

Student Name

School



Listening Destinations

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bach | <input type="checkbox"/> Lassus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beethoven | <input type="checkbox"/> Mozart |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bizet | <input type="checkbox"/> Mussorgsky |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clarke | <input type="checkbox"/> Reed, Alfred |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ellington/Strayhorn | <input type="checkbox"/> Vivaldi |

2024-2025 *UIL Music Memory*

Student PASSPORT



UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Making a World of Difference

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

The Well-Tempered Clavier, Book 1, Prelude No. 1

Musical Minute

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

Notes

Equal temperament: a system of tuning that allows a keyboard instrument to sound in tune in every key.

Clavier: in Bach's time, a family of keyboard instruments (harp, organ, and later piano).

Harpsichord: main keyboard instrument from about 1400 to 1750.

Arpeggio (ar-PEH-djo): a style of playing a chord where individual pitches are sounded in succession rather than together.

The Well-Tempered Clavier: two collections (Books 1 and 2), each with 24 preludes and 24 fugues in every major and minor key.

"Prelude No. 1" is one of Bach's most-recognized compositions.

Bach

\'bäk\
1685-1750



Instruments or Voices

Piano

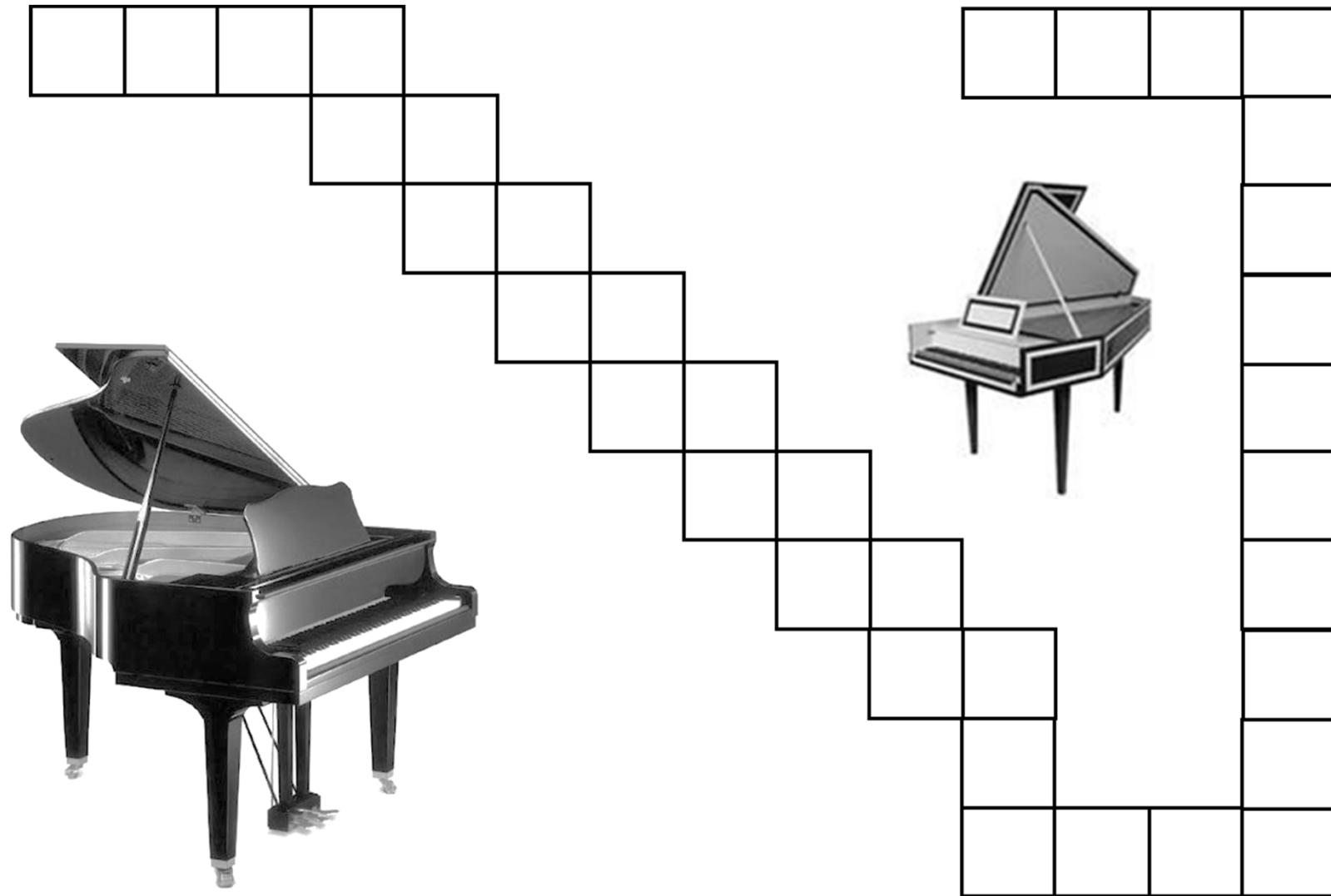
Fast Five



1. German Baroque composer. One of the "Three B's" (Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms).
2. Played violin, viola, harpsichord, and organ.
3. Had 20 children. 9 survived him. 4 were composers.
4. Had diabetes. Went blind. Died of a stroke.
5. Today Bach is considered to be the greatest composer of all time.

Bach
The Well-Tempered Clavier, Book 1
Prelude No. 1

Start here



Symphony No. 1

Movement 3

Musical Minute

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



Notes



Musical form: the overall plan or structure of a piece of music. Ternary form: a 3-part form where the first section is repeated after a contrasting second section: A B A.

Trio: the contrasting B section, named “trio” because it was originally written for three instruments.

Tempo (“time” in Italian): the speed of the beat (*allegro* = fast). Dynamics: the volume (loudness or softness) of the sound.

Beethoven composed his first symphony in 1799-1800. It was first performed in 1800 in Vienna, Austria, at a public concert that Beethoven organized, directed, and paid for himself. The symphony was well received.

