Welcome to Beethoven’s stormy world of music and discovery! This student newspaper guide — created just for you! — features lots of interesting information and fun activities. We hope you enjoy learning about Beethoven’s life and times and about the great music he wrote.

At the National Arts Centre, we love hearing from students from across Canada. Please share your comments and drawings with us by sending them to: Music Education Programs, National Arts Centre, 53 Elgin Street, P.O. Box 1534, Station B, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5W1. Or visit our website at www.ArtsAlive.ca where you can post your comments and discover more about what we do at the NAC.

Learn to play or sing a piece of music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

If you play the recorder or like to sing, turn to page 7!

Special Thanks
To Dwight Macpherson and Lynn Dillabough of the Ottawa Citizen for the design and layout and to Tundra Books of McClelland and Stewart for the text and illustrations.

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OTTAWA CITIZEN

Beethoven’s Life
Ludwig van Beethoven was a complex, difficult man consumed by a towering genius — all the more remarkable for the deafness with which he struggled — who lived a life driven by an unquenchable need to make music. His legacy is music that still delights, challenges, and moves us.

“You will make a big noise in the world.”
—Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Born in Bonn, Germany on December 17, 1770 (or perhaps a day earlier according to some records), Beethoven had a miserable childhood. He was one of seven children, only three of whom survived to adulthood. Although he loved his gentle mother, Maria, he feared his hard-drinking, demanding father, Johann. His father had no great talent, but he gave music lessons to the children of the nobility. From the time Ludwig was a small boy, turning the iron handle of window shutters to hear the musical noise, the child had been absorbed by music. His father recognized the boy’s ability and nurtured it, possibly because he saw it as a source of income.

In 1787, when he was seventeen, Beethoven made his first trip to Vienna, the city that would become his home. There, he was quickly immersed in the life of Europe’s cultural capital, even playing the piano for Mozart. Mozart’s prediction was: “You will make a big noise in the world.”

Difficult Times
Beethoven’s stay was cut short by a series of family tragedies. He returned to Bonn to his dying mother. Shortly after, his infant sister died. When his father lost his job, Beethoven had to take responsibility for the family.

After his father’s death in 1792, Beethoven returned to Vienna for good. The serious boy had grown into a man who was by turns rude and violent, kind and generous. He helped raise money for the only surviving child of Johann Sebastian Bach, who was living in poverty, and he donated new compositions for a benefit concert in aid of Ursuline nuns.

Beethoven’s Life and Times continued on page 2.

The Story of a Composer

Ludwig van Beethoven: A Composer Made of Fire

National Arts Centre Orchestra

Introducing

Beethoven
Despite his temper, Beethoven attracted friends easily. He studied piano with composer Franz Joseph Haydn, and even though the student-teacher relationship failed, the two remained friends. In Vienna, Beethoven also met Mozart’s rival, Antonio Salieri - the man rumoured to have poisoned Mozart. Salieri was kind to Beethoven and, in return, Beethoven dedicated three violin sonatas to him.

Beethoven’s struggle to hear...

At the age of twenty-eight, just before writing his first symphony, Beethoven began to lose his hearing. He tried every available treatment and, at first, there were periods when he could hear. But in the last decade of his life he lost his hearing completely. Nevertheless, he continued to lead rehearsals and play the piano as late as 1814. Possibly he “heard” music by feeling its vibrations.

As time passed, Beethoven became more and more absorbed in his music. He began to ignore his grooming, pouring water over his head instead of washing in a basin. On one of his beloved country walks, Beethoven was arrested by a local policeman who assumed he was a tramp. His rooms were piled high with manuscripts that nobody was allowed to touch. He had four pianos without legs so that he could feel their vibrations. He often worked in his underwear, or even naked, ignoring the friends who came to visit him if they interrupted his composing.

Watch out for that temper!

