

Trip to the Phil

**Naples Philharmonic Orchestra
Concert for Students**

September 21 & 22, 2011

What is the Philharmonic Center for the Arts ?



- 2 performance stages where live music, dance and theater can be seen and heard.
- The location of the Naples Museum of Art: a three-story, 30,000-square-foot museum with 15 galleries and a glass-dome conservatory.
- The home of the Naples Philharmonic Orchestra: 49 full-time and 29 part-time musicians.

What is “Trip to the Phil”?



- A special concert for school age students!
- All music will be performed by the Naples Philharmonic Orchestra.
- The concert will be about an hour long.
- The music you will hear is chosen just for kids!

Before your “Trip to the Phil” remember to...

be ready to listen!



*leave bags
at school!*



dress appropriately!



When you come to the Phil

Be RESPECTFUL...

...To the concert hall:

NO food, gum, candy, or drinks PLEASE!



...To the orchestra:

Turn phones OFF!



...To each other:

Please talk quietly before the concert begins!

Shhhh!

When you get to the Phil...

1. An usher will seat you:

Don't worry, every seat has a great view!

2. Get ready for the concert:

Be patient while others are being seated.

3. Stay in your seat:

If you must get up during the concert, please wait until a time of applause.



What to expect...

FIRST:

The lights will dim! This is your first clue that the concert is about to begin.

SECOND:

We will thank you for coming and remind you to be respectful...
Did you turn off your phone? Are you sitting quietly?

NEXT:

The conductor will walk onto the stage. Now you should clap!



Who is the conductor?

Hi! My name is Andrew Lane and I will be conducting the concert.



I use my hands, music called a score, and a baton to lead the orchestra.

The best part of my job is having the honor of standing in front of dozens of talented musicians and listening to them make great music.

I have been a professional conductor for over 15 years. Before that I was a musician in the orchestra playing French horn. My high school orchestra director inspired me to want to conduct an orchestra.

When should I clap?

Always watch the conductor for clues!



If the conductor's arms are relaxed, hanging next to his legs, this is the clue that the musical selection is complete and it's time to clap.

Sometimes music has a pause or a transition that is tricky, so watch and wait for the conductor to relax his hands!

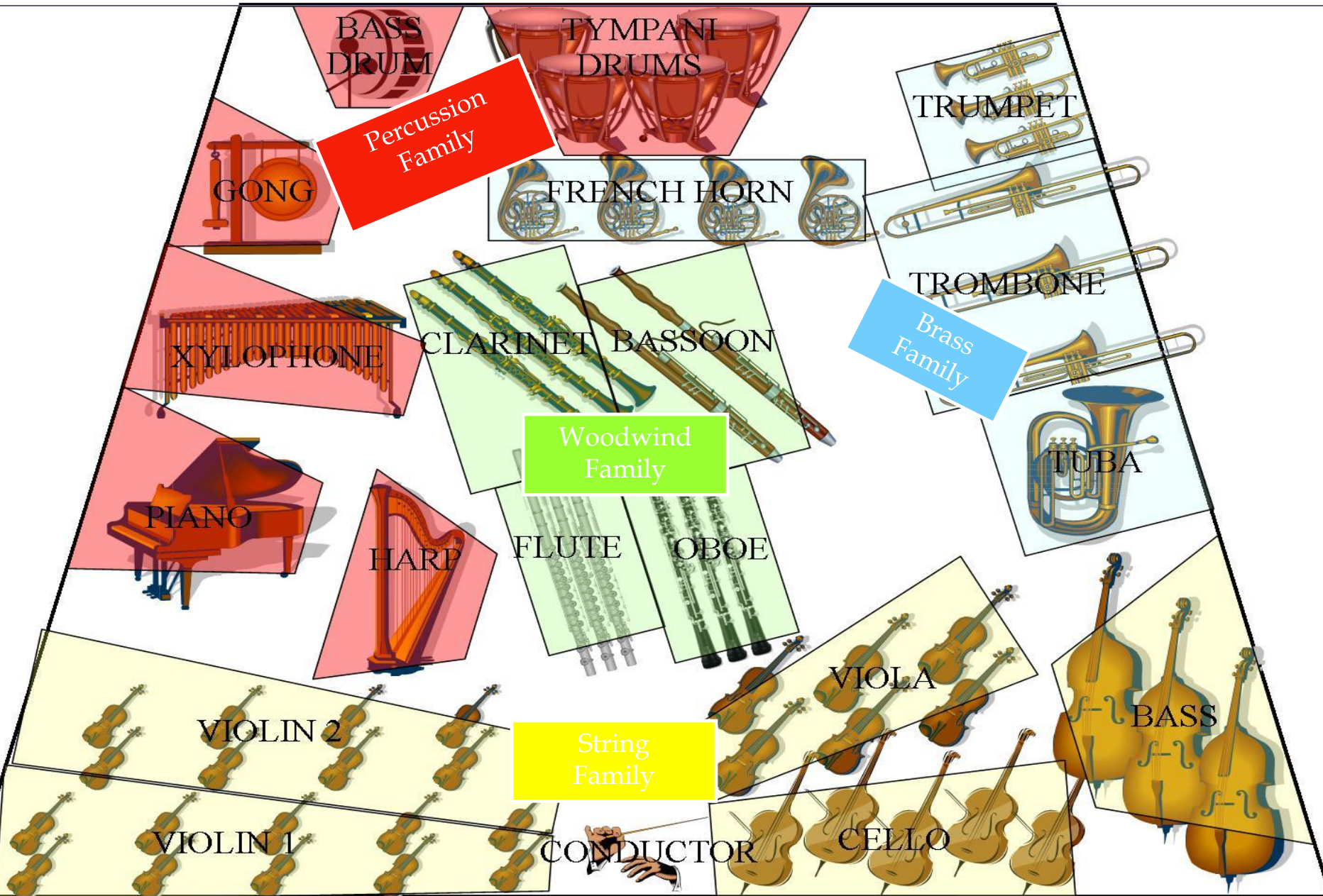
What kind of music will I hear?

