

Teacher Textbook for 7th grade music:

1- Medieval

Composers of this Era-

- I. Hildegard von Bingen (1098-1179)
 - a. A nun who became a leader in a monastery in Germany.
 - b. Every piece of music she wrote was the result of God speaking to her.
 - c. She wrote chant or plainsong
 - d. We will study her more when we get to page 8 in our textbook.
 - e. Famous Music includes: "Kyrie Eleison" (*Accent #1*)
- II. Guillaume de Machaut (1300-1377)
 - a. French poet and composer
 - b. Guillaume is the French version of the name William
- III. John Dunstable (1385-1453)
 - a. English composer
 - b. Is responsible for many of our vocabulary words in music
- IV. Guillaume Dufay (1400-1474)
 - a. Frano-Flemish composer
 - b. Before a music printing press was invented Dufay's music was copied by hand and distributed to many musicians

Famous People from this Era-

- I. Muhammad (570-632)
 - a. Religious, military and political leader
 - b. Believed by Muslims to be a prophet of God
 - c. Also named the founder of the Islam religion
- II. St. Thomas Aquinas (1033-1109)
 - a. Italian Philosopher, church leader, Priest
 - b. Aquino is actually his place of birth
 - c. Claims he could levitate
 - d. One of the churches greatest theologians and philosophers
 - e. In Binghamton (by Rec Park) we have St. Thomas Aquinas Church
- III. Genghis Khan (1162-1227)
 - a. Emperor of the Mongol Empire
 - b. Brought his people together (through force)
- IV. Roger Bacon (1214-1294)
 - a. English philosopher, scientist and friar
 - b. Is credited for coming up with the gun powder mixture
- V. Geoffrey Chaucer (1214-1294)
 - a. Father of English literature
 - b. Greatest English poet of Middle Ages

c. Wrote in English, French and Latin

VI. Johann Gutenberg (1400-1468)

- a. German blacksmith, goldsmith, printer and publisher
- b. Invented the mechanical moveable type printer in 1439
- c. Also wrote the *Gutenberg Bible*, has 42 lines in it

VII. Joan of Arc (1412-1431)

- a. French patriot and eventually a Roman Catholic saint
- b. Born a peasant girl who led the French army to important victories during the 100 year War
- c. Burned at the stake at the age of 19 years old

VIII. Pope Gregory (540-604)

- a. Also known as Gregory the Great
- b. Credited for making the catalogue of music assigned to celebrations in the church calendar

2- Renaissance

Composers of this Era-

- I. Josquin des Prez (1450-1521)
 - a. Wrote masses, motets, secular music
 - b. Mostly for 4 voices

- II. Giovanni da Palestrina (1525-1594)
 - a. Developed music for the church organ
 - b. Musical director most of his life along with composing
 - c. *he had a hard life; lost his brother, 2 sons and his wife in the plague (3 outbreaks)
 - d. Famous Music includes: "Kyrie Eleison" (*Music! CD 1, #7*); this example was also on the Radio Scan activity that we did the first week of music

- III. William Byrd (1543-1623)
 - a. Played and wrote music for Queen Elizabeth's church in England (Chapel Royal)

- IV. Guilio Caccini (1546-1618)
 - a. Founder of Opera
 - b. Singer, teacher, and composer

- V. Luca Marenzio (1553-1599)
 - a. Wrote madrigals, and motets
 - b. Worked for the Cardinal

- VI. Giovanni Gabrielli (1557-1612)
 - a. Composer and organist
 - b. Famous Music includes: "Canzon in Double Echo" (*Music! CD 5, #5*)

- VII. Thomas Morley (1557-1602)
 - a. Composer and organist
 - b. Wrote many pieces of music with text written by Shakespeare
 - c. Famous Music includes: "Sing we and Chant it" (*Music! CD 15, #6*)

Famous People from this Era-

- I. Christopher Columbus (1451-1506)
 - a. Took 4 voyages across the Atlantic to find the Americas (PP map)
 - b. Found the Bahamas and Venezuela
 - c. He is responsible for naming the new people he found "Indians"