The stories about Beethoven’s temper became legendary: he threw hot food at a waiter; he swept candles off a piano during a bad performance; he may even have hit a choirboy. His intensity spilled over into his family life. He became embroiled in a bitter custody battle for a nephew who attempted suicide to escape the family acrimony.

Perhaps he was terrified and furious about losing the world of sound. Perhaps he was completely preoccupied by the need to create. Despite his behaviour, he was admired and respected for the music that poured from him. He knew that it moved his listeners to tears, but he responded, “Composers do not cry. Composers are made of fire.”

What about the women in Beethoven’s life?

With his talent and his larger-than-life personality, Beethoven was popular among women. Although he never married, he dedicated such pieces as the Moonlight Sonata and Für Elise to the women in his life.

The Beethoven family’s apartment on Bonngasse in Bonn, with its kitchen and three rooms, has been preserved. Visitors can see Beethoven’s piano, ear trumpet, manuscripts to some of his music, and the little room in which he was born.
Beethoven, Thunder and Death

In November 1826 Beethoven returned from his brother’s estate to Vienna in an open wagon. By the time he got home he was ill with pneumonia, from which he never fully recovered.

Late in the afternoon of March 26, 1827, the sky became dark. Suddenly Beethoven’s room was lit by a flash of lightning. A great clap of thunder followed. Beethoven opened his eyes, raised his fist, and fell back dead. He was fifty-seven years old.

Ludwig van Beethoven’s funeral was the final demonstration of the esteem in which he was held. On March 29, 1827, twenty thousand people lined the streets, while soldiers controlled the grieving crowd. Nine priests blessed the composer’s body.

He was buried in a grave marked by a simple pyramid on which was written one word: “Beethoven.” Today his remains lie beside those of the Austrian composer Franz Schubert, in Vienna’s Central Cemetery.

Artists Who Have Also Faced Challenges

We are haunted by the idea of Beethoven, the composer of some of the most beautiful music the world has known, losing the sense that must have mattered the most to him—his hearing. He was not the only artist to have confronted, and risen to, such a challenge.

Francisco José de Goya (1746-1828), one of the great Spanish masters, became deaf in 1792 as the result of an illness. He continued to paint, but his work reflected his sadness.

The great French Impressionist painter Claude Monet (1840-1926) found his eyesight failing him late in his life. He continued to paint, studying his subjects so closely that the paintings appeared fragmented like abstract art.

Edgar Degas (1834-1917), another French artist, began to lose his eyesight when he was in his fifties. He began working in sculpture and in pastels, choosing subjects that did not require careful attention to detail.

One of the finest artists to come out of Mexico was Frida Kahlo (1907-1954). She began painting in 1925 while recovering from a streetcar accident. Many of her paintings reflect the physical pain she suffered.

The Dutch painter Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) suffered from seizures and depression. After quarrelling with fellow artist Paul Gauguin (1848-1903), he sliced off a piece of his ear lobe. Van Gogh committed suicide in 1890.

Itzhak Perlman (1945-), the wonderful Israeli violinist, became ill with polio at the age of four. As a result of the disease, Perlman performs and conducts from a seated position.

Now write Beethoven’s autobiography, imagining that you’re Beethoven himself. Use more paper if you need more space.
Beethoven’s Life and Times continued from page 3

Beethoven lived in a period of great turmoil. The French Revolution, which began on July 14, 1789, rocked Europe. The ideals of the French Revolution included equality and free speech for all. Within four years those fine ideals devolved into the Reign of Terror that overtook France and affected the rest of Europe. In 1798, Napoleon conquered Egypt, beginning his rise to power. Against the political upheaval, every aspect of human life seemed to shift. It was an age of change in ideas, the arts, science, and the structure of society itself.

An age of the musician:

Earlier in the 18th century, the Church dominated the world of music. As time went on, the nobility began to enjoy music and even learned to play musical instruments. Composers and musicians were their servants. With his fiercely independent spirit, Beethoven challenged this notion. “It is good to move among the aristocracy,” he said, “but it is first necessary to make them respect.” When a nobleman talked while he was performing, Beethoven stopped playing to declare, “For such pigs I do not play!”