Symphony No. 1 is often performed today, and was Beethoven’s most popular symphony during his lifetime.

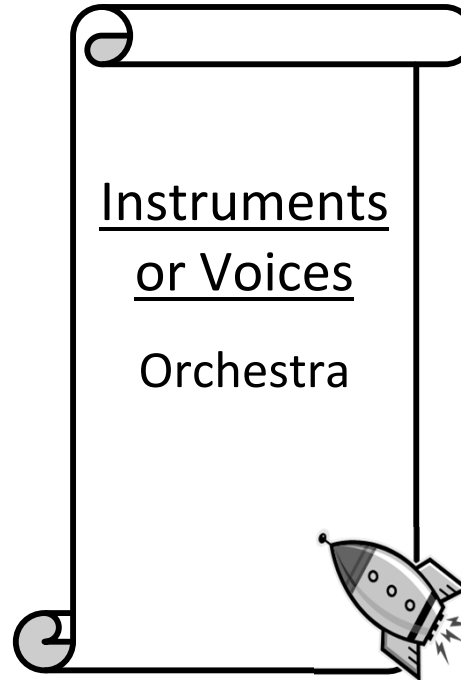
Beethoven

\ˈbā-, tō-vən\
1770-1827



Instruments or Voices

Orchestra

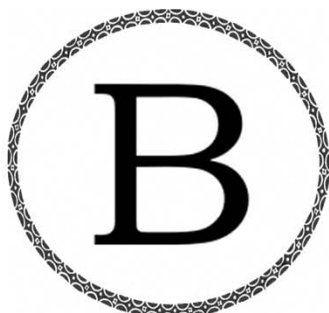


Fast Five

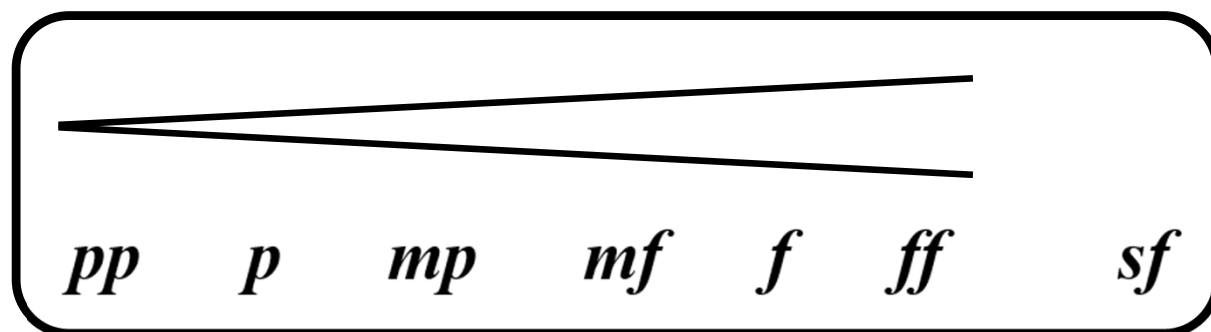


1. German Classical/Romantic composer. One of the “Three B’s” (Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms).
2. Played violin, viola, organ, and was a virtuoso pianist.
3. Gradually became deaf. Began to lose his hearing in 1796. Completely deaf in 1818.
4. Moody, arrogant, and disorganized. Died of liver failure.
5.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

Beethoven
Symphony No. 1
Movement 3



Allegro molto e vivace



do'



ti



la



sol



fa



mi



re



do



Carmen

Toreador Song

Musical Minute

Toreador (“*torero*” in Spanish): a bullfighter.



Notes



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

Baritone: medium-low male singing voice.

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

Opera aria: a song from an opera, for one voice, often sung with an orchestra.

Bizet’s last opera, ***Carmen***, is set in Spain, even though Bizet had never been to Spain.

Carmen is one of the world’s most popular operas.

The “Toreador Song” is sung in French at the beginning of Act II of ***Carmen***. It is one of the most famous arias from ***Carmen***.

