

BAN&OR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

est. 1896

Education Guide: Young People's Concert 2021

Rhythm and Emotion



Rhythm and Emotion

Bangor Symphony Orchestra

Lucas Richman, conductor

Program

Johann Sebastian Bach	Allegro from <i>Piano Concerto No. 1</i>
Léo Delibes	Flower Duet from <i>Lakmé</i>
Marianna Martines	Allegro Spiritoso from <i>Sinfonia in C Major</i>
Rodion Shchedrin	Selections from <i>Carmen Suite</i>

Description

Lucas Richman, Music Director and Conductor for the Bangor Symphony Orchestra, has made it his mission to instill in young children the awareness of music as an integral part of their lives. This year's concert theme is **"Rhythm and Emotion"**. Maestro will take you on a musical journey exploring rhythm and emotion, across 4 different works.

Young Musician Spotlight

Featuring Alex Lehmann, flute

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart Allegro maestoso from *Flute Concerto in G Major*

Thank you to our sponsors:





Lucas Richman, Music Director and Conductor



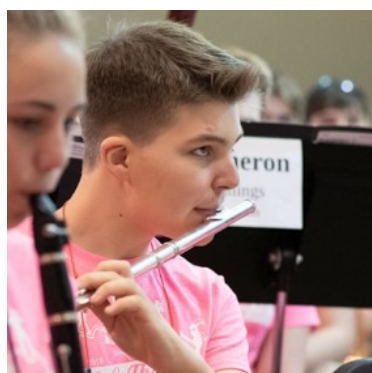
LUCAS RICHMAN has served as Music Director and Conductor for the Bangor Symphony Orchestra since 2010. Mr. Richman received a GRAMMY Award (2011) in the category of Best Classical Crossover Album for having conducted the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra on Christopher Tin's classical/world fusion album, *Calling All Dawns*. He has appeared as guest conductor with orchestras worldwide including the New York Philharmonic, Philadelphia Orchestra, Los Angeles Philharmonic, Baltimore Symphony, Toronto Symphony Orchestra and the Oslo Philharmonic among numerous others. Mr. Richman served as Assistant and Resident conductor for Mariss Jansons and the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra between 1998-2004 and, from 1988-1991, he was the Assistant Conductor for the Pacific Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Richman has collaborated with numerous film composers as their conductor, recording scores for such films as the Academy Award-nominated *The Village* (with violinist, Hilary Hahn), *As Good As It Gets*, *Face/Off*, *Se7en*, *Breakdown* and *The Manchurian Candidate*. Recent

recordings he has led from the podium include *Symphony of Hope: The Haiti Project* (a project from within the film music community that has generated over \$200K in donations), Noel Paul Stookey's recent solo release *One & Many*, and Marvin Hamlisch's final score, written for the Emmy Award-winning HBO movie, *Behind the Candelabra*.

Also an accomplished composer, Mr. Richman has had his music performed by over two hundred orchestras and ensembles across the United States, fulfilling composition commissions most recently for the San Diego Symphony, the Knoxville Symphony, the Johnstown Symphony, the Pittsburgh Symphony, the Seattle Chamber Music Society and the American Guild of Organists. Recordings of Richman's music include those featuring Giora Feidman (*Variations for Clarinet and Cello*), the Tiroler Kammerorchester InnStrumenti of Innsbruck (*The Seven Circles of Life*), the San Diego Symphony (*Behold the Bold Umbrellaphant*) and members of the Pittsburgh Symphony (*Day is Done*); a listing of Mr. Richman's compositions can be found through LeDor Group, Inc. at www.ledorgroup.com.



Alex Lehmann, flute



ALEX LEHMAN began playing the flute in the fifth grade when presented with his grandfather's flute, and is now a member of the Boston Youth Symphony Orchestras, Portland Youth Symphony Orchestra, and the Portland Youth Wind Ensemble. He is a student of Ona Jonaityte and has previously studied with Krysia Tripp, Gisela Mashayekhi-Beer in Vienna, Austria, and Jean-Michel Tanguy in Mannheim, Germany. He has attended the 2019 Boston University Tanglewood Institute in both the two-week Flute Workshop and 4-week Young Artists Wind Ensemble. He has attended the Southern Maine Music Academy and has played with the North Shore Philharmonic Orchestra.

Recent honors include; being selected to participate in the 2019-2020 Maine All State Orchestra, Principal Flute of the MMEA District 1 Honors Band, finalist and third-place winner from the Bangor Symphony High School Concerto Competition, and to perform recitals for the Portland Conservatory Noonday Concerts and the Portland Rossini Club.

