

Student Name



PSIA Version

School

2025-2026

*UIL Music Memory*



Listening Destinations

Student

PASSPORT

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bach      | <input type="checkbox"/> Holst        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beethoven | <input type="checkbox"/> Joplin       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chopin    | <input type="checkbox"/> Lloyd Webber |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Copland   | <input type="checkbox"/> M. Monk      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fauré     | <input type="checkbox"/> Mozart       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Glière    | <input type="checkbox"/> Palestrina   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gould     | <input type="checkbox"/> R. Strauss   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grieg     | <input type="checkbox"/> Telemann     |



UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

*Making a World of Difference*

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

# Concerto for Two Violins in D minor,

## “Double” Movement 1

### Instrument/Voice

2 solo violins and  
chamber orchestra:  
2 violins, viola, cello,  
harpsichord

### Musical Minute

Concerto: a composition,  
usually in three parts or  
movements, for solo  
instrument(s) and  
orchestra.

### Notes

*Ritornello* (“return” in Italian): a recurring section  
of music, usually played by the chamber orchestra, that  
alternates with different contrasting sections.

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

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

Fugue: a musical composition for a definite number of  
parts or voices, in which the subject is announced in one  
voice, and then imitated and developed in each of the  
parts.

This concerto is also known as the “**Double**” Violin  
**Concerto** or “**Bach’s Double**.”

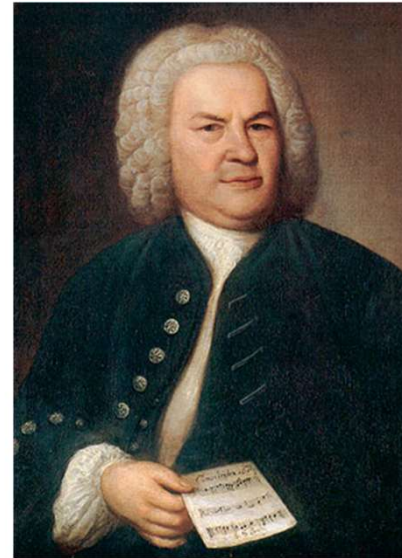
It was composed between 1717 and 1723 when Bach was  
Kapellmeister at the court of Prince Leopold in Cöthen,  
Germany. Bach had no organ to play there, but Leopold’s  
court had one of the largest and finest orchestras in  
Europe. Bach composed a lot of instrumental music for the  
Cöthen musicians.

“**Bach’s Double**” has three movements: fast-slow-fast.



## Bach

\'bäk\  
1685-1750



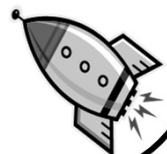
### Fast Five

1. German Baroque composer.  
One of the “Three B’s” (Bach,  
Beethoven, and Brahms).
2. Played violin, viola, clavier,  
harpsichord, and organ.
3. Had 20 children. 9 survived  
him. 4 were composers.
4. Had diabetes. Went blind.  
Died of a stroke.
5. Better known as a virtuoso  
organist than composer in his  
time. Today Bach is considered  
to be the greatest composer  
of all time.



### Notes

The “**Double**” **Concerto** is one of Bach’s most famous and  
best-loved instrumental compositions.



# Bach Concerto for *Two* Violins in D minor, “Double” Movement 1



Solo  
Violin 1



*Tutti*



Solo  
Violin 2

Welcome to the Coffee House!  
We're glad you're here today!  
We'll prepare your fav'rite kind of coffee!  
Won't you have a cup?

As you leave the Coffee House,  
We hope you'll come again!  
We'll prepare your fav'rite kind of coffee!  
You can have a cup!

# Bach Concerto for 2 Violins in D minor, "Double"

## Movement 1

Opening Statement  
of the Theme



D minor

A minor

Middle Section



Violin 1 v. Violin 2

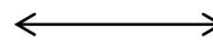


Violin 2 v. Violin 1

fragments

Violin 1 v. Violin 2

*solo*



*tutti*

Final Statement  
of the Theme

*tutti*





# Symphony No. 5, “Fate”

## Movement 1

### Instrument/Voice

Full orchestra

### Musical Minute

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

### Notes



Sonata form: a musical form established by the great Classical composers Haydn (one of Beethoven’s teachers) and Mozart. Its sections include:

- Exposition: themes introduced (may be repeated)
- Development: themes explored and developed through several keys
- Recapitulation: themes restated
- Coda (“tail” in Italian): ending of a piece of music

Complete title: **Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Op. 67, (“Fate”).**

Beethoven worked more than four years on this symphony, which he completed in 1808.

Movement 1 is derived almost entirely from the rhythm of the first four notes, which represents fate knocking at the door. This is the most memorable musical phrase of all time.

Beethoven’s **Fifth Symphony** is the most popular, best known, most often-performed symphony.

# Beethoven

\'bā-, tō-vən\  
1770-1827

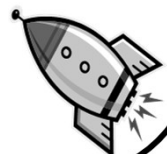


### Fast Five

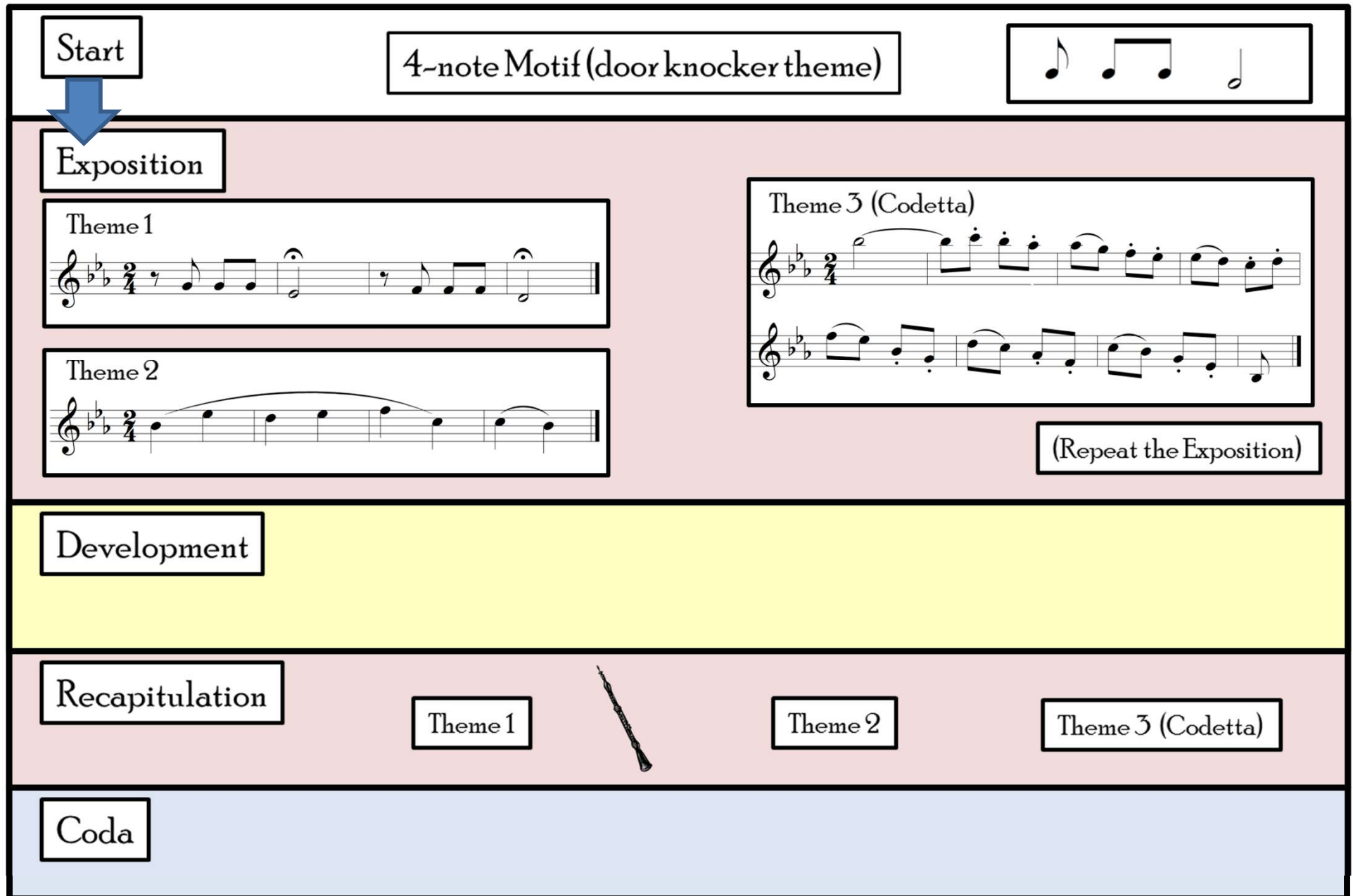
1. German Classical/Romantic composer. One of the “Three B’s” (Bach, Beethoven, Brahms).
2. Played violin, viola, organ, and was a virtuoso pianist.
3. Gradually became deaf. Began to lose his hearing in 1796. Completely deaf in 1818.
4. Moody, disorganized, and arrogant. Died of liver failure.
5. Composer of nine famous symphonies. One of the most famous and influential composers in music history.



### Notes



# Beethoven Symphony No. 5, "Fate" Movement 1



# Polonaise in A major, “Military”

## Instrument / Voice

Piano

## Musical Minute

Polonaise: a stately Polish dance with a moderate tempo in triple meter, originally performed for court processions as military officers or military couples entered the ballroom.

## Notes



Ornaments: notes that are added to the main notes of a melody, which decorate or “ornament” the melody and make it more interesting.

Trill: a musical ornament that consists of a quick alternation between the main note and the note above it.

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

A B A form: a form consisting of three sections, in which the third section is a repeat of the first.