Bizet

\bē-'zā\

1838-1875



Instruments or Voices

Baritone
and orchestra

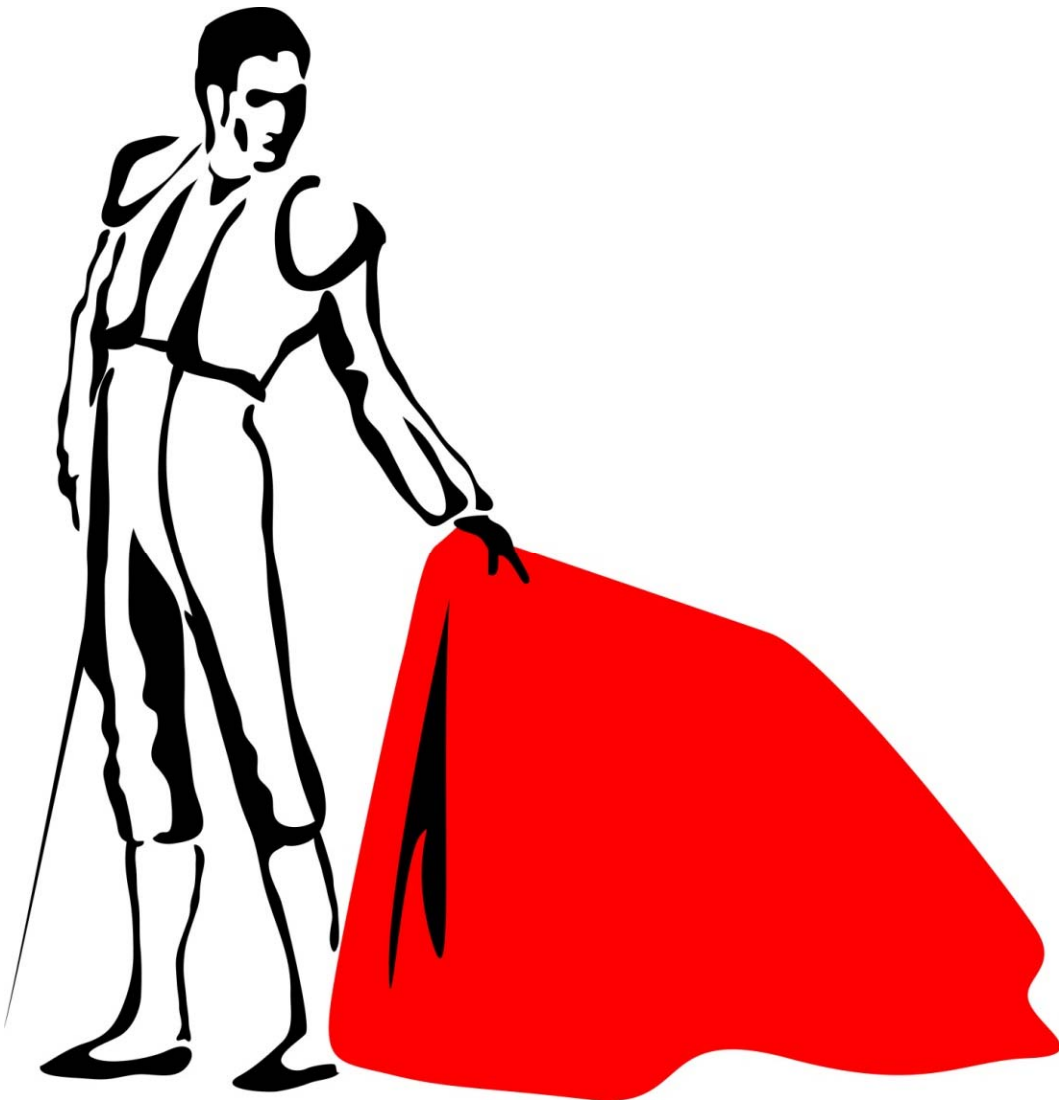


Fast Five



1. French Romantic composer.
2. Played piano.
3. Child prodigy. Loved music and reading. Entered Paris Conservatory at age 10.
4. Earned his living as an accompanist and by arranging music for a music publisher. Known for his operas, though only six were completed.
5. Died of a heart attack at age 36.

Bizet
Carmen
Toreador Song



Translation:

To your toast, I reply with great delight.
We bullfighters understand you soldiers,
For our pleasure is also in the fight.
The arena is full, from top to bottom.
The crowds go mad, waiting for the fight.
People shout, yell, and holler!
The din tears the place apart
In the celebration of courage and heart!
Let's go! On guard! Let's go! Let's go! Ah!

Toreador, on guard! Toreador! Toreador!
And as you fight, think of the dark eyes
That watch and send you promises of love!

All at once, the crowd is silent!
Oh, what is happening?
More shouting! This is it!
The bull is rushing into the ring!
He charges! A horse falls,
Dragging down a picador!
"Ah! Bravo! Toro!" the crowd cries!
The bull goes on, charging once more.
Now, shaking the spears in his neck,
He runs, enraged, across the bloody arena.
People flee, saving themselves.
Now it's your turn for center stage!
Let's go! On guard! Let's go! Ah!

Toreador, on guard! Toreador! Toreador!
And as you fight, think of the dark eyes
That watch and send you promises of love!
Toreador! Toreador! Love awaits you! Love!

The Prince of Denmark's March

Musical Minute

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



Notes



Voluntary: a piece of music, usually for organ, played as part of a church service. A trumpet voluntary is usually played on the organ using the trumpet stop.

Rondo form: a form in which the main theme returns after each contrasting section: A B A C A.

The natural trumpet was developed around 1300. It has no valves and is used to play mostly high notes.

“The Prince of Denmark’s March” was composed in 1699 for Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne.

The piece was known from around 1878 to the 1940s as “Trumpet Voluntary” by famous English composer Henry Purcell, because of a mistake that was made when it was published in the 1870s.

Clarke

\'klärk\

1674-1701



Instruments or Voices

Trumpet and organ



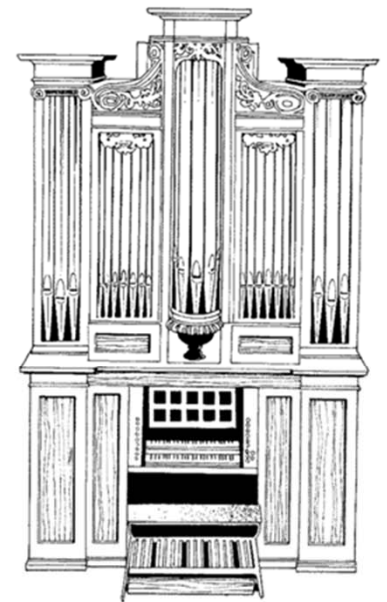
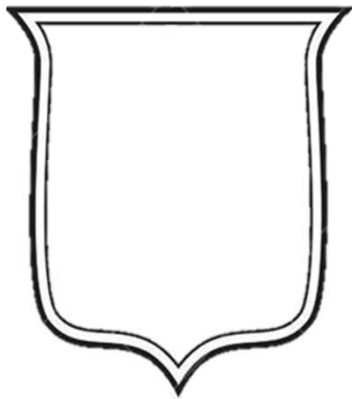
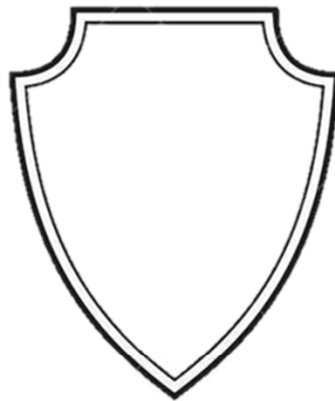
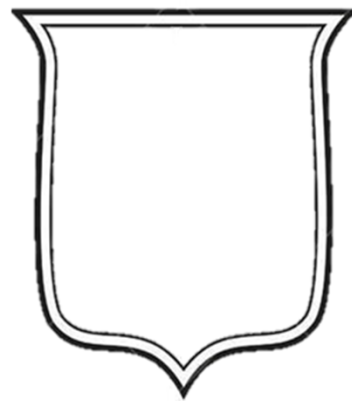
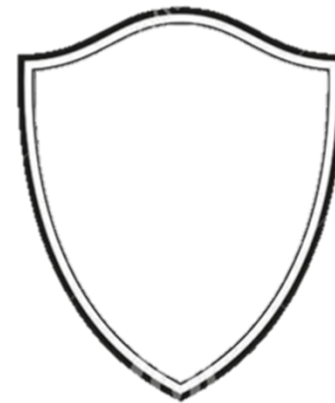
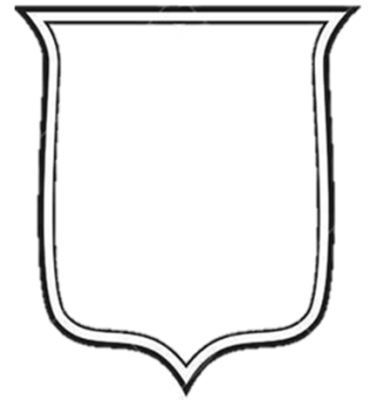
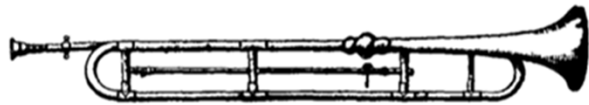
Fast Five



