2022 Boston Symphony Orchestra Family Concert
Family Listening Guide

So Now What: A Musical Look at
Anticipation, Expectation, and a New Certainty
Towards the Fulfillment of Our Promise

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We hope these materials are helpful in creating a fun and meaningful concert experience for your family. We also hope that your Family Concert experience is the start (or continuation) of a long-term relationship with the BSO and orchestral music!

Please let us know what you enjoy, find useful, and would like more of next time. We encourage you to send your comments to education@bso.org.

With appreciation,

The Boston Symphony Orchestra’s Educators Advisory Council and The Education and Community Engagement Department
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Background Information and Listening Guides

The following program includes a guide to help you anticipate the louder and quieter parts of the music you will hear. Read the key for each piece from left to right.

The symbol 🎸 indicates a quieter part; the symbol 🎸 indicates a louder part.

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EXPLORE SYMPHONY HALL

We encourage families to visit the Boston Symphony Orchestra website to learn interesting facts about the history and unique design of Symphony Hall.

EXPLORE THE THEME

As a family, you may like to talk about the words and ideas in this concert’s title. Some possible conversation starters:

**ANTICIPATION:** When you look forward to something that is going to happen in the future.

*When have you felt anticipation?* How many **synonyms** can you think of for the word “anticipate”? (Synonyms are words that have the same or almost the same meaning.)

How many **antonyms** can you think of for the word “anticipate”? (Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.)
EXPECTATION: When you feel eager for something specific to happen.

When have you experienced expectation about something that’s going to happen?

How many synonyms can you think of for the word “expectation”?
How many antonyms can you think of for the word “expectation”?

PROMISE: Promise is a word with many jobs. It can be a noun or a verb (action word).

For the concert, Maestro Wilkins uses “promise” as a noun, meaning the potential for positive things that lie ahead in the future.

Can you think of other kinds of “promises”?

EXPLORE YOUR MUSICAL HISTORY!
Before or after the concert, discuss how music has been important to members of your family. Some possible conversation starters:

- How is music important to you?
- What role has music played in your family, both now and in the past?
- What family musical traditions do you talk about or carry on today?
Silver Fanfare
by Peter Boyer (b. 1970)

American composer Peter Boyer was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and has written for many major orchestras. In 2010, the Boston Pops Orchestra and conductor Keith Lockhart commissioned Boyer’s The Dream Lives On: A Portrait of the Kennedy Brothers as part of their 125th anniversary season. Silver Fanfare is a powerful and rousing concert opener. It is popular for special occasions, such as season-opening concerts by the Hollywood Bowl Orchestra (led by conductor Thomas Wilkins!) and the Boston Pops. The “President’s Own” U.S. Marine Band performed it on tour – you can watch this version (use the second link in the “Listen” section below). Fanfares mark the beginning of something, and Boyer originally wrote the Silver Fanfare as the first movement of a larger piece to commemorate the Pacific Symphony’s 25th (or “silver”) anniversary.

Things to listen and look for:

This is a fast and dramatic piece, which is sometimes played with fireworks on the Fourth of July. It begins loud … then gets softer and playful … and ends loud again!

Listen for percussion, then brass, then woodwinds. When can you hear bells?

Use the links below to listen to (and watch different orchestras playing) Silver Fanfare:
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PUMmPdFsauQ
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bCymaLhQGaE
Sunrise, from the *Grand Canyon* Suite

by Ferde Grofé (1892-1972)

Ferde Grofé (1892-1972) was born in New York City and studied music in Germany as a child, learning to play several instruments. He left home as a teenager and did odd jobs before earning his living solely through music, playing with the Los Angeles Philharmonic and with cabaret bands as well as on movie sets. Grofé’s career encompassed virtually every aspect of musical life. He performed and recorded as a pianist, conducted, and even formed his own orchestra. He was also active as a film composer in Hollywood and was nominated for an Academy Award. Walt Disney made a live-action documentary film of the Grand Canyon using music from Grofé’s *Grand Canyon* Suite. Due to its use by Disney, in cartoons, and in television commercials, the suite’s “On the Trail” movement became familiar to generations of Americans.