- II. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)
 - a. Painter, Sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, inventor etc.
 - b. PP- Mona Lisa
 - c. PP- The Last Supper
 - d. PP- "man" with boxers...
 - e. Has been named the "Renaissance Man"
 - f. Conceptualized the helicopter, a tank, and the calculator

- III. Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543)
 - a. Astronomer
 - b. 1st person to say that the earth was not the center of the universe

- IV. Michelangelo (1475-1564)
 - a. Sculptor, painter, architect, poet etc.
 - b. Argued that he should be the “Renaissance Man” title
 - c. PP- David Sculpture
 - d. PP- painted church ceilings

- V. Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521)
 - a. Explorer
 - b. The first to sail from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific, using what is now named the “Strait of Magellan”
 - c. PP- map of his journey

- VI. Martin Luther (1483-1546)
 - a. Monk, priest
 - b. Claimed that if you sinned you could be forgiven by paying a certain amount of \$.

- VII. Hernando DeSoto (1500-1542)
 - a. Spanish explorer who came to the US and was the first European documented to cross the Mississippi

- VIII. William Shakespeare (1564-1616)
 - a. Poet and playwright
 - b. Wrote- Hamlet, King Lear, MacBeth and Romeo and Juliet to name a few
 - c. Famous quote from a play: “To be or not to be...”

3- Baroque

Composers of this Era-

- I. Jean-Baptist Lully (1632-1687)
 - a. French composer who worked for the court of Louis XIV (14th) of France
 - b. Founder of French Opera
- II. Arcangelo Corelli (1653-1713)
 - a. Violinist and composer
- III. Henry Purcell (1659-1695)
 - a. English Composer
 - b. Employed at the Chapel Royal (the church where the Royal family of the Queen attended)
- IV. Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741)
 - a. Composer, priest and violinist
 - b. Famous Music includes: "The Seasons- Spring" (*Accent #2*)
- V. George Frideric Handel (1685-1759)
 - a. German born British Composer
 - b. Wrote Opera, oratorios (like an Opera but sacred- for the church), anthems, works for the Organ
 - c. He wrote more than 40 operas in in a 30 year time span
 - d. We will study him more on pages 30+31
 - e. Famous Music Includes: "The Hallelujah Chorus", from the Messiah (*Accent #3*)
- VI. Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)
 - a. German composer, organist and violist
 - b. Wrote hundreds of works for the clavier (PP picture)
 - c. Even though he wrote thousands of pieces of music, less than 12 were published while he was alive
 - d. We will learn more about him on pages 46+47
 - e. Famous Music Includes: "Tocatta and Fugue in D Minor" (*Music! CD 4 #8 and 9*) these listening examples are the same song. One version is played on the organ the other is performed by a symphony. Listen to a little of both and ask the students what they prefer; "Fugue 16" (*Music! CD 6, #13*) this goes with the activity on pg. 49
- VII. Domenico Scarlatti (1685-1757)
 - a. Italian Composer, served both Portuguese and Spanish royal families
 - b. Wrote over 500 keyboard sonatas
- VIII. Giovanni Pergolesi (1710-1736)
 - a. Italian Composer, violinist and organist
 - b. Wrote many operas and sacred music for the church

Famous People from this Era-

- I. Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669)
 - a. Greatest painter and printmaker in art history
 - b. Liked making portraits of people

