Spanish Rhythm and Dance

CSO SCHOOL CONCERTS
April 29, 10:15 and 12:00

CSO FAMILY MATINEE SERIES
April 30, 11:00 and 12:45
Georges Bizet was a composer from France, but like many composers all over the world, he spent a lot of time exploring the amazing music of Spain.

Listen to **Aragonaise** from Georges Bizet’s opera **Carmen**.

Name three sounds that you hear that makes this music sound like it comes from Spain.

1. __________
2. __________
3. __________

Why do people everywhere love Spanish music so much? What makes the music of Spain so special? Keep reading to find out!

**Spain and Morocco**

One musical element that makes Spanish music so enjoyable is the catchy rhythms which makes this music great for dancing!

Listen to **El baile de Luis Alonso** by Gerónimo Giménez. Did you feel like dancing? How about clapping? You will hear two types of musical clapping, performed by a dancer at the concert, called **palmas claras** and **palmas sordas**. These styles are popular in music that comes from southern Spain, in a region called Andalusia.

Most of the music at our concert comes from this area of Spain, which is located close to the northern tip of Morocco in Africa. In fact, if you took a boat from Morocco to southern Spain, you would only have to travel seven miles! For many years, people traveled back and forth between southern Spain and Africa and they brought their musical instruments with them. One of those instruments is called the **rhaita**. This is the exact same instrument that is used to charm snakes!
Co
rdoba

Composers sometimes name their music after places and people they love. Listen to Córdoba by Isaac Albéniz. The music expresses the peace and beauty of Córdoba, a city located in Andalucía. The music also expresses the sadness a person feels when they lose someone they love. During the performance, you’ll see a dancer on stage with an empty chair, which symbolizes the person who has departed.

Alhambra

Composer Manuel de Falla lived very close to the Alhambra, an ancient palace with beautiful gardens. He decided to celebrate those gardens in his music. To do this, he used a full orchestra plus a solo pianist. He called this piece Nights in the Gardens of Spain. In his work, Falla combines the sounds of many instruments to evoke the sights, smells and sounds in the enchanted garden.

English Horn

Listen to The Miller’s Dance by Manuel de Falla. Can you hear how the English horn sounds like a snake charmer? Isn’t it interesting that this Spanish composer found a way to imitate the sound of the African rhaita in his music?

Guitar

Perhaps the most important instrument to Spanish music and dance is the guitar. The guitar was an instrument found in many ancient places, and people from all over traveled to Spain with their guitars. Now the guitar is the most popular instrument in the country and is a main feature in Spanish celebrations!

Some composers make their music sound Spanish by creating strumming rhythms for the orchestra to play. Listen to how the whole orchestra creates a strumming guitar sound in The Grapes by Manuel de Falla. Those are some catchy rhythms made for dancing!

Castanets

Castanets are another instrument that makes music sound Spanish. The percussive instrument’s name comes from the Spanish word castaña, which means chestnut. These instruments are often made from chestnut wood. The castanet looks like a tiny wooden bowl. Dancers hold two little bowls, connected with a cord, in each hand while they dance. The Orchestra’s version of the castanets looks a little different!

Why do people everywhere love Spanish music so much? Because it pulls us in. Its alluring sounds activate our senses and its catchy rhythms move our bodies. It makes us part of the story. And by doing that, it makes us feel like this music is our music.

Russian composer Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakov was also inspired by the sounds of Spain. In Capriccio espagnol, dance rhythms, castanets and orchestral imitations of the guitar and rhaita evoke the spirit of Spanish rhythm and dance!
Meet THE CONDUCTOR

SCOTT SPECK
- Scott Speck was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and graduated from Yale University.
- He is the music director of the Joffrey Ballet and conductor of the Chicago Philharmonic.
- Scott has made many appearances at the White House as music director of the Washington Ballet.
- Scott is the coauthor of three of the world’s best-selling books on classical music for a popular audience: *Classical Music for Dummies, Opera for Dummies* and *Ballet for Dummies*.