The *Grand Canyon* Suite illustrates five “views” of the canyon in five movements: “Sunrise” (the piece you will hear in this concert), “The Painted Desert,” “On the Trail,” “Sunset,” and “Cloudburst.”
Things to listen and look for:

Have you ever gotten up very early in the morning, and watched and listened to the world “waking up”? That’s what this music is about – only in a very specific place: the Grand Canyon!

The piece starts out slow and quiet…

And **gradually gets louder**…

Can you hear “birds”? Can you hear “crickets”?

What images or pictures do you imagine as you listen to the music?

Between about 4 minutes into the piece and the end, the music gets increasingly **loud and fast** – ending **fortissimo (VERY LOUD)**.

What do you think is happening at the Grand Canyon in the last section of this song, when the music becomes faster and very loud?

**Listen**

Use this [link](#) to listen to “Sunrise” (and if you like, other parts of the *Grand Canyon* Suite).
Storm, from Four Sea Interludes from *Peter Grimes*  
by Benjamin Britten (1913-1976)

Benjamin Britten (1913-1976) graduated from the Royal College of Music when he was only 19. In 1944, BAI Music Director Serge Koussevitzky commissioned him to write his opera *Peter Grimes*, which was a huge success and established him as one of England’s most important composers. *Peter Grimes* takes place on the coast of Suffolk, England, where fishermen and villagers are exposed to the challenges of the seafaring way of life. “Storm” from the Four Sea Interludes reminds us of the destruction that Nature can sometimes unleash.

**Things to listen and look for:**

This piece begins **loud** – Listen for the strong **drum**beats!
Listen for the **piccolo** and **flute** playing high notes.
Listen for the **cymbals**!

What part of the storm “story” do you think the **drum** is telling?  
The **cymbals**?  The **piccolo** and **flute**?  
The **string instruments**?  The **brass instruments**?
About halfway through, the music gets soft and **quiet** – What part of the storm is this?

Then at the end, it gets very **loud** again. What do you imagine is happening?

**Listen**

Click [here](#) to listen to this music while looking at a painting of a storm scene.

Click [here](#) to see the American Youth Symphony performing this piece.
**Intermezzo from *Cavalleria rusticana***

*by Pietro Mascagni (1863-1945)*

Despite fame during his lifetime, Pietro Mascagni (1863-1945) is today known outside of Italy for only one piece, his one-act opera *Cavalleria rusticana* ("Rustic Chivalry"), which is still performed frequently throughout the world. This piece is an example of "verismo" opera, that is, opera that draws on real life and "ordinary" people for its source material, rather than larger-than-life historical or legendary figures and stories. *Cavalleria rusticana* tells the story of a Sicilian love triangle among Turiddu, Lola, and Alfio. At the end of the opera, Turiddu and Alfio are preparing for a duel to the death. The famous Intermezzo describes the tranquil scene of the village square, empty of people, contrasting sharply with the conflict and violence of the scenes before and after.

**Summary, and things to listen and look for:**

This piece is a slow one, describing a peaceful, calm scene. It is fairly quiet at the beginning, gets louder about half-way through, then gets quiet again at the end.

Notice how the **string instruments** start off, then have a “conversation” with the oboe’s high notes.
After that, listen and watch for the **harp** (you can really notice the **harp** in the second YouTube video below!).

On the final note, can you hear the **piccolo**?

In the first YouTube video below, can you see how the conductor’s arm and hand movements indicate when the music will be **loud**, and when it will be **softer** or quieter?

**Listen**

Click [here](#) for a great view of a conductor leading an orchestra in playing this piece.

Click [here](#) for more close-ups of different orchestra members playing this piece, including the **harpist**.
“Chester” from *New England Triptych*  
by William Schuman (1910-1992)

William Schuman was born and raised in New York City. Among his many honors included the first Pulitzer Prize for Music as well as becoming president of both the Juilliard School of Music and, later, Lincoln Center. He composed for orchestra, chorus, and concert band, completing eight symphonies as well as a violin concerto, choral music, ballet music, and film scores.

