



NORTH CAROLINA
SYMPHONY

Grant Llewellyn, *Music Director*

WHAT
MAKES
MUSIC,
MUSIC?

2018/19

Made possible by



NORTH CAROLINA SYMPHONY EDUCATION SUPPORTERS

These concerts are made possible by a generous grant-in-aid from the State of North Carolina, the Honorable Roy Cooper, Governor; the Honorable Susi Hamilton, Secretary, North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources. NCS also gratefully acknowledges the following supporters:



Education Sustainers (\$100,000+)



Education Benefactors (\$50,000+)



Education Patrons (\$10,000+)



The Bastian Family Charitable Foundation, Broyhill Family Foundation, Inc., CaptiveAire, Inc., Mariam and Robert Hayes Charitable Trust, Robert P. Holding Foundation, Inc., The McLean Foundation, John William Pope Foundation, E.T. Rollins, Jr. and Frances P. Rollins Foundation, Simple Gifts Fund, Youths' Friends Association

Education Partners (\$1,000+)

Alamance County Government
Arts Council of Carteret County
Arts Council of Wayne County
The Harold H. Bate Foundation
Bell Family Foundation
Bertsch Family Charitable Foundation, Inc.
The Big Rock Foundation
The Borden Fund, Inc.
R.A. Bryan Foundation, Inc.
Carteret Community Foundation
Coming Incorporated
Craven County Community Foundation
Edna Williams Curl and Myron R. Curl Charitable Fund
The Dickson Foundation, Inc.
Dover Foundation, Inc.
William C. Ethridge Foundation, Inc.
George Foundation, Inc.
Gipson Family Foundation

The Hellendall Family Foundation of North Carolina
Iredell County Community Foundation
Kinston Community Council for the Arts
The Landfall Foundation, Inc.
Lenoir County Community Foundation
Moore County Community Foundation
The Noël Foundation
Orange County Arts Commission
Prescott Family Charitable Trust
The Florence Rogers Charitable Trust
The Rolander Family Foundation
The Norman and Rose S. Shamberg Foundation
The Shore Fund
The Eddie and Jo Allison Smith Family Foundation, Inc.
Swearingen Foundation
Joseph M. Wright Charitable Foundation, Inc.

Music Education Endowment Funds

The Ruby and Raymond A. Bryan Foundation Fund
The Mary Whiting Ewing Charitable Foundation Fund
The Hulka Ensemble and Chamber Music Programs Fund
The Janirve Foundation Fund
The Ina Mae and Rex G. Powell Wake County Music Education Fund
The Elaine Tayloe Kirkland Fund

School System Supporters

Chapel Hill-Carrboro Schools
Cumberland County Schools
Edgecombe County Schools
Harnett County Schools
Lee County Schools
New Hanover County Schools
Orange County Schools
Wake County Public Schools



NIKOLAI RIMSKY-KORSAKOV

Born: March 18, 1844

Died: June 21, 1908

Featured Work:

Dance of the Tumblers from The Snow Maiden

FUN FACTS

- In his early years, Rimsky-Korsakov worried that he was learning music too slowly—but music became his greatest talent.
- Rimsky-Korsakov had perfect pitch (he could identify notes just by hearing them!), which helped him greatly when he finally decided to pursue music full-time—despite his lack of the conservatory training other world-class composers received.
- Rimsky-Korsakov was easy to identify because he was tall and wore thick wire-rimmed blue glasses and a full beard, which made him look scholarly.
- Rimsky-Korsakov was one of “The Mighty Five,” a group of five Russian composers who wanted to express their Russian culture through music.

Rimsky-Korsakov developed an interest in music from his family. At age 15, he began taking piano lessons and learning the principles of composition. In 1861, he met the respected composer Mily Balakirev and began to compose a symphony. Rimsky-Korsakov was appointed as the professor of orchestration and composition at the St. Petersburg Conservatory in the year 1871. Most of his compositions were distinguished by elegant orchestrations—using creative combinations of instruments to create unique sounds. Rimsky-Korsakov died in 1908 and was buried among fellow musicians in Russia. He has continued to inspire two generations of musicians!

INTRODUCTION

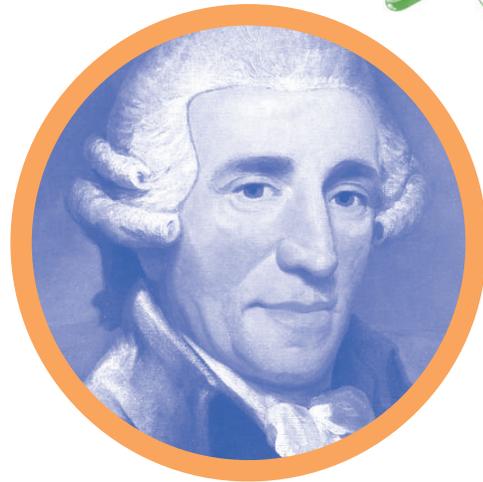
Listen to all the different instruments!

FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN

Born: March 31, 1732

Died: May 31, 1809

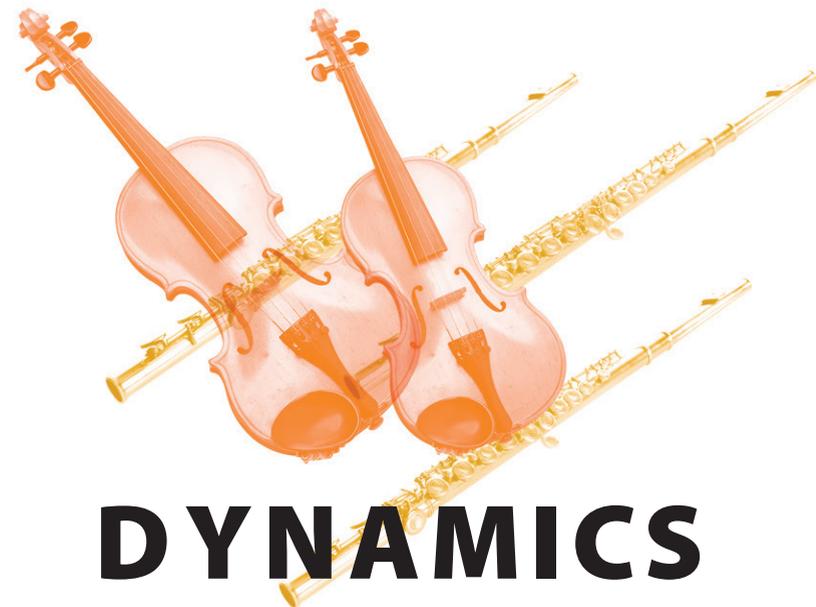
Franz Joseph Haydn was born on March 31, 1732, in Rohrau, Austria. Haydn's parents noticed his musical talent and knew that in Rohrau he would not be able to receive the musical training he needed. At age six, he moved away from his parents to live with a relative in order to train as a musician. At age eight, he was asked to join the Choir School of St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna, where he learned violin and keyboard in addition to voice. When his voice changed, he left the choir and supported himself teaching and playing violin. In 1761, he was named Kapellmeister, or "court musician," for the noble Esterhazy family and held this position for 30 years. He wrote 106 symphonies and became the "principal engineer of the classical style" and inventor of the string quartet. Haydn stopped composing in 1803 and died in Vienna, Austria, on May 31, 1809.



FUN FACTS

- Haydn is often known as the "Father of the Symphony."
- He was homeless at one point, until his friends took him in.
- Unlike other composers such as Mozart, Haydn eventually became wealthy from composing music.
- He was the teacher of Ludwig van Beethoven.

Featured Work: **Symphony No. 92 in G Major, "Oxford"**



DYNAMICS

The softness or loudness of the sound





TEMPO

The speed of the music...
how fast or how slow



JOHANN STRAUSS, JR.

Born: October 25, 1825

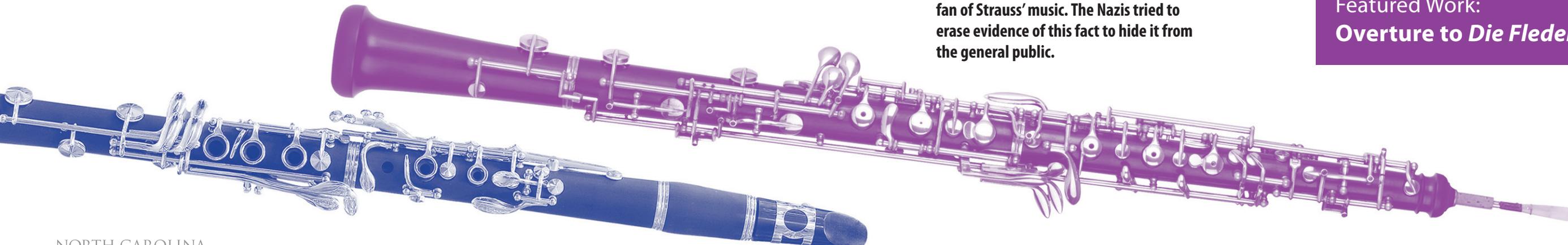
Died: June 3, 1899

FUN FACTS

- The “Blue Danube” waltz, one of Strauss’ most well-known compositions, was a flop when it debuted in 1867. The public was not pleased with the lyrics, so Strauss decided to perform it as an instrumental piece instead. This version is one of the most recognized pieces of music in the world and has been used in several movies.
- A gold statue was erected in Strauss’ honor at the famous Stadt Park in Vienna. The statue is very prominent and features Strauss playing the violin.
- Strauss was of Jewish heritage, which posed a problem for Nazis as Hitler was a fan of Strauss’ music. The Nazis tried to erase evidence of this fact to hide it from the general public.

