



Young People's Concert 2023

Lesson Guide



This lesson guide is intended to assist music teachers in preparing their students for the Young People's Concert. A variety of lesson activities are provided allowing teachers the flexibility to select which activities are best suited for their students and schedule.

Grade Level	Date
Grade: 4th Grade	Wednesday, February 8 (In person)
Nebraska Music Standards	
<p>A. Create: FA 5.4.1.d Connect music to historical and cultural contexts and the arts through creating.</p> <p>B. Perform: FA 5.4.2.c Perform (formally or informally) music using correct posture, breath control, rhythm, pitch, and dynamics. Demonstrate appropriate performance expectations.</p> <p>C. Respond: FA 5.4.3.c Examine music performances using elements of music, context, and criteria (e.g., mood, interest) generated by student/teacher.</p> <p>D. Connect: FA 5.4.3.d Connect music to historical and cultural contexts and the arts through responding.</p>	
Theme and Program Order	
<p style="text-align: center;">Carnegie Hall Link-Up: The Orchestra Sings</p> <p>Melody is one of the universal elements of music and defines the music we know and love. A great melody can express ideas and emotions, help tell a story, and bring people together through song. Composers create melodies through a combination of rhythmic patterns, sweeping contours, and expressive qualities. Through the Link Up repertoire, hands-on activities, and a culminating interactive performance with a professional orchestra, we will explore what makes a melody great.</p> <p><u>Order of the Program</u> Come to Play - (sing) Orchestra families New World Symphony - (play recorder) Ram Tori Maya - (sing) Firebird Suite - (listen) We Shall Not Be Moved (sing) Ode to Joy - (sing/play recorder) Oye - (sing/dance?)</p>	

Resources

- **Carnegie Hall Link-Up resources (The Full Document)**
<https://www.carnegiehall.org/Education/Programs/Link-Up/National-Program/The-Orchestra-Sings>
- **Lesson plans are within each link in Lessons 2-5 (Carnegie Hall “The Orchestra Sings” website)**
- Recorder
- Sheet Music Index
<https://www.carnegiehall.org/Education/Programs/Link-Up/National-Program/The-Orchestra-Sings/Sheet-Music-Index>
- Audio Index
<https://www.carnegiehall.org/Education/Programs/Link-Up/National-Program/The-Orchestra-Sings/Audio-Index>
- Video Index
<https://www.carnegiehall.org/Education/Programs/Link-Up/National-Program/The-Orchestra-Sings/Video-Index>
- Student Activities Index
<https://www.carnegiehall.org/Education/Programs/Link-Up/National-Program/The-Orchestra-Sings/Student-Activities-Index>

Unit Vocabulary

- Melody
- Contour
- Form
- Pattern
- Phrase
- Rhythm
- Dynamics
- Instrumentation

- Countermelody
- Harmony
- Unison
- Lyrics
- Accompaniment
- Choreography
- Tempo
- Audience

Music Learning Activities

Lesson 1: Concert Experience

Objectives: How can we prepare for and reflect on our performance at the Lied Center?

Vocabulary: Audience

- Get to Know Carnegie Hall and Important Places in Your Neighborhood

<https://www.carnegiehall.org/Education/Programs/Link-Up/National-Program/Concert-Experience>

- Instrument Families

<https://www.carnegiehall.org/Education/Programs/Link-Up/National-Program/Instrument-Families>

Activities:

- Discuss with students the different events and locations that have different standards and expectations of behavior. Ask the students to act out or describe appropriate behavior for different locations such as the playground, football stadium, their homes, place of worship, etc.
- Show one or both of the first two videos from the Supplemental Videos list that accompanies this lesson.
- Discuss with students the events that occur before the concert begins and the personnel associated with each event using Lesson 1 Vocabulary,
- Teach students how to conduct.

Pre-Post Performance Quiz:

[Quiz](#)

Concert Etiquette Kahoot! (10 questions)

The questions in this Kahoot! Are specifically geared toward attending a live performance of a symphony orchestra. You may wish to talk with your students about how audience behavior can differ depending on the type of performance one is attending: jazz; rock concert; etc. and how behavior may differ if watching the event via livestream.

