

My Orchestra and Composer Folder



This folder created by: _____

Orchestra Song

Violins:

The violins ringing like lovely singing.
The violins ringing like lovely song.



Clarinets:

The clarinet, the clarinet goes doodle doodle
doodle doodle dat.
The clarinet, the clarinet goes doodle doodle doodle dat.



Trumpets:

The trumpet is braying,
Ta ta ta ta to ta ta ta ta ta ta
The trumpet is braying,
Ta ta ta ta to ta ta ta ta ta ta



Horns:

The horn, the horn awakes me at morn.
The horn, the horn awakes me at morn.

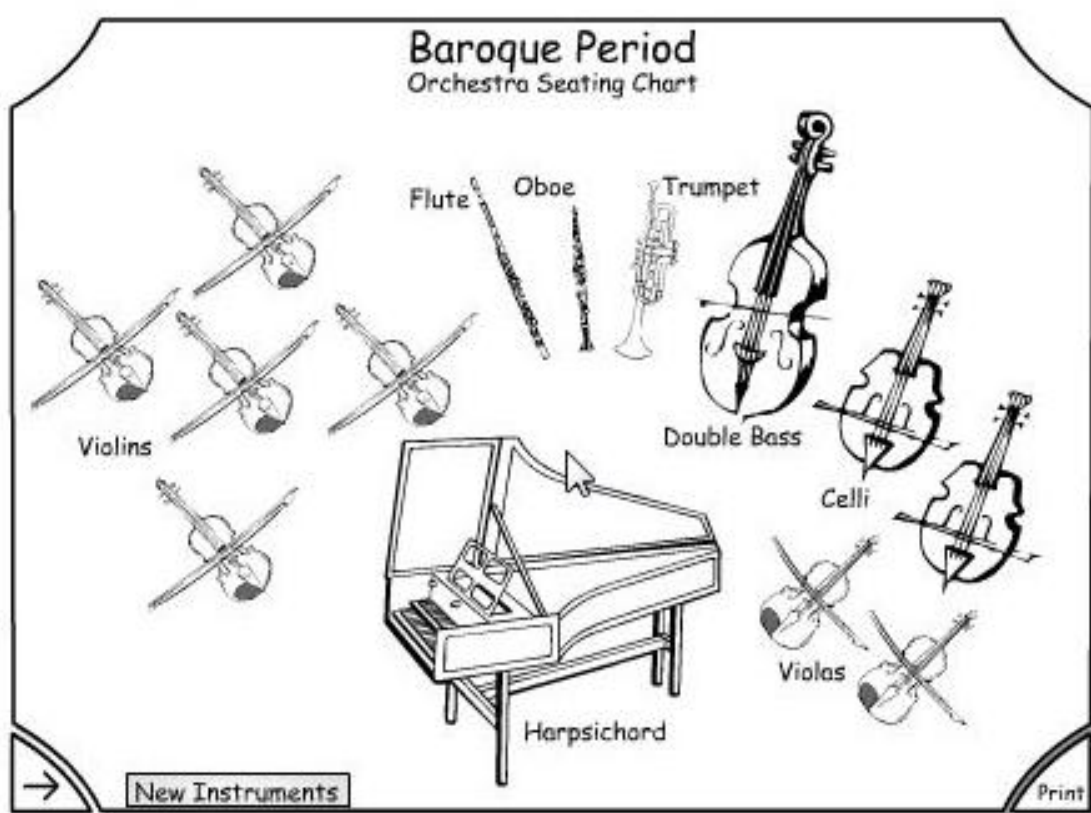


Drums:

The drum's playing two tones.
They're always the same tones.