Johann Strauss, Jr. was the oldest son of the composer Johann Strauss, Sr. Because his father did not want him to go into music as a profession, he started his career as a bank clerk. He studied the violin without his father’s knowledge, and in 1844, conducted his own dance band at a Viennese restaurant. In 1849, when his father died, Strauss combined his orchestra with his father’s and went on a tour that included Russia and England, which won him great popularity. In 1870, he gave the leadership of his orchestra to his brothers, so he could spend his time writing music. Among his stage works, *Die Fledermaus* became the classic example of Viennese operetta. Strauss married two times and continued composing through his entire life. Strauss died on June 3, 1899, in Vienna.

Featured Work:
Overture to *Die Fledermaus*



FELIX MENDELSSOHN

Born: February 3, 1809

Died: November 4, 1847

Felix Mendelssohn is considered by most to have been a child prodigy, which is defined as a person under the age of ten who produces the same quality work as an expert adult. He began taking piano lessons with his mother when he was six years old, gave his first public performance at just nine years old, and began studying composition when he was only ten. During his childhood, he composed a handful of operas and 11 symphonies. In 1819, Mendelssohn joined the Sing-Akademie music academy and began focusing all of his time on composing. He was capable of writing very quickly. In 1820 alone, he wrote a violin sonata, two piano sonatas, multiple songs, a cantata, a brief opera, and a string quartet. At Sing-Akademie, Mendelssohn also became a conductor. In 1829, he conducted a performance of Bach's *St. Matthew Passion*. The performance's success led to other great opportunities including a chance to conduct the London Philharmonic that same year. Mendelssohn lived to be only 38 years old, but he left us with a wealth of music.

FUN FACTS

- Mendelssohn loved to visit Scotland. He made numerous trips to Scotland, sparking two of his best-loved works: his "Scottish" Symphony and the *Hebrides Overture*.
- Mendelssohn was an excellent watercolor painter. Sometimes he would draw sketches and cartoons in the text of his letters.
- In 1829, Mendelssohn organized and conducted an acclaimed performance of Bach's *St. Matthew Passion*, which had by then been forgotten. The success of the performance played a key role in reviving Bach's music in Europe.



Featured Work: **Overture to
*A Midsummer Night's Dream***

TEXTURE

The overall sound of the ensemble, based on how the instruments are combined together

ANTONÍN DVOŘÁK

Born: September 8, 1841

Died: May 1, 1904

As a young boy, Dvořák learned to play the violin. Though his father pushed him to be a businessman, his uncle and music teacher recognized the boy's musical ability and begged his father to allow him to go to Prague to study music. Dvořák was an excellent student. When he finished school, he got a job playing for the national opera, under the direction of Bedřich Smetana, and decided that he wanted to become a composer. In 1873, he met composer Johannes Brahms, who persuaded his publisher to print Dvořák's Slavonic Dances. The pieces brought him fame all over Europe. Dvořák was shy, preferring the privacy of the country to busy city life. Dvořák traveled to America in 1892 to teach in New York. While there, Native American and African-American folk music influenced much of his writing. Although he was making a salary of \$15,000 a year (a large sum of money for that time), he was homesick and returned to his homeland after three years.