<https://create.kahoot.it/share/young-people-s-concert-2021/7db5bcd8-dbc5-46fe-b860-97ae1d0f5947>

Youtube Resources:

“Class Notes: What to do at a Concert” Duration: 5:29

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=re_SypFujRk “

A short guide to concert etiquette...learn how to attend concerts like a pro!” Duration: 4:22

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=etKMvzjASFk>

“Class Notes: What does a Conductor do?” Duration: 6:35

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x_6cTbyWP88

“Sesame Street: People in Your Neighborhood – Conductor” Duration: 4:03

<https://live.myvrspot.com/iframe?v=fMjl0MDdmOWMxNmRhNGM0ZTFiNzM5ZTdIZWJiOGRIZWY>

BBC Meet the Orchestra Duration 3:05

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MP2_6OLummA&list=PLLIE84w8WIZ-KKM-jtpEY13aQyY4tshMT

Bugs Bunny Conducting Duration 2:45

<https://live.myvrspot.com/iframe?v=fYWQ2MzAwNDI1YWlwOTYwNWFKYTQ4MzQxYWE2YjE1NDY>

Lesson 2: The Elements of Melody

Objective: What fundamental elements do composers use to create great melodies?

Vocabulary: Contour, form, pattern, phrase, rhythm

<https://www.carnegiehall.org/Education/Programs/Link-Up/National-Program/The-Orchestra-Sings/The-Elements-of-Melody>

ABOUT THE COMPOSERS

Thomas Cabaniss: Thomas Cabaniss (b. 1962) is a composer and educator born in Charleston, South Carolina. Residing in New York City, Cabaniss teaches at The Juilliard School and leads arts education programs throughout the city. His music ranges from chamber music to operas and film scores. He is a creative adviser for Carnegie Hall’s Link Up program, and helped launch Carnegie Hall’s Lullaby Project, which helps pregnant women, new mothers, and their families write songs for their children. Cabaniss uses his music to encourage collaboration and help institutions support partnerships between artists and communities.

Download printable “Come to Play” sheet music (PDF).

Download printable “Come to Play” piano and vocal score (PDF).



Antonin Dvorak: Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904) was born in a small village in Bohemia, which is now part of the Czech Republic. Hailing from a musical family, Dvořák began studying the violin at the age of six, and was soon performing with his father and the village band at the family inn. His musical talent led him to study in Prague, where he graduated as an accomplished violinist and violist before the age of 20. Dvořák is known for integrating elements of Bohemian and other Slavic folk music into many of his works, including his Slavonic Dances. He moved to New York City to accept a position as head of the National Conservatory of Music in 1892. A year later, Dvořák's Symphony No. 9, "From the New World," was premiered by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall.

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[Download printable "New World" Symphony Basic Recorder sheet music \(PDF\).](#)

[Download printable "New World" Symphony Recorder Star sheet music \(PDF\).](#)

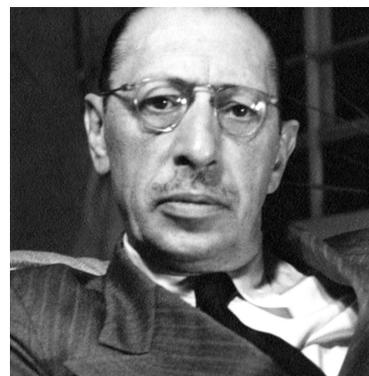
[Download printable "New World" Symphony piano score \(PDF\).](#)

Reena Esmail: Reena Esmail (b. 1983) is an Indian American composer. Her primary instrument is the piano, and she also plays guitar and violin and sings Indian music. Esmail studied composition at The Juilliard School and Yale School of Music, and spent a year studying Hindustani classical music on a Fulbright scholarship in India. She writes music for orchestras, choirs, and chamber groups all over the country, including the Los Angeles Master Chorale, Seattle Symphony, and Kronos Quartet. Esmail loves bringing people from different cultures and communities together through her music. When she isn't composing, she enjoys doing math and spending time with her dog, Rusty.

[Download printable "Ram Tori Maya" sheet music \(PDF\).](#)



Igor Stravinsky: Igor Stravinsky (1882–1971) was a Russian composer who began taking piano lessons at the age of nine. Though his father was a famous opera singer, Stravinsky's own musical talent developed slowly. While studying law and philosophy at St. Petersburg University, he began taking composition lessons from famous Russian composer Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, who greatly advanced Stravinsky's interests and skill in composition. Stravinsky's music for the ballet *The Firebird* quickly earned him fame and recognition. He went on to write music for other ballets, including *The Rite of Spring*, which is about a pagan ritual. The opening night audience found the music and choreography so shocking that there was a riot in the theater! Stravinsky was forced to flee Russia during World War I, which led him to Switzerland, France, and eventually the United States. Stravinsky had a strong ability to compose with diverse influences, and his composition style evolved greatly throughout his life.



Stravinsky conducted at Carnegie Hall 41 times, and the Hall has premiered 43 of his works.

