



Music in Motion!

Hannah Schendel, CONDUCTOR
Sampson Livingston, HOST

STUDENT PACKET

Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra
32 E. Washington St., Suite 600 | Indianapolis, IN 46204

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Meet the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra



The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra was founded in 1930 and is the largest non-profit performing arts organization in the state of Indiana, welcoming more than 200,000 people to its concerts each season, including over 10,000 students to Discovery Concerts! The orchestra performs around 150 programs each year including traditional classics like Mozart, Brahms, and Beethoven, but also a variety of programs including the music of ABBA, One Piece, Final Fantasy, Beyoncé remixed with Beethoven, Yuletide Christmas Celebration, and full movies like Harry Potter and Star Wars – whoever you are, the ISO has something for you!

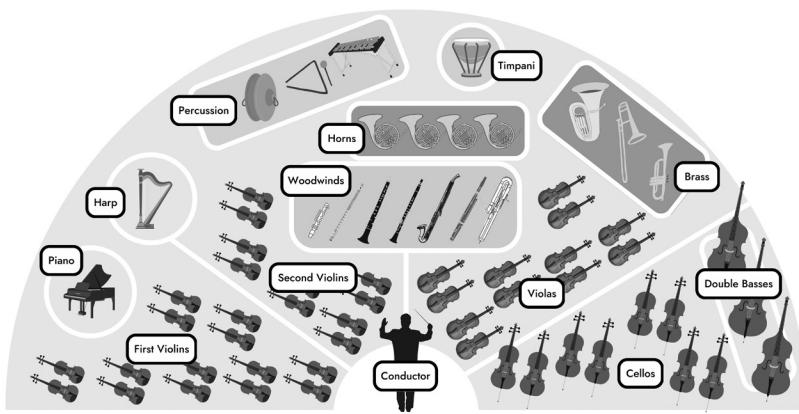
INSTRUMENT FAMILIES

Percussion

The percussion family includes so many instruments that they would not fit on this page! Usually in an orchestra, you will see the timpani, cymbals, bass drum, and snare drum; musicians strike, shake, or scrape these instruments and more to make sound.

Strings

The strings family includes the violin, viola, cello, and bass. Musicians make sound on these instruments by drawing a bow across their strings and causing them to vibrate, or by plucking the strings. An orchestra has more strings musicians than any other section!



Brass

The brass family consists of the trumpet, horn, trombone, and tuba. These instruments are made of metal, and musicians “buzz” their lips in a mouthpiece while blowing air into the instrument. Brass instruments are great at playing loud!

Winds

The wind family is made up of the flute, clarinet, oboe, and bassoon. For the clarinet, oboe, and bassoon, musicians use air to vibrate a small, wooden reed to produce sound. The flute does not have a reed, but works kind of like blowing across the top of a bottle – the air itself is vibrating!



Meet your maestro: Hannah Schendel

What do you like best about being a conductor?

I enjoy learning a lot of music, and collaborating with so many talented people.

How old were you when you first became involved in music?

I grew up listening to my mom practice piano as a baby, but I started piano lessons around age 3, and violin about a year later.

What instruments do you play?

Violin, piano, and a little organ.

What do you do to take care of your mental and physical health?

I love to hike and to workout at the gym.

What was the best advice you received as a child?

Be kind and don't give up



Meet your host: Sampson Levingston

Sampson Levingston is an Indiana History lover from Indianapolis! Sampson, under his platform, Through2Eyes, travels the state of Indiana looking for stories to share. Levingston's historical videos, which can be found on YouTube and Facebook, have been viewed over 100,000 times! In June 2020, Sampson started hosting historical walking tours that he calls, "Walk and Talks".

As of today, Sampson has led over 600 historical walking, biking, or trolley tours centered on Black history through his hometown. Sampson's tours gained national attention in 2021 with a feature on NPR's All things Considered. Sampson has graced the cover of the Indianapolis Star, been featured in Forbes, The New York times, Chicago Tribune, and more!