Literature and art also flourished during Beethoven’s lifetime. The first edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica appeared in three volumes.

The time period when Beethoven was born was one of many new discoveries and developments. For each of the names listed, fill in who the person was and why the discovery or invention is important.

An age of exploration:

In 1770 Captain James Cook circumnavigated the globe, charting the coast of New Zealand and eastern Australia as well as the Bering Strait. James Bruce traced the Blue Nile to its confluence with the White Nile in 1771.

An age of invention:

John Kay patented the fly shuttle in 1733, making it possible to weave wide cloth. James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny in 1765, which spun many threads at the same time. James Watt invented the steam engine, patented in 1769, and Robert Fulton initiated steamship travel. The first railroad in England began operation early in the eighteenth century.

Beethoven became friends with Johann Nepomuk Malzel, the “Court Mechanician.” He invented the musical chronometer, which in time was refined to the metronome, a device that can be set to a specific pace to guide the musician. Beethoven loved the chronometer and even composed a little canon to the words “Ta ta ta (suggesting the beat of the chronometer) lieber lieber Malzel!”

An age of science and mathematics:

Joseph Louis Lagrange formulated the metric system and explained the satellites of Jupiter and the phases of the moon. Benjamin Franklin conducted his experiments with electricity. Joseph Priestley discovered oxygen. Edward Jenner developed the smallpox vaccine. Musician and astronomer William Herschel discovered Uranus.

An age of new pastimes:

Coffee drinking - which Beethoven loved - became a part of social life. Gambling, lotteries, card-playing, chess, checkers, dominoes, and billiards all entertained people.

“For such pigs I do not play!”

The Age Of Discoveries

The time period when Beethoven was born was one of many new discoveries and developments. For each of the names listed, fill in who the person was and why the discovery or invention is important.

1. Joseph Louis Lagrange - The metric system
2. James Watt - The steam engine
3. Edward Jenner - Smallpox vaccine
4. Captain James Cook - The Bering Strait/The Hawaiian Islands
5. Benjamin Franklin - Electricity
6. James Hargreaves - The spinning jenny
7. William Herschel - Uranus
Beethoven’s Life and Times continued from page 3

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An age of exploration:

- Benjamin Franklin - Electricity
- James Watt - The steam engine
- Robert Fulton initiated steamship travel. The first railroad in its confluence with the White Nile in 1771.

An age of science and mathematics:

- Edward Jenner developed the smallpox vaccine.
- Herschel discovered the satellites of Jupiter and the phases of the moon.
- Coffee drinking - which was introduced to Europe by the Dutch East India Company in 1668.
- Gambling, lotteries, and cards were popular.
- Diderot and d’Alembert published the Encyclopedia, which contained 28,000 articles.
- Napoleon conquered Egypt, beginning his rise to power. Against the political upheaval, every aspect of Europe. In 1798, Napoleon conquered Egypt, beginning his rise to power. Against the political upheaval, every aspect of Europe.

Earlier in the 18th century, the Church dominated the world... 

Formally, these early works still hark back to the Classical period were restrained and rational. The poetry, literature, painting and music of this period was one of many new discoveries and developments. For example, a flute and piano duet of 1772 from the composer Domenico Scarlatti, a contemporary of Haydn, contains a virtuoso solo piano part accompanied by a full orchestra. The form is that of a sonata, which is a musical composition, usually in three movements, in which a solo instrument performs a solo part accompanied by an orchestra. Beethoven, symphonies, originating in the Classic period were restrained and rational. The time period when Beethoven was born was one of many new discoveries and developments. For example, a flute and piano duet of 1772 from the composer Domenico Scarlatti, a contemporary of Haydn, contains a virtuoso solo piano part accompanied by a full orchestra. The form is that of a sonata, which is a musical composition, usually in three movements, in which a solo instrument performs a solo part accompanied by an orchestra. Beethoven, symphonies, originating in the Classic period were restrained and rational.

