

# SANTA FE PROMUSICA

## **Santa Fe Pro Musica Education Programs Youth Concert Study Materials**

**Season Opening: Esteemed Reputations  
Friday, September 21, 2018 at 10am  
Lensic Performing Arts Center**

**The Santa Fe Pro Musica Orchestra  
Thomas O'Connor, conductor  
Anne-Marie McDermott, piano soloist**



### **YOUTH CONCERT STUDY MATERIALS**

Here you will find useful information and activities that can be helpful in preparing your students for the music they will hear on the Santa Fe Pro Musica Youth Concert, Friday, September 21 at 10am in the Lensic Performing Arts Center. Please use these resources as best fits your needs.

#### **Table of Contents**

- **Audience Etiquette** (a directed activity) – PG 1
- **Meet the Music** (with YouTube links) – PG 2

## AUDIENCE ETIQUETTE

- **Teaching Objective:** Students will demonstrate an understanding of appropriate audience behavior in a variety of settings.
- **Pre-Assessment:** Ask students how they would behave at an orchestra concert.
- **Teaching Sequence**
  1. Ask students to describe places where they were members of an audience. Answers could include attending a movie, a theater, a sports arena, at home watching television, a concert hall, etc. List the answers on the chalkboard.
  2. Discuss the appropriate audience behavior for each of the settings listed above. For example, how would audience behavior at a golf tournament be different from a football game? How would the audience behave at a rock concert compared with a classical music concert?
  3. Choose students to act as performers in at least three of the settings listed above. For example, they may pretend to be playing a sport like golf or tennis; or they could pretend to be playing instruments in an orchestra or a rock band. Allow the students to perform while the rest of the class pretends to be in the audience.
  4. Before and after each performance, review with the class where they are pretending to be and help the class evaluate the appropriate audience behavior for each location. Point out that some behaviors that are fine in one setting are considered inappropriate in another. Ask performers if they felt that the audience's behavior was appropriate for their performance and why.
- **Culminating Activity:** Tell students that they will soon be going to a concert where they will hear an orchestra. Help students create a guide for correct behavior at an orchestra concert. Have students use their guide to evaluate their behavior after the concert.
- **Evaluation:** Did student responses indicate an understanding of the appropriate

## MEET the MUSIC



### FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN *Symphony No. 92, "Oxford"*

- Haydn (1732-1809) wrote 104 symphonies
  - He was the most famous composer of his day
- Symphony: a type of music written for orchestra
  - Usually in 4 movements (or chapters)
    - Movement 1 often begins with a slow introduction followed by a fast section
    - Movement 2 is slow
    - Movement 3 is dance
    - Movement 4 is fast
- **LISTEN:** Haydn, *Symphony No. 92, "Oxford,"* movement 1
  - <https://youtu.be/LuKoi0vHMDU> (excerpt, 2:42)



### CHRIS CERRONE *High Windows*

- American composer born in 1984
- For more information, visit his website
  - <http://www.christophercerrone.com>
- He wrote this music for a solo string quintet (2 violins, viola, cello and bass) with a string orchestra
  - He was inspired by the high windows of St. Ann's Church in Brooklyn New York
  - And also, by a poem by Philip Larkin  
"Rather than words come the thought of high windows  
The sun-comprehending glass  
And beyond it, the deep blue air, that shows  
Nothing, and is nowhere, and is endless."
- **LISTEN** Cerrone, *High Windows*
  - <https://youtu.be/uyBHVxGYuwc> (complete, 14:00)



### WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART *Piano Concerto No. 20*

- Mozart (1756-1791) wrote 22 operas and 41 symphonies
  - He was also a virtuoso pianist and wrote 23 piano concertos, mostly for himself to play
- Concerto: music written for one solo instrument and orchestra
  - The aim of a concerto is to create musical conversations between the solo instrument and the orchestra
  - Concertos are usually in three movements
    - Movements 1 and 3 are fast
    - Movement 2 is slow
- **LISTEN** Mozart, *Piano Concerto No. 20*, movement 3
  - <https://youtu.be/Yha-5o9Ds20> (complete, 9:00)