

Music Can Make Your Life Complete Lucas Richman (1964-Present)



Lucas Richman has been Music Director and Conductor for the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra since 2003. He has conducted many other orchestras including the Pittsburgh Symphony, Pacific Symphony, New York Philharmonic, Los Angeles Philharmonic, Baltimore Symphony, San Antonio Symphony, Cleveland Chamber Symphony, Omaha Symphony, Canada's National Arts Center Orchestra, and orchestras in Germany and Croatia.

Richman has also worked on many movies as their conductor for the soundtrack. His recent films include *As Good As It Gets*, *Face/Off*, *Seven*, *Breakdown*, *The Village*, *The Manchurian Candidate* and *Kitt Kittedge: An American Girl*.

Mr. Richman likes to work with young musicians and has conducted the Disney Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra, the Young Musicians Foundation Debut Orchestra, and the Pittsburgh City Music Center Youth Orchestra. He has also composed orchestral works specifically for children and created an animated character, Picardy Penguin, who introduces young children to classical music.

As a composer, Mr. Richman has had his music performed by over two hundred orchestras across the United States. In 2005 he was named Composer of the Year by the Tennessee Music Teachers Association.

“Music Can Make Your Life Complete” is the theme song for the KSO’s Family Concerts. Listen for Picardy Penguin and Katy Wolfe Zahn to sing the refrain of this piece and join in singing. Music for the refrain is included in this guide.



Refrain or Chorus: The chorus is the part of the song that often sticks in your mind because it is different from the verses and is repeated several times. The main theme of the song is in the chorus.

Do-Re-Mi from The Sound of Music Richard Rodgers (1902-1979)



Richard Rodgers wrote more than 900 songs and 40 Broadway musicals. Imagine learning to sing 900 songs! How long would it take?

Do-Re-Mi is a song written by Richard Rodgers for the musical, *The Sound of Music*. In this musical the character Maria uses this song to teach the Von Trapp children how to sing for the very first time. The music uses the notes of a scale and Maria helps the children learn a word to go along with each note of the scale.



Musical Theatre (Musical/Broadway Musical): A play that tells a story through music. These works use music, singing, playing, dancing and acting to tell the story.

Scale- a group of notes that are placed next to each other in a specific order. Scales are also used to create the basic structure for a melody.



Can you see how the English words help teach the notes of a scale?

Look at the comparison:

<u>Scale Syllables</u>	<u>English Words</u>
Do	Doe
Re	Ray
Mi	Me
Fa	Far
So	Sew
Ti	Tea

Ode to Joy from Symphony No. 9 Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

Beethoven is one of the most famous composers who ever lived. Many composers who lived after him tried to model themselves after him. When he was around the age of 26 he began to lose his hearing but still continued to compose music. He was able to imagine the whole orchestra playing a symphony in his head. Beethoven wrote a total of nine symphonies, and Ode to Joy is a melody from his Symphony No. 9. In the final movement of this symphony, Beethoven did something unheard of - he added singers to the orchestra, a chorus and four soloists. The text to Ode to Joy, is based on a poem by Friedrich Schiller. This is the first example in music history of a composer using the human voice on the same level with instruments in a symphony. Symphony No. 9 in D minor is sometimes called the "Choral Symphony" referring to the vocal end of the piece.

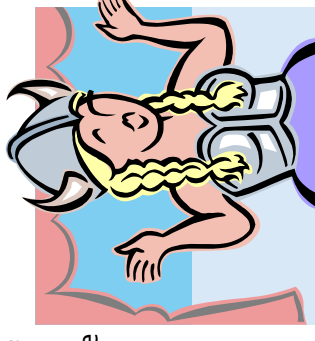


Movement - A section of a symphony which make musical sense by itself, but requires the other *movements* to complete the composer's thoughts. You may think of a *movement* as a chapter in a longer book.

When his Symphony No. 9 premiered Beethoven appeared on stage to help conduct. He was completely deaf by this time in his life and at the end when the orchestra stopped, he was still conducting. One of the singers had to turn him around to receive his applause from the audience. The audience gave him five standing ovations and included handkerchiefs in the air, hats, and raised hands so that Beethoven could see the applause he could not hear. Ode to Joy has been used in films, television, and popular music. A man named Henry Van Dyke even set the words of his poem to the music of Ode to Joy. He named this song "Joyful, Joyful We Adore Thee."

Can-Can from Orpheus in the Underworld Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880)

Jacques Offenbach was the seventh child out of a very musical family. His parents and siblings would often get together and play music as a small ensemble. His real name was not what we all know him by, but Jakob Weiner. Growing up, Offenbach started taking violin lessons from his father, but later discovered the cello was his favorite instrument. At the age of 14 he entered the Paris Conservatory to study the cello professionally. After finishing his studies he played in an orchestra and in 1850 started writing music and conducting at the State Theater of France. He wrote almost 100 light and humorous operettas.