What revolution took place during Beethoven’s life?

Poets

British poet William Wordsworth (1770-1850), along with Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834), began the English Romantic movement in literature. Like Beethoven in music and Corot in painting, Wordsworth used nature as a theme in much of his writing. Here is an example of one of his best known poems:

J Weltered LonelN As A Cloud

by William Wordsworth, 1804

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o’er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay;
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but not
Out did the sparkling waves in glee;
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company;
I gazed - and gazed - but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Coffee drinking - which was introduced to Europe by the Dutch East India Company in 1668.

Across

2. Which composer is buried next to Beethoven?
5. Beethoven developed as a professional musician in what great city?
7. What British poet used nature as a theme in much of his writing?
9. Who invented the musical chronometer, or metronome?
11. Beethoven was born in what country?

Beethoven’s Famous Peers

Musicians

Beethoven was not the only composer writing music in this period. Richard Wagner’s (1813-1883) early instrumental works were influenced by Beethoven. Franz Liszt (1811-1886) “invented” the solo piano recital. Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901) composed great operas. Frédéric Chopin (1810-1849) and Robert Schumann (1810-1856) also belonged to this era.

Artists

The shift from the Classic to the Romantic tradition was also reflected in the work of painters and sculptors such as the Spanish master Francisco José de Goya and Swiss-born Angelica Kauffmann, who produced more than five hundred paintings in her lifetime. The painter who most closely paralleled Beethoven’s move to Romanticism was Camille Corot (1796-1875). Early in his career he painted structured landscapes, but as he matured in works like Ville d’Avray and Memory of Mortefontaine, he showed a more imaginative style, creating a filmy aura.

The Bridge at Narni, Camille Corot, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, Purchased 1939

Beethoven’s Life and Times Crossword Puzzle

Poets

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And dances with the daffodils.
Beethoven The Musician

A pock-marked, unkempt, awkward, brash, yet supremely self-confident young Beethoven easily took his place as both performer and composer in Vienna - the heart of musical Europe. He lived for a time in the home of Prince Lichniewsky, an accomplished musician who studied and played Beethoven’s new piano sonatas and paid the cost of publishing his Opus 1.

Beethoven’s initial purpose in coming to Vienna was to study with Haydn and to learn from the great master the style of Viennese classicism - a structured worldview where the form of things was more important than their content. Poetry, literature, painting and music of this Classic period were restrained and rational.

This formal, disciplined study, however, had little appeal to Beethoven’s unruly, irrepressible, revolutionary spirit. He absorbed just what suited him, and proceeded on his own course. Thus, we find, even in his first published compositions, a bold new voice in music. Formally, these early works still hark back to traditional classical forms. But the emotional intensity, rough humor, burning energy and bold modulations reveal a creator who has struck out on a new path.

By the 1800s, Classicism was giving way to Romanticism and this shift was evident in Beethoven’s music.

Beethoven and Romanticism

Romanticism valued imagination and emotion over intellect and reason. It was based on a belief that people are naturally good, that physical passion is splendid, and that political authority and rigid conventions should be overthrown.

Beethoven’s Romanticism transformed every kind of music he composed. One of his most popular compositions is the Moonlight Sonata, the second of two sonatas making up Opus 27. It became known as the Moonlight Sonata well after Beethoven’s death, when poet Ludwig Rellstab said that it reminded him of moonlight rippling on the waves of Lake Lucerne in Switzerland. Like all Romantic art, it appeals to the senses more than the mind.

Beethoven’s Romance no. 1 for Violin in G, Opus 40 and his Romance no. 2 for Violin in F, Opus 50, written between 1798 and 1802, were called romances for their light, sweet tone, almost like a song. This is typical of the Romantic period in music: many pieces lend themselves to being sung as well as played.