Trio: a middle contrasting section of a three-part form, named “trio” because it was originally written for three instruments. Trio sections usually have light, simple texture.

Chopin composed two polonaises for solo piano for his Opus 40 on the Spanish island of Majorca in 1838. “Polonaise in A Major” is the first of the pair.

The November Uprising, a.k.a. the Polish-Russian War of 1830-1831: an armed Polish rebellion against the rule of the Russian Empire.

# Chopin

\ 'shō-pan \

1810-1849



## Fast Five



1. Polish Romantic composer.
2. Played piano. Musical prodigy and virtuoso pianist.
3. Considered Poland’s greatest composer and pianist. Wrote many showpieces for piano, including 23 polonaises.
4. Disliked public concerts and performed mostly in private salons. Made his living by publishing his works and teaching piano.
5. Suffered poor health most of his life. Died at the age of 39 of tuberculosis.



## Notes

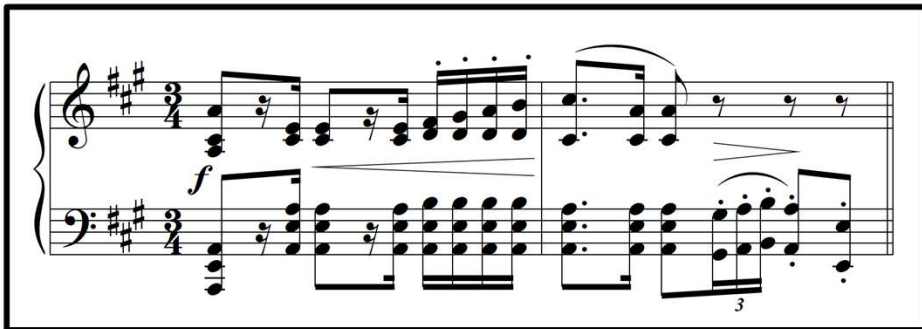
When Germany invaded Poland in 1939 at the beginning of World War II, Polish Radio broadcast Chopin’s “Military” Polonaise each day as a nationalistic protest, and to rally the Polish people.



Chopin

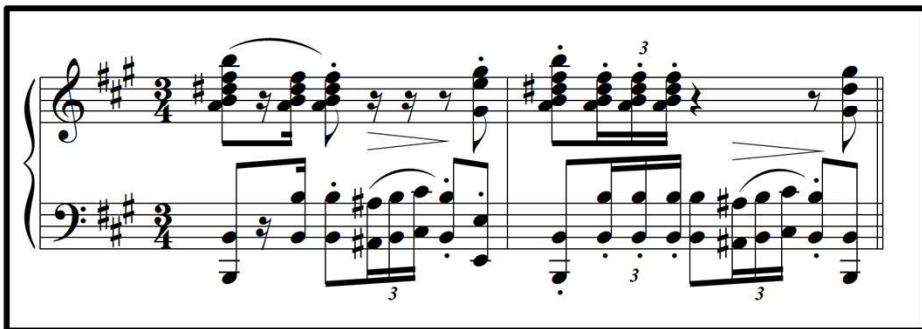
# Polonaise in A Major, "Military"

a




First system of musical notation for section 'a'. It features a treble and bass staff in 3/4 time, key of A major (two sharps). The bass staff begins with a forte 'f' dynamic. The melody in the treble staff is accented. A triplet of eighth notes appears in the bass staff at the end of the system.

b



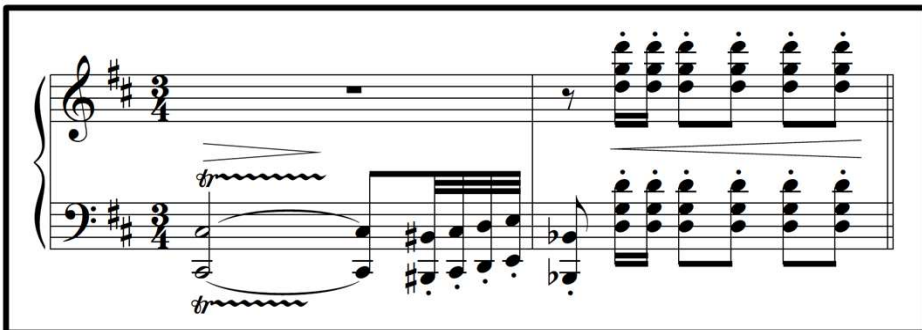
Second system of musical notation for section 'b'. It continues the piece with treble and bass staves. The bass staff contains triplet markings. The melody in the treble staff is accented.

c



Third system of musical notation for section 'c'. It features a treble and bass staff. The bass staff begins with a fortissimo 'ff' dynamic. The melody in the treble staff is accented.

d



Fourth system of musical notation for section 'd'. It features a treble and bass staff. The bass staff has a wavy line indicating a tremolo. The melody in the treble staff is accented.

A ||: \_\_\_\_ :||: \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ :||

B ||: \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ :||: \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ :||

A \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ ||



# Rodeo

## Hoe-Down

### Instrument / Voice

Full orchestra

### Musical Minute

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

### Notes



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

Introduction: the opening section of a movement or piece of music. It sets up the melodies, harmonies, or rhythm of the music to come.

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

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

Tempo (“time” in Italian): the speed of the beat.

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

The 1942 premiere of the ballet, **Rodeo**, was at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City.

In this ballet, dancers don’t wear tutus, but instead are dressed as cowboys and cowgirls.

“Hoe-Down” from **Rodeo** is one of Copland’s most famous compositions.

# Copland

\ˈkō-plənd\  
1900-1990



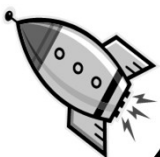
### Fast Five

1. 20<sup>th</sup> century American composer.
2. Played piano.
3. Interested in writing “American” music and was inspired by jazz and American folk music.
4. 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.
5. America’s foremost composer of ballets. Died of Alzheimer’s disease and respiratory failure.



### Notes

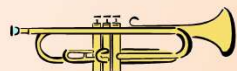
The famous ballerina and choreographer, Agnes de Mille, for whom the ballet was written, danced the lead role at the opening. She received twenty-two curtain calls.







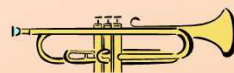
Introduction



*f*



*a tempo*



*p*



Interlude



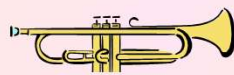
*rit.*



Rodeo  
Hoe-Down  
Copland



*f*



Coda



# Requiem in D minor

## Pie Jesu

### Instrument/Voice

Soprano, organ,  
and orchestra

### Musical Minute

Requiem: a composition  
for choir and orchestra  
written to honor someone  
who has died.

### Notes



Requiem Mass: a Roman Catholic church service  
used for funerals.

*Pie Jesu* means “merciful Jesus” in Latin.

Soprano: high female singing voice. Baritone: medium male  
singing voice, between tenor and bass.

Melisma: singing a single syllable over two or more notes.

Fauré’s **Requiem** is a setting of the shortened Catholic  
Mass for the dead.

**Requiem in D minor, Opus 48** was composed in the late  
1880s, revised in the 1890s, and completed in 1900. The  
third and final “symphonic” version (reworked in 1899-  
1900) was written for soprano and baritone soloists, mixed  
choir, organ, and full orchestra. It was performed at Fauré’s  
funeral in 1924 and is the version most frequently recorded  
and performed today.

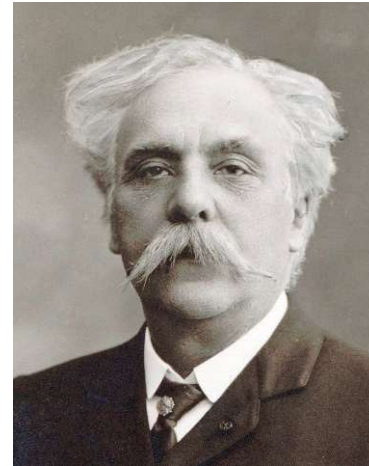
“*Pie Jesu*” is the fourth of seven movements of Fauré’s  
**Requiem**. It was originally written for boy soprano. At the  
1900 premiere “*Pie Jesu*” was repeated as an encore.

Today it is often performed as a stand-alone piece.

# Fauré

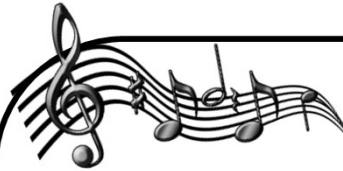
\fɔ'rei\

1845-1924

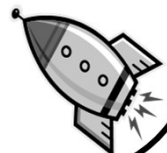


### Fast Five

1. French Romantic composer.
2. Played organ and piano.
3. Composer, organist, pianist, teacher, music critic. Served in Imperial Guard. Composition professor and later director of the Paris Conservatory.
4. Began to lose his hearing in 1904. Completely deaf in 1920. Died of pneumonia.
5. Fauré’s **Requiem** is his best-known large-scale work.



### Notes



Fauré

# Requiem in D minor

Pie Jesu

Pi-e Je-su Do-mi-ne, do-na e-is re-qui-em, do-na e-is re-qui-em.

Pi-e Je-su do-mi-ne, do-na e-is re-qui-em, do-na e-is re-qui-em.

Do-na e-is Do-mi-ne, do-na e-is re-qui-em, sem-pi-ter-nam re-qui-em,  
sem-pi-ter-nam re-qui-em, sem-pi-ter-nam re-qui-em.

Pi-e, Pie Je-su, Pi-e Je-su Do-mi-ne, do-na e-is, do-na e-is,

Sem-pi-ter-nam re-qui-em, sem-pi-ter-nam re-qui-em.



# The Red Poppy

## Russian Sailor's Dance

### Instrument / Voice

Full orchestra

### Musical Minute

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

### Notes



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.