- c. PP “Night Watch” (two slides)
 - d. PP Storm on the Sea of Galilee”
- II. John Milton (1608-1674)
- a. English poet
 - b. Wrote “Paradise Lost”- a poem with 10, 565 lines in it, a 448 page book can be purchased on Amazon for \$12.99
- III. Jan Vermeer (1632-1675)
- a. Dutch Painter
 - b. Specialized in scenes of the middle class life
- IV. Isaac Newton (1642-1727)
- a. Physicist, mathematician, astronomer, philosopher etc.
 - b. Named the “Greatest Scientist that ever lived”
 - c. Things is “invented” or conceptualized:
 - i. Two PP Slides- Universal gravitation (apple falling from a tree)- solar system
 - ii. PP Slide- 3 laws of motion
 - iii. PP Slide- Built the first practical telescope
 - iv. PP Slide- Discovered the prism
 - v. Measured the speed of sound
 - d. Was born on Christmas Day (like me!)
 - e. Interesting Fact- he lived with his mother and stepfather (whom he hated) and wrote many journal entries about wanting to burn them up while they were in the house. Also- he was bullied at school and instead of fighting back physically or running away; he focused his attention on school and studying. As revenge to those students he became the smartest in the school and ultimately the “greatest scientist that ever lived”! Good motivation?
- V. Rene de La Salle (1643-1687)
- a. French explorer of the Great Lakes, in the United States and also Canada
 - b. Also explored the Mississippi River and claimed the Mississippi River basin for France
 - c. PP Slide- map of his explorations
- VI. William Penn (1644-1718)
- a. Real estate entrepreneur
 - b. PP Slide- Founder of the State of Pennsylvania- he was given the land from King Charles (which at the time included Delaware)
 - c. Eventually the lower portion (now Delaware) split off from William Penn and took on their own form of leadership.
 - d. It was a desire of William Penn’s for there to be a Union of Colonies and to eventually become the “United States” were are now
 - e. The principles that William Penn used to rule his land (PA) were used as a framework in writing the Constitution of the United States
 - f. PP Slide- The Quaker Oatmeal man is NOT William Penn, just someone that looks exactly like him 😊
- VII. Peter the Great (1672-1725)
- a. A Russian Czar
 - b. He had 14 kids but only 3 of them lived to be adults

VIII. Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686-1736)

- a. German physicist, engineer and glass blower
- b. PP Slide- Invented the alcohol thermometer (1709)
- c. Invented the Mercury thermometer (1714)
- d. PP Slide- The current thermometer/ temp scale we use is named after him
- e. In 1742 they were using the Celsius Scale: 0 degrees was considered boiling water and 100 degrees was freezing... the scales were backwards from what they are now... an average temperature in the winter might've been 98-49 degrees Celsius

4- Classical

Composers of this Era-

- I. Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)
 - a. Australian composer, most prominent of the Classical Era
 - b. Called the “Father of Symphony”
 - c. Worked most of his life as a *Court Musician* (someone’s personal radio, musical entertainment or iPod)
 - d. PP Slide- Was employed at the Esterhazy Mansion
 - e. Gave private music lessons to Beethoven (who we will study later)
 - f. Famous Music includes: “String Quartet No. 3” (*Music! CD 4, #5*); “The Clock” (*Music! CD 14, #17*)

- II. Johann Christian Bach (1735-1782)
 - a. 11th son of Johann Sebastian Bach (learned about him in the Baroque Era)

- III. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791)
 - a. A child prodigy (PP)
 - b. He began writing music at the age of 5
 - c. We will study his in depth later on pg. 54
 - d. Famous Music includes: “Overture to the Marriage of Figaro” (*Accent #6*); *Other listening examples are listed on pg. 55 and if time allows students should listen to each of these and write in their listening log on page 98.*

- IV. Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)
 - a. German composer, who said to be the transition between Classical and our next Era Romantic
 - b. He is the composer everyone remembers as being deaf
 - c. PP Slide shows some hearing devices that were made for Beethoven
 - d. PP Slide- Metronome; Beethoven was the first composer to indicate on his music a metronome marking (1817)- which tells the musician the speed in which to play
 - e. We will learn more about him on page 56
 - f. Famous Music Includes: “Symphony #5” (*Accent #7*); *Other listening examples are listed on pg. 57 and if time allows students should listen to each of these and write in their listening log on page 98.*

- V. Carl Maria von Weber (1786-1826)
 - a. German composer who is also responsible for bridging the gap between Classical and Romantic Eras

- VI. Franz Schubert (1797-1828)
 - a. Australian Composer
 - b. Had a short life (32 years)
 - c. We will study him more in the Romantic Era