In addition to Walk and Talks, Sampson also visits local elementary schools to present "Hawk & Talks", teaching kids about Indiana birds and Indiana history! He also gives history lectures and presentations to organizations around Central Indiana. He currently offers Walk & Talks through Indiana Avenue, Martindale, Irvington, Butler-Tarkington, Mapleton-Fall Creek, "Fountain Fletcher", Monument Circle, Kennedy-King, Newfields, and Carmel.

Music Vocabulary

Beat

The pulse of music, when you tap your foot or clap along, that's the beat!

Composer

Someone who writes music; like an author that writes a story. Works of music are referred to in this document as "work", "piece", or "composition".

Concertmaster

The first chair violinist of the orchestra; they sit the closest to the conductor, and make some important decisions about how the music is performed.

Ensemble

A group of musicians performing together. An orchestra is an ensemble, and other examples include string quartets, rock bands, church choirs, and marching bands.

Maestro

The title for the conductor, or leader of the orchestra. This person stands in front of the orchestra, and using hand gestures and facial expressions, guides the orchestra through every performance.

Meter

See "Time Signature"

Metronome

A tool used by musicians to click or beep the beat at any tempo; used to help learn rhythms and play in-time.

Opera

A dramatic work with staging, scenery, costumes, and acting, typically with singing throughout.

Overture

Instrumental music composed as the introduction to a larger work, like an opera or musical. Overtures are often performed separate from their original works on concerts.

Rhythm

The pattern of sounds and silences in music; you can think of rhythm as the way the music moves. One of the elements of music.

Syncopation

A rhythmic pattern that places emphasis in unexpected places; it can be difficult to clap to the beat along with a syncopated rhythm.

Tempo

The speed of the music, often indicated in "BPM" or, "Beats per Minute", or by Italian words like "Allegro" (Fast) or "Adagio" (Slow).

Time Signature

Indicated by a symbol at the beginning of a piece of sheet music that tells how the beat is organized. The top number represents how many beats there are in a measure, and the bottom number represents what kind of note gets one beat (4/4 time is the most common; four beats per measure, and the quarter note counts as one beat).



Arturo Marquez

1950-Present | PRONUNCIATION: MAR-kez | MODERN ERA

Conga del Fuego Nuevo



Arturo Marquez was born in a small town in the Sonoran Desert called Álamos, in Mexico. Encouraged by his father, Marquez began to learn the violin and became interested in music at a young age. Marquez's father, also named Arturo, played in a mariachi band, so music was always part of his life and many of his early music lessons consisted of listening to the traditional songs performed by his father's quartet.

In 1962, Marquez moved with his family to Los Angeles, where he studied violin and began to compose. At 17 years old, Marquez returned to Mexico, and was named director of the Municipal Band in the town of Navojoa.

Marquez continued his study of music at the Mexican Music Conservatory, and later received a scholarship to study composition

in Paris, France. Continuing his academic success, he also became a Fullbright Scholar, which he leveraged to earn a Master of Fine Arts degree from the California Institute of the Arts.

In the 1990s, Marquez was introduced to the world of Latin ballroom dancing. The movements and rhythms of the dance led him to compose a series of Danzónes, a mix of dance music combining Cuban and Mexican styles. One of these danzónes, Danzon No. 2, is one of the most popular pieces performed on educational orchestra concerts!

Today, Marquez's music is played by orchestras all over the world, and he is known for bringing the sounds and styles of Mexican music to concert halls everywhere!

OTHER PIECES BY

ARTURO MARQUEZ

- » Marquez, *Danzon No. 2*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pjZPHW0qVvo>
- » Marquez, *Fandango, Concerto for Violin*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mxvuCbiVN4Y>

What do you think about Marquez's music? Use your music vocabulary to share your thoughts below.

PIECE TITLE	WHAT DID YOU LIKE ABOUT THE MUSIC? DID ANYTHING STAND OUT OR SURPRISE YOU?	WHAT WOULD YOU CHANGE ABOUT THE MUSIC? CAN WE MAKE IT EVEN BETTER?