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

Tempo ("time" in Italian): the speed of the beat.

Coda ("tail" in Italian): the ending of a piece of music.

**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 "Russian Sailor's Dance," named the "Dance of the Sailors from the Soviet Ship" in the score, is the most famous dance from the ballet.

The "Russian Sailor's Dance" is one of just a few of Glière's pieces that is performed outside of Russia today.

# Glière

\glē-'er\

1875-1956

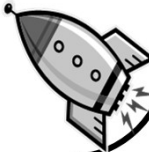


### Fast Five



1. Russian Romantic composer.
2. Played violin.
3. Taught composition at the Moscow Conservatory. Famous students include composers Prokofiev and Khachaturian.
4. Received the title of People's Artist of the USSR in 1938. Wrote patriotic film music. Important in the development of Russian ballet.
5. Died after suffering a stroke.

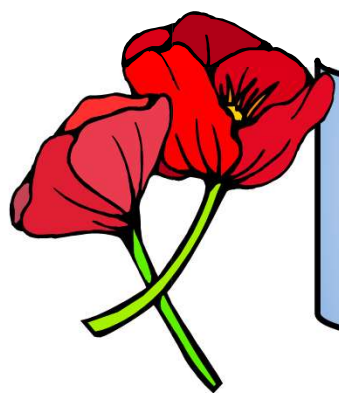
### Notes







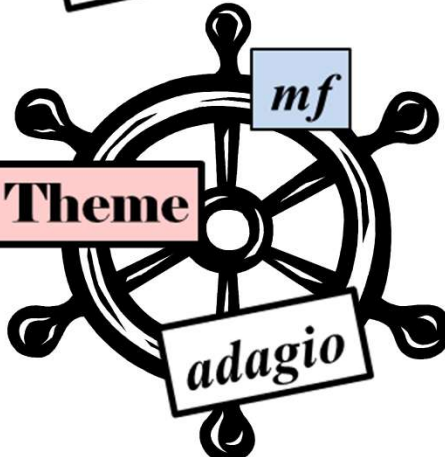
**Introduction**  
*adagio* *crescendo*



# The Red Poppy

## Russian Sailor's Dance

Glière



**Theme**  
*adagio* *mf*

1 *mf*  
*adagio*

2 *mp*  
*andante*

3 *mp*  
*moderato*

4 *f*  
*allegro*

5 *f*  
*adagio*

6 *p*  
*tranquillo*

7 *ff*  
*allegro*


8 *ff*  
*presto*

9 *ff*  
*presto*

10 *ff*  
*presto*

11 *ff*  
*presto*

**Coda**  
*ff*  
*fff*  
*ffff*  
*prestissimo*





# American Salute

## Instrument/Voice

Full orchestra

## Musical Minute

Musical theme: the first main melody in a musical composition.

## Notes



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

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

March: a composition with a strong regular rhythm, written for marching to and often performed by a military band.

Morse code: a series of long and short elements (dots, dashes, dits, and dahs) that represent letters and numbers. It was used to send telegraph messages.

“American Salute” was written overnight for a radio broadcast the next day. Gould began to write at dinner time and finished the next morning at 9:00 a.m. Gould conducted the piece the first time it was played on the popular radio show, “The Chrysler Hour” in 1943.

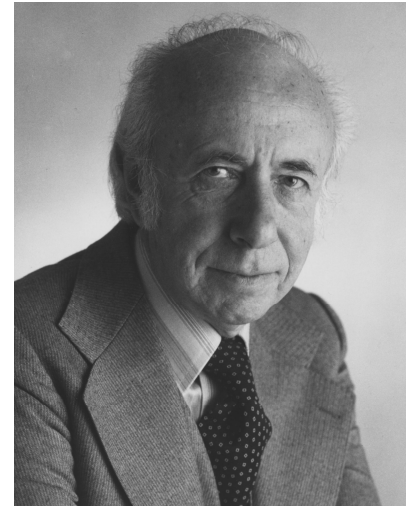
The theme is the Civil War song “When Johnny Comes Marching Home” by Patrick Gilmore. The song expresses longing for the safe return of friends and loved ones who were fighting in the war.

“American Salute” is Gould’s most famous composition.

# Gould

\'güld\

1913-1996



## Fast Five

1. 20<sup>th</sup> century American composer and conductor
2. Played piano. Child prodigy. Published first piece at age 6.
3. Worked in vaudeville, played piano for silent movies and radio, recorded piano rolls, and was a conductor on the radio.
4. Used jazz, blues, gospel, country and western, and folk music in his compositions.
5. Died of a ruptured aorta (tear in the aorta, the largest artery in the body).



## Notes



## Introduction

*f*



## Theme

1. bassoons *p*
2. English horn *mf*
3. strings *ff*

## Variation 1

4. flute, piccolo,  
clarinets *pp*

## Variation 2

- 5., 6. full orchestra  
brass *ff*

## Variation 3

7. trumpets,  
trombones  
*ff, pp, ff*

## Variation 4

8. full orchestra *ff*

## Coda



Gould  
American Salute

# Holberg Suite

## Prelude

### Instrument / Voice

String orchestra

### Musical Minute

Suite: a musical form made up of a collection of short pieces.

### Notes



Prelude: a short piece of music that often serves as an introduction to a longer work.

String orchestra: an orchestra made up of strings: violins, violas, cellos, and string basses.

*Pizzicato*: plucking the strings of a stringed instrument.

*Arco*: playing the strings of a stringed instrument with a bow.

Accent: emphasizing a note by making it louder.

Ostinato: a pattern that repeats.

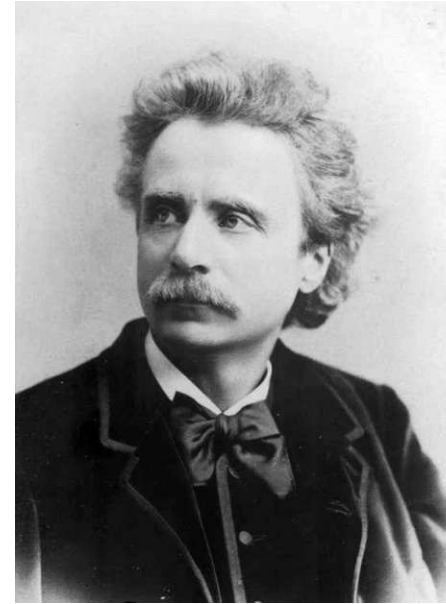
Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754): philanthropist, poet, and playwright. Born in Bergen, Norway, like Grieg, Holberg lived most of his life in Denmark and helped to establish Danish as a literary language.

The city of Bergen held a celebration for the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Holberg's birth in 1884. Grieg composed and performed his original piano version **From Holberg's Time: Suite in the Olden Style** for the occasion. It was very well received, and Grieg arranged the work, now known as the **Holberg Suite**, for string orchestra in 1885.

# Grieg

\'grēg\

1843-1907



### Fast Five



1. Norwegian Romantic composer.
2. Played piano.
3. Toured a lot. Earned his living by giving recitals, teaching piano, and conducting.
4. Norway's most famous composer. Best known for his **Peer Gynt Suites**.
5. Died of heart failure after a long illness.

### Notes



The five movements of the suite are based on 18-century dances. The "*Praeludium*" ("Prelude") is the first movement.



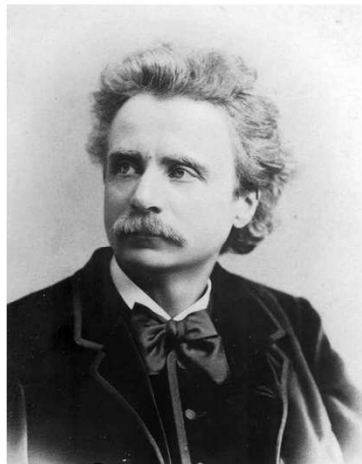
# Grieg

# Holberg Suite

# Prelude



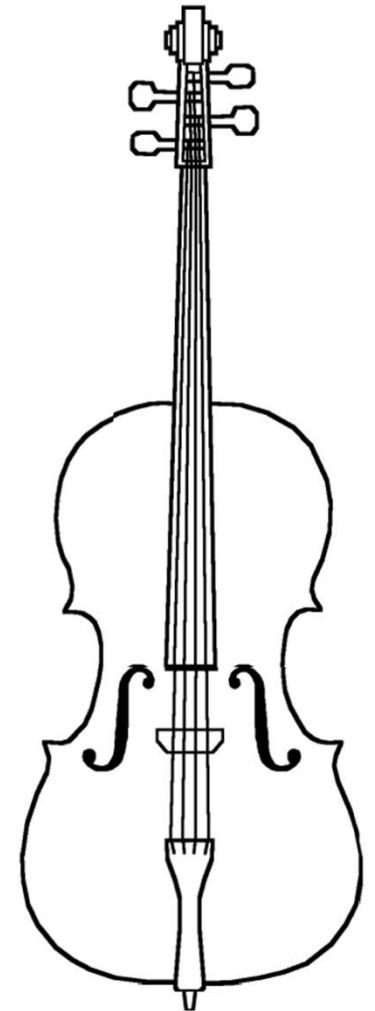
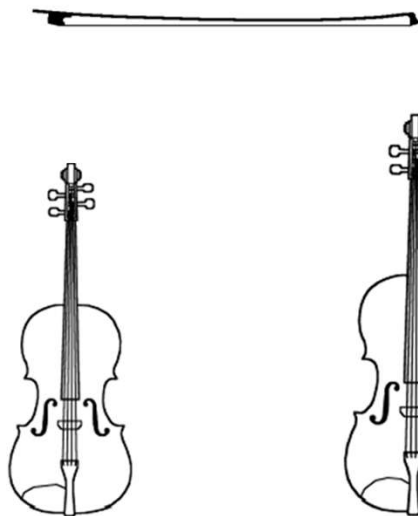
Ludvig Holberg  
(1684-1754)



Edvard Grieg  
(1843-1907)

## The Violin Family

The instruments of the violin family are the violin, viola, cello, and string bass. All have a hollow body made of wooden pieces that are glued together, have four strings, and are played with a bow or by plucking the strings.