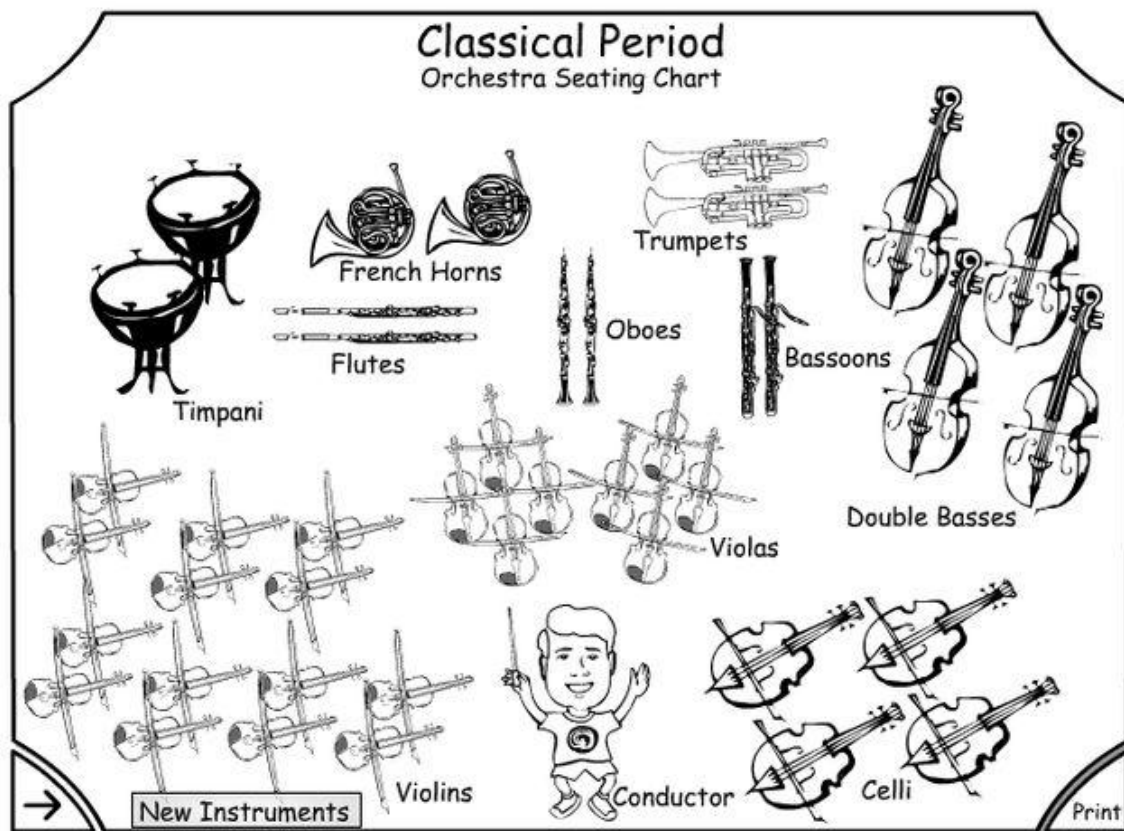
5-1 1-5
5-5-5-5-1





Baroque Period: The period of music history from the mid-1600s to the mid-1700s; characterized by emotional, flowery music written within very strict forms.

Orchestra: A union of instruments.



Classical Period: The period of musical history from the mid-1700s to the early 1800s; music of this time is sparer and more emotionally reserved than music of Baroque and Romantic periods.

The String Family



The Woodwind Family



The Brass Family



The Percussion Family



Strings: Instruments played by plucking or pulling a bow across a string. Violin, viola, cello, guitar, double bass, harp, harpsichord.

Woodwinds: Instruments played by blowing into a mouthpiece with a reed or across a hole. Flute, oboe, clarinet, English horn, bassoon.

Brass: Instruments played by buzzing or vibrating one's lips into a mouthpiece. French horn, trumpet, tuba, trombone.

Percussion: Instruments by striking, scraping, or shaking. Drums, gong, cymbals, triangle, cowbell, piano.

The String Family



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The Woodwind Family



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The Brass Family



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The Percussion Family



=



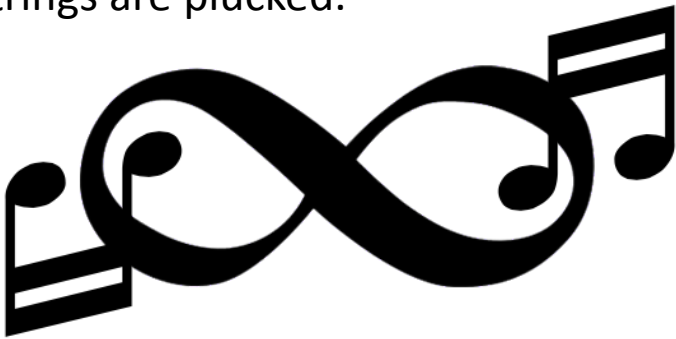
Vocabulary Weeks 20-24

Sonata: a symphony composed for one or two instruments, literally means “sounded”



Fugue: a complex composition usually written for four musical lines, or voices

Harpsichord: string instrument used in Baroque and early Classical periods; strings are plucked.