[Finale-from-The-Firebird-Suite](#)

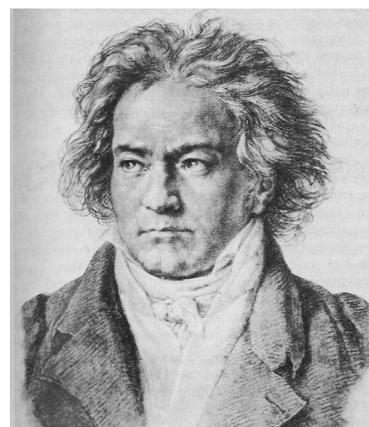
Nathalie Joachim: Nathalie Joachim (b. 1983) is a Haitian American flutist, composer, and vocalist, and co-founder of the urban art-pop duo Flutronix. Her debut solo album, *Fanm d'Ayiti*, was recorded with Spektral Quartet and received a Grammy nomination for Best World Music Album. Joachim loves engaging in community-centered storytelling, and often takes spoken histories of a place and makes music from those stories. When she isn't composing, she enjoys cooking and riding her bike.

Download Lyrics (PDF)

["We Shall Not Be Moved"](#)



Ludwig van Beethoven: Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827) was born in Bonn, Germany. After beginning his piano studies at an early age with his father, Beethoven quickly became a famous pianist and composer in Germany. By the age of 12, he was earning a living for his family as an organist, violist, pianist, and composer. Although Beethoven began to suffer from hearing loss as early as his 20s, he continued to compose, creating some of his most famous musical works after he had become deaf. Beethoven's originality and innovation inspired others to change the way they composed. He amplified the power of orchestral music, and his music acted as a transition into the Romantic era of music. Fun fact: One of Beethoven's favorite foods was a special kind of macaroni and cheese!



[Download printable “Ode to Joy” Basic Recorder sheet music \(PDF\).](#)

[Download printable “Ode to Joy” Recorder Star / Singing sheet music \(PDF\).](#)

[Download printable “Ode to Joy” piano and vocal score \(PDF\).](#)

Jim Papoulis: Jim Papoulis (b. 1961) lives in New York City and composes, orchestrates, and conducts music for dance, film, ensembles, and choirs. His compositions are known for exploring new modes of musical communication by honoring and connecting classical and traditional forms with non-Western sounds. Through the Foundation for Small Voices, he has conducted songwriting workshops around the world; he composed “Oye” while working with young children in Mexico. Papoulis has worked with a wide range of artists, including Shania Twain, Celine Dion, Aretha Franklin, the New York Philharmonic, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, London Boys Choir, Beijing Children’s Choir, Faith Hill, Natalie Cole, Snoop Dogg, Slash, and Beyoncé.

[Download printable “Oye” Singing sheet music \(PDF\).](#)

[Download printable “Oye” Lyrics and Performance Notes \(PDF\).](#)

[Download printable “Oye” Choreography \(PDF\).](#)



Lesson 3: Building on Melody: Melodic Layers

Objective: How does a melody change when layered with another melody?

Vocabulary: Countermelody, harmony, unison

In cultures around the world, melodies are often passed down from one generation to the next, bringing people together in song. There is a special power in singing a melody together in one “voice,” or in unison. By layering melodies together, composers can foster musical conversations, create unique textures, or produce rich harmonies. Your students will have an opportunity to experience unison singing and then build musical layers through harmony and countermelody.

<https://www.carnegiehall.org/Education/Programs/Link-Up/National-Program/The-Orchestra-Sings/Building-on-Melody-Melodic-Layers>

Lesson 4: Building on Melody: Lyrics

Objective: How do composers combine music and words?

Vocabulary: Lyrics

Melodies provide a way to illuminate words, helping to communicate messages and feelings and bringing people together around shared interests. Composers combine words and melodies in a variety of ways. Sometimes they set existing poetry or lyrics to music, and sometimes they write their own words. Sometimes the words inspire the music, and sometimes the music inspires the words. Expressive qualities of tempo, dynamics, and articulation—as well as rhythmic patterns and melodic contour—then add meaning and emotion to the words.

<https://www.carnegiehall.org/Education/Programs/Link-Up/National-Program/The-Orchestra-Sings/Building-on-Melody-Lyrics>

Lesson 5: Melodies in Context: Stories, Cultural Influences, and Dance

Objective: How are melodies represented and shared across cultures?

Vocabulary: Accompaniment, choreography, dynamics, instrumentation, tempo

Sharing stories brings people together, teaches us about the world, and takes us to magical places we can only dream of. Composers can use music to take us on a narrative journey using instrumentation, musical conversations, exciting melodies, and expressive elements to tell stories and ignite our imaginations.

<https://www.carnegiehall.org/Education/Programs/Link-Up/National-Program/The-Orchestra-Sings/Melodies-in-Context-Stories-Cultural-Influences-and-Dance>

*Lesson Plans written by Lincoln Public Schools Music Department
in conjunction with Carnegie Hall LinkUp*

