KIDSBOOK CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

THE Young Person's Guide TO THE Orchestra



CSO SCHOOL CONCERTS November 30, 2018 10:15 & 12:00 **CSO FAMILY MATINEE SERIES** December 1, 2018 11:00 & 12:45

NEGAUNEE MUSIC INSTITUTE at the CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

312-294-3000 | CSO.ORG | 220 S. MICHIGAN AVE. | CHICAGO

"Music can name the unnameable and communicate the unknowable."

- LEONARD BERNSTEIN

THE YOUNG PERSON'S GUIDE TO THE ORCHESTRA

PERFORMERS

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra

Edwin Outwater conductor

The Second City guest artists

Jen Ellison director

PROGRAM INCLUDES SELECTIONS FROM

Bernstein Overture to Candide

Dvořák

Symphony No. 9 in E Minor (From the New World)

Grieg Suite No. 1 from Peer Gynt

Britten The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra

CSO School Concerts CSO Family Matinee series THE YOUNG PERSON'S GUIDE TO THE ORCHESTRA Laughter is a form of communication that all humans recognize and do in the same way. No matter where in the world we live, we all have the ability to laugh. In fact, laughter is one of the first things you do as a newborn to communicate with

your parents. Try getting through a day without even chuckling it's almost impossible! Music is also a

form of communication. It's often performed at social events, it conveys meaning and emotion, it brings people together, and is used to unify a group's mood. Think about how you feel after you hear your team's fight song! Laughter and music are full-on collaborations between mind and body, which means the teamwork at this concert between the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and The Second City will be a full-on workout!



THE GREAT COMMUNICATORS!



"Laughter is the shortest distance between two people." — VICTOR BORGE

Leonard Bernstein was one of the greatest American composers of all time. In 1960, he created the classic TV series *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra*, which introduced children to classical music and the instruments of the orchestra.

Listen to Leonard Bernstein's fun and funny Overture from *Candide* and notice how the wacky march quickly changes from one mood to another, just like a comedy routine. What mood does this music make you feel?

The Second City is on stage to make you laugh, but did you know composers also like to make their audiences laugh? As you listen to the piece by Bernstein, see if you can hear moments of musical humor conveyed through the music.



Edvard Grieg was a great champion of music from his native country, Norway. As such, when Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen asked Grieg to write music for his play, *Peer Gynt*, he delighted in the opportunity.

Think about something you do every day, like brushing your teeth (hopefully!). Now think about doing that action to the four different movements from *Peer Gynt*. The first movement "Morning Mood" is about the break of dawn. What would brushing your teeth to this slow, sweet music look like? Could you do it for very long before cracking up?

Each movement in Peer Gynt communicates a different mood. What do you think the mood of the movement called "Ase's Death" will be like? Will brushing your teeth to this sad music now be the most miserable teeth-brushingexperience you've ever had?



In 1945, Benjamin Britten was asked to write music for a children's film that explained all of the different instruments of the orchestra. Afterward, he took this movie music and turned it into a concert piece called *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra*. His inspiration for this composition was a tune by his favorite composer, Henry Purcell. Britten then wrote a set of variations on that tune. Each variation changes the melody a little bit and features a different instrument, or group of instruments, in the orchestra.

What's a variation?

Think about your laugh. Now think about how your laugh sounded when you were a baby. How do you think it would sound if you were a giant? How would it sound if you were a grown adult? It's still your laugh...but with variations!

The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra begins with the woodwinds. Like their name suggests, they are made of wood and have a mouthpiece in which you blow—that's the wind! As you listen to the woodwinds, can you hear the humor in the music? Many of the variations on Purcell's theme sound silly and fun when played on these instruments.

> Next up are the strings! Made from hollow, wooden boxes that have metal strings stretched across them, these instruments are played using a bow. Like all instruments, the larger the size, the lower the sound. The instrument that is one size bigger than the violin is the viola, and for some reason, there are lots of jokes about violas!

How do you keep your violin from being stolen?

Put it in a viola case

Following the string instruments comes the brass family. These instruments are a lot longer than they look because they are made of metal tubes wound around and around into shapes that are much easier to carry and play. One brass instrument, the trombone, has a metal tube that slides in and out. The sliding trombone is often used to sound like human laughter!

Find each family of instruments on the back page of this book.

Britten then features the percussion section. Percussion instruments make a sound when they are struck, shaken, scraped, plucked, or rubbed. Some percussion instruments cannot play a melody, but one that can is the timpani drum. Percussion instruments communicate many different moods, and when they play together in The Young Person's Guide, it's hard not to smile.

> The celebratory ending to this music has all of the instruments playing very fast, with the Purcell tune being passed from instrument family to instrument family. Can you hear how the musicians are all communicating together as they play? Notice how the music captures the joy of playing in a symphony orchestra!

Music and laughter can create moments of harmony and bring people together. It's our hope that the music and laughter you experienced at today's concert has shown you the pleasure of working together and brings you closer to those around you.

ORCHESTRA SEATING CHART

Meet THE GNDUCTOR



EDWIN OUTWATER

- Edwin is the Director of Summer Concerts at the San Francisco Symphony.
- He has conducted the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, 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.
- Edwin Outwater was born in Santa Monica, California. He loves to read and earned his undergraduate degree from Harvard University in English literature.
- About the intersection between orchestral music and humor, Edwin says, "Being funny is about timing! It's not only what you say or do, it's how you time it. Try saying something funny with different timing and see how your friends react. Some classical music is funny too, and once again, timing is everything. The funniest moments in music often involve silence, and how I pause can often make the audience smile and even laugh!"