Rondo: meaning that the main theme comes back again and again

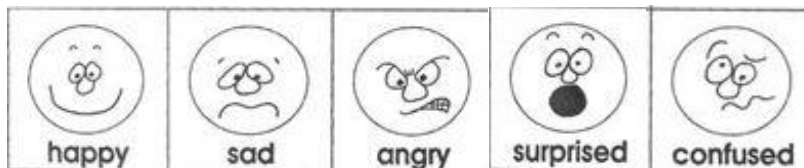
Sonata Form: consists of exposition, development and recapitulation A-B-A

Concerto: means concert in Italian; a solo instrument with orchestra playing back and forth

Symphony: refers to an orchestra or a piece of music for a large body of instruments and usually consists of four sections or movements



Today we listened to **Handel: Water Music Suite No. 2 Alla Hornpipe**
It made me feel:



Full Name: George Frideric Handel

Other famous works: Messiah, Royal Fireworks Music

Known for his ability to speedily compose masterpieces,
and for his very short temper.



1685-1759

Sailor's Hornpipe
Melody by
woodwinds



0:16

Trumpets repeat
Sailor's Hornpipe.



0:23

Horns echo
trumpets.



0:29

Alternation of
brass instruments



Trumpets repeat
Sailor's Hornpipe.

Sailor's
Hornpipe

Repeat exactly
from beginning

First trumpets, then
horns, then full
orchestra play theme

Strings enter



1:19



1:03



0:43



0:35

Horns echo
trumpets.

Alternation of
brass instruments

Strings enter

First trumpets, then
horns, then full
orchestra play theme



1:26



1:32

1:38



1:46



Horns echo
trumpets.

Sailor's Hornpipe repeats
exactly as before @ :16

Sailor's Hornpipe
Melody by
strings 1st

Middle Section: Melody changes,
quieter, no brass, minor key



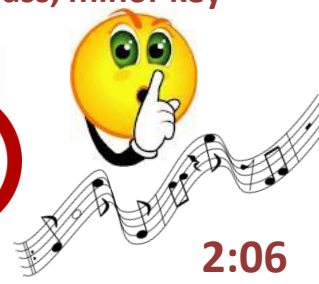
3:27



3:20



3:04



2:06

Alternation of
brass instruments

Strings enter

First trumpets,
then horns, then
full orchestra play
theme

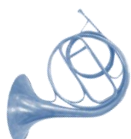


3:33

3:39



3:47

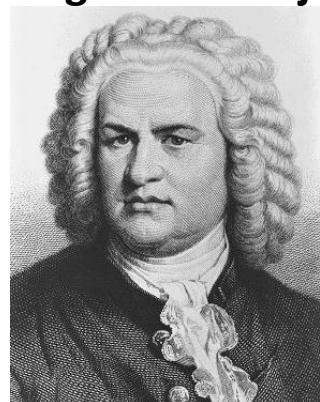


4:11





Today we listened to **Bach: Well Tempered Clavier, Prelude & Fugue in C Major**
It made me feel:



Full Name: Johann Sebastian Bach
Other famous works: Brandenburg Concertos 1-6,
Orchestral Suite no. 3 in D Major
Highly skilled organist, considered the greatest Baroque
composer, perfected the fugue style

1685 - 1750

Beginning of
Prelude

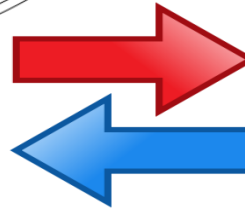
Low C – lasts a full 13 seconds
underneath all other notes

Counterpoint – melody is
everywhere

Start



:14



Rolling chord to
simulate more
volume



More counterpoint



Rolling chord to
simulate more
volume



2:15



1:03

Beginning of Fugue: Voice 1
sings melody alone



2:22

Voice 2 enters,
singing melody
higher than voice 1.
Voice 1 sings
something new

2:27



Voice 3 begins
melody (lowest
voice). 1 and 2
continue

2:32



Listen for group of 6
notes.