Beethoven’s movement away from Classicism and toward Romanticism is clearest in his symphonies. Before Beethoven, symphonies originating in courtly dances like the minuet, had conformed to the ideals of Classicism with rigid structure and rational form. Beethoven’s Romantic symphonies broke out of those confines and became large, sometimes epic structures that told a story and plumbed emotional depths.

“What you are, is by accident of birth; what I am, I created myself. There are, and have been, thousands of princes; there is only one Beethoven.”

Creating Romanticism

The Romantic style has many characteristics, including the expression of one’s emotions and a love of nature. Can you think of others? Create a collage on the theme of Romanticism. Present and explain your collage to your classmates.

What is a concerto?

A concerto is a musical composition, usually in three movements, in which a solo instrument performs a solo part accompanied by a full orchestra.

What is a movement?

A movement is the largest, unified division of a musical composition, separated by pauses.

What is a sonata?

A sonata is a piece of music, in three or four movements, for a solo instrument or a solo instrument accompanied by a piano - for example, a flute and piano.
Performing Beethoven

Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony

By the time the Ninth Symphony premiered in Vienna in 1824, Beethoven was almost completely deaf. Nevertheless, he insisted on conducting the orchestra himself. He continued conducting even when the piece had ended because he could not hear that the orchestra had stopped playing. One of the sopranos tugged at his sleeve so that he would turn around to face the audience - an audience wild with applause.

Symphony No. 9 Op. 125 - Finale “Ode to Joy”

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

Praise and joy, immortal gladness
Gift to all eternally.
We give thanks for joy boundless,
Celebrate life’s harmony.
Music’s magic boldly sounding,
Bring together friend and foe.
All unite as sisters, brothers.
Sing with joy in luminous glow.
INTRODUCING BEETHOVEN

Here is how you would see NAC’s Southam Hall if you were sitting with the orchestra

15 Fun facts about the NAC Orchestra

1. A string player changes strings and bow hair 2-3 times per year.
2. An orchestral musician plays between 10,000 and 20,000 notes during a typical concert.
3. Starting with a raw piece of cane, an oboe player spends 10 to 20 hours a week hand-crafting reeds to produce an average of one reed per day.
4. Among the NAC Orchestra musicians, there are founding members who have been playing with the Orchestra for all of its 39 years.
5. In 30 years, the NAC Orchestra has played in 215 different cities around the world.
6. The most common injury to musicians is repetitive stress injuries to the arms, as well as neck and back pain.
7. NAC Orchestra musicians range in age between 25 and 64 years old.
8. NAC Orchestra musicians practice at least three hours a day on their own time. As well, for every classical concert, they have three to five rehearsals of 2.5 hours each.
9. Some of the NACO musicians’ stringed instruments are 300 years old.
10. A clarinet player goes through about 500 reeds per year.
11. NAC Orchestra musicians arrive at Southam Hall between 15 to 60 minutes before a concert.
12. Most orchestra concerts are about two hours long and have one intermission.
13. String players have blocks of rosin for their bows, and wind players have weighted cloths to clean the water out of their instruments.
14. The NAC Orchestra has musicians that come from Canada, the United States, Australia, the Dominican Republic, Hungary, Japan, Kenya, Scotland, South Africa, Slovenia and the Ukraine.
15. The ultimate reward for a musician is to be invited to perform at Carnegie Hall in New York City. The NAC Orchestra has played there eleven times!
The Instruments of the NAC Orchestra

What is the NAC Orchestra made up of?

First of all, the NAC Orchestra is made up of 61 men and women, playing together on a variety of musical instruments. They are divided into four different sections (string, woodwind, brass and percussion) but they are united in one common goal, making music together. You might already know that orchestras are not always the same size. Smaller orchestras, with between 20 and 34 musicians, are called “chamber orchestras.” Larger orchestras, with between 60 and 110 musicians, are called “symphony orchestras” or “philharmonic orchestras.”