Famous People from this Era-

- I. Crispus Attucks (1723-1770)
 - a. American Slave who was shot to death by British redcoats in the Boston Massacre; one of three black men
 - b. First black hero of American Revolution

- II. Adam Smith (1723-1790)
 - a. Scottish Philosopher
 - b. Named one of the “greatest Scots” of all time
 - c. Wrote many books on modern economics

- III. Francis Marion “Swamp Fox” (nickname) (1735-1795)
 - a. Military officer of American Revolutionary War
 - b. Father of modern Guerrilla warfare (style of fighting- hide in bushes; snipers, you don’t go to battle, you let people search for you and then you jump out, kill them and run away and hide again)
 - c. Stayed hidden by traveling the swamp paths...

- IV. Thomas Paine (1736-1809)
 - a. Political activist, author and Revolutionary
 - b. Founding Father of the United States

- V. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)
 - a. American Founding Father
 - b. Principal author of the Declaration of Independence
 - c. 3rd President of the United States
 - d. Organized the Democratic Party
 - e. PP Slide- Purchased the *Louisiana Territory* from France and sent Lewis and Clark on their exploration

- VI. Pierre Charles L’Enfant (1754-1825) *typo in student books claims he lived until 1925!*
 - a. French architect
 - b. Laid out the streets of Washington D.C.

- VII. Robert Burns (1759-1796)
 - a. Scottish poet
 - b. PP Slide- Wrote Auld Lang Syne; song most associated with New Year’s Eve

- VIII. Eli Whitney (1765-1825)
 - a. PP Slide- American inventor of the cotton gin

- IX. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)
 - a. French Military leader
 - b. He overthrew the French government and replaced it with one of his own
 - c. Metric system introduced during reign

- X. Jane Austen (1775-1817)
 - a. English novelist
 - b. Wrote “Sense and Sensibility” and “Pride and Prejudice”

5- Romantic

All of these composers will be researched by individually students and taught to the class.

Composers of this Era-

- I. Ludwig van Beethoven
 - a. Taught music by father, Haydn and Mozart
 - b. Was a composer and pianist
 - c. Wrote the Famous 5th (*Accent #7*) and 9th (*Music! CD6 #1*) Symphonies
 - d. Is remembered for being deaf

- II. Franz Schubert
 - a. Father was a school teacher; entire family was musical; lessons from dad and brothers; attend boy choir, played violin
 - b. Pianist, composer and music teacher at same school he attended as a child; court musician at Esterhazy palace
 - c. Wrote the Unfinished Symphony (*Accent #8*)- was not finished when he died
 - d. Only lived to be 32 years old, music was not heard or published until after his death so he was NOT famous or wealthy
 - e. Was a great friend of Beethoven and was buried next to him

- III. Fanny Mendelssohn Hensel
 - a. Studied piano with her mother
 - b. Pianist and composer (although her songs were published under her brother's name)- over 500 pieces of music; she was a better pianist than her brother Felix
 - c. Wrote "Farewell to Rome" (*Accent #9*)
 - d. Famous for performing many of her brother's pieces and vice versa
 - e. Died of a stroke at age 41

- IV. Felix Mendelssohn
 - a. Studied piano with his mother
 - b. Composer, pianist, hired to be the musical director for the Academy of Arts in Berlin; worked for King Wilhelm IV; founded Leipzig Conservatory
 - c. Wrote "A Mid-Summer Nights Dream- The Wedding March" (*itunes*); "Violin Concerto" (*Accent #10*)
 - d. He was a child prodigy; was a big fan of Bach's music and played it at all of his concerts
 - e. Died because he was overworked and sad over his sister's death

- V. Frederic Chopin
 - a. Played piano as a child; attended the Warsaw Conservatory of music
 - b. Composer, piano teacher
 - c. Wrote "Prelude, Op. 28, No. 4"; songs like this were commissioned (someone paid for it to be written) for around \$30,000 each; this was played at Chopin's funeral
 - d. Child prodigy at the piano
 - e. Died most likely of tuberculosis (serious infectious disease, spread through coughing and sneezing) that harms your lungs and will kill you if not treated