1. English Baroque composer.
2. Played organ.
3. Lived his whole life in London, England. Sang in the choir of the Chapel Royal as a boy. Organist at Winchester College, at St. Paul's Cathedral, and at the Chapel Royal.
4. Known for harpsichord and organ music.
5. Clarke's best-known composition is “The Prince of Denmark's March.” It is popular as wedding music.

Clarke

The Prince of Denmark's March



Take the “A” Train

Musical Minute

Big band or jazz orchestra: a group of 12 to 25 jazz musicians who play woodwind, brass, and rhythm instruments.



Notes



Jazz: music that developed at the beginning of the 20th century in America. Jazz features improvisation.

Swing: a style of jazz popular from about 1933 to 1946, performed by big bands, and used for dancing.

Improvisation: music that is made up as it is performed.

Introduction: the beginning of a piece of music. Bridge: a contrasting, connecting section. Coda (“tail” in Italian): the ending of a piece of music.

Mute: a device used to muffle or soften the tone of a musical instrument.

Billy Strayhorn composed “Take the ‘A’ Train” in 1939, after Duke Ellington gave him directions to Harlem by subway, telling him to take the “A” train.

Ellington

\ 'e-lɪŋ-tən\
1899-1974



Strayhorn

\ 'strā-hörn\
1915-1967

Instruments or Voices

Big band: piano,
saxophones,
trombones,
trumpets, string
bass, drum set,
solo trumpet

Ellington Fast Five

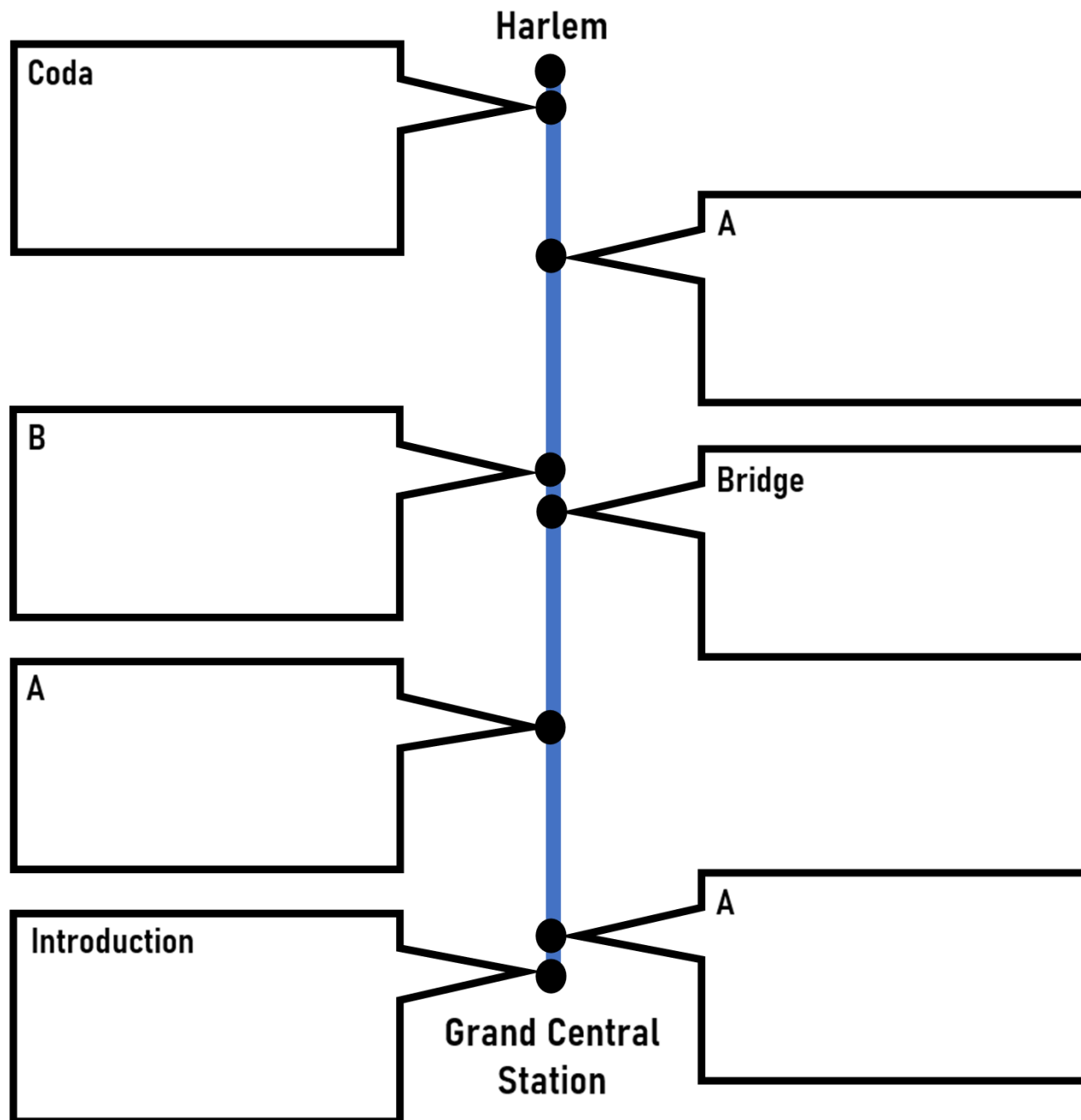
1. 20th century American composer.
2. Taught himself to play piano.
3. Composed over 2,000 pieces of music.
4. In 1969 President Nixon gave him a 70th birthday party at the White House and gave him the Presidential Medal of Freedom.
5. Died of cancer.