The Naples Philharmonic Orchestra will play the music you hear. Some people think that all orchestra music sounds the same, but in this concert you will hear a great variety.



This concert is called “Coming to America!” Keep reading to learn about the composers from around the world and the diversity in styles that you will hear.

What instruments will I see on stage?



What music will I hear?

A concert program is the list of musical selections played at a concert.

Look at the program on the next page to learn the title and composer of each selection.



“Trip to the Phil” Program

TITLE

COMPOSER

COUNTRY

National Anthem	Key/Smith	America
Overture to Ruslan and Lyudmila	Glinka	Russia
Cuban Overture	Gershwin	representing Cuba
Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni	Italy
Feierlicher Einzug	Strauss	Austria
Symphony No. 3 “Organ”	Saint-Saens	France
La Fiesta Mexicana III. Carnival (La Negra)	Reed	America
Three Nigerian Dances	Akpabot	Nigeria
Liberty Fanfare	Williams	America

National Anthem

COMPOSER: John Stafford Smith (1750-1836) wrote the music and Francis Scott Key (1779-1843) wrote the poem.

NATIONALITY:

- Key was American
- Smith was English

FUN FACT:

President Hoover signed a congressional resolution in 1931 that made this song the U.S. national anthem.

TERM TO KNOW:

Anthem: a song of celebration for a distinct group of people. The national anthem for the United States is titled “The Star-Spangled Banner” and celebrates American’s patriotism and freedom!



Overture to “Ruslan and Lyudmila”

COMPOSER: Mikhail Glinka (1804-1857)

NATIONALITY: Russian

FUN FACT:

Glinka was the first Russian composer to gain enough popularity from his native Russia to be called the father of Russian classical music.



TERM TO KNOW:

Overture: The instrumental introduction to a dramatic and large scale piece of music, such as an opera.

Conductor's Notes

Glinka has been called the father of Russian classical music. His compositions were a great influence to other Russian composers.

Musical themes from the opera are based on Russian folk music as well as other musical styles.

The overture gives a very lively start to the opera.



Cuban Overture

COMPOSER: George Gershwin (1898-1937)

NATIONALITY: American

FUN FACT:

Gershwin was 17 years old when he published his first song. It earned him \$5!



TERM TO KNOW:

Tone Poem: A single section of orchestra music that illustrates through sound, the content of a poem, story, novel, painting, or another non-musical source. Gershwin wanted to “paint” a picture of Havana for the listener.

Conductor's Notes

One of the most popular American composers of all time. Gershwin combined the techniques of classical music with nuances of popular music and jazz.

The Cuban Overture is the result of the 2 week vacation Gershwin took to Cuba in 1932.