- VI. Franz Liszt
- Grew up in a musical family and took lessons from his father; tried to attend the Paris Conservatory for music but was DENIED
 - Composer, pianist, conductor and teacher; Established the Royal National Hungarian Academy of Music in Budapest
 - Wrote “Hungarian Rhapsody”
 - He invented the term “recital”; was considered a prodigy; grew up in the Esterhazy mansion; spent most of his life like a ladies man, but the last 10 years he spent alone in a church as a monk
- VII. Richard Wagner
- Wasn’t interested in music until age 16, entering the Leipzig university
 - Choir master, director of opera house (each failed because he spent more money than they made), composer; was a court musician for King Ludwig
 - Wrote **music and libretto** (was uncommon in his time to write both), “Lohengrin” (*Accent #11*);
 - Major contributor to the design of current conducting patterns; married Franz Liszt’s daughter Cosima
 - Died while on vacation ☹
- VIII. Giuseppe Verdi
- Took organ lessons
 - Composer
 - “Rigoletto” (*Accent # 12*) the libretto was written by Victor Hugo
 - Wrote many operas using text by Shakespeare
 - Died at age 88; willed all of his money to a home for elderly musicians
- IX. Johannes Brahms
- Son of a string bass player, excelled in piano but not a good student in school; studied with a friend
 - Composer (not until age 40 did he publish his first piece of music), pianist, conductor of municipal orchestra in Detwold; piano teacher
 - Wrote “Brahms Lullaby” (*itunes*); “Symphony #1” (which took him 40 years to finish)
 - Best friends with Dvorak
 - Died very wealthy (estate worth \$100,000) and popular; did not like Wagner’s music
- X. Peter Ilyich Tchaikosky
- Did not study music until the age of 22; entered the Conservatory of St. Petersburg, Russia
 - Composer; instructor at Conservatory of St. Petersburg; court musician for Meck family (but they never met, she just sent him money and he wrote her music for 13 years); Russian government also gave him an annual salary for life to write music for the government
 - Wrote the “Nutcracker Suite” (*Accent 14*)
 - Performed the “1812 Overture” (*Music! CD 8, #19*) in NYC at the opening of Carnegie Hall
 - Died in Russia during a cholera epidemic (spread mostly by water and food that has been contaminated with human feces containing the bacteria. Insufficiently cooked seafood is a common source. Humans are the only animal affected. Risk factors for the disease include poor sanitation, not enough clean drinking water, and poverty)

- XI. Antonin Dvorak
- Music was a large part of his childhood; played violin like his father; studied organ, piano, violin and viola from a private teacher; attended famous organ school of Prague
 - Pianist, church organist, composer and director for the Conservatory of Music in NYC (annual salary of \$15,000); also director of Conservatory in Prague
 - Wrote the New World Symphony (*Accent 15*) while in NYC
- XII. Edvard Grieg
- Took piano lessons from his mother; went to Liepzig Conservatory of Music; was a lazy student in every subject except music
 - Pianist; director for the Norwegian Academy of Music; Norwegian government began paying him an annual salary
 - Wrote "Morning Mood" (*itunes*); "In the Hall of the Mountain King" (*itunes*), both of these songs are from the same Suite, *Peer Gynt*, this is the first and the last movement of the 4
 - Died popular, but didn't like the attention
- XIII. John Philip Sousa
- Attended public school but took music lessons at a private school; father was in the Marine band; John enlisted in the band himself for 20 years
 - Toured playing violin; composer; Conductor of the U.S. Marine band for 12 years (Wrote marches for the President); Began his own band "Sousa's band"
 - Wrote Washington Post (*Music! CD 3 #32*); Stars and Stripes Forever (*Accent 16*); wrote 136 marches and over 100 works for band
 - Designed the Sousaphone; nicknamed the "March King"
- XIV. Edward Elgar
- Life revolved around music, father ran a music store, played violin and organ; Edward studied violin and piano with private teachers
 - Composer; commissioned by the British government (King Edward VII) and also King George V; professor at Birmingham University in England
 - Wrote Pomp and Circumstance-which is played at most Graduation Ceremonies (*Accent 17*)
 - Was knighted by king of England official name being "Sir..."
- XV. Claude Debussy
- Family went bankrupt so sent him to live with his aunt who paid for music lessons on piano; went to Paris Conservatory of Music
 - Court Musician for Madame Meck (same as Tchaikovsky)Composer, teacher
 - Wrote Clair de Lune (*Accent 18*)
 - Greatly disliked Wagner's music and felt they were a musical "dead end"