ENSEMBLE ESPAÑOL
- Founded in 1976 by Dame Libby Komaiko, Ensemble Español is comprised of forty dancers, singers, musicians and guest artists from Spain and the United States.
- They seek to present, preserve and promote the classical, folkloric, flamenco and contemporary dance and musical traditions of Spain.
- Ensemble Español is the premier Spanish dance company in the United States. It is in residence at Northeastern Illinois University.

KIMBERLY HAN
- Kimbely started playing piano when she was five and a half years old and has been studying with Brenda Huang for nine years.
- In January 2016, Kimberly was featured as a pre-college young pianist on the WFMT 98.7FM program *Introductions*.
- Kimberly is a winner at many music events, including the *Classical Music for Dummies* competition.
- Kimberly likes to play violin with the MYA Symphony Orchestra, teach violin to younger children, read and travel around the world with her family.

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Assistant Principal
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Assistant Principal
The Gilchrist Foundation Chair
Lara Schaefler
Scott Hosteller

ENGLISH HORN
Scott Hosteller

CLARINETS
Stephen Williamson
Principal
John Bruce Yeh
Assistant Principal
Gregory Smith
J. Lawrie Bloom

BASS CLARINET
John Bruce Yeh

VIOLAS
Charles Pikler
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Assistant Principal
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OBERS
Michael Henoch
Assistant Principal
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J. Lawrie Bloom

TIMPANI
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Principal
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*Assistant concertmasters are listed by seniority †On sabbatical ‡On leave The Enika and Dietrich M. Gross Principal Flute Chair and the Nancy and Larry Fuller Principal Oboe Chair currently are unoccupied. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra string sections utilize revolving seating. Players behind the first desk (first two desks in the violins) change seats systematically every two weeks and are listed alphabetically. Section percussionists also are listed alphabetically.

Meet THE GUEST ARTISTS

KEVIN BOEHEIM
- Kevin Boheim was born in 1968, and he is a native of Chicago.
- He attended the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where he studied with Donald Bailey and Alan Kulig.
- He has been a member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra since 1993, and he has served as concertmaster since 2014.
- Boheim has performed with many of the world’s leading orchestras as a guest principal player, including the Berlin Philharmonic, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, and the San Francisco Symphony.
- He is a member of the advisory board for the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign’s School of Music.

KOZUE FUNAKOSHI
- Kozue Funakoshi was born in Tokyo, Japan, and she began playing the piano at the age of four.
- She attended the Tokyo University of the Arts, where she studied with Junichi Itano and Tadashi Tanaka.
- Funakoshi began her professional career in 1992 as a soloist with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, and she has since performed with many of the world’s leading orchestras, including the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
- She is a member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and she has served as concertmaster since 2014.

FEBRUARY 2017
**Instruments of the Orchestra**

**The String Family** includes violin, viola, cello, bass and harp. These instruments are made of wood and strings and are played by vibrating the strings using a bow or plucking or striking the strings with fingers.

**The Woodwind Family** includes flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and saxophone. These instruments all have the same basic shape: a long tube with a mouthpiece at one end. The flute is played by blowing across a hole to create a vibration. Oboe, clarinet, bassoon and saxophone are all played by blowing air into a single or double reed attached to the mouthpiece, creating a vibration that results in sound.

**The Brass Family** includes horn, trumpet, trombone, euphonium and tuba. To make a sound on any brass instrument, the player vibrates his or her lips against a mouthpiece, which is fitted into the instrument. The player can change pitch on a trumpet, horn or tuba by pressing on valves. Trombone players change pitch by moving the slide back and forth.

**The Percussion Family** includes snare drum, bass drum, gong, triangle, xylophone, timpani and piano, among many others. Percussion instruments are struck, scraped or shaken.

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Kidsbook® is a publication of the Negaunee Music Institute. For more information, call 312-294-3410 or e-mail institute@cso.org.

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