Strayhorn Fast Five

1. 20th century American composer.
2. Played piano.
3. Collaborated with Duke Ellington for almost 30 years. Composed and arranged pieces for Ellington’s big band.
4. Active in the civil rights movement. Friend of Martin Luther King, Jr.
5. Died of cancer.

Ellington/Strayhorn

Take the "A" Train



O la, o che bon eccho (Echo Song)

Musical Minute

A cappella: music performed without instrumental accompaniment.



Notes



Madrigal: a secular (not religious) vocal piece for 2 to 8 parts, usually performed *a cappella*.

Antiphony: a performance style in which musicians are divided into two or more groups, performing alternately as separate groups and together.

Soprano: high female voice, abbreviated "S."

Alto: low female voice, abbreviated "A."

Tenor: high male voice, abbreviated "T."

Bass: low male voice, abbreviated "B."

Lyrics: the words of a song. The lyrics of the "Echo Song" are written in Italian.

Lassus probably composed "*O la, o che bon eccho*" during his travels in Italy in the 1540s and 1550s. It was first published in 1581.

Lassus

\'lä-süs\

1532-1594



Instruments or Voices

Two 4-part
choirs
(SSAA + SSAA)



Fast Five



1. Belgian Renaissance composer.
2. Singer. As a young choirboy was kidnapped three times by rival choirs because of his beautiful voice.
3. Born in France, trained in Italy, worked in Germany. Awarded the Knight of the Golden Spur in 1574 by Pope Gregory XIII.
4. Wrote no instrumental music. Composed over 2,000 vocal and choral pieces.
5. One of the most popular, famous, and influential musicians at the end of the 16th century.



Lassus

O la, o che bon eccho (Echo Song)

O la, o che bon eccho! Pigliamo ci, piacere!

Oh, what a lovely echo! Let's try it. Pleased to meet you!

Ha ha ha ha ha! Ridiamo tutti!

Ha ha ha ha ha! Let's all laugh!

O bon compagno! Che voi tu? Voria che tu cantassi una canzona.

Oh my good friend! What do you want? I'd like you to sing a song.

Perchè? Perchè si? Perchè no? Perchè non voglio. Perchè non voi?

Why? Why should I? Why not? Because I don't want to. Why don't you want to?

Perchè non mi piace! Taci dico!

Because I don't feel like it! Now be quiet!

Taci tu! O gran poltron! Signor, si!

Be quiet, you big fool! Yes Sir!

Or su non più! Andiamo! Addio, bon eccho!

Come on, no more! Let's go! Goodbye, good echo!

Rest' in pace! Basta! Basta! Basta! Basta!

Peace be with you. That's enough, enough, enough, enough!



The Magic Flute

Der Vogelfänger bin ich ja

Musical Minute

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.



Notes



Musical prodigy: a child who can perform or compose music at the level of a highly-trained adult.

Singspiel (ZING-shpeel): a popular German form of comic opera in which spoken dialogue is mixed with singing.

Baritone: medium-low male singing voice.

Libretto: contains all the words and stage directions for an opera. The *libretto* of **The Magic Flute** is written in German.

The Magic Flute, composed in 1791, was Mozart's last opera. He conducted the premiere in September, 1791, and died in December.

Mozart

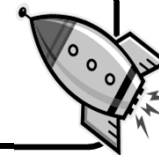
\'mōt-särt\'

1756-1791



Instruments or Voices

Baritone,
chamber
orchestra



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. Travelled extensively with his sister around Europe, performing for royalty. Died of rheumatic fever.
5. One of the most important classical composers in history.

Mozart

The Magic Flute

Der Vogelfänger bin ich ja



Introduction (orchestra)



Verse (baritone, orchestra)



Pictures at an Exhibition

Promenade

Musical Minute

Promenade: a leisurely walk in a public place.



Notes



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

Meter: the way that beats are grouped, usually in sets of 2, 3, or 4.

Orchestration: writing music for an orchestra, or adapting music written for one instrument so that it can be played by an orchestra.

Pictures at an Exhibition was composed in twelve days in 1874 for solo piano, as a tribute to the artist Viktor Hartmann, a deceased friend of Mussorgsky.

French composer Maurice Ravel (1874-1937) orchestrated the suite in 1922.

“Promenade” is the first of 15 movements in **Pictures**. “Promenade” returns four times, with different tempos and instruments.

Mussorgsky

\mü-'sörg-skē\

1839-1881



Instruments or Voices

Orchestra
(brass,
woodwinds,
and strings)



Fast Five



1. Russian Romantic composer. Member of the Russian “Five.”
2. Played piano and sang.
3. Was a member of the Russian Imperial Guard. Worked at several civil service jobs.
4. Never studied music composition in school. Composed part time.
5. Had little money and lived in poverty. Died from heart failure.