Famous People from this Era-

- Victor Hugo (1802-1885)
 - French poet, novelist who wrote (PP) Les Miserables and the (PP) Hunchback of Notre-Dame
 - More than 100 operas are based on his writings

II. Abraham Lincoln (1809- 1865)

- a. 16th president of the United States of America; was assassinated before the end of term
- b. Famous for Emancipation Proclamation (1863)- claimed all slaves to be free forever; eventually 13th amendment in 1865 made slavery illegal
- c. Made the famous Gettysburg Address in 1863, most quoted speech in American History
- d. Ranked as one of the 3 greatest presidents

III. Harriet Tubman (1820- 1913)

- a. escaped from slavery and made 13 missions to rescue 70 + slaves using underground railroad (PP) (PP- also has another slide of a wanted poster)

IV. Frederick Douglas (1817-1895)

- a. After escaping slavery he became a leader for the anti-slavery movement
- b. Famous novelist
- c. Nominated for Vice-President running mate for the Equal Rights Party ticket

V. Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906)

- a. Civil Rights leader for women
- b. Voted for the Presidential election of 1872, but was arrested and tried (found guilty and fined \$100)- which she never paid
- c. Women ended up gaining the right to vote in 1920 (19th amendment)
- d. There is a \$1 coin with her name on it- PP

VI. Florence Nightingale (1820- 1910)

- a. English Nurse, established a nursing school in London
- b. Nurses now take the “Nightingale Pledge” in her honor- PP
- c. International Nurses Day is her birthday ☺

VII. Louis Pasteur (1820-1910)

- a. Microbiologist (medicine)
- b. Breakthrough in cause and prevention of disease
- c. vaccine for rabies and anthrax
- d. Developed the process of pasteurization (heating food, usually liquid, to a specific temperature and for a length of time to slow spoilage, because it reduces the number of germs.

VIII. Mark Twain (1835-1910)

- a. Pen name he used, was really born with the name Samuel Clemens
- b. Wrote the adventures of Huckleberry Finn (PP book cover) and Tom Sawyer (PP book cover)
- c. Named the “Father of American Literature”

IX. Paul Cezanne (1839-1906)

- a. French painter
- b. The Card Players (PP)

X. Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890)

- a. Dutch painter
- b. Has created over 2100 works of art
- c. Cut off his ear?
- d. Famous for the paintings Starry Night (PP), Sunflowers (PP) and Café Terrace at Night (PP)

6- 20th Century Era

Composers of this Era-

- I. Scott Joplin (1868-1917)
 - a. American Composer and pianist
 - b. Most famous for the style of music called “Ragtime”; He was named the “King of Ragtime”
 - c. Famous music includes- The Entertainer (*accent 19*), Maple Leaf Rag (*Music! CD 2, #17 and itunes*), and The Easy Winners (*itunes*)

- II. Charles Ives (1874-1954)
 - a. experimental music, aleatory types (music by chance)
 - b. He decided to become an insurance agent, co-founded the largest insurance agency of its time- was a composer as a hobby.
 - c. Famous music includes- Variations on America (*accent 20*); Fourth of July (*Music! CD 8, #14*)

- III. Bela Bartok (1881-1945)
 - a. Hungarian composer and pianist
 - b. Founder of “ethnomusicology”- which is the study of social and cultural aspects of music and dance in a global content (what you listen to depending on where you live)
 - c. Was a piano student of Franz Liszt (pianist from the Romantic Era)
 - d. Famous music includes- Contrasts for Violin, Clarinet and Piano (*itunes*)