# Second Suite in F major

## March

### Instrument/Voice

Band

### Musical Minute

Suite: a musical form made up of a collection of short pieces.

### Notes



Military band: full band rather than brass band.

March: a composition with a strong regular rhythm, written for marching to and often performed by a military band.

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.

Morris Dance: a folk dance performed in rural England by groups of specially chosen and trained men.

Riley Ballad: a type of song/story where a man goes off to sea, war, or adventuring, and then returns in disguise to see if his sweetheart has remained faithful. The lady-love scorns him, saying she will wait for her love to return. He then reveals his identity, and they live happily ever after.

Composed in 1911, the full title is **Suite No. 2 for Military Band in F Major**, Op. 28/2.

The "March" is the first of four movements. It is based on melodies of two Morris Dances and two Riley Ballads.

Holst's **Second Suite** is performed less often than his **First Suite** (1909). Together, the two suites were the first pieces of serious music composed specifically for band.

# Holst

\'hōlst\

1874-1934

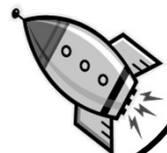


### Fast Five

1. 20<sup>th</sup> century English composer.
2. Played trombone professionally and also played violin, organ, and piano, and sang.
3. Worked as an arranger, teacher, and conductor. Famous for his symphonic suite, **The Planets**.
4. Interested in folk music, and composed many pieces based on folk tunes.
5. Very shy. Suffered from asthma, poor eyesight, and nerve damage to his right arm. Died of congestive heart failure.



### Notes







Holst

# Suite No. 2

March



Morris Dances:  
“Glorishears”  
“Blue-Eyed Stranger”  
“Glorishears”

Riley Ballad:  
“Swansea Town”  
(repeat)

**A**

**B**

Riley Ballad:  
“Claudy Banks”  
(repeat)

Morris Dances:  
“Glorishears”  
“Blue-Eyed Stranger”  
“Glorishears”

Riley Ballad:  
“Swansea Town”  
(repeat)

**A**



# Maple Leaf Rag

## Instrument/Voice

Piano

## Musical Minute

Piano roll: a roll of paper with holes in it. This paper is fed into a player piano, which reads the roll and plays itself.

## Notes



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

Ragtime: a style of early jazz music composed for the piano, with a bouncy, syncopated melody over a steady, march-like bass line; called “ragtime” at first because it sounded as ragged as a torn piece of cloth. A piece of ragtime music is called a “rag.”

The piece was named for the Maple Leaf Club in Sedalia, Missouri, where Joplin worked when he wrote it. It was first published in 1899.

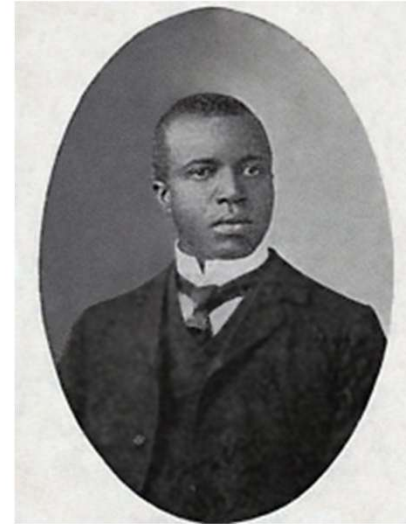
With the “Maple Leaf Rag,” Joplin established the standard rag form: AA BB A CC DD.

The “Maple Leaf Rag “ was the first piece of instrumental sheet music to sell more than a million copies. For the “Maple Leaf Rag,” Joplin received \$50 and an unheard-of royalty of 1 cent for each copy sold.

The “Maple Leaf Rag” is Joplin’s most famous composition and ragtime’s biggest hit. Its success sparked a ragtime craze in both the U.S. and around the world.

# Joplin

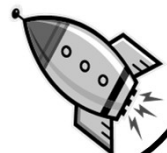
\ˈjä-plən\  
1868-1917



## Fast Five

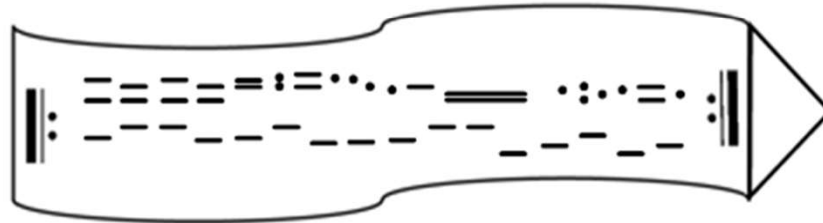
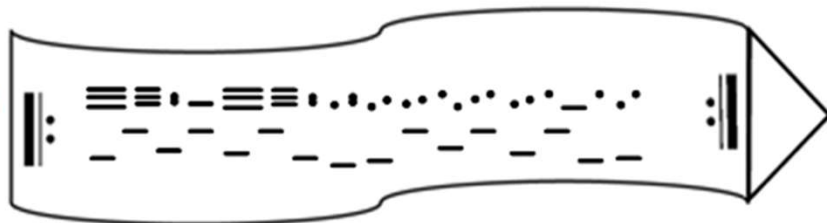
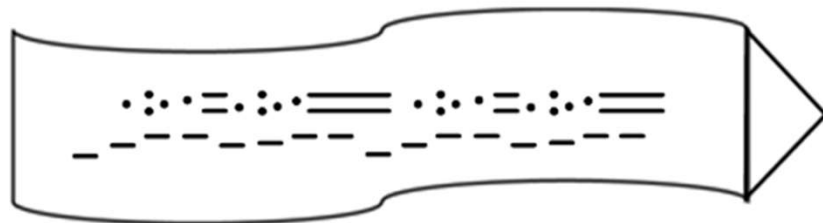
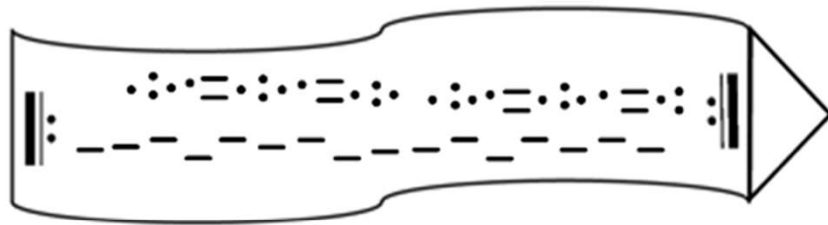
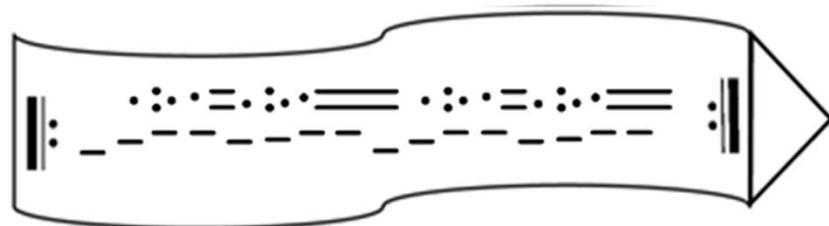
1. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century American composer.
2. Played piano, cornet, and violin.
3. Born near Texarkana, Texas . Left home as a teenager and was able to support himself by playing the piano.
4. Ragtime’s greatest composer. Known as the “King of Ragtime.”
5. Awarded posthumous Pulitzer Prize in 1976 for his “contributions to American music.”

## Notes



# Joplin

## Maple Leaf Rag



# Requiem

## Pie Jesu

### Instrument / Voice

Soprano, boy soprano, choir, organ, and full orchestra

### Musical Minute

Requiem: a composition for choir and orchestra written to honor someone who has died.

### Notes

Requiem Mass: a Roman Catholic church service used for funerals.

*Pie Jesu* means “merciful Jesus” in Latin.

Soprano: high female singing voice.

Boy soprano: a young male singer with an unchanged voice in the soprano range.

Lloyd Webber’s **Requiem** was composed in 1985. Inspired by a New York Times article about the suffering of a Cambodian boy, it is dedicated to Lloyd Webber’s father, William Lloyd Webber, who died in 1982.

Lloyd Webber called his **Requiem** “the most personal of all my compositions.”

It was for the **Requiem** that Lloyd Webber won a Grammy award in 1985 for Best Contemporary Composition.

The orchestration for the **Requiem** includes saxophones, a synthesizer, harp, organ, and a mixed choir with multiple soloists.



# Lloyd Webber

\'lɔɪd-'we-bər \  
1948-



### Fast Five



1. Contemporary British composer.
2. Plays piano and organ.
3. Composed film scores, 21 musicals, and a Requiem Mass.
4. Won many awards, including 7 Tonys, 3 Grammys, an Academy Award, and was knighted in 1992.
5. Producer who pioneered television casting for musical theater.



### Notes

“*Pie Jesu*” is a duet for soprano and boy soprano, and is traditionally performed on stage using microphones.