Bedřich Smetana

1824-1884 | PRONUNCIATION: SMET-UH-NUH | ROMANTIC ERA

“Dance of the Comedians” from *The Bartered Bride*



Regarded as the father of Czech music, Bedřich Smetana was born in Litomyšl, a town east of Prague near the border between Bohemia and Moravia in modern day Czech Republic. Encouraged by his father, who was a musician himself, Smetana began to study music at a young age and gave his first public performance at only six years old!

After he finished school, Smetana moved to Prague to study composition. Failing to start a career there, he later moved to Sweden where he became a teacher and choir director.

As his career in composition took off, Smetana returned to live in Prague permanently. Shortly after moving, his first two operas were premiered at a new theater in Prague – The Brandenburgers in Bohemia and The Bartered Bride.

The Bartered Bride was very successful and is still one of Smetana's most famous works. Throughout his career, Smetana celebrated Czech music and worked to develop a Czech style, as such, he is well-known for his nationalistic music.

Music nationalism is when composers write music that shows pride in their country, culture, or people. They use folk songs, dances, legends, or landscapes from their homeland to inspire their music. He wrote his first nationalistic music in support of the Prague Uprising of 1848, in which he participated.

In 1874, Smetana became fully deaf, but continued to compose music, including one of his most famous works, *Má Vlast* (My Fatherland).

- » Smetana, “The Moldau” from *Má Vlast*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l6kqu2mk-Kw>
- » Smetana, String Quartet No. 2
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fQhC0EfLFBo>

OTHER PIECES BY

BEDŘICH SMETANA

What do you think about Smetana's music? Use your music vocabulary to share your thoughts below.

PIECE TITLE	WHAT DID YOU LIKE ABOUT THE MUSIC? DID ANYTHING STAND OUT OR SURPRISE YOU?	WHAT WOULD YOU CHANGE ABOUT THE MUSIC? CAN WE MAKE IT EVEN BETTER?



Johann Strauss Sr.

1804-1849 | PRONUNCIATION: StrOWss (rhymes with "house") | ROMANTIC ERA

Radetzky March



Johann Strauss Sr. (1804-1849) was an Austrian composer and conductor famous for his dances and waltzes. Strauss had a challenging childhood, leading to being apprenticed to a local tailor. While performing his duties as a tailor, Strauss learned to play the violin and viola and began to study music seriously, eventually earning a position in a local orchestra, and later in a string quartet.

In 1824, Strauss was named conductor of a small orchestra he was working with at the time. Though, seeing the financial success of some of the people around him running their

own ensembles, Strauss decided to start his own band. For this ensemble, Strauss composed mostly dance music.

Strauss became one of the best-known composers of his time in Vienna and toured Europe with his ensemble. He is remembered as the father of the Viennese Waltz, and he is also the father of The Waltz King himself, the composer Johann Strauss Jr., Johann Strauss Sr.'s eldest son.

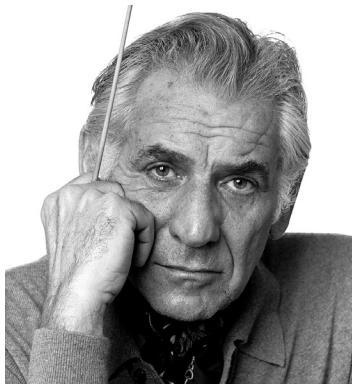
OTHER PIECES BY

JOHANN STRAUSS SR.

- » Strauss, *Gallop*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uLHjNQGBMEo>
- » Strauss, *Vienna Fancies Waltz*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w74NhluMqng>

What do you think about Strauss's music? Use your music vocabulary to share your thoughts below.

PIECE TITLE	WHAT DID YOU LIKE ABOUT THE MUSIC? DID ANYTHING STAND OUT OR SURPRISE YOU?	WHAT WOULD YOU CHANGE ABOUT THE MUSIC? CAN WE MAKE IT EVEN BETTER?