2 short,
longer,
longer still

2:52

Voices continue – individual, yet
blending. Counterpoint.



Voice 4 enters
highest voice



2:37

Same 6
note group



3:08

Repeated 6 notes



3:18

Same 6 notes
again



3:23

Entrances of melody come
closer together – voices entering
1 per second

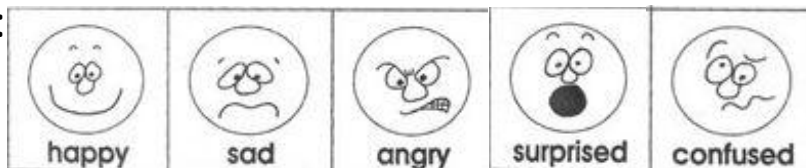


3:28





Today we listened to **Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 22 in E-Flat, 3rd Movement**
It made me feel:



Full Name: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Other famous works: Don Giovanni, Requiem,
Symphony #40, The Marriage of Figaro

Prodigy with no equal. Known for his operas,
symphonies, and piano sonatas. Also for his youthful
exuberance, playful style and circus like piano skills.



1756-1791

Piano Main Theme

Theme A whole orchestra

Piano continues theme A

Piano trill, horns riff

Piano flight of fancy then back to theme A - repeated in orchestra



0:09



0:18



0:27



0:46

Piano enters timidly

Sudden quiet except violins vamp

Enough already!

Lone bassoon adds capper

Capper to theme

Then imitates bassoon/flute idea from 1:06

1:24



1:21



1:17



1:11



1:06



0:58

Leaving key of E-flat with piano noodling

Piano states Theme B!

Clarinet solo

Piano noodling

Leaving key - horns descending scale

Theme A is back!

1:44



2:23



2:32



2:44



3:19



3:24



Piano imitates theme C

Theme C! Wind serenade. Slower, no strings

Abrupt, strong chord - woodwinds hold note

Orchestra repeats, then goes to new key

4:45



4:16



4:05



3:40

Woodwinds 2nd part of C theme

Piano imitates 2nd part w/woodwinds

Strings plucked while woodwind play long chords

Short piano cadenza (solo)

5:13



5:40



6:16



6:49



Piano solo ends.
Leads back to...



7:00

Theme A!

A



Orchestra repeats
theme A



7:09

Lone bassoon adds
capper in new key



7:17

Theme B, back in original key, including
woodwinds echo and more noodling



B



8:02

Piano noodling



7:35

Final capper
by piano. Yet
another key.



7:27

Flute adds capper to
theme in another new
key



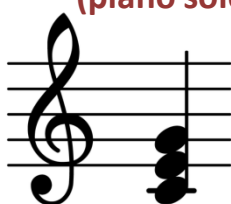
7:22

Sudden loud entrance
of orchestra



8:44

Loud chord, leads
to main cadenza
(piano solo)



8:49



Theme A one last time!



A



9:48

Notice there's no
orchestra repeat
of the first part?



Flute capper



10:46

Piano playing
around with
cappers



Then bassoon



10:42

First clarinets
and horn



10:33

Theme A finishes,
moving to cappers as at
0:58 – this time w/piano



Enough cappers
already!



10:50

Orchestra quiet, little
piano vamp like at 1:24



10:58

Strong orchestra statement
ending the piece



11:04



Perfect Rondo.
Main theme
repeats again
and again
w/alternating
other themes
A-B-A-C-A-B-A

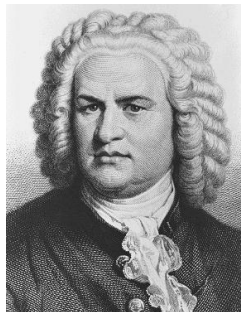
My Favorite Instrument Family is:



My Favorite Composer We Listened To Was:



Handel



Bach



Mozart