Offenbach's music uses melodies full of laughter and fun. A two act version of *Orpheus in the Underworld* was performed in 1858 with great success, because it poked fun of prominent figures of the day. This funny operetta uses several characters from Greek Mythology. The plot is the legend of Orpheus's pursuit of his wife Eurydice, who has been carried off by Pluto. Orpheus's journey is very funny, and the operetta ends with the Can-Can. In this music everyone is celebrating Eurydice's escape from Pluto with all the gods and goddesses dancing around together.



An ensemble is a small group of musicians.

An operetta is a light funny play having all or most of its text set to music, with arias, recitatives, choruses, duets, trios, etc. sung to orchestral accompaniment. Operetta's usually include fancy costuming, scenery, and choreography.

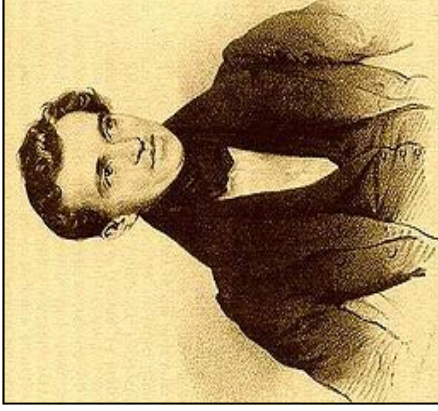


The Can-Can has evolved into a difficult dance. It is usually performed by a chorus line of female dancers who wear costumes similar to the fashions during the 1890's. Throughout the song, the dancers perform high kicks and other gestures using their arms and legs.

Radetzky March Johann Strauss, Sr. (1804-1849)

Johann Strauss was the son of an innkeeper, and lived right next to the Danube River. This body of water as well as the neighboring harbor influenced many of the pieces that he composed throughout his life. He often incorporated popular dance music and sailor songs, imagining the boats and rafts as they sailed by.

When Johann was only twelve years old both of his parents died, and shortly thereafter was advised by his guardian to become the apprentice of a bookbinder. During this time he began studying the violin and viola, and successfully finished his



Johann Strauss I, etching from 1835

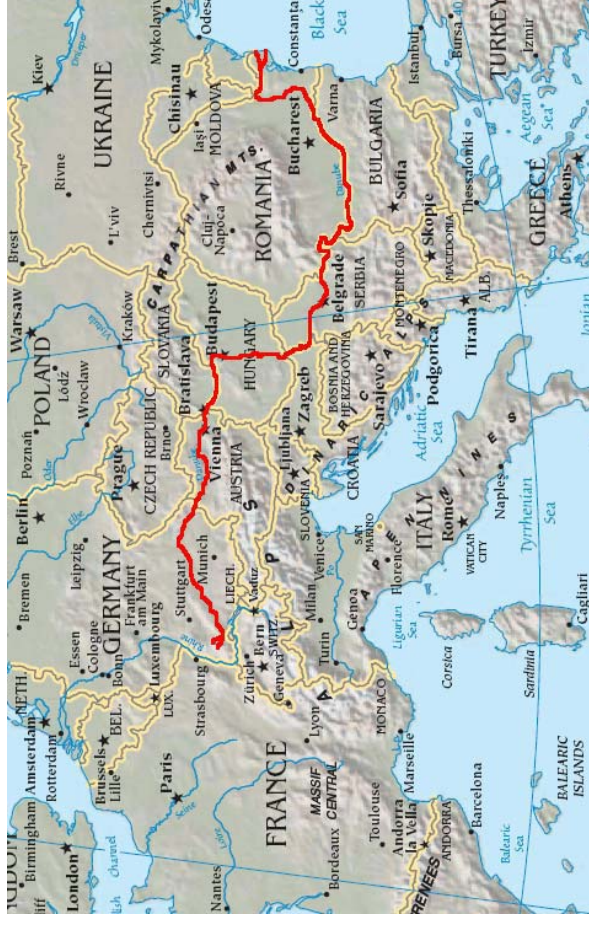
apprenticeship in 1822. Strauss's musical studies paid off in the long run and he formed his own string quartet that expanded into an orchestra of which Strauss was the conductor. Strauss soon became one of the most well known composers of dance music and toured with his ensemble all throughout Germany, the Netherlands, Britain, and Belgium. His orchestras would eventually be passed down and managed by his sons.

The most popular piece that Johann Strauss wrote was the Radetzky March. This piece was named after the Austrian Field Marshall, Joseph Radetzky von Radetz. The first time it was performed was in front of a group of Austrian officers. They enjoyed the piece so much that they clapped and stomped their feet when the chorus began. This has become a tradition whenever the piece is performed in classical venues. The Radetzky March is also always performed last at the Vienna New Year concert.