The son of two professional musicians, Alex has been immersed in classical music since an early age. He plays a Resona by Burkhardt flute and Resona piccolo. In his free time he enjoys cooking, with Caesar Salad being his specialty.



Young People's Concert and the Maine Learning Results

Content Area: Visual and Performing Arts

Disciplinary Literacy- Music: Students show literacy in the discipline by understanding and demonstrating concepts, skills, terminology, and processes.

A1. Music Difficulty

A2. Notation and Terminology

A3. Listening and Describing

Aesthetics and Criticism: Students describe, analyze, interpret, and evaluate art (dance, music, theatre, and visual arts).

Visual and Performing Arts Connections: Students understand the relationship among the arts, history and world culture; and they make connections among the arts and to other disciplines, to goal-setting, and to interpersonal interaction.

E1. The Arts and History and World Cultures

E4. Impact of the Arts on Lifestyle and Career



Johann Sebastian Bach, composer

On the Program! *Harpsichord Concerto No. 1*

March 31, 1685 - July 28, 1750

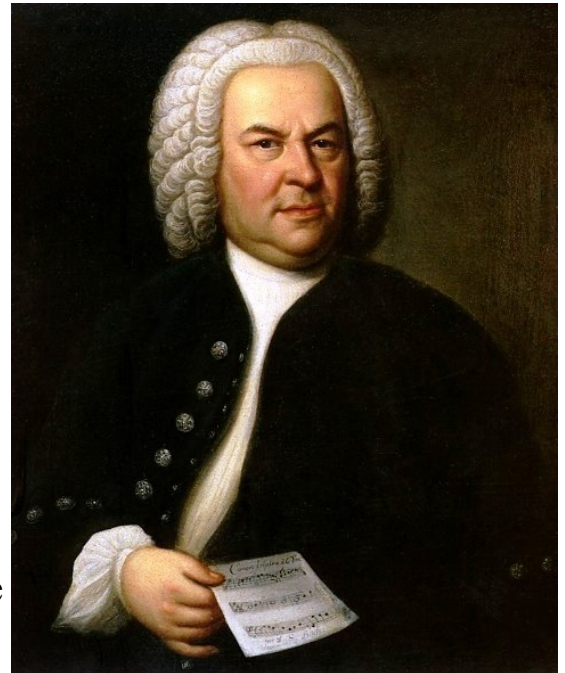
Nationality: German

Style/Period: Baroque

Famous Works: *Brandenburg Concertos, The Well-Tempered Clavier*

Quick Facts:

- Bach is considered one of the greatest composers of all time.
- Born into a musical family, Bach followed many professional composers and musicians. However, he is the most famous of them all.
- During his life, Bach was most well known for his organ playing, harpsichord playing, and organ building.
- Most of his music was not known during the time it was written. It wasn't until the 1800's that people began to discover his work.





Léo Delibes, composer

On the Program! Flower Duet from *Lakmé*

February 21, 1836—January 16, 1891

Nationality: French

Style/Period: Romantic

Famous Works: The ballet, *Coppélia*

Quick Facts:

- Delibes is famous for his ballets, operettas, and operas.
- His mother introduced him to music as a child.
- You may not hear his name very often now, but Delibes was highly regarded during his lifetime as a composer. Composers such as Tchaikovsky were impressed by his works.
- Delibes wrote music that had light, flowing melodies and was easy to dance to.





Marianna Martines, composer

On the Program! *Sinfonia, Allegro Spiritoso*

May 14, 1744 – December 13, 1812

Nationality: Austrian

Style/Period: Classical

Quick Facts:

- Martines grew up in the same building as the composer Joseph Haydn. She took her first keyboard lessons from him.
- Marianna was an impressive singer and harpsichord player. She regularly performed for the imperial court.
- During this time period, it was almost unheard of for a woman to be able to make a living as a teacher, composer and performer, however Marianna was successful.
- She never married.
- Marianna also lived during the time of Mozart and is said to have been acquainted with him.
- After her death, her music was mostly forgotten, however it is being played again in recent years.





Rodion Shchedrin, composer

On the Program! *Carmen Suite*

December 16, 1932

Nationality: Russian

Style/Period: 20th Century

Famous Works: Carmen Suite

Quick Facts:

- Shchedrin was raised in a music family.
- Rodion is married to the great ballerina Maya Plisetskaya who inspired the multiple ballets he wrote.
- Not only is Shchedrin a composer, he is also a virtuoso pianist and organist.





Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, composer

On the Program! *Flute Concerto in G major*

January 27, 1756 - December 5, 1791

Nationality: Austrian

Style/Period: Classical

Famous Works: *The Magic Flute, The Marriage of Figaro*

Quick Facts:

- Mozart developed musical talent at a very young age. By the age of six, he was traveling all over Europe to perform.
- Mozart was only 35 when he died, yet he composed more than 600 musical works.
- It would take over 8 days to play all of his music, one piece after the next, without stopping.
- Mozart is considered by some to be the greatest composer who ever lived.





The Flower Duet

The Flower Duet is a famous duet from the opera, Lakmé written by Leo Delibes. In this part of the opera, two characters named Lakmé and Mallika go down to a river to pick flowers. While you are listening, see if you can hear and picture in your mind the sound of the river and imagine the flowers the girls are picking as they sing.

Draw a picture while you listen:

What did the composer do with the music to inspire your drawing?

How did the music make you feel?

Harpsichord, Organ and Piano

All three of these instruments are keyboard instruments, and while they may look similar, they have many differences. Read more to find out!

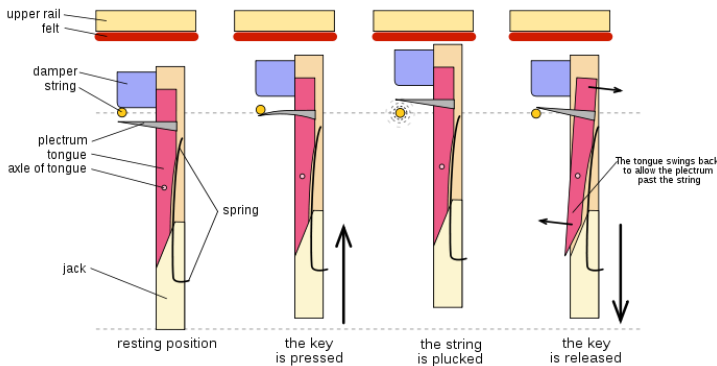
The Keyboard(s?)

Harpsichords, organs and pianos all have keys arranged in a keyboard. The one with the most amount of keys is the organ. Organs vary greatly in size. Most have multiple rows of keyboards called manuals, and a set of pedals for the organist to use with their feet. While the harpsichord can have two sets of keyboards, most only have one.

Typically, the standard piano has 88 keys, while the harpsichord has 60.



The foot pedals of an organ.



How a harpsichord plucks the string.

The organ has an entirely different process. The traditional organ produces sound by forcing air through different sized pipes. Mozart called the organ “the king of instruments!” which makes sense as some organs can have as many as 10,000 pipes! The organ also has a series of knobs called stops. When the stops are pulled out, it engages a set of pipes that sound a particular way such as loud, soft or even brassy or flute sounds.

Strings and Pipes

If you look inside a piano and harpsichord, both have strings inside. If you look closer, you will see that when you play a key on the harpsichord, a mechanism will pluck the strings to create the sound. On the contrary, the piano has hammers that strike the strings to make sound. This makes it so that the piano can change dynamics based on how forceful you press the key. The dynamic range is why the original name for the piano is actually *fortepiano*.



The inside of a piano.



The organ at Merrill Auditorium in Portland, ME.

Period of Importance

The oldest of the three is the organ, found as early as Ancient Greek and Roman times. During the medieval period, the organ spread to Western Europe where it was used for sacred music. The organ was an integral part of the Baroque and Classical period, peaking with the music of J.S. Bach. Most organs in the United States and Europe are found in churches.

The earliest harpsichords date to the 1400's. The harpsichord was enormously popular in Europe and was very important during the Renaissance and Baroque periods.

Invented around the year 1700 by Bartolomeo Cristofori, the *fortepiano* overtook the harpsichord in popularity by the 1800's. The piano we know today was formed by the late 19th century and was an important part of the Romantic period and beyond.



Harpsichord, Organ or Piano?



What instrument do you hear?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Put H for Harpsichord, O for Organ or P for piano.

1. Uses small hammers to strike the strings. _____
2. The oldest keyboard instrument. _____
3. Originally known as the fortepiano. _____
4. Traditionally has 66 keys. _____
5. Traditionally has 88 keys. _____
6. Uses forced air through pipes to create sound. _____
7. Was replaced by the fortepiano in the 1800's. _____
8. Widely varies in size. _____
9. Plucks the strings to create sound. _____
10. You can control the dynamics by how forcefully you press the keys. _____



Harpsichord, Organ or Piano?



Piano



Harpsichord



Organ

What instrument do you hear?