Featured Work: **Symphony No. 6 in D Major, Op. 60, III. Scherzo (Furiant)**



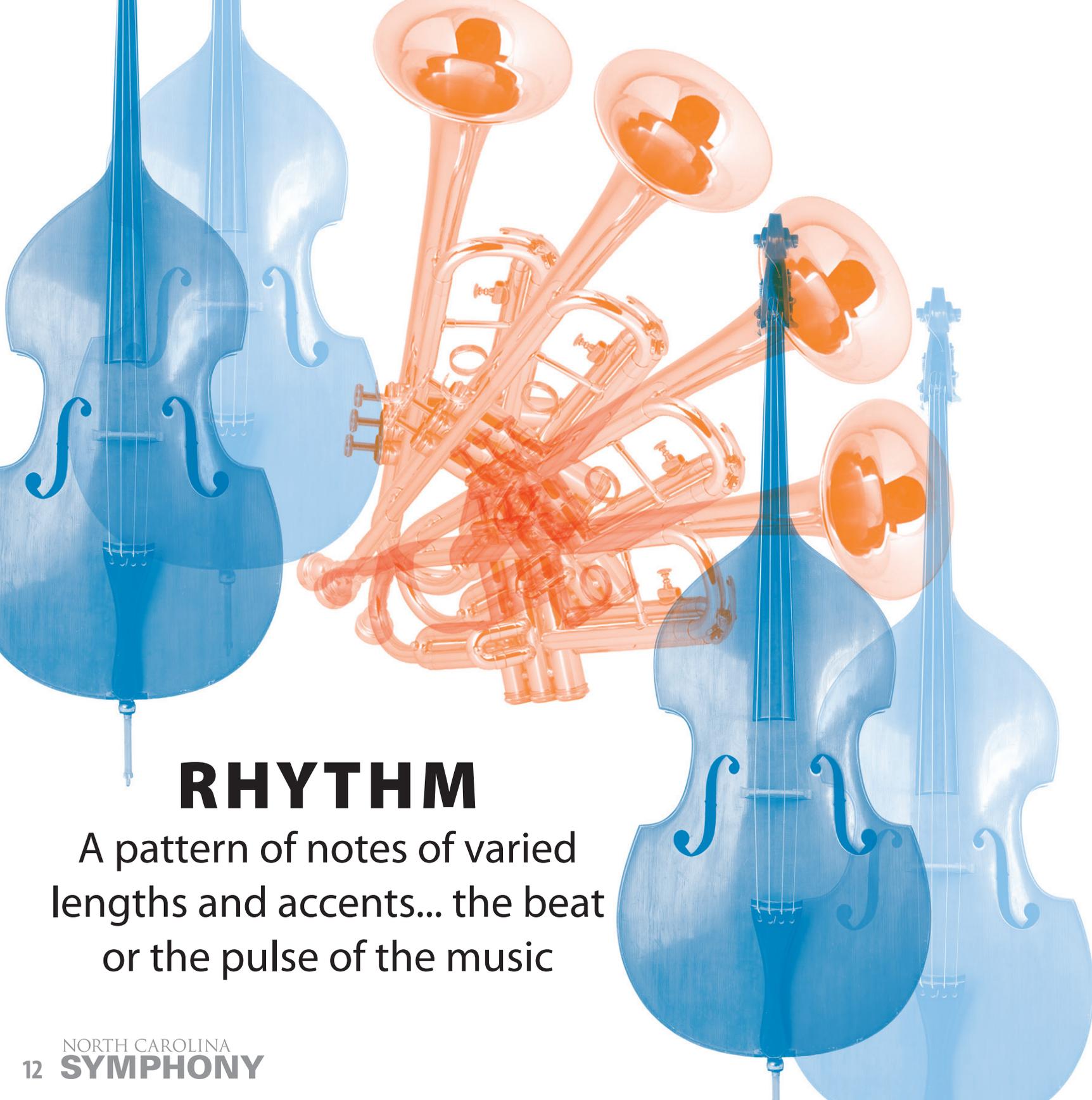
FUN FACTS

- The notoriously hard-to-impress Johannes Brahms thought that Dvořák had more talent than Wagner and himself combined.
- He was a friend of Tchaikovsky.
- Dvořák's grandmother called him "my little toothy" because he apparently had good teeth.
- Dvořák was a legend in his homeland and an international star during his lifetime.



FORM

How the sections of music are put together... the structure



JENNIFER HIGDON

Born: December 31, 1962

Jennifer Higdon was 15 years old when she taught herself to play the flute and 18 years old when she began formal musical studies. She began studying composition at age 21. Despite this late start, Higdon has become a major composer of contemporary music. She has written music for operas, orchestras, chamber ensembles, and choral ensembles. Higdon was awarded the Grammy for Best Classical Contemporary Composition for her Percussion Concerto (2008) and for her Viola Concerto (2018), and the Pulitzer Prize for Music for her Violin Concerto (2009). Higdon received a bachelor's degree in music from Bowling Green State University, an artist diploma from the Curtis Institute of Music, and a master's degree and doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania. She holds the Milton L. Rock Chair in Composition Studies at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, where she teaches young composers.



FUN FACTS

- Higdon grew up on a farm in Tennessee, where she listened to a lot of bluegrass and folk music.
- Her works have been recorded on over 60 CDs.
- She has been hired to write new music for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, The Philadelphia Orchestra, the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, and many more!