Mussorgsky Pictures at an Exhibition Promenade

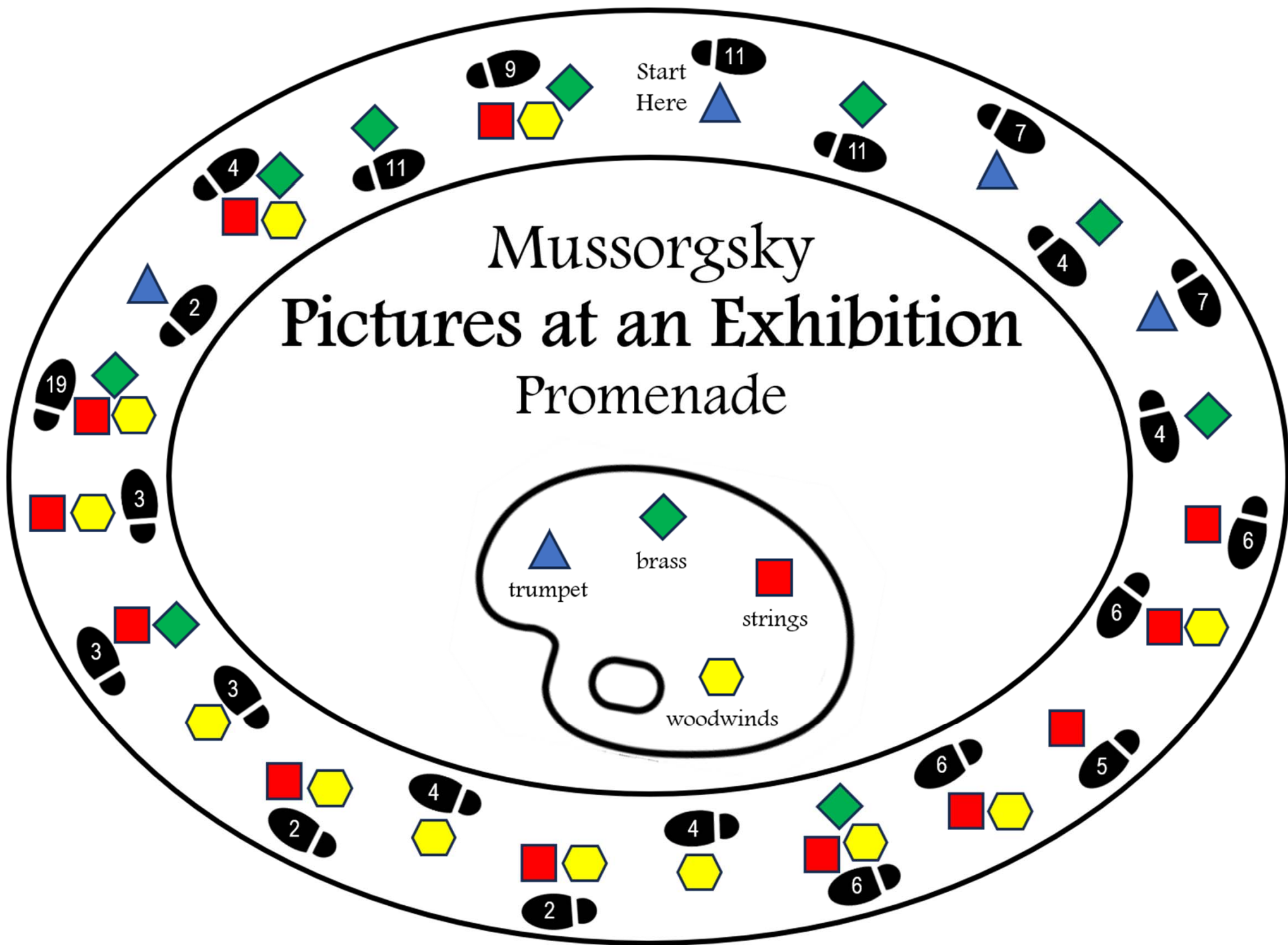
trumpet

brass

strings

woodwinds

Start
Here



Armenian Dances (Part 1)

Gna, Gna (Go, Go)

Musical Minute

Band: a group of musicians who play instruments together.

Notes

Concert band: a large group of 20-60 musicians who play instruments from the woodwind, brass, and percussion families. Sometimes the double bass and harp are included.

Armenia: a former Soviet republic in the Caucasus Mountain region between Asia and Europe.

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

Armenian Dances is a four-movement suite. **Part 1** is the first movement. Each part contains of a number of Armenian folk songs.

Armenian Dances (Part 1) has five sections. "*Gna, Gna* (Go, Go)" is the fifth section.