1. _____ **Piano** _____
2. _____ **Harpsichord** _____
3. _____ **Organ** _____

Put H for Harpsichord, O for Organ or P for piano.

1. Uses small hammers to strike the strings. ___ **P** ___
2. The oldest keyboard instrument. ___ **O** ___
3. Originally known as the fortepiano. ___ **P** ___
4. Traditionally has 66 keys. ___ **H** ___
5. Traditionally has 88 keys. ___ **P** ___
6. Uses forced air through pipes to create sound. ___ **O** ___
7. Was replaced by the fortepiano in the 1800's. ___ **H** ___
8. Widely varies in size. ___ **O** ___
9. Plucks the strings to create sound. ___ **H** ___
10. You can control the dynamics by how forcefully you press the keys. ___ **P** ___



Let's Watch and Listen!

With members of the Bangor Symphony Orchestra

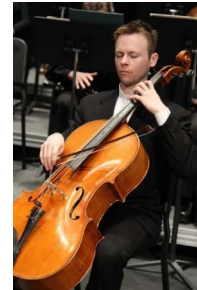
Circle the instruments you see and hear.



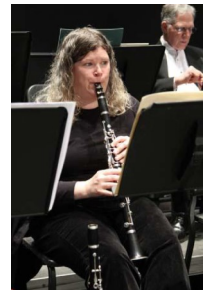
Violin



Viola



Cello



Clarinet



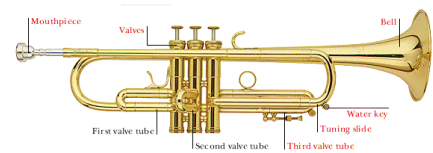
Flute



Double Bass



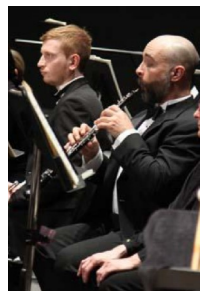
Bassoon



Trumpet



Tuba



Oboe

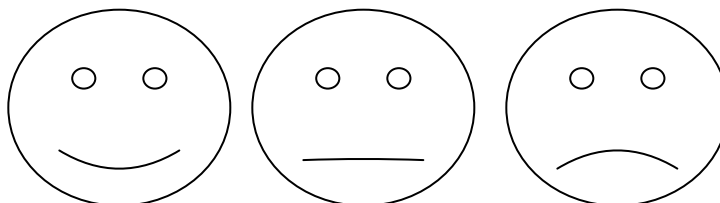


French Horn



Trombone

How does this music make you feel? Color a smiley face.



On the back of this page, doodle to the music.



Let's Watch and Listen!

With the Bangor Symphony Orchestra

Title: _____

Composer: _____

List the instruments you see and hear in the correct column.

String Family	Woodwind Family	Brass Family	Percussion Family

Circle the musical elements you hear.

Tempo	Tonality	Meter	Dynamics	Articulation
Largo	Major	2/4	Pianissimo	Legato
Adagio	Minor	3/4	Piano	Staccatto
Andante	Modal	4/4	Mezzo-Piano	Accent
Moderato		6/8	Mezzo-Forte	Detached
Allegro		Other: _____	Forte	Other: _____
Vivace			Fortissimo	
Other: _____			Crescendo	
			Decrescendo	
			Other: _____	

Give three words to describe this music: _____

This piece reminds me of: _____



The Percussion Family

On the Program! *Carmen Suite* by Rodion Shchedrin

Fill in the blanks.

1. A percussion instrument makes sound when it is struck, scraped or _____.
2. The percussion family has the _____ members, with new instruments being added all of the time.
3. Percussion instruments are so _____, that a percussion ensemble alone can cover rhythm, melody and harmony.
4. There are two main types of percussion instruments, _____ percussion such as marimba and _____ percussion instruments such as snare drum.

Percussion instrument tally count for the *Carmen Suite*:

--

I can see and name the following percussion instruments:

[illegible]



The Percussion Family

On the Program! *Carmen Suite* by Rodion Shchedrin

Fill in the blanks.

1. A percussion instrument makes sound when it is struck, scraped or rattled .
2. The percussion family has the most members, with new instruments being added all of the time.
3. Percussion instruments are so diverse , that a percussion ensemble alone can cover rhythm, melody and harmony.
4. There are two main types of percussion instruments, pitched percussion such as marimba and unpitched percussion instruments such as snare drum.

Percussion instrument tally count for the *Carmen Suite*:

--

I can see and name the following percussion instruments:

[illegible]