Leonard Bernstein

1918-1990 | PRONUNCIATION: BURN-styne | 20TH CENTURY

Overture to *West Side Story*



Leonard Bernstein was one of the most famous musicians in the world, known as a composer, conductor, pianist, and teacher! His love for music began when he was young. His father sold wigs and beauty supplies, and wanted his oldest son to take over the business. Despite this, his father took him to many orchestra concerts, including a piano performance that absolutely captivated young Leonard. Eventually, Bernstein's family acquired a piano, and he couldn't stop playing it!

After Leonard (or Lenny, as all his friends called him) composed the class song for his high school graduation, he went on to study music with Walter Piston at Harvard University. He later went to the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia to study piano, conducting and composition.

Lenny got his big break when he was hired to be the assistant conductor of the New York Philharmonic at 25 years old. At the last minute, with just a few hours of notice, he stepped in to conduct a concert in Carnegie Hall that was broadcasted live over the radio all across America. The audience loved him and the event made front page headlines in the newspaper. Soon after, orchestras worldwide were asking him to be a guest conductor.

When Lenny was eventually named music director of the New York Philharmonic in 1957, he was the first American to be appointed to the position. He has a passion for teaching as well! He used TV, which was brand new at the time, to bring classical music to a wider audience than ever before through his "Young People's Concerts" series on CBS. ISO's Discovery Concerts owe a lot to Lenny!

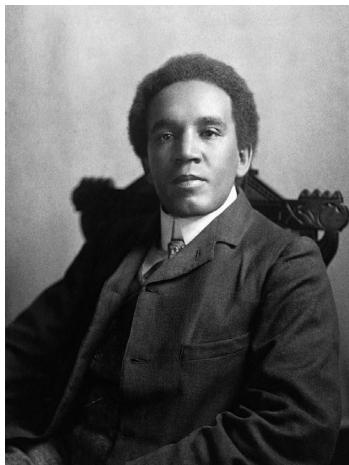
OTHER PIECES BY

LEONARD BERNSTEIN

- » Bernstein, Overture to *Candide*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=422-yb8TXj8>
- » Bernstein, Divertimento for Orchestra
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_cWWWhQ7J_HE

What do you think about Bernstein's music? Use your music vocabulary to share your thoughts below.

PIECE TITLE	WHAT DID YOU LIKE ABOUT THE MUSIC? DID ANYTHING STAND OUT OR SURPRISE YOU?	WHAT WOULD YOU CHANGE ABOUT THE MUSIC? CAN WE MAKE IT EVEN BETTER?



Samuel Coleridge-Taylor

1875-1912 | PRONUNCIATION: KOHL-ridj Tay-ler | ROMANTIC ERA

“Dance Negra” from *African Suite*



Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, named for the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was an English composer born in 1875 to his English mother, Alice, and father Daniel from the African country of Sierra Leone. Samuel's skill and interest in music was clear at an early age, and he was encouraged to join the Royal College of music at the age of 15. He began composing shortly after.

Inspired by and proud of his heritage, Coleridge-Taylor's compositions were influenced by traditional African music, which he integrated into the classical style. He was also inspired by

poetry, including that of his namesake, and became well-known for incorporating it into his music — arguably his most famous work, *The Song of Hiawatha*, uses text from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's work with the same title. The composition was so popular, it led to three tours of the United States and later, a visit to the White House with President Theodore Roosevelt.

OTHER PIECES BY

SAMUEL COLERIDGE-TAYLOR

- » Coleridge-Taylor, *Hiawatha Overture*
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GElaTfvFnxU>
- » Coleridge-Taylor, Ballade for Orchestra
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yJ2HYoM9-Q>

What do you think about Coleridge-Taylor's music? Use your music vocabulary to share your thoughts below.