Reed

\ˈrēd\
1921-2005



Instruments or Voices

Concert band

Fast Five

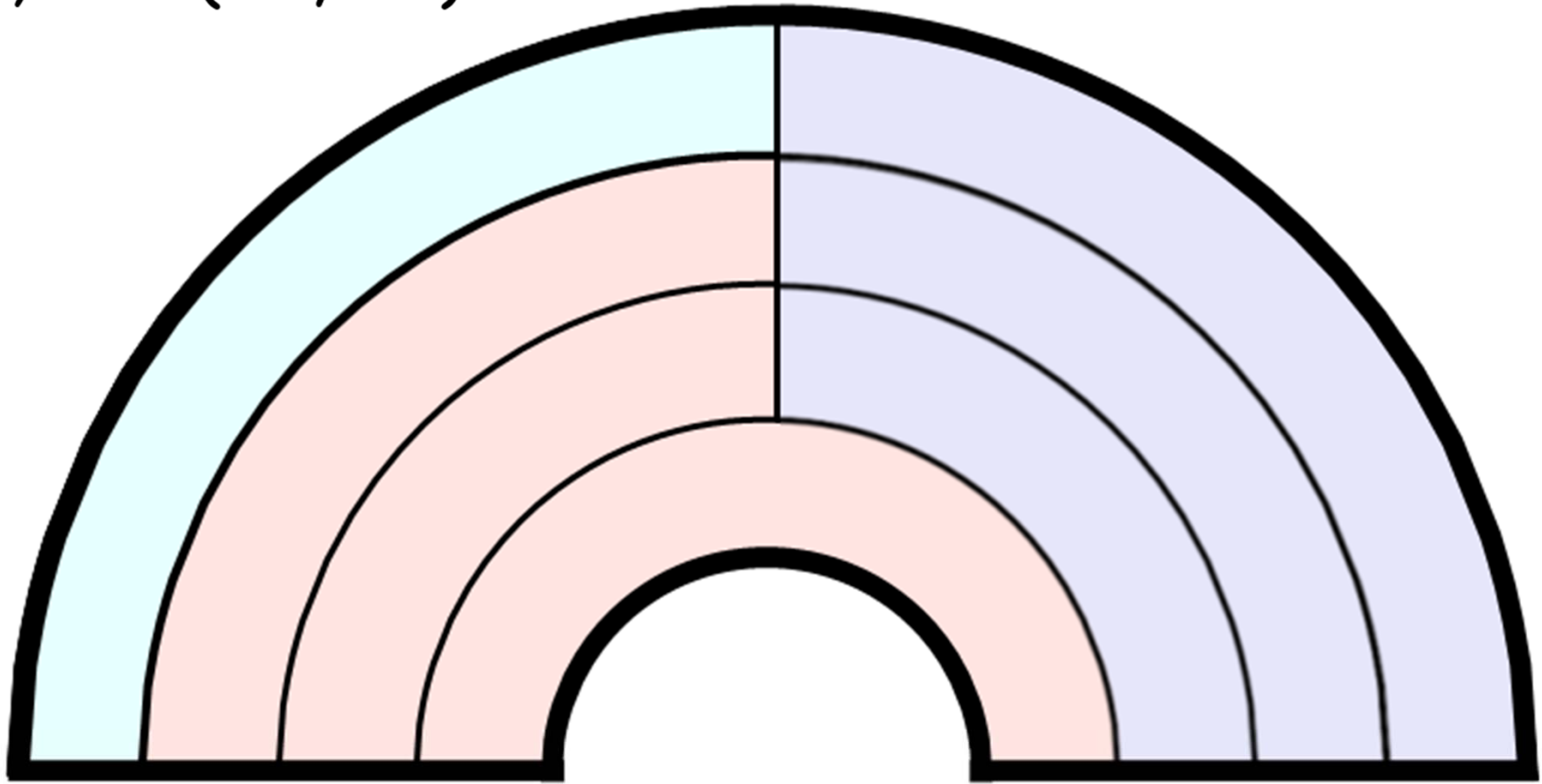


1. 20th century American composer.
2. Played trumpet.
3. Played in Air Force Band during WWII. Composed and arranged music for radio, television, records, and films. Conductor of the Baylor Symphony Orchestra in Waco, Texas.
4. Has over 200 published works.
5. Awarded 60+ commissions for compositions. When he died, his commissions would have lasted until he was 115 years old.

Alfred Reed

Armenian Dances (Part 1)

Gna, Gna (Go, Go)



piccolo, flute, oboe, English horn, clarinet, bass clarinet, bassoon, saxophone

trumpet, cornet, French horn, trombone, baritone, tuba

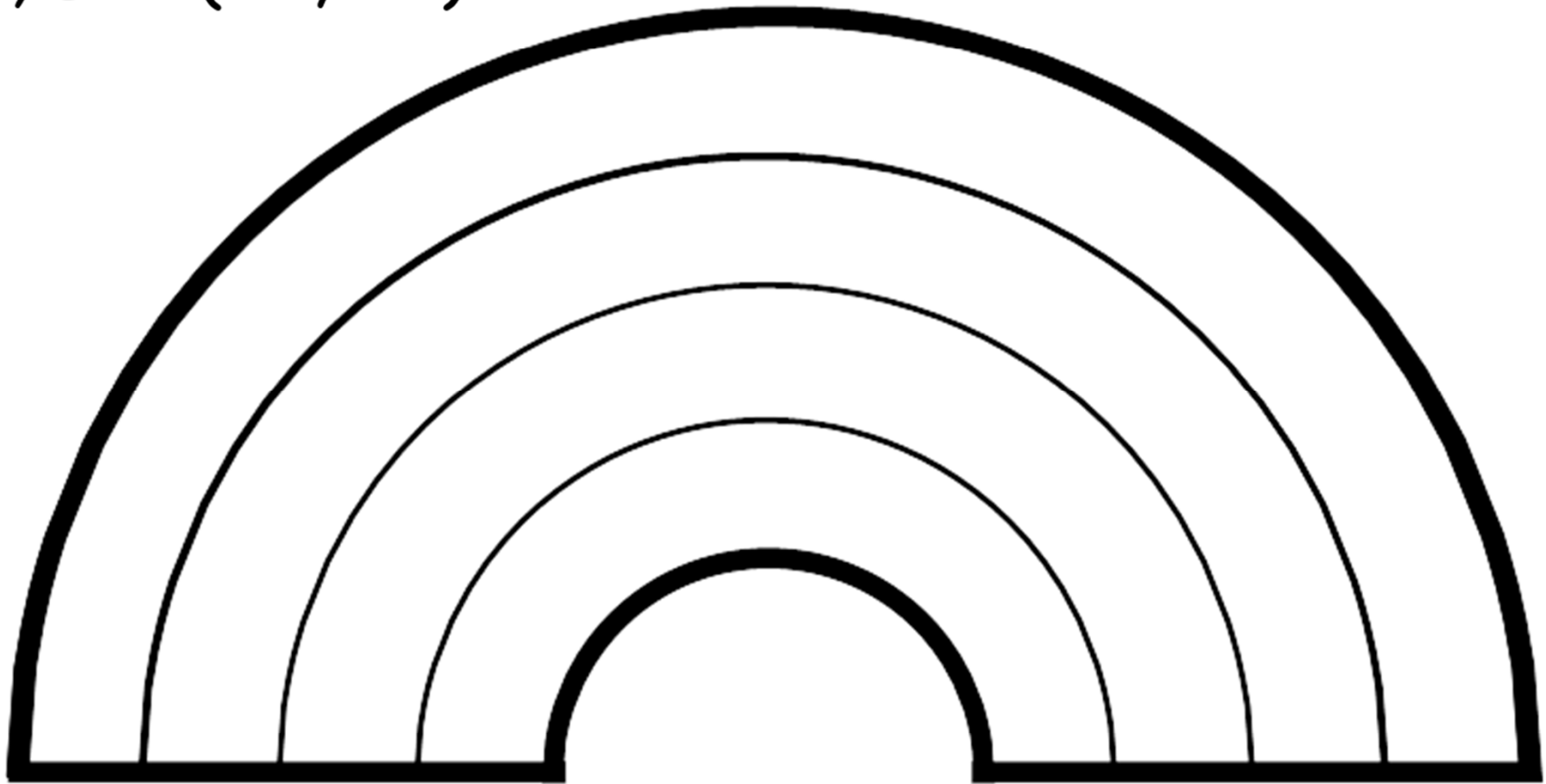
snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, suspended cymbal, tambourine, bells, xylophone, vibraphone