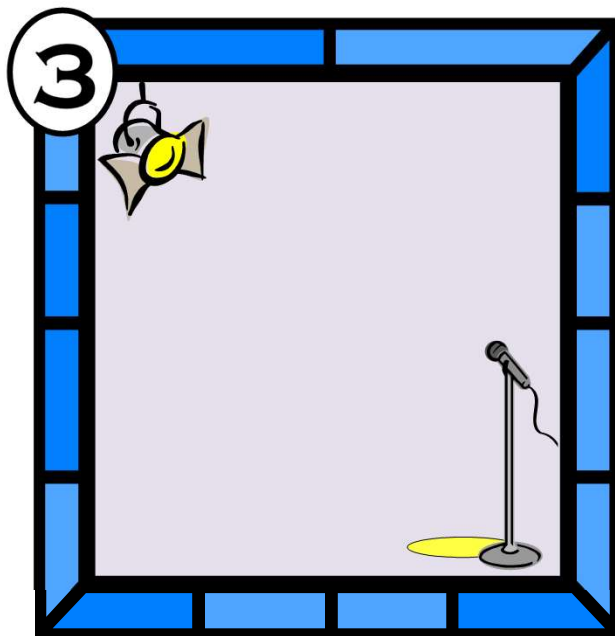
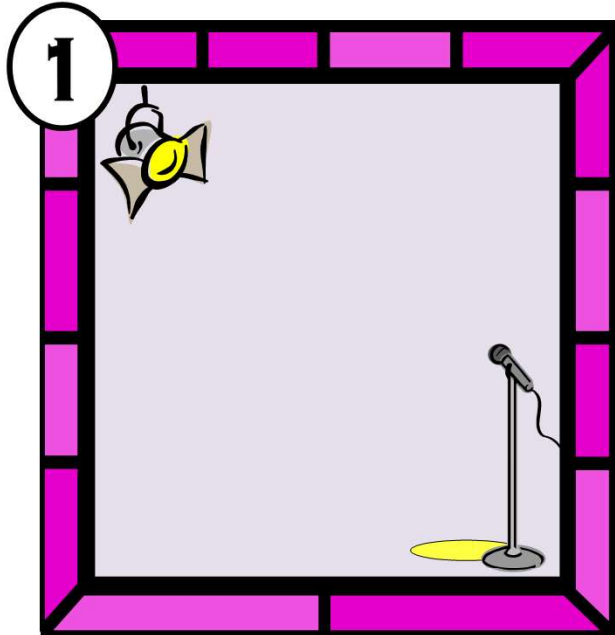




LLOYD WEBBER

# REQUIEM

PIE JESU



**Pie Jesu**  
(4X)

**Qui tollis**  
peccata mundi

**Dona eis**  
requiem.  
(2X)

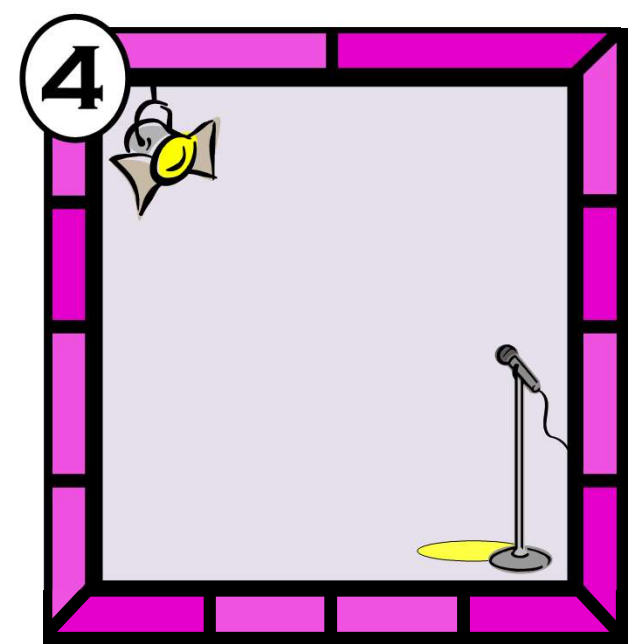
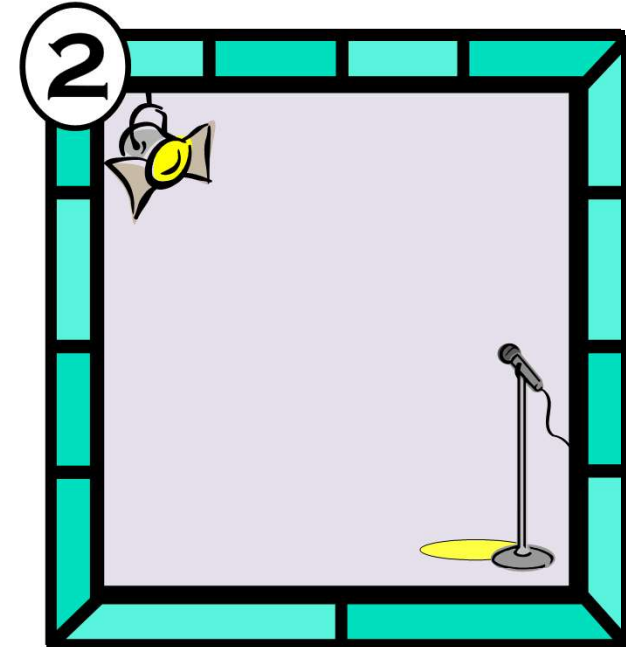
(Repeat Section)

**Agnus Dei**  
(4X)

**Qui tollis**  
peccata mundi,

**Dona eis**  
requiem  
(2X)

**Sempiternam.**  
(3X)





**LLOYD WEBBER**

# **REQUIEM**

**PIE JESU**

**Pie Jesu**

(4X)

**Qui tollis**  
peccata mundi

**Dona eis**

requiem.

(2X)

(Repeat Section)

**Agnus Dei**

(4X)

**Qui tollis**  
peccata mundi,

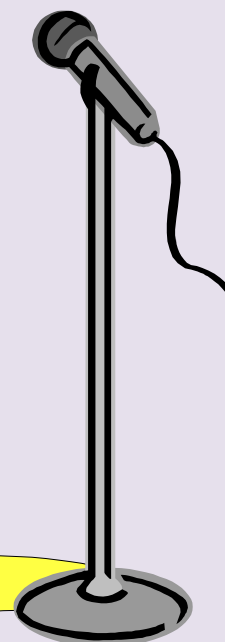
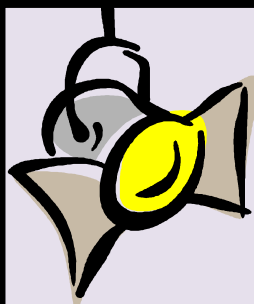
**Dona eis**

requiem

(2X)

**Sempiternam.**

(3X)



# Railroad (Travel Song)

## Instrument / Voice

Piano

## Musical Minute

Ostinato: a pattern that repeats.

## Notes



Minimalism: a style of music developed in the U.S., based on simple ideas: repeated and gradually-shifting rhythmic, melodic, and/or harmonic patterns over a steady pulse.

Treble clef (G clef): a sign on a staff that indicates that the G above middle C is the second line from the bottom. Notes above middle C are traditionally written on the treble clef staff.

Bass clef (F clef): a sign on a staff that indicates that the F below middle C is the fourth line from the bottom. Notes below and including middle C are traditionally written on the bass clef staff.

Dynamics: the volume (loudness or softness) of the sound (*ppp* = *pianississimo* = very very soft, *pp* = *pianissimo* = very soft, *p* = *piano* = soft, *mp* = *mezzo-piano* = medium soft, *mf* = *mezzo-forte* = medium loud, *f* = *forte* = loud, *ff* = *fortissimo* = very loud, *crescendo* = gradually louder, *decrescendo* or *diminuendo* = gradually softer).

“Railroad (Travel Song)” was originally part of Meredith Monk’s opera, **Specimen Days: A Civil War opera**, written in 1981. The opera was composed for 14 voices, two electric organs, and piano.

“Railroad (Travel Song)” was written for piano and was inspired by the travel diary of American composer and virtuoso pianist Louis Moreau Gottschalk (1829-1869).

# M. Monk

\ˈmœŋk\  
1942-



## Fast Five

1. Contemporary American composer.
2. Plays piano, organ, and sings. Uses the voice as an instrument.
3. Composer, singer, director/choreographer, film maker.
4. Pioneer of “extended vocal technique” and “interdisciplinary performance.” One of the most influential artists of our time.
5. Inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 2019. Received the National Medal of Arts in 2015 from President Barack Obama.



## Notes

Gottschalk’s diary, **Notes of a Pianist**, describes the virtuoso pianist touring and giving concerts during the American Civil War. Gottschalk traveled by train from place to place with his piano in the baggage car.



M. Monk

# Railroad (Travel Song)



# ***Exsultate, jubilate***

## ***Alleluia***

### Instrument / Voice

Soprano and  
chamber orchestra

### Musical Minute

Motet: a form of church  
music written in Latin for  
solo voice.

### Notes

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

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

Aria (“air” in Italian): an operatic song, for one voice, often sung with an orchestra.

Soprano: high female singing voice.

Ornamentation: the decoration of a melody, either by adding notes or by modifying rhythms, to make it more interesting or pleasing.

***Exsultate, jubilate*** (“Rejoice, Shout!” in Latin) is one of 20 motets composed by Mozart. It was written in Milan in 1773, when Mozart was just 16 years old, during one of his visits to Italy with his father. It has two arias and ends with “*Alleluia*.”

The chamber orchestra for this motet consists of 2 oboes, 2 French horns, 2 violins, 2 violas, cello, and organ.

***Exsultate, jubilate*** is one of Mozart’s most popular works. “*Alleluia*” is frequently performed in concerts.



## **Mozart**

\ 'mōt-särt \

1756-1791



### Fast Five

1. Austrian Classical composer.
2. Played violin, viola, harpsichord, clavier, piano, and organ.
3. Child prodigy. Considered a musical genius his whole life.
4. Traveled extensively with his sister around Europe performing for royalty. Died of rheumatic fever.
5. One of the most important classical composers in history.