- IV. Igor Stravinsky (1882-1971)
 - a. Russian, French and American Composer
 - b. Wrote music for many ballets
 - c. Famous music includes- Firebird Suite (*accent 21*); The Rite of Spring (*itunes*)

- V. Paul Hindemith (1895-1963)
 - a. German composer, violinist, teacher and conductor
 - b. Wrote atonal music (means it had no central key or key signature)
 - c. Famous music includes- Mathis Der Maler (*itunes*)

- VI. George Gershwin (1898-1937)
 - a. American composer and pianist
 - b. Was a “song plugger”; worked in a music shop and if someone was interested in a piece of sheet music but wanted to hear it before they bought it, Gershwin would take them into a practice room and play it on the piano (with no practice or prior knowledge of the song). This was extremely difficult and meant Gershwin was a very talented pianist and sight-reader.
 - c. Famous music includes- Rhapsody in Blue (*on itunes Fantasia Version*); I got rhythm (*itunes*)

- VII. Edward “Duke” Ellington (1899-1974)
 - a. Composer, big band leader and pianist
 - b. When researching the history of Jazz Music, one would find that Duke Ellington was a major contributor

- c. Famous music includes- Don't mean a thing (if it ain't got that swing) (*itunes*); Cotton Tail (*Music! CD 14, #24*); Mood Indigo (*Music! CD 11, #12*)
- VIII. Aaron Copland (1900-1990)
- a. American composer and teacher
 - b. Famous music includes- Rodeo (from Hoedown) (*accent 22*); Fanfare for the Common Man (*Itunes*); Simple Gifts (*Music! CD 11, #9*)
- IX. Dmitri Shostakovich (1906-1975)
- a. Soviet Russian composer and pianist
 - b. Famous Music includes- Piano Concerto #2, also known as The Tin Soldier (*Fantasia version on itunes*)
- X. Leonard Bernstein (1918-1990)
- a. American composer, pianist, teacher and author
 - b. Famous Music includes- Musicals Wonderful Town and West Side Story (*entire CD on itunes*)
- XI. John Adams (1947- still alive)
- a. Composer of minimalism/serialism and electronic
 - b. Wrote a piece to honor the 9/11 victims called the "Transmigration of souls"- this is available on the itunes store but I did not buy it. Type the title into the store search area and it should come up... have students listen to a clip of this.
- XII. Libby Larsen (1950- still alive)
- a. American Composer
 - b. Grew up learning Gregorian Chant from the nuns at her Catholic school
 - c. She is considered to be America's most performed living composer
 - d. Has written over 440 pieces of work that covers every genre of music
 - e. Has over 15 Cd's of her music and has won a Grammy Award for her work
 - f. Famous music includes- Licorice Stick (*itunes*); Frankenstein: The Modern Prometheus (*Music! CD 11, #15*)
- XIII. John Cage (1952- still alive)
- a. American composer
 - b. We will learn more about him after the famous people (page 66)
 - c. Famous music includes- 4 minutes 33 seconds (this is on itunes but I did not buy it because it is literally 4 minutes and 33 seconds of silence... which I didn't think warranted my dollar. Go to the store and type in 4'33 and you will find this listening example excerpt.)
 - d. When reading his bio on page 66 you should also listen to the two songs circled. They can be found in my itunes music library- Williams Mix (*itunes*) and Imaginary Landscape (*itunes*)

Famous People from this Era-

- I. Frank Lloyd Wright (1869-1959)
 - a. American architect, has over 1000 famous designs
 - b. named "greatest architect of all time"
 - c. PP has a picture of a house he designed with waterfall underneath it