PIECE TITLE	WHAT DID YOU LIKE ABOUT THE MUSIC? DID ANYTHING STAND OUT OR SURPRISE YOU?	WHAT WOULD YOU CHANGE ABOUT THE MUSIC? CAN WE MAKE IT EVEN BETTER?



Antonín Dvořák

1841-1904 | PRONUNCIATION: Duh-VOR-zhaak | ROMANTIC ERA

Slavonic Dance No. 8 in G Minor



Like Smetana, Antonín Dvořák was born in a small village in Bohemia, which is now part of the Czech Republic. His father was a butcher and an innkeeper, but played the zither and composed simple music. Dvořák's parents recognized his musical talent and provided him music lessons at six years old. Not long after he started lessons, he was playing the violin at his father's inn, at local churches, and in the village band.

Dvořák was sent to a special school to learn how to be a butcher when he was 12, but his teachers convinced Dvořák's parents to let him pursue a career in music.

As a young adult, Dvořák played viola in the Bohemian Provisional theater Orchestra and supplemented his income with a teaching job and composing. This was during a time when there was great interest in the national culture of Bohemia – as a result, all plays and operas were allowed to be performed in the Czech language. While he was teaching, he fell in love with one of his students, and wrote a song cycle Cypress Trees in an attempt to win her heart.

A performance of Dvořák's second string quartet caught the attention of Johannes Brahms, who encouraged a music publisher to commission Dvořák to write the first set of his famous Slavonic Dances. Brahms tried to persuade Dvořák to move to Vienna, an epicenter of the classical music world at the time, but Dvořák wanted to stay in his own country.

In 1892, however, Dvořák moved to America to accept a job as head of the National Conservatory of Music in New York City earning \$15,000/year – quite a lot of money at the time! During this period, he became interested in the music of black Americans after meeting Harry T. Burleigh, one of the earliest African-American composers, who introduced Dvořák to traditional American spirituals.

A year later, Dvořák wrote his ninth symphony, "From the New World," which would become one of his most popular works. Slavonic Dance No. 8 is an exciting and captivating work that exemplifies Dvořák's style, and remains a popular work in the classical repertoire.

- » Dvořák, Symphony No. 9, "From the New World"
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jOofzffyDSA>
- » Dvořák, Cello Concerto, Op. 104
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wBFeeOt_SGY