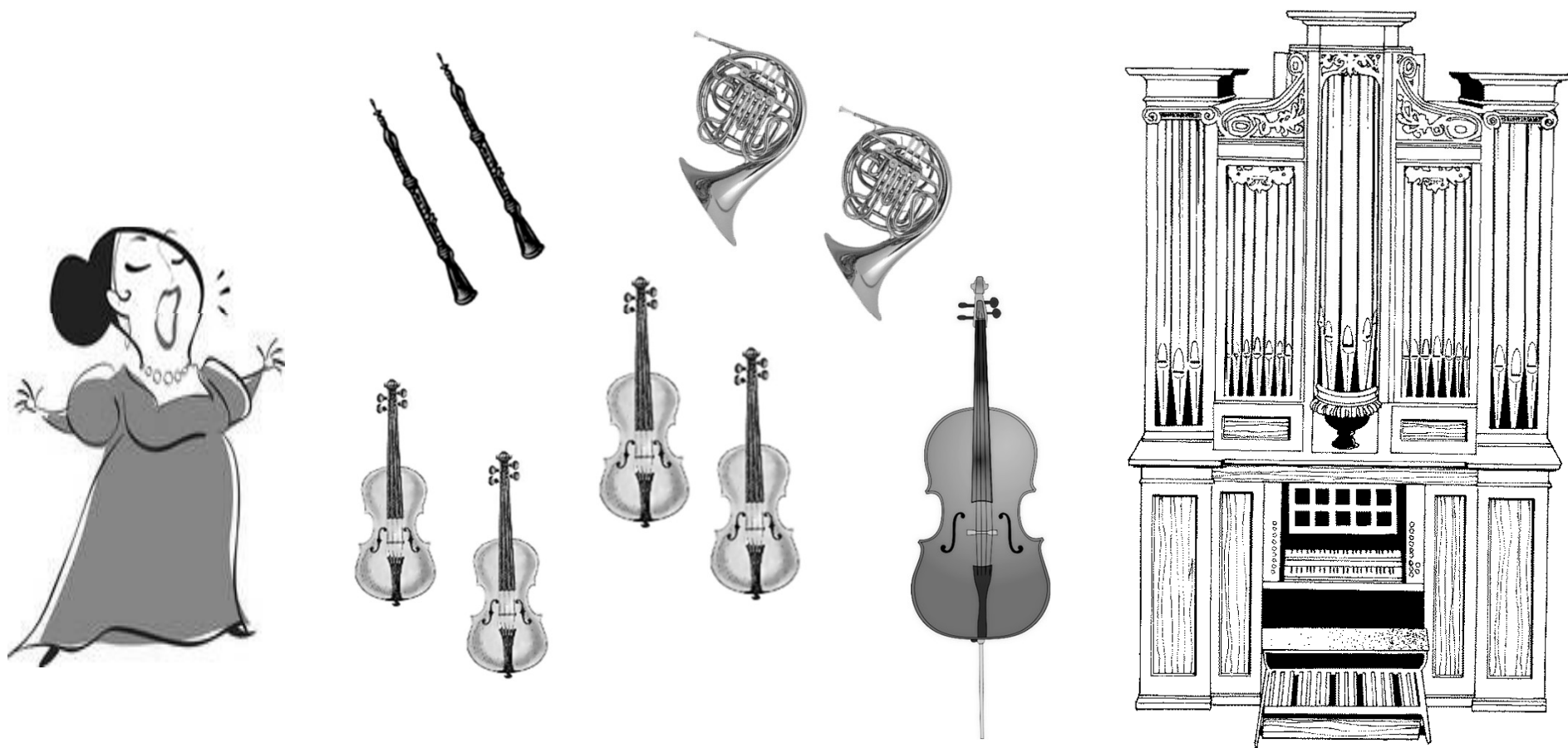
### Notes



Mozart

# *Exsultate, jubilate*

*Alleluja*





# *Missa Hodie Christus natus est,* “Christmas Mass” *Kyrie*

## Instrument / Voice

8-part choir  
(SSAATTBB)

## Musical Minute

*Kyrie*: portion of the mass  
in which the faithful praise  
the Lord and ask for mercy.

## Notes



*Missa* (“mass” in Latin): a Roman Catholic worship service. Also, a sacred composition that sets the portions of the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church to music.

Parody mass: a mass based on already-existing music.

Motet: a choral composition with a sacred text.

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).

*A cappella* (“in the style of the chapel” in Italian): performed without instrumental accompaniment.

***Missa Hodie Christus natus est***, (“Christ is Born Today”), a.k.a. “**Christmas Mass**,” was published in 1601.

It is a parody mass modelled on Palestrina’s own 8-voiced motet for Christmas Day, ***Hodie Christus Natus est***, published in 1575.

The parts of this mass are *Kyrie*, *Gloria*, *Credo*, *Sanctus*, *Benedictus*, and *Agnus Dei*.

The text is in Latin: *Kyrie eleison* (“Lord have mercy”) and *Christe eleison* (“Christ have mercy”).

Palestrina grouped the eight vocal parts into a high choir (SSAB) and a low choir (ATTB).

# Palestrina

\,pæl-ə-'stri-nə\  
1525-1594



## Fast Five



1. Italian Renaissance composer.
2. Played organ and sang.
3. Musical director and official composer for the choir at St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome. Official title: Master of Music at the Vatican Basilica.
4. Most famous 16<sup>th</sup> century Roman composer. Influenced development of Roman Catholic Church music. Composed only choral music.
5. Died of pleurisy (inflammation of membranes around lungs). Buried in St. Peter’s Basilica.










## Notes



Palestrina

*Missa Hodie Christus natus est*, “Christmas Mass”  
*Kyrie*

0:00	1:01	1:52	2:29
			
<i>Kyrie eleison.</i>	<i>Christe eleison.</i>	<i>Kyrie eleison.</i>	<i>Kyrie eleison.</i>
			

# Also sprach Zarathustra

## Sonnenaufgang

### Instrument/Voice

Large orchestra (extra brass and woodwinds) and organ

### Musical Minute

Tone poem, a.k.a. symphonic poem: a composition for orchestra that is based on a story or folk tale.

### Notes



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

Program music: instrumental music that describes a story or a sequence of images.

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

Musical theme: first main melody in a musical composition.

**Also sprach Zarathustra** ("Thus Spoke Zarathustra" in German) was composed in 1896. Strauss conducted its first performance in Frankfurt the same year.

It is the most popular of Strauss' seven tone poems. The Introduction (also called the Prelude) is the most-performed of its nine sections.

It is based on a novel, **Zarathustra**, by German poet and philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900). The book is about humans becoming a race of "super men."

*Sonnenaufgang* (German: *sunrise*) opens with a long low C that begins so softly that it is hard to hear on some recordings. It is Strauss' most recognizable composition.

# R. Strauss

\ 'sträu s \

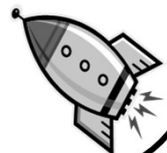
1864-1949



### Fast Five

1. German Romantic composer.
2. Played piano and violin.
3. Musical prodigy. Son of a famous French horn player.
4. Composed tone poems, operas, and songs. Famous as a conductor. Strauss composed the music (**Alpine Symphony**) that is on the first CD to be commercially released (1983).
5. Died of kidney failure.