The NAC Orchestra (NACO) is a symphony orchestra, not too small, not too big, just the right size for your enjoyment and pleasure.

Did you know that the reeds are made of cane, more commonly called “bamboo”?

The NACO STRING SECTION contains:
- 20 Violins
- 6 Violas (somewhat larger than a violin)
- 7 Cellos (definitely larger than the viola)
- 5 Double Basses (Twice the size of a cello!)
- 1 Harp
  - All these instruments, except the harp, have four strings.
  - Their sound is produced by the friction of a bow on a string, or plucking the strings by the fingers, allowing them to vibrate.
  - Plucking the strings is called “pizzicato” (meaning “plucked” in Italian).
  - Bigger instruments have lower sounds, for example the sound of the violin is higher than the double bass.

The NACO BRASS SECTION contains:
- 2 Trumpets, 5 French horns, 3 Trombones, 1 Tuba
  - Brass instruments are definitely the loudest in the orchestra; it explains why there are fewer brass players than string players.
  - They are made of long metal tubes formed into loops of various lengths with a bell shape at the end.
  - The sound is created by the vibrations of lips as the musician blows into a mouthpiece that looks like a little circular cup.
  - Brass instruments have small mechanisms called valves that allow the sound to change, modifying the distance the air travels through the tube each time they are pressed or released by the player.

Did you know that most brass instruments have a special spit valve that allows water, condensation generated by blowing in the instrument, to be expelled?

The NACO WOODWIND SECTION contains:
- 2 Flutes, 2 Oboes, 2 Clarinets, 2 Bassoons
  - These instruments are basically tubes (either wood or metal) pierced with holes. As a musician blows through their tube, they cover different holes with their fingers to produce different notes.
  - Some wind instruments use a reed to produce sound. A reed is made of thin wood which vibrates against the lips as a musician blows into the instrument to create a sound.
  - Of the four woodwind instruments of the orchestra, only the flute doesn’t require a reed.
  - Clarinets are single reed instruments, whereas oboes and bassoons are double-reed instruments. It means that the oboists and bassoonists use double-reeds against their lips to create a sound.

Did you know that the reeds are made of wood and horsehair?

The NACO PERCUSSION SECTION contains:
- 1 timpani player and 2 percussionists who play Xylophone, Marimba, Snare Drum, Wood Block, Cymbals and tons of other interesting sounding instruments.
  - Percussion instruments help provide rhythm for the orchestra.
  - Within this family of instruments, there are 3 types: metal, wood and skin.
  - These instruments are either “pitched” (they produce a specific note, like the xylophone) or “unpitched” (they produce a sound that has no specific note, like the snare drum).
  - Percussion sounds are generally produced by hitting something with a stick or with the hands.

Did you know that a timpani looks like a big cauldron? But don’t try making soup in it!
INTRODUCING BEETHOVEN

Welcome to ArtsAlive.ca, a music website for students and teachers! Try to complete this musical scavenger hunt in 30 minutes or less. All of the answers can be found on the web pages of ArtsAlive.ca, Music. Read the instructions carefully to find the specific section of the site. Then read each question and look for the correct answer as you scroll down the web page. Good luck, and more important, have fun!

1. Go to the Great Composers section and click on Beethoven. In what year was Beethoven born?

2. Go to Music Resources and click on Watch Videos, then click on J.S. Bach Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 - I. Allegro.
   a) What are the first two instruments that perform solos with the orchestra?
   b) What is the name of the solo keyboard instrument that you hear and see in the video?