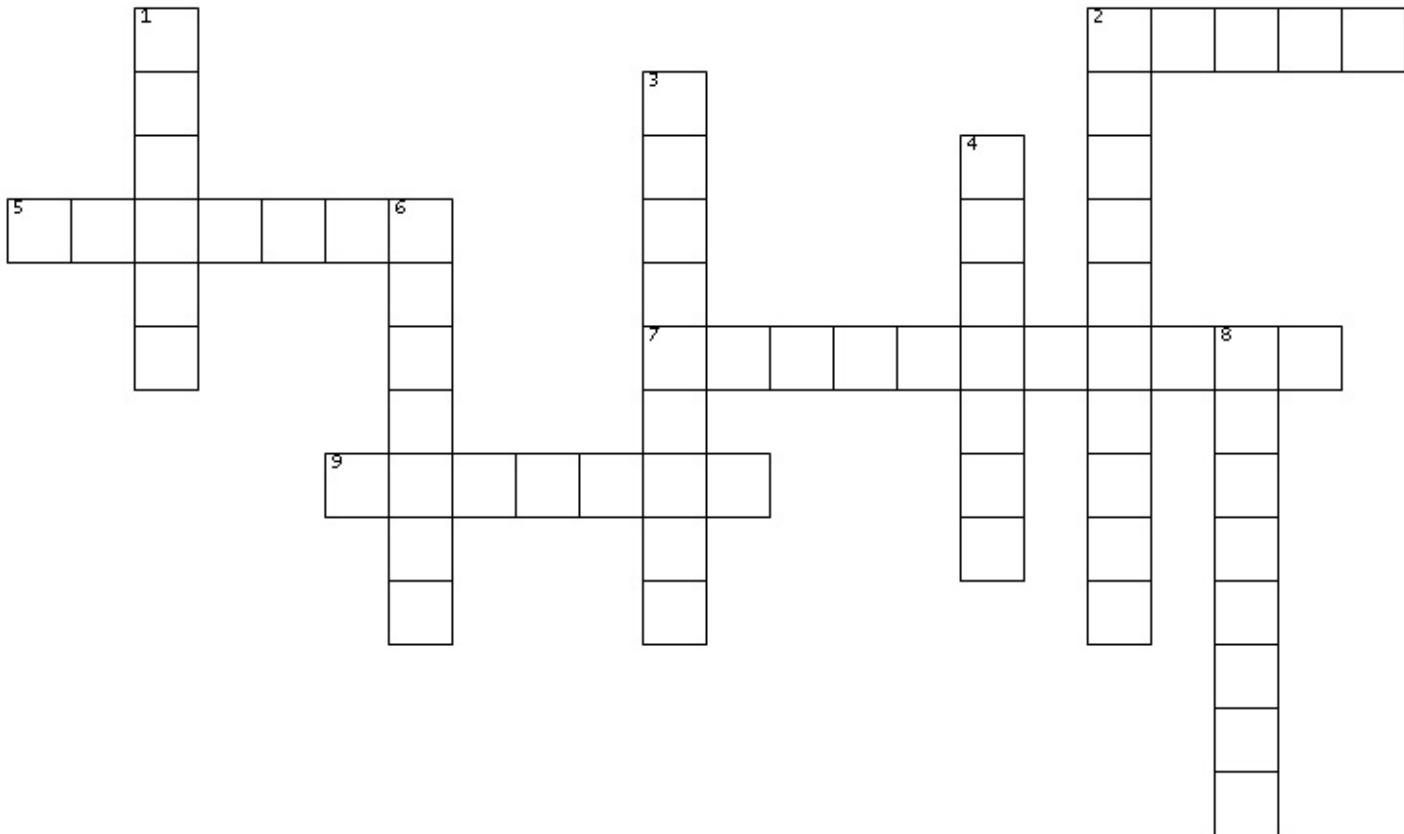
OTHER PIECES BY

ANTONÍN DVOŘÁK

What do you think about Dvořák's music? Use your music vocabulary to share your thoughts below.

PIECE TITLE	WHAT DID YOU LIKE ABOUT THE MUSIC? DID ANYTHING STAND OUT OR SURPRISE YOU?	WHAT WOULD YOU CHANGE ABOUT THE MUSIC? CAN WE MAKE IT EVEN BETTER?

Crossword



ACROSS

2. Nickname given to Bernstein by his friends.
5. He wrote a famous march that is played every year in Vienna to celebrate the arrival of the new year.
7. Bernstein's musical *West Side Story* was inspired by *Romeo and Juliet*, a play by what author?
9. Composer whose music is influenced by Mexican and Cuban music and dance.

DOWN

1. He moved to New York in 1892 to work at the National Conservatory of Music and started making a lot of money.
2. Poet whose work inspired Samuel Coleridge-Taylor to write *The Song of Hiawatha*.
3. He was appointed as the Music Director for the New York Philharmonic in 1957.
4. Italian title given to the leader, or conductor, of the orchestra.
6. Worked to develop a Czech style of music and is considered the father of Czech music.
8. Strauss, Dvořák and Smetana were all composers from this musical era.

Tricky Timeline

Fill in the blanks with the name of the composer that lived during each time period.

1800 1850 1900 1950 2000 present

Word Search

Words can go in any direction!