Strauss is most famous for making the waltz popular, and was even referred to as the "Father of the Viennese Waltz." He was also considered as important to Vienna as the Danube is to Austria.



The Danube River is Europe's 2nd longest river. It begins in the Black Forest in Germany and extends through Strauss's home country of Austria. The river flows through—or forms a part of the borders of—ten countries: Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, and the Ukraine.



Waltz—A dance in triple time, which became the most popular ballroom dance of the 1800s.



Can you tell when the chorus begins in the Radetzky March?



Joseph Radetzky von Radetz

Les Toréadors from *Carmen Suite No. 1* Georges Bizet (1838-1875)

Georges Bizet was born in Paris on October 25, 1838. He was the only child of a father who taught music and a mother who sang. Georges was introduced to music at a very early age, learning musical notes at the same time as his ABC's. By the time he was nine years old Georges was accepted into the Paris Conservatory, an exclusive music school, before he was even old enough to enter the school.

Bizet was a composer of many different styles of music, however he was best at writing opera. While in school he composed a short opera for a competition and was awarded a prize by Jacques Offenbach—another composer on this concert. His most famous opera *Carmen* was the last piece he ever wrote.



Carmen is based on a novel about a Spanish gypsy. In this story the main character is a beautiful woman named Carmen who works in a factory. She meets and entrances a soldier named Don Jose. She quickly loses interest, however, and dumps him for a Matador named Escamillo. Don Jose becomes very jealous and the opera ends in tragedy.

Carmen has become the most popular opera performed today. You may recognize other music from *Carmen* including Habañera, and the Flower Song. In *Les Toréadors* the song describes bull fighting, the presence of a cheering crowd, and the fame that results from a victorious fight.

Habañera is a musical rhythm from Cuba.



The words Torador and Matador describes a person who fights bulls.



The first part of the Toreador's Song is the theme for the "Bad News Bears" movies.

Here is the translation of what Escamillo sings in the Toreador's Song:

To your toast, I quite have the standing,
Senores, to reply with great delight.
Yes, we toreros have understanding
Of you soldiers, for our pleasures are in the fight!
The ring is full, they're celebrating!
The ring is full from top to ground;
The crowd goes mad, edgy from waiting,
Breaking into noisy arguments all around!
People shout, people yell and holler
With a din that tears the place apart!
They're celebrating men of valor!
Celebrating the brave of heart!
Let's go! On guard!
Let's go! Let's go! Ah!

Toreador, on guard!
Toreador! Toreador!
And, as you fight, just think from above
Dark eyes send down their regard
With promises of love,
Toreador, with promises of love!

All at once the crowd is hushing,
The crowd is hushing... Oh, what is happening?
No more shouts, this is it!
Now the bull is rushing as it bounds into the ring!
He is rushing in! He's charging! A horse is falling,
Dragging down a picador.

"Ah! Bravo! Toro!" the crowd is calling,
The bull goes on... he comes... he comes, charging
on more!

Toreador, on guard!
Toreador! Toreador!
And, as you fight, just think that from above
Dark eyes send down their regard
With promises of love,
Toreador, with promises of love!
Toreador! Toreador! Of love, of love!

Russian Sailor's Dance Reinhold Gliere (1875-1956)



Reinhold Gliere as a young man

Reinhold Gliere was born in 1875 and lived in Kiev, Russia, which at that time was a part of the Soviet Union. He was the son of a wind instrument maker and became a very good violinist at a young age. By the time he was 16 it was obvious that he would become a musician so he enrolled at the Kiev Music School. His musical education continued at the Moscow Conservatory where he studied to be a composer and later became a teacher. Gliere had many students, and several of them turned out to be famous musicians themselves including Serge Prokofiev, and Aram Khachaturian.

The Russian Sailor's Dance is a well-known piece that is originally from one of Gliere's ballets entitled "The Red Poppy." In the ballet a ship carrying sailors from many places including Russia, docks at a Chinese seaport. The captain of the ship takes notice of a Chinese girl who performs manual labor at the dock being mistreated, and tries to rescue her.

Moved by his kindness she presents the captain with a red poppy. The story ends tragically, but the flower ultimately becomes a symbol of love and freedom passed on to those who deserve it.



Scene from "The Red Poppy" ballet a drawing on a Soviet stamp

Song Lyrics

Do-Re-Mi

Do, a deer, a female deer
Re, a drop of golden sun,
Mi, a name I call myself
Fa, a long, long, way to run,
So, a needle pulling thread
La, a note to follow So
Ti, a drink with jam and bread
That will bring us back to Do
(oh-oh-oh)



Can-Can

Can we build it?
Yes we can-can!
Can we build it?
Yes we can-can!