3. Remaining in same section as question 2, click on Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 4 in F minor, Op. 36. Watch the video. What section of the orchestra begins this symphony?
   I. strings II. winds III. brass IV. percussion

4. Go to Music Resources - Dictionary. Find “Zukerman”. Complete the following sentences about this man.
   a) His first name is ________________________ .
   (Do you know how it’s pronounced? Your teacher can tell you.)
   b) He comes from ________________________ .
   c) The two instruments he plays are the ________________________ and the ________________________ .
   d) The position he holds with the National Arts Centre Orchestra is ________________________ .

5. Scroll back up the page and go to the Instrument Lab.
   a) Name the four sections (also known as instrument “families”) of the orchestra.
   I. ________________________  II. ________________________  III. ________________________  IV. ________________________ 

6. Go to NAC Orchestra and friends.
   a) Think of your favourite classical instrument. Choose one musician from the list of Musician Interviews who plays that instrument. Watch the video interview or read the musician’s biography then write down three of the most interesting things that you learned about that musician.
   I. ________________________  II. ________________________  III. ________________________ 

7. In NAC Orchestra & friends click on National Arts Centre Orchestra. When was the Orchestra formed?

Later on you can learn more about this famous musician and watch an interview with him by clicking on the link associated with this dictionary definition.

Congratulations, you have finished the hunt!
To reward yourself click on Activities & Games and try out a game!

The National Arts Centre Orchestra and the Ottawa Citizen partner in another Great Composers presentation
Music Education programmes 613-947-7000 x390 or 1-866-850-ARTS mused@nac-cna.ca
Musical Scavenger Hunt

Irrepressible, revolutionary spirit. He had little appeal to Beethoven's unruly, traditional classical forms. But the Formally, these early works still hark back to Romanticism and this shift was evident in Beethoven's music.

Energy and bold modulations reveal a creator who has struck out on a new path. By the 1800s, Classicism was giving way to Romanticism and this shift was evident in Beethoven's music.

What is a movement?
A sonata is a piece of music, in three or four movements. A movement is the largest, unified division of a musical composition, separated by pauses.

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The National Arts Centre would like to thank the sponsors and donors that make the Music Alive Program possible in Alberta and Saskatchewan. We acknowledge the generous support of Agrium Inc., EnCana, SaskTel, True Energy, and Mr. James Stanford.

The NAC would also like to thank the program’s partner orchestras in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, and Saskatoon. Explore your local symphony orchestra and learn more about the great music being made in your province!

Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra

The Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra plays over 65 concerts each season, from classical giants to rock ‘n roll hits and family favourites too! The CPO encourages musical interest in children and young adults by performing exciting and engaging Education concerts each Season. Learn more about the CPO and its exciting programs at www.cpo-live.com.

Edmonton Symphony Orchestra

The Edmonton Symphony is made up of 56 musicians from Canada and around the world. Under the musical direction of Maestro William Eddins, the orchestra performs at the Francis Winspear Centre for Music in downtown Edmonton and regularly visits smaller cities and towns all over the province! Check out the fabulous Edmonton Symphony Orchestra at www.edmontonsymphony.com.

Regina Symphony Orchestra

The Regina Symphony is celebrating 101 years of providing great orchestral music to southern Saskatchewan. Under the leadership of Maestro Victor Sawa, the RSO performs at the Conexus Arts Centre in Regina. The orchestra also performs at many smaller venues and schools in and around Regina and throughout southern Saskatchewan. Learn more about the Regina Symphony Orchestra at www.reginasymphony.com.

Saskatoon Symphony Orchestra

The Saskatoon Symphony’s first performance took place way back in the winter of 1931! Now the orchestra plays at TCU Place in Saskatoon. Each year the Saskatoon Symphony performs a series of concerts especially for kids! Find out more about this amazing orchestra at www.saskatoonsymphony.org.

The National Arts Centre Orchestra and The Ottawa Citizen partner in another Great Composers student newspaper guide. For more information about Music Education programs at the National Arts Centre, please contact 613-947-7000 or 1-866-850-ARTS / mused@nac-cna.ca