F	Q	F	H	J	Q	C	O	M	P	O	S	E	R	C	B	L
G	X	F	W	C	Q	O	O	H	A	E	O	M	E	V	B	M
V	K	W	R	A	L	M	K	U	B	N	T	Q	F	J	K	Y
Y	D	G	I	U	J	U	B	Z	W	S	H	E	N	R	L	X
M	M	B	V	S	Z	D	J	N	I	E	N	L	M	G	B	S
C	Q	S	M	X	J	H	V	N	R	M	X	S	T	P	K	T
I	I	K	L	W	U	Z	V	B	Z	B	I	M	S	L	O	R
S	Z	S	L	B	N	Y	I	B	V	L	L	E	F	S	K	A
F	H	C	I	K	K	H	J	U	P	E	N	T	L	E	D	U
V	G	P	N	Y	Q	X	P	K	N	B	J	A	Q	M	R	S
C	E	R	W	X	H	X	M	D	Z	E	I	N	E	A	W	S
M	A	R	Q	U	E	Z	Q	A	F	A	D	A	Q	I	Q	M
U	C	O	L	E	R	I	D	G	E	T	A	Y	L	O	R	Y
D	R	H	Y	T	H	M	G	Q	I	S	U	B	Z	Q	V	G
B	E	R	N	S	T	E	I	N	M	E	T	E	R	U	V	M
D	V	O	R	A	K	H	H	U	S	H	C	R	K	P	A	G
E	V	B	M	U	I	I	O	H	V	V	Y	C	O	N	Q	I

Key:

Beat	Rhythm	Dvorak
Composer	Tempo	Smetana
Ensemble	Bernstein	Marquez
Maestro	Strauss	
Meter	Coleridge-Taylor	

Musical Map

Many of the composers you will hear at Discovery Concerts spent parts of their lives all over the world and wrote music to celebrate their home country. Reference the composer information in this packet to identify each country or city and mark them on the map below.

1. The country in which Arturo Marquez was born: _____
2. The city in which Leonard Bernstein conducted a Philharmonic: _____
3. The country Samuel Coleridge-Taylor's father was from: _____
4. The modern-day country in which Dvořák and Smetana were born: _____
5. European country in which Arturo Marquez studied composition: _____



Music Matching

Match the Composer to the music you will hear at Discovery Concerts. Test your memory without looking at another page!

Leonard Bernstein

Johann Strauss Sr.

Bedřich Smetana

Antonín Dvořák

Arturo Marquez

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor

"Dance Negra" from *African Suite*

Overture to *West Side Story*

Conga del Fuego Nuevo

**"Dance of the Comedians"
from *The Bartered Bride***

Slavonic Dance No. 8 in G Minor

Radetzky March

Concert Etiquette Quiz

Attending a concert can be a lot of fun! To help you enjoy the music, and let others enjoy it too, it helps if we're all on our best behavior. You will get more out of Discovery Concerts by being a good listener, and you might even enjoy yourself!

We here at ISO think concert etiquette should not be complicated, so here are some easy questions to help you out!

When I enter Hilbert Circle Theatre, I should do so...

- a. Doing backflips.
- b. Quietly.
- c. In a hurry.

I should clap whenever...

- a. My teacher tells to.
- b. I think about lunch.
- c. I enjoy something in the program.

When the Concertmaster and Maestro enter the stage, I should...

- a. Clap.
- b. Leave.
- c. Start planning for retirement.

When the concert is over, I should...

- a. Sit quietly and wait to be dismissed.
- b. Shout, "Freebird!".
- c. See if I can also play the tuba.

While the orchestra is playing, I should...

- a. Discuss lunch options with my friends.
- b. Practice good listening skills.
- c. Jump up and down.

Write a Review

It is your chance to be a music critic. Take a minute to think about the concert and write your thoughts here. Think about the music, Maestro Hannah and the Host, Sampson, and everything else about your trip to Discovery Concerts!

Attn: ISO Education
32 E Washington St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

**Detach this page
and send it to us!**

I've Got Rhythm

	Whole Note	Whole note, long note
	Half Note	Cheese please
	Quarter Note	Slice
	2 Eighth Notes	Piz-za
	4 Sixteenth Notes	Pep-pe-ro-ni
	Eighth Sixteenth	Pop-sicle
	Sixteenth Eighth	Par-me-san



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