Meet The guest artists



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THE SECOND CITY

Since opening its doors in 1959, The Second City has grown to become the world's premier comedy club, theater, and school of improvisation, entertaining one million theatergoers a year around the globe. Alumni of The Second City's resident stages, touring companies, and theatrical divisions include some of the biggest names in entertainment, and in addition to the sold-out shows playing nightly on resident stages in Chicago and Toronto, the comedy empire has staged productions with a wide range of illustrious creative partners and theater companies, including the Lyric Opera of Chicago, Hubbard Street Dance Chicago, The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Goodman Theatre, Center Theater Group Los Angeles, Portland Center Stage, Toronto Symphony Orchestra, La Jolla Playhouse, Woolly Mammoth Theatre, and the Chicago Bulls.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA | RICCARDO MUTI ZELL MUSIC DIRECTOR

YO-YO MA Judson and Joyce Green Creative Consultant **DUAIN WOLFE** Chorus Director and Conductor MISSY MAZZOLI Mead Composer-in-Residence

VIOLINS

Robert Chen Concertmaster The Louis C. Sudler Chair, endowed by an anonymous benefactor Stephanie Jeong Associate Concertmaster The Cathy and Bill Osborn Chair David Taylor Yuan-Qing Yu Assistant Concertmasters* So Young Bae Cornelius Chiu Alison Dalton Gina DiBello Kozue Funakoshi **Russell Hershow** Qing Hou Blair Milton Paul Phillips, Jr. Sando Shia Susan Synnestvedt Rong-Yan Tang Baird Dodge Principal Sylvia Kim Kilcullen Assistant Principal Lei Hou Ni Mei

Fox Fehling Hermine Gagné Rachel Goldstein Mihaela Ionescu Melanie Kupchynsky Wendy Koons Meirt Matous Michal Simon Michal Aiko Noda Jovce Noh Nancy Park

Ronald Satkiewicz Florence Schwartz

VIOLAS Li-Kuo Chang Acting Principal The Paul Hindemith Principal Viola Chair, endowed by an anonymous benefactor John Bartholomew Catherine Brubaker Youming Chen

Sunghee Choi Wei-Ting Kuo Danny Lai Diane Mues Lawrence Neuman Max Raimi Weijing Wang CELLOS John Sharp Principal The Eloise W. Martin Chair Kenneth Olsen Assistant Principal The Adele Gidwitz Chair Karen Basrak Loren Brown Richard Hirschl Daniel Katz Katinka Kleijn§ Jonathan Pegis David Sanders Gary Stucka Brant Taylor

BASSES

Alexander Hanna Principal The David and Mary Winton Green Principal Bass Chair Daniel Armstrong Roger Clinet Joseph DiBello Michael Hovnanian Robert Kassinger Mark Kraemer Stephen Lester Bradley Opland

HARPS

Sarah Bullen Principal Lynne Turner FLUTES

Stefán Ragnar Höskuldsson Principal The Erika and Dietrich M. Gross Principal Flute Chair **Richard Graef** Assistant Principal Emma Gerstein Jennifer Gunn

PICCOLO Jennifer Gunn

OBOES William Welter Principal The Nancy and Larry Fuller Principal Oboe Chair Michael Henoch Assistant Principal The Gilchrist Foundation Chair Lora Schaefer Scott Hostetler

ENGLISH HORN

Scott Hostetler

John Bruce Yeh

Gregory Smith

J. Lawrie Bloom

John Bruce Yeh

BASS CLARINET

J. Lawrie Bloom

BASSOONS

Keith Buncke

William Buchman

Dennis Michel

Miles Maner

Miles Maner

Daniel Gingrich

James Smelser

Susanna Gaunt

Mark Ridenour

John Hagstrom

Tage Larsen

Assistant Principal

David Griffin

Oto Carrillo

TRUMPETS

Acting Principal

HORNS

Assistant Principal

CONTRABASSOON

Principal

E-FLAT CLARINET

Assistant Principal

CLARINETS

Principal

Principal Tuba Chair, endowed by Christine Querfeld TIMPANI

Principal

TROMBONES

Jay Friedman

Michael Mulcahy

BASS TROMBONE

The Arnold Jacobs

Charles Vernon

Charles Vernon

Gene Pokorny

TUBA

The Lisa and Paul Wiggin

Principal Trombone Chair

Principal

Stephen Williamson

David Herbert Principal The Clinton Family Fund Chair Vadim Karpinos Assistant Principal

PERCUSSION

Cynthia Yeh Principal Patricia Dash Vadim Karpinos James Ross

LIBRARIANS

Peter Conover Principal Carole Keller Mark Swanson

ORCHESTRA PERSONNEL

John Deverman Director Anne MacQuarrie Manager, CSO Auditions and Orchestra Personnel

STAGE TECHNICIANS

Kelly Kerins Stage Manager Blair Carlson Dave Hartge Peter Landry Christopher Lewis Todd Snick Joe Tucker

*Assistant concertmasters are listed by seniority. †On sabbatical §On leave

The Paul Hindemith Principal Viola Chair, endowed by an anonymous benefactor, is currently unoccupied. The Nancy and Larry Fuller Principal Oboe Chair is currently unoccupied. The Adolph Herseth Principal Trumpet Chair, endowed by an anonymous benefactor, is currently 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.

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 the 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 mouthpiece 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. Brass instruments make a sound when the players vibrate their lips inside a mouthpiece, which is fitted into the instrument. The players 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.