string bass

Alfred Reed

Armenian Dances (Part 1)

Gna, Gna (Go, Go)



piccolo, flute, oboe, English horn, clarinet, bass clarinet, bassoon, saxophone

trumpet, cornet, French horn, trombone, baritone, tuba

snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, suspended cymbal, tambourine, bells, xylophone, vibraphone

string bass

The Four Seasons

Autumn, Movement 3

Musical Minute

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

Notes

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

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

Ritornello: a theme that returns throughout a piece of music. Vivaldi invented and perfected the *ritornello* form.

Program music: music written to portray events, activities, or moods.

The Four Seasons is a set of four violin concertos written around 1718-1720 and published in 1725. **The Four Seasons** is the best known of Vivaldi's compositions.

Vivaldi


\vi-'väl-dē\
1678-1741



Instruments or Voices

Solo violin,
chamber
orchestra
(strings), and
harpsichord.

Fast Five

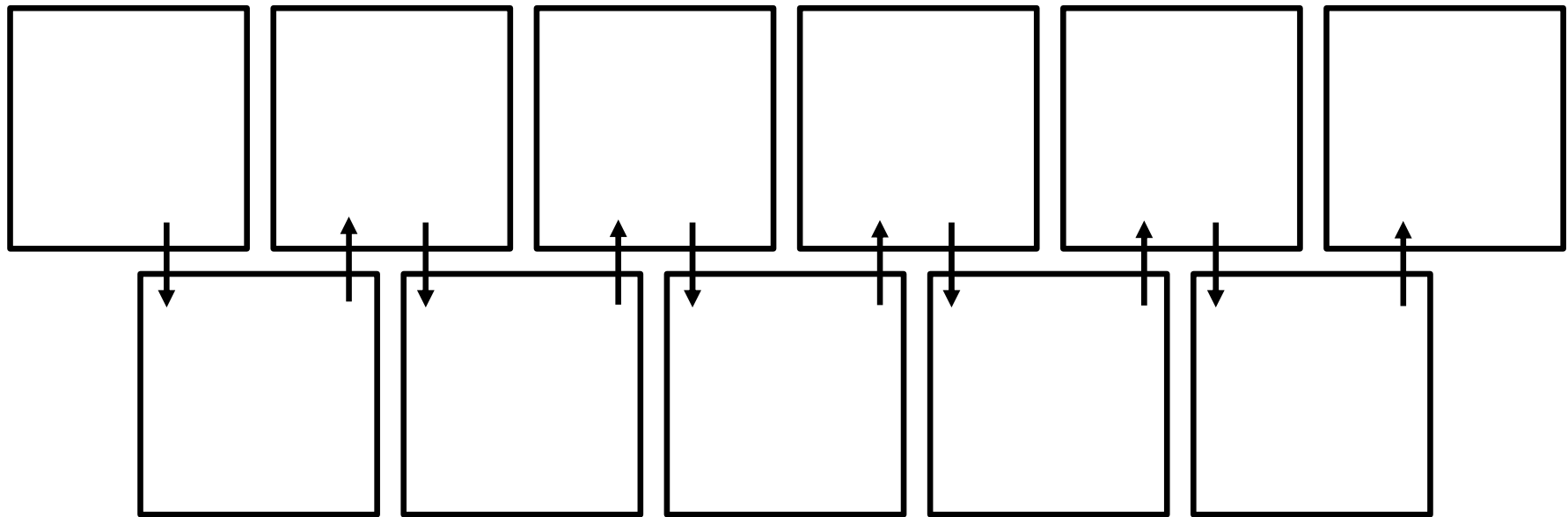
1. Italian Baroque composer. 
2. Virtuoso on the violin.
3. Was a priest. Known as the "Red Priest" because of his red hair. Taught at the *Pietà*, an orphanage for girls in Venice, Italy.
4. Wrote 500+ concertos. Considered to be the master of the Baroque instrumental concerto.
5. Suffered from health problems throughout his life. Died in poverty of an internal infection.

Vivaldi

The Four Seasons

Autumn, Movement 3

Start here.



The Hunt

The hunters are ready at dawn.
With horns and dogs and guns they depart.
The beast flees and they follow its trail.
Terrified and tired from the great noise
Of guns and dogs, and wounded,
The beast tries to escape, but it struggles and dies.