*New England Triptych* is a three-movement work incorporating the melodies of William Billings, often regarded as America’s first composer. “Chester” became Billings’ most popular song and was frequently sung by soldiers during the American Revolution. Like many songs from the time, the title “Chester” was simply named for an arbitrary town and had nothing to do with the subject of the song. The song told the story of how American soldiers responded in battle to British aggression.

**Things to listen and look for:**

This piece begins soft and slow… then gets **louder**.

You may notice that the **tempo** gets faster at some point.
Listen for the cymbal… and for drumrolls.

Can you hear some instruments echoing or repeating musical patterns that other instruments have played before?

At some point close to the end, you may notice that the music gets quieter again…

then louder, with a crescendo to a loud and dramatic ending!

Listen

Click here to see a high school choir performing William Billings’ “Chester.”
Click here to listen to a version of William Schuman’s “Chester.”
Symphony No. 1 in E minor: III. Juba Dance
by Florence Price (1887-1953)

Florence Price was the first African American woman to have a composition played by a major orchestra. She was a classical composer, pianist, organist, and music teacher. Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, she studied music at New England Conservatory in Boston at age 16. She moved to Chicago with her family in 1927 as part of the Great Migration. Symphony No. 1 was premiered by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in 1933, as part of the World Fair. This is a big deal in itself, but it is made even more important because Price is the first African American woman composer who had classical music performed by a major symphony orchestra.

Juba Dance is the 3rd movement of the symphony. Juba is a musical tradition where body percussion is used to accompany singing and dancing. It is named from social dances of enslaved West African people who were forced to work on plantations. Plantation owners were afraid that enslaved people were sharing secret codes in the rhythm of their drums, so they banned instruments!
Summary, and things to listen and look for:

This is a fast piece, with lots of changes in dynamics (loudness and quietness). It starts out quiet, then gets loud…

  Quiet, then loud again…
  Quiet, then loud…
  And once more, quiet, then LOUD!

Listen for the sl—i—ding trombone.

What other instruments or musical patterns help to create a sense of movement in this “dance song”?

Listen for the percussion at the end of the piece: drums, then a final cymbal CRASH!

Listen (and watch)

You can watch and listen to a version of this piece with a dance performance here.
You can watch and hear a university orchestra perform this piece here.
Les Préludes, Symphonic poem
by Franz Liszt (1811-1886)

The Hungarian composer Franz Liszt (1811-1886) was known as the best, showiest, most virtuosic pianist of his time, and perhaps of all time. He was very well-traveled and well-connected: he counted among his friends the composers Hector Berlioz, Frédéric Chopin, Clara and Robert Schumann, Camille Saint-Saëns, and many others. He eventually became father-in-law to the opera composer Richard Wagner, who married Liszt’s daughter Cosima. Outside of music, Liszt was also acquainted with many writers and artists and members of the nobility.

Liszt wrote music mostly for his own instrument, the piano. Like many Romantic composers, Liszt based many of his own original works on ideas and characters from literature, like William Shakespeare’s Hamlet and the epic poem Commedia by Dante Alighieri, calling these works “symphonic poems.” Les Préludes was the first musical piece by Liszt or any other composer that was called a “symphonic poem.” The poetic connection is reflected in the piece’s variety of moods, from passionate and lyrical to stormy. Liszt was an innovator in creating very different moods using the same basic musical material.

Things to listen and look for:

What “moods” does the music express? At the beginning? In the middle? At the end?
This piece begins slow and quiet, then gradually gets louder.

Listen for strings and flutes having a “conversation” together!
Then, listen for brass and strings having a louder “conversation.”
  Then, it gets softer again…
  Listen for the harp.

Which instruments do the oboes have a “conversation” with?

Next, the music gets faster, and louder …
  then softer and slower again…
  Again, louder and faster.

Listen for cymbals!
Which instruments play along with the drumbeats?
The piece ends slow and loud.

Listen

Use the links below to listen to (and watch different orchestras playing) Les Préludes:
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jb2bkVQwtBs
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IM47hhXrJho