CSO SCHOOL CONCERTS
May 1, 2015 10:15 and 12:00

CSO FAMILY MATINEE SERIES
May 2, 2015 11:00 and 12:45

The CSO Family Matinee Series is sponsored by:

The Warranty Group
Welcome to Kidsbook, your guide to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra School Concerts and CSO Family Matinee Concerts!

Tchaikovsky was a master at composing music to express emotion. At this concert, you will hear music portray many feelings—wonder, yearning, anger, love, sadness, joy and more! Special guests from Hubbard Street 2 will show you how dancing can help you understand the feelings expressed in Tchaikovsky's music, played by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

WELCOME TCHAIKOVSKY SPECTACULAR

SCHOOL CONCERTS
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PERFORMERS:
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Edwin Outwater conductor
Hubbard Street 2 dancers

ON THE PROGRAM:
Tchaikovsky
Trepak FROM The Nutcracker
Symphony No. 5, Mvt. 2
Symphony No. 2, Mvt. 2
Symphony No. 4, Mvt. 1
Romeo and Juliet
Miniature March FROM Suite No. 1 in D Minor
Symphony No. 6, Mvt. 4
Elégie FROM Serenade for Strings in C Major
Symphony No. 4, Mvt. 4

Do you wonder what this concert will be like? What will you hear? What will you see? What will you feel?
Which balloon represents the feeling of wonder?

As you listen to Symphony no. 5, take a moment to wonder how this music makes you feel. Do you hear an instrument that matches this emotion? Does the music’s tempo (fast or slow) or dynamics (loud or soft) give the music its feeling? Tchaikovsky liked to use different musical elements to express emotion!

Let’s follow the balloons on Tchaikovsky Trail to discover more emotions found in his music!

Playing is an important part of being a kid! Lots of kids like to pretend when they are playing. What do you like to pretend?

Which balloon represents the feeling you have when you are playing pretend with your friends?

Listen for the marching beat in Symphony no. 2 and imagine you and your friends are creating a dance. How can you move your body to match the music? How do you think the dancers at the concert will move their bodies to the music?

CSO School Concerts / CSO Family Matinee Series / TCHAIKOVSKY SPECTACULAR
Listen to Romeo and Juliet. Does the music ever sound angry? Can you hear a battle between the instruments? When the woodwind instruments play alone and the harp comes in, what do you think has happened to the anger?

Have you ever used angry words with someone? How do you think the other person felt when they heard those words? Choose two balloons, one that represents how you felt when you used angry words and one that represents how the other person felt.

Your parent eventually said “yes” to the ice cream. Woo hoo! But when you take the first lick, the ice cream falls to the ground! Which balloon represents how you feel when the ice cream hits the ground?

Have you ever said to your parent, “I want ice cream!”? Which balloon represents the feeling you have when you want ice cream?

If you listen carefully to Symphony no. 4, Mvt. 1, you can almost hear the violins saying, “Ice cream, I want ice cream!”

Tchaikovsky’s Symphony no. 6 isn’t about a fallen scoop of ice cream, but the music does sound pretty sad. How are instruments able to express sadness without words?

Your friend sees that you are upset and gives you a hug. Which balloon represents the calm feeling you have when your friend comforts you?

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Tchaikovsky captures that same calm feeling in Élégie from Serenade for Strings. What other emotions do you feel when you hear this music?

The day has come to an end and like most days, you’ve felt a lot of different emotions! Choose all the balloons that represent how your feelings have changed during the day.

In Symphony no. 4, Mvt. 4, the music changes all the time. It starts out loud and then gets soft, and then gets loud again! How else does the music change? If you were to create a dance, how would you move your body to match what you are hearing and what you are feeling?

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EDWIN OUTWATER

- Edwin Outwater was born in Santa Monica, California. He loves to read and earned his undergraduate degree from Harvard University in English literature.
- He is music director of the Kitchener-Waterloo Symphony in Ontario, Canada.
- Edwin also is the Director of Summer Concerts at the San Francisco Symphony.
- He has conducted the Chicago Symphony, New York Philharmonic, San Francisco Symphony, Los Angeles Philharmonic and Seattle Symphony, among many others.
- Edwin conducted the world premiere of The Composer Is Dead by Nathaniel Stookey and Lemony Snicket while he was Resident Conductor of the San Francisco Symphony from 2001–2006.

HUBBARD STREET 2

- Founded by Julie Nakagawa and Lou Conte in 1997 and now led by Terence Marling, Hubbard Street 2 prepares young adults for careers in contemporary dance in a dynamic environment that fosters artistic growth while allowing them to hone multiple techniques.
- HS2’s dancers reach thousands annually with diverse programming that provides valuable outreach in schools, site-specific work for museums and cultural institutions, and evening-length performances of mixed repertoire.
- HS2 has been honored to perform at many prestigious venues including Symphony Center in Chicago; the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts; Joyce SoHo and North Carolina School of the Arts; and overseas in Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, South Africa, Switzerland and the Netherlands.
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 with a finger.

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.