Intermezzo

from “Cavalleria Rusticana”

COMPOSER: Pietro Mascagni (1863-1945)

NATIONALITY: Italian

FUN FACT:

Mascagni was only 26 years old when he wrote his first opera, “Cavalleria Rusticana.”

TERM TO KNOW:

Intermezzo: An Italian term that is a section of “entertainment” music between two longer sections.



Mascagni loved to conduct too!



Mascagni at 26 yrs old!

Conductor's Notes

Mascagni composed 15 operas, works for orchestra and various songs. Mascagni also enjoyed a very successful career as a conductor. Cavalleria Rusticana is Mascagni's best known opera and the Intermezzo contains his best known melody.



Feierlicher Einzug

COMPOSER: Richard Strauss (1864-1949)

NATIONALITY: Austria

FUN FACT:

“Feierlicher Einzug” is translated to “Festival Fanfare for Brass and Timpani.”



TERM TO KNOW:

Fanfare: a short piece of music that is typically played by brass and percussion instruments, intended to be played for an important social, political or ceremonial event.

Conductor's Notes

Strauss was very well known for operas and orchestra works. Strauss composed this work, in 1909, for 25 brass instruments and timpani. This arrangement will be performed with the Philharmonic's brass section, percussion and organ.



Symphony No. 3

“Organ Symphony”

COMPOSER: Camille Saint-Saëns (1835-1921)

NATIONALITY: French

SAD FACT:

“Carnival of the Animals” is Saint-Saëns most famous musical work. Sadly, it was never played publicly during his lifetime.

TERM TO KNOW:

Symphony: an elaborate composition for orchestra in three or more sections that are called movements.

Saint-Saëns said this about this about this, his last symphony:

“With it I have given all I could give.
What I did I could not achieve again.”



Conductor's Notes

Composed in 1886, this symphony is called the "Organ Symphony" because of prominent use of the organ. It is one of the best known works by this French composer .



La Fiesta Mexicana

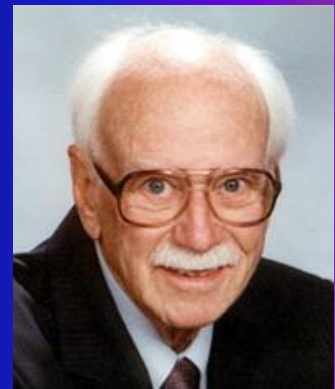
III. Carnival (La Negra)

COMPOSER: H. Owen Reed (1810-

NATIONALITY: American

FUN FACT:

In an interview, Reed was asked what advice he would offer to a young composer. His response, "If you would rather compose than eat, compose! "



TERM TO KNOW:

Mariachi Band: a group of musicians who play regional music of Mexico. The instruments that are typical to this kind of band are violins, guitars (of various sizes), trumpets and singing.

You will hear the mariachi song "El Son de la Negra" in this section.



Conductor's Notes

III. Carnival (La Negra)

La Negra is a popular Mexican folk song. The origin of this song is not really known but became popular, in its present form around 1940. Owen Reed used this folk music for his composition, La Fiesta Mexicana.



Three Nigerian Dances

COMPOSER: Samuel Akpobot (1932-2000) **NATIONALITY:** Nigerian

FUN FACT: Akpobot said this about his composition:

"I was inspired in writing this work by Dvorak's Slavonic Dances which I enjoy listening to very much. Jolly good fun was my key word here and I think string orchestras would enjoy getting introduced to the dances which we, in Africa, have enjoyed through the years."



TERM TO KNOW:

Call-and-response: a basis musical form of two distinct patterns, used by many cultures, especially African cultures.

Conductor's Notes

Akpabot was born in Eastern Nigeria. He studied organ, trumpet and composition in London. The Three Nigerian Dances feature strings and timpani.



Liberty Fanfare

COMPOSER: John Williams

NATIONALITY: American

FUN FACTS: The composer was hired to write this piece for a special televised ceremony on July 4, 1986 . The ceremony would celebrate the 100th year of the Statute of Liberty's original dedication in 1886.



TERMS TO KNOW:

Fanfare: a short piece of music that is typically played by brass and percussion instruments, intended to be played for an important social, political or ceremonial event.

BRAVI!

That's what you can say to the orchestra
at the end of the concert.

It means "well done" in Italian!

Now you are ready to experience

Trip to the Phil!

See you soon!