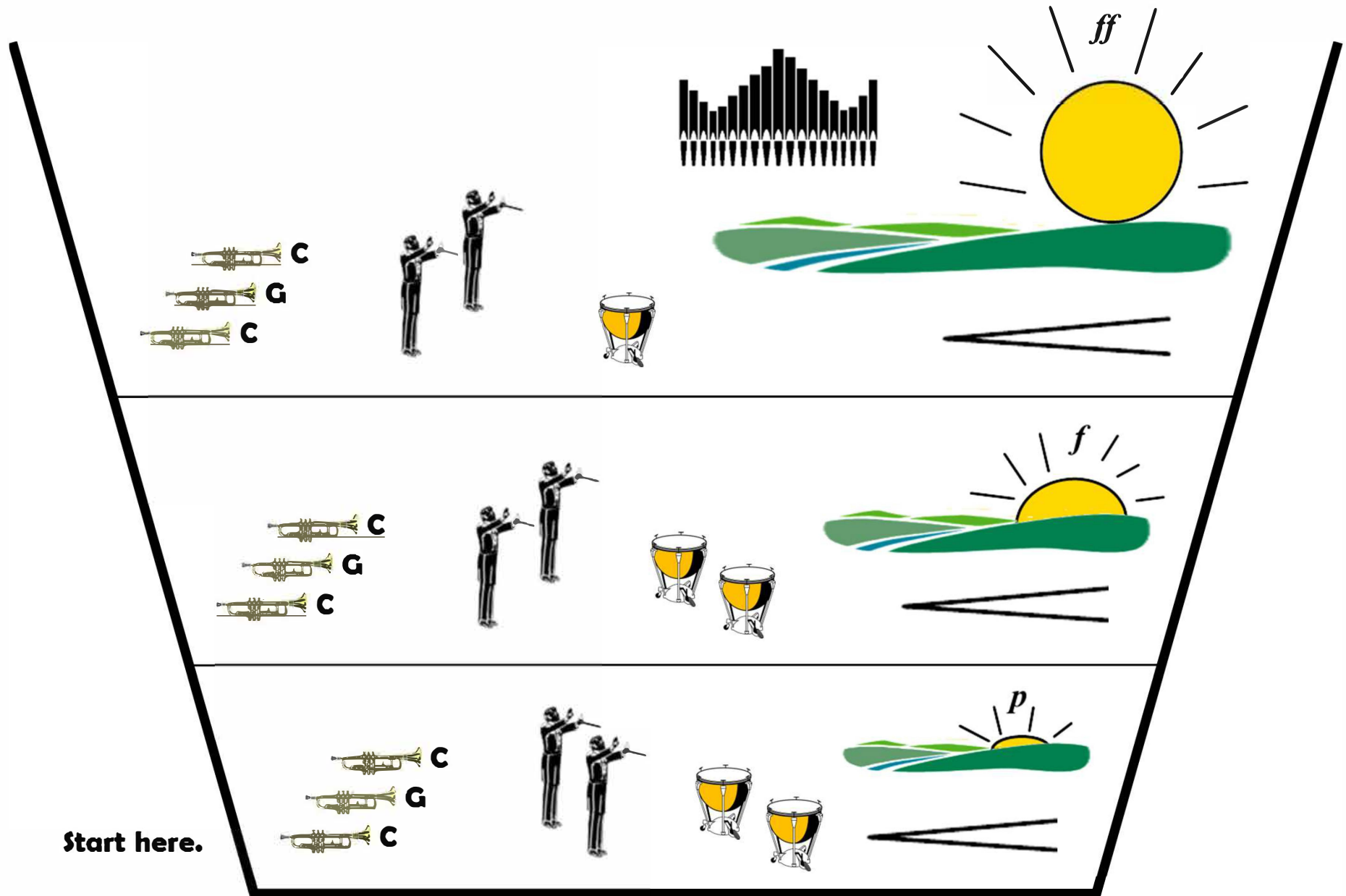
### Notes



R. Strauss

# *Also sprach Zarathustra*

*Sonnenaufgang*





# Table Music: Part 1

## Overture: Movement 3. *Rondeau*

### Instrument/Voice

2 flutes, strings,  
and harpsichord

### Musical Minute

Overture: the orchestral  
introduction to a  
longer work.

### Notes

Table Music (“*Tafelmusik*” in German, “*Musique de table*” in French): light instrumental and/or vocal music played at feasts and banquets during the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Suite: a musical form made up of a collection of short pieces.

*Rondeau* (“rondo” in French): a musical form in which the main theme alternates with contrasting themes or sections: A B A C A.

*Basso continuo* or *continuo*: a type of Baroque accompaniment in which one or more instruments (usually cello and/or harpsichord) play the bass line and chords.

*Ritornello*: (“return” in Italian): a recurring section of music, usually played by the chamber orchestra, that alternates with different contrasting sections.

Telemann’s **Table Music** (original title “*Musique de table*”) is a collection of 18 chamber pieces for various instrumental ensembles organized into three “Productions” or parts. It was published in 1733 when Telemann was the music director of Hamburg.



# Telemann

\ˈtā-lə-,män\

1681-1767



### Fast Five



1. German Baroque composer.
2. Taught himself to play violin, organ, zither, harpsichord, recorder, flute, oboe, *chalmieu* (early clarinet), cello, string bass, flute, and trombone. Was an excellent singer.
3. Composed 3,000+ pieces of music for church and court. Published and sold his music.
4. Published books of poems. Wrote 3 autobiographies. Died of pneumonia.
5. Famous in his time. Friend of Bach and Handel.



### Notes

Each of the three “Productions” contains six sections: overture, quartet, concerto, trio sonata, solo sonata, and sinfonia. These are the most important instrumental forms of the late Baroque.

“*Rondeau*” is the third movement of the Overture (*Ouverture-Suite* in E minor), which is the first section of the first “Production” of Telemann’s **Table Music**.

**Table Music** is one of Telemann’s most widely known compositions.



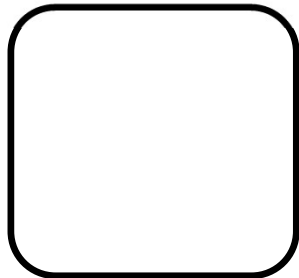


Telemann

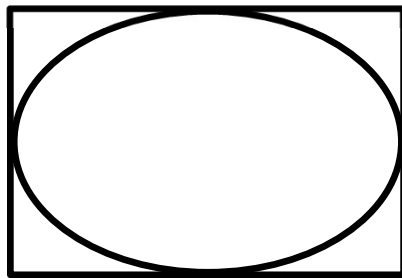
# Table Music: Part 1

Overture: Movement 3. *Rondeau*

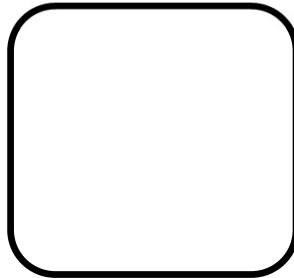
A



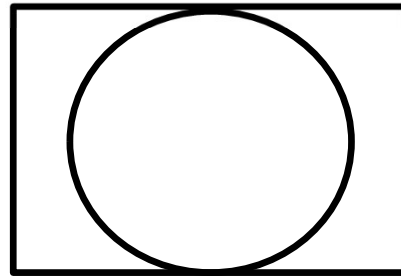
B



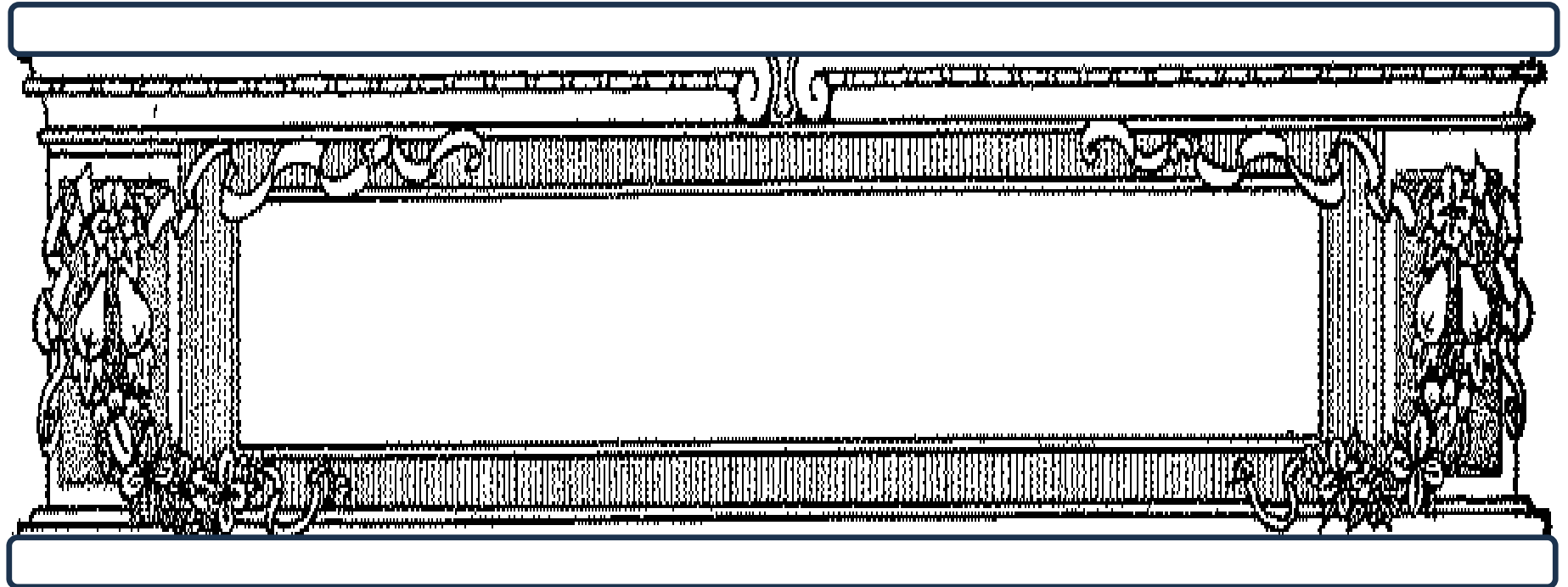
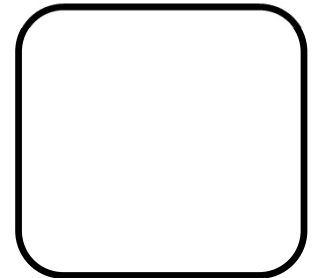
A



C



A





**Additional Selections**  
**for**  
**7th and 8th Grade**

- ☐ Beethoven
- ☐ Borodin
- ☐ Wagner
- ☐ Welcher

# Symphony No. 5

## Movement 4

### Instrument/Voice

Full orchestra

### Musical Minute

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

### Notes



Sonata form: musical form established in the Classical period. 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 (i.e., symphony, concerto, string quartet). The sonata form can be used in subsequent movements as well – particularly the final movement.

Exposition: all the main themes are presented: first theme in home key; contrasting theme in a related key. Section may be repeated.

Development: themes are explored and developed, through several different keys, with some new material added.

Recapitulation: themes of the Exposition are restated but stay in the home key.

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

Beethoven’s **Fifth Symphony** is the most popular, best known, most often-performed symphony.

# Beethoven

\'bā-, tō-vən\  
1770-1827



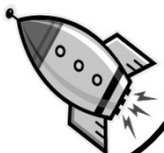
### Fast Five

1. German Classical/Romantic composer. One of the “Three B’s” (Bach, Beethoven, Brahms).
2. Played violin, viola, organ, and was a virtuoso pianist.
3. Gradually became deaf. Began to lose his hearing in 1796. Completely deaf in 1818.
4. Moody, disorganized, and arrogant. Died of liver failure.
5. Composer of nine famous symphonies. One of the most famous and influential composers in music history.



### Notes

Beethoven’s **Symphony No. 5** premiered at an all-Beethoven marathon concert with the composer conducting. Also on the program: **Symphony No. 6, Piano Concerto No. 4** (with Beethoven as soloist), and several other compositions. The four-hour concert did not go well. The musicians struggled to play the demanding new music in a freezing hall after limited rehearsal. This concert was Beethoven’s last public appearance as a soloist.