RHYTHM

A pattern of notes of varied lengths and accents... the beat or the pulse of the music

Featured Work: *Peachtree Street*
from *City Scape*

TERRY MIZESKO

Born: September 21, 1946

A multi-talented musician, Terry Mizesko was bass trombonist with the North Carolina Symphony from 1971–2017. Mizesko is a native of Morehead City, NC, and a graduate of East Carolina University. There he studied composition and trombone with Gregory Kosteck and Eugene Narmour. Mizesko has conducted the North Carolina Chamber Players, the Governor's School Wind Ensemble, the Raleigh Youth Symphony, and the Duke University Wind Symphony. He also appeared as guest conductor with the North Carolina Symphony and with the Charlotte Symphony Orchestra in education concerts. Mizesko taught trombone for more than 20 years at several area schools including Duke University, UNC-Chapel Hill, and St. Augustine's University. He now devotes much of his time to composition and his family.

MELODY

The main idea of the music... the line that you walk away singing



FUN FACTS

- Despite being from the coast, his favorite North Carolina city is Asheville.
- Mizesko's two children are his inspiration for writing music for kids.
- He enjoys minor league baseball, especially the Durham Bulls and Carolina Mudcats.
- He has performed with every Music Director the North Carolina Symphony has ever had, with the exception of its founder.

Featured Work: "Ode to Joy," arranged by Terry Mizesko from Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 9, Op. 125

"Ode to Joy" can also be played with instruments, like the recorder. We hope to hear an instrumental group from your school perform this song at your concert before you sing it with the orchestra. For those who will play, here are the instructions:

1. Learn to play "Ode to Joy" on an instrument, such as recorder, stringed instrument, bells, or guitar.
2. Memorize the music so you can watch your conductor.
3. Play the song through one time at your North Carolina Symphony concert.

Ode to Joy

Ludwig van Beethoven

Allegro assai **13** **VERSE 1**

Come and sing a joy - ful cho - rus, Lift your voic - es

to the sky. Help - ing hands now join in friend - ship, Keep - ing hearts and

spir - its high. Sis - ter, broth - er, care for each oth - er, Care for the

world and keep it free. Come to - geth - er, sing to - geth - er, As a

peace - ful fam - i - ly. **4** **VERSE 2**

Freu - de, schön - er Göt - ter -

fun - ken, Toch - ter aus E - ly - si - um, Wir be - tre - ten feu - er -

trun - ken, Himm - li - sche, dein Hei - lig - tum! Dei - ne Zau - ber

bin - den wie - der, Was die Mo - de streng ge - teilt; Al - le Men - schen

wer - den Brü - der, Wo dein sanf - ter Flü - gel weilt.

Ode 21 voc

©2003 Terry Mizesko. All rights reserved

PYOTR ILYICH TCHAIKOVSKY



Born: May 7, 1840

Died: November 6, 1893

Tchaikovsky was the most popular Russian composer of all time. His music has always had amazing appeal because of its tuneful melodies, impressive harmonies, and colorful orchestration, all of which lead to an emotional response. His body of work includes an impressive number of compositions including seven symphonies, multiple instrumental concertos, and more than 100 songs and piano pieces. Tchaikovsky had a clear interest in music from childhood. He studied at the St. Petersburg Conservatory, then moved to Moscow to teach music theory at the Russian Musical Society. Within five years, Tchaikovsky had produced his first symphony, Symphony No. 1 in G Minor, "Winter Daydreams." Tchaikovsky conducted his final symphony's premiere in St. Petersburg in 1893. The mixed reaction of the audience did not affect the composer's belief that the "Pathétique" Symphony was among his best works. Sadly, he died just a week after the premiere.

FINALE

Hear how all the elements work together to form MUSIC!

FUN FACTS

- Tchaikovsky had a large family. He had four brothers and two sisters: Nikolai, Ippolit, twins Anatoly and Modest, Alexandra, and Zinaida.
- Tchaikovsky learned languages from a young age. Thanks to his tutor, he could speak German and French by the age of six.
- As a back-up plan, Tchaikovsky trained as a civil servant in case his musical career didn't take off. At the age of 19, he started in the civil service. He became a junior assistant within six months and senior assistant two months after that, but luckily gave up his civil service career in order to compose.

Featured Work: ***Cossack Dance***
from ***Mazeppa***

North Carolina Symphony, State Headquarters
3700 Glenwood Ave., Suite 130, Raleigh, NC 27612
919.733.2750 • ncsymphony.org

North Carolina Symphony Student Handbook © 2018 by North Carolina Symphony Society, Inc.
Reproduction of this book in its entirety is strictly prohibited.