgsky/ arr. Ravel
Symphony No. 40 <i>Movement I: Molto allegro</i>	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
The Color of Music	David Eddleman/arr. Warren Clark
Capriccio Espagnole <i>Movement V: Fandango asturiano</i>	Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov
Nuages from <i>Nocturnes</i>	Claude Debussy
Ballet of the Unhatched Chicks from <i>Pictures at an Exhibition</i>	Mussorgsky/arr. Ravel
Symphony No. 3 "Eroica" <i>Movement IV: Finale</i>	Ludwig van Beethoven
Baba Yaga from <i>Pictures at an Exhibition</i>	Mussorgsky/arr. Ravel
Great Gate of Kiev from <i>Pictures at an Exhibition</i>	Mussorgsky/arr. Ravel
Star Wars Suite	John Williams

# Meet the Conductor

The conductor of an orchestra is the leader. Conductors must know a great deal about music, the great composers, and their works. Also, conductors must have the personality and skill to direct many players at once and help them work as a team. Often a conductor holds a baton that is used to mark the beats of the music for the orchestra to follow. Conductors may sometimes know how to play more than one instrument, but they do not need to know every instrument in depth. Instead, they understand how each instrument works and the special qualities of each instrument. Most importantly, the conductor learns each piece of music well enough to guide all the players in an exciting performance.



*Baton* - A wooden stick, approximately 1 foot in length, that the conductor uses to communicate with the orchestra. The baton helps the musicians see the conductor's motions so that they can play better together.

## James Fellenbaum

James Fellenbaum was born in Alexandria, Virginia. His father and mother could play piano a little bit, but weren't very musical. James started to play the guitar and piano at an early age, but did not continue those instruments. When he was in fourth grade, he decided he wanted to learn to play the cello. He originally wanted to play the double bass, but the string teacher told him he was too short! (The famous cellist Yo-Yo Ma also wanted to play the double bass when he started, but he was too short too!!) In middle school and high school James played soccer, wrote interesting English papers, enjoyed learning about psychology and kept practicing the cello. He liked the cello so much that he went to college to study music.

He got a degree in cello performance, but meanwhile he discovered that he liked conducting. He began to study conducting and went to Northwestern University in Evanston, IL, to earn a masters degree in conducting. While in Evanston he continued to play the cello, conducted an orchestra at a Chicago university and was music director of a youth symphony for high school and middle school orchestra players. After living in Evanston for many years (and in Texas for a few years), he moved to Knoxville in 2003.

James is the resident conductor of the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra, for which he assists the music director and conducts community concerts, Young People's Concerts, and has conducted the annual Fourth of July concert. He is also the music director of the Knoxville Symphony Youth Orchestra and director of orchestras at The University of Tennessee. He enjoys working with performers of all ages, and conducting the students in the Youth Orchestra and at UT allows him to work with young musicians. James conducts the UT Symphony Orchestra and UT Chamber Orchestra, as well as UT Opera performances, which he really enjoys.

Besides the KSO and UT, James has conducted in many places around the world. Some places are close by like Johnson City, TN and Kingsport, TN. Other places in the U.S.A. include Waukegan, IL, and Fort Wayne, IN. And, he has also conducted overseas in Russia, Bulgaria and Satu-Mare, Romania.

James likes watching sports and sports programs on TV and visiting interesting websites on his computer. He really likes sciencefiction movies, like *The Lord of the Rings*, *The Matrix* and the *Star Wars* movies. He also has a cat named Scherzo (named after a kind of music), a cat named Pirate (not named after anything musical), a giant white dog named Zubin (named after a famous conductor) and a daughter, Kiri (named after a famous singer).





# Meet the Orchestra

Today's symphony orchestra varies in size from city to city, but usually has about 100 players. Orchestras are different from bands because they include string instruments. The string section is the largest section of players in the orchestra, with about 60 people. The woodwind section is made up of approximately twelve or more players, and the brass section typically has ten players. Finally, the percussion section ranges in numbers, depending on the amount of percussion parts used in a piece.

The Anatomy of a Symphony sheet included in your teacher's guide shows how you will see the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra seated when you come to the Young People's Concert. The players are seated in a semicircle facing the conductor, with the strings right in front. The woodwinds are usually behind the strings, and behind them are the brass. The percussion is normally seated at the back of the orchestra on the right and left corners of the semicircle.