# Beethoven Symphony No. 5, "Fate" Movement 4

## Exposition

Theme 1



Theme 2



Theme 3



Closing Theme



(Repeat the Exposition)

## Development

Theme 3

Theme from Movement 3



## Recapitulation

Theme 1

Theme 2

Theme 3

Closing Theme

## Coda

Theme 3

Theme 2

Closing Theme

Theme 1

The End! ..... This is the end! ..... The End! ..... The End! ..... The End!



# Prince Igor

## Polovtsian Dances

### Instrument/Voice

Orchestra, SATB opera chorus, and bass soloist

### Musical Minute

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

### Notes



The Russian “Five” or “The Mighty Handful”: a group of prominent 19<sup>th</sup> century composers in St. Petersburg, Russia from 1856-1870, who wanted to produce a specifically Russian kind of classical music, rather than one that imitated European-style music. The group consisted of Mily Balakirev (the leader), César Cui, Modest Mussorgsky, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, and Alexander Borodin.

Opera: a story told completely through music. The characters sing with an orchestra accompanying them and act out the story on a stage with costumes, scenery, props, and choreography.

Ballet in opera: beginning in the Baroque period, ballet scenes have been included in opera productions to enhance the story and/or to provide a break in the drama.

Simple meter: beats are divided into two equal parts (2/4, 3/4, 4/4). Compound meter: beats are divided into three equal parts (6/8, 9/8, 12/8).

**Prince Igor** is an opera in four acts. It is based on an ancient Russian epic ballad about Prince Igor Svyatoslavich, a hero in Russia’s struggle against the invading Polovtsian tribes of Central Asia in 1185. It is one of the most important works in the history of Russian opera.

# Borodin

\'bɒ-rə-dɪn\  
1833-1887



### Fast Five

1. Russian Romantic composer. Member of the Russian “Five.”
2. Played piano, flute, violin, and cello.
3. Worked as a medical doctor and chemist. Founded and taught at the School of Medicine for Women in St. Petersburg.
4. Composed music in his spare time. Died suddenly of heart failure at a ball.
5. One of the finest 19<sup>th</sup> century Russian composers. Known for his opera **Prince Igor**.



### Notes

Borodin started working on **Prince Igor** in 1869. Unfinished at the time of his death, the opera was completed by Russian composers Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908) and Alexander Glazunov (1865-1936). Published in 1888, the first performance took place at the Mariinsky Theater in St. Petersburg in 1890.

The most famous music from the opera is the set of “Polovtsian Dances” at the end of Act 2.



# Prince Igor

Chorus  
Bass (singer)  
Solo flute  
Solo oboe  
Solo English horn  
Solo clarinet


[illegible][illegible]

Andantino

*p*

The first staff of music is in treble clef, key of D major (three sharps), and 4/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The tempo marking 'Andantino' is written above the staff. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes. The first measure starts with a quarter rest followed by a dotted quarter note D5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Allegro vivo



*p*

# The Flying Dutchman

## Overture

### Instrument/Voice

Full orchestra

### Musical Minute

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

### Notes



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.

Overture: the instrumental introduction of an opera. It prepares the audience for the music to come. Sometimes overtures are played as independent pieces, apart from the opera.

*Leitmotif* ("leading motif" in German): a short musical phrase associated with a character, place, idea, or feeling.

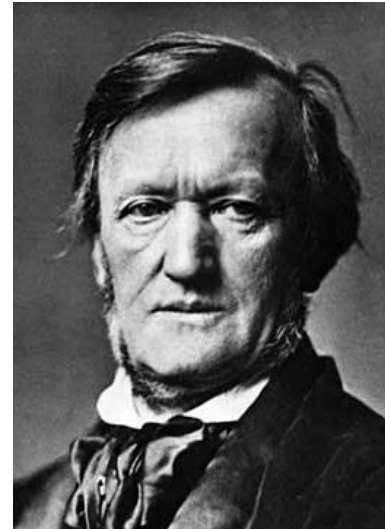
Wagner wrote the libretto and composed the music of **The Flying Dutchman** (*Der fliegende Holländer*) in 1840-1841. The music of the Overture was composed last. He conducted the premiere in Dresden in 1843.

The Overture and the opera have identical endings. When Wagner revised the opera (1846, 1852, and 1860), all changes made to the music at the end of the Overture were copied to the music at the end of the opera.

**The Flying Dutchman** is the shortest of Wagner's operas (ca. 2 hours, 20 minutes), and was the first to be performed at the Bayreuth Festival.

# Wagner

\'väg-nər\  
1813-1883



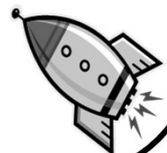
### Fast Five

1. German Romantic composer.
2. Played piano. Also known as a conductor and theater director.
3. Famous for his operas, which he called "music dramas."
4. Wrote the libretto as well as the music for all his operas.
5. Died of a heart attack.



### Notes

The Flying Dutchman: a legendary ghost ship that can never make port and is doomed to sail the oceans forever. The Flying Dutchman also refers to the captain of the ship.



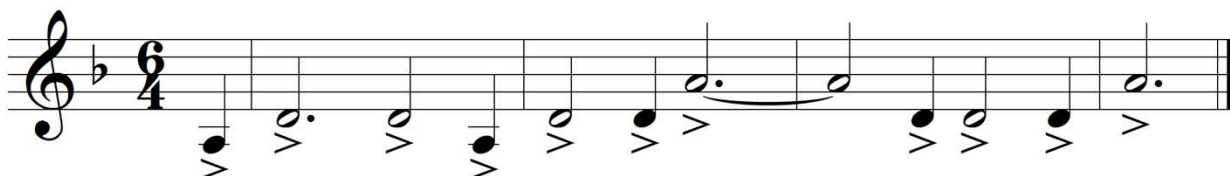
Wagner

# The Flying Dutchman

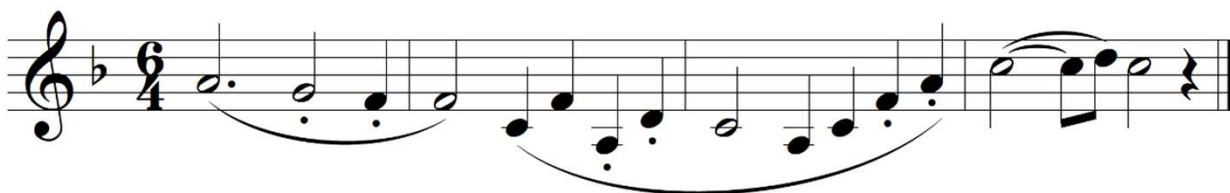
Overture



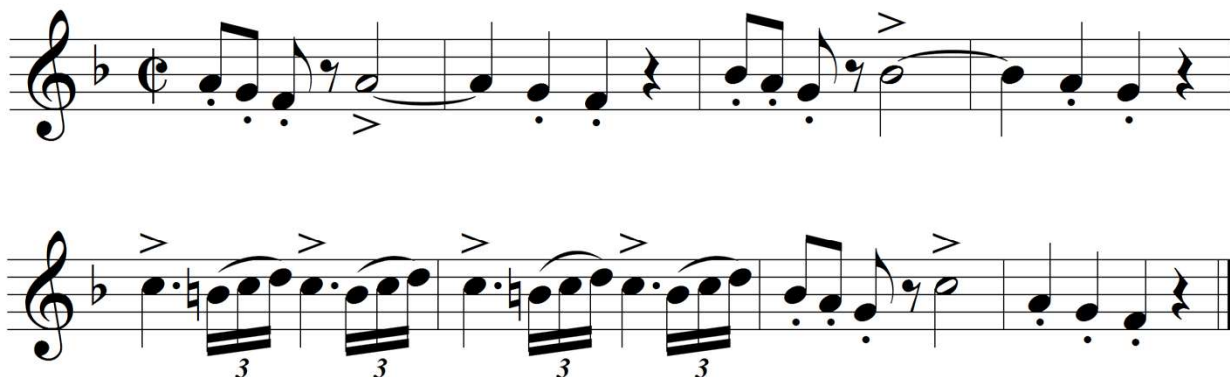
The Dutchman



Salvation  
(Senta)



Sailors





# Prairie Light

## Starlight Night

### Instrument/Voice

Orchestra

### Musical Minute

Suite: a musical form made up of a collection of short pieces.

### Notes



Georgia O'Keeffe (1887-1986): an American artist known for her paintings of enlarged flowers, New York skyscrapers, and New Mexico landscapes. Known as the "Mother of American modernism."

Watercolor: a painting method in which paints are made of pigments suspended in a water-based solution. Watercolor refers to both the medium and the resulting artwork.

Program music: instrumental music that describes a story or a sequence of images.

Prairie: a large, mostly flat area of land in North America that has few trees and is covered in grasses.

**Prairie Light** was commissioned in 1985 by the Sherman Symphony Orchestra in Sherman, Texas. It premiered there in 1986.

Full title: **Prairie Light: Three Texas Water Colors of Georgia O'Keeffe**. The suite was inspired by three of Georgia O'Keeffe's watercolors from 1917: "Light Coming on the Plains," "Canyon with Crows," and "Starlight Night." The three movements have the same titles as the paintings.

**Prairie Light** is Welcher's most frequently performed composition for orchestra. Pictures of the three O'Keeffe watercolors are often projected in performances.

# Welcher

\ˈweltʃ-ə\  
1948-

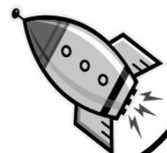


### Fast Five

1. Contemporary American composer.
2. Plays piano. Played the bassoon professionally.
3. Composed over 100 works in many genres (for piano, voice, choir, orchestra, concert band, chamber music, and opera).
4. Professor of composition. Conductor. Hosted a weekly radio series about composition for kids. Retired in 2019.
5. One of the most-played composers of his generation. Lives in Bastrop, Texas.



### Notes





Welcher **Prairie Light** Starlight Night