## GABRIEL LEFKOWITZ, CONCERTMASTER



**Gabriel Lefkowitz** has been concertmaster of the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra for four seasons. He attended college at Columbia University and earned a masters in violin performance at The Juilliard School.

Gabe was the concertmaster and principal second of the Juilliard Orchestra for two years and concertmaster of the Boston Youth Symphony for five years. At age 16, Gabe was asked to give a solo performance at the Democratic National Convention's opening night, which led to an appearance on *CNN's Morning Show*. Gabe has played internationally and has also performed with several popular rock and indie bands in New York, including an appearance on *Saturday Night Live!* Gabe was a violinist on the 2010 international *Star Wars: In Concert!* Summer tour. He is also a film composer currently focusing on video games including an upcoming release,

*Pop-Up Dungeon*. In 2014-2015, Gabriel also became music director and conductor of the Oak Ridge Community Orchestra.

## CLAIRE CHENETTE, PRINCIPAL OBOE

**Claire Chenette** grew up in Iowa, lived in Los Angeles, and moved to Knoxville in 2014 to play oboe with the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra. She has played with the San Diego Symphony and Long Beach Symphony, and has spent four summers at the Lucerne Music Festival in Switzerland. Claire attended college at Oberlin College and Conservatory and has a master's degree from the California Institute of the Arts. She loves improvising, rhythm, foreign languages, Bach, books, bicycles, baking and making jam and soap.



## SAM CHEN, PRINCIPAL TROMBONE

**Sam Chen** grew up in Indiana and first began studying cello. He began playing the euphonium in the 6th grade band and at age 16 switched to trombone. Sam attended the Cleveland Institute of Music, Indiana University and became principal trombone of the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra in 2000. Sam also plays with the Oak Ridge Symphony Orchestra, Symphony of the Mountains and the Lakeside Symphony Orchestra in Ohio. He teaches for the Maryville College Preparatory program, Music Arts in Oak Ridge and for the New York Summer Music Festival. Sam also plays with Knox Brass Worx, a five piece brass quintet.



# Concert Behavior

The musicians who are performing for you would like to have your help in making this a wonderful concert. It is important to remember that the orchestra is in the same room with you, not in a movie or on TV. If you talk or make other noises, they can hear you. If you get up and leave in the middle of the performance, they can see you. These things could make the musicians take their minds off their music and they may not be able to perform at their best. These things can also be distracting to those around you.

## ***Job Description: Audience***

Please help make this a good performance by showing how to be a good audience.

Be quiet as the lights dim and the concert begins.

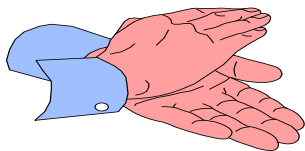
Clap when the concertmaster enters at the beginning of the concert.

Clap again when the conductor enters at the beginning of the concert.

Clap to welcome any soloists during the concert.

During the performance watch the conductor. When the conductor puts his hands down and turns to face the audience the piece is completed.

At the end of a piece, clap to let the musicians know you like what you hear.



Knoxville Symphony Orchestra  
P.O. Box 360  
Knoxville, TN 37901

## **SPONSORS:**

# ***SHEENA MCCALL***

## ***NISWONGER FOUNDATION***

## ***ROTARY CLUB OF KNOXVILLE***

### ***AKIMA CLUB***

### ***Knoxville Symphony League***

### ***Tennessee Arts Commission***

## ***SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR PARTNERS IN EDUCATION:***

**Knox County Schools' Board of Education**

**Tracy Ward, Sequoyah Elementary, Teacher's Guide**

**Andy Adzima, Inskip Elementary, Education Advisory Council**

**Sheree Beeler, Shannondale Elementary, Education Advisory Council**

**Liz Britt, Webb School of Knoxville, Education Advisory Council**

**Sarah Cummings, Knox County Elementary Professional Development, Advisory Council**

**Allison Hendrix, Northshore Elementary, Education Advisory Council**

**Kristin Luttrell, Gibbs Elementary, Education Advisory Council**

**Lee Ann Parker, Bearden Elementary, Education Advisory Council**

**Mary Beth Townsend, Sacred Heart Cathedral School, Education Advisory Council**

**Connect with us!**

**865-291-3310**

**[www.knoxvillesymphony.com](http://www.knoxvillesymphony.com)**