- II. Maria Montessori (1870-1952)
 - a. Italian physician and educator
- III. Albert Einstein (1879-1955)
 - a. German born physicist
 - b. Father of Modern Physics
 - c. Responsible for the equation $E=mc^2$ and the Theory of Relativity
- IV. Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)
 - a. Spanish painter and sculptor
 - b. PP slide of "3 Musicians"- which students should recognize from around the hallways of HCS
- V. Georgia O'Keefe (1887-1986)
 - a. American Artist
- VI. Marjory Stoneman Douglas (1890-1998)
 - a. U.S. journalist, writer, environmentalist for the Everglades in Florida
- VII. John F. Kennedy (1917-1963)
 - a. 35th President of the U.S.
 - b. Was assassinated in 1963 (served 61-63)
- VIII. Nelson Mandela (1918- still alive)
 - a. South African politician
 - b. President of South Africa from 1994-1999
 - c. 1962 he was arrested given a life term sentence in prison for sabotaging the current government leaders and making the people of South Africa no like them...
 - d. He only served 27 years. Eventually was elected into Presidency of his country by his people.
- IX. Aleksander Solzhenitsyn (1918- still alive)
 - a. Russian writer and activist
 - b. helped raise awareness of labor camps
- X. Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968)
 - a. American clergyman (Baptist pastor), activist
 - b. African American Civil Rights movement
 - c. "I have a dream" speech given in 1963
 - d. Was assassinated in 1968

7- Modern Music Era/ Contemporary (1950-present)

Composers of this Era-

In this section students will be learning composer that are more recognized. In the 1950's a new kind of musician became famous and I believe will be remembered in music classrooms more than the composers we just discussed on pages 13-15. These people (musicians and famous) technically fit into the 20th Century Era, but to differentiate I chose to call it the Contemporary or Modern Music Era. You will introduce each of the musicians or groups in this initial PowerPoint, and then as much time allows you, talk more in-depth about each one on student text pages 78-88.

This power point slide begins with the introduction on page 77.

- I. Elvis Presley (1935-1977)
 - a. Named the "King of Rock and Roll"
 - b. First hit single was in 1954
 - c. Full bio and activities can be found on pages 78-82
 - d. Listening examples can be found on itunes

- II. The Monkees
 - a. Made up of 4 actors (early 20's) on a TV show about a band; this band eventually released records and went on tour
 - b. TV show was on air from 1966-1968; They kept making music till the group broke up in 1971
 - c. At their peak they out sold both the Beatles and the Rolling Stones in album sales
 - d. Full bio and activities can be found on pages 83-84
 - e. Listening examples can be found on itunes

- III. The Beach Boys
 - a. Three brothers, one cousin and a friend from their HS football team make up this singing group
 - b. They had their first hit single with Surfin in 1961, became a household name in 1966 with their other beach related themed songs
 - c. Although 2 of the 5 members have died, this group is still together and performing concerts and releasing songs
 - d. Full bio can be found on page 85
 - e. Listening examples can be found on itunes

- IV. The Beatles
 - a. A music group from England that came to the U.S. in 1964
 - b. The craziness that fans had when seeing or hearing this group was named "Beatlemania"
 - c. This group broke up in 1969
 - d. Full bio and other activities can be found on pages 86-88
 - e. Listening examples can be found on itunes

- V. The next PowerPoint slide has a large question mark. Use this time to discuss page 95. Each student will have the chance to choose this research project as their final grade for music. Ask them to be thinking about who they think is the greatest musician from 1950- present.

Famous People of this Era-

- I. Oprah Winfrey (1954-still alive)
 - a. TV talk show host, actress, producer and philanthropist
 - b. Was talk show host for “Oprah” from 1986-2011
 - c. Has been named the “most influential women in the world”

- II. Michael Jordan (1963-still alive)
 - a. basketball player, entrepreneur
 - b. Has been named the “greatest basketball player of all time”
 - c. Played for the Chicago Bulls starting in 1984

- III. Barack Obama (1961-still alive)
 - a. 44th and current President of the U.S. of American
 - b. First African American President of the US

- IV. Bill Gates (1955-still alive)
 - a. co-founder and chairman of Microsoft

- V. Mark Zuckerberg (1984-still alive)
 - a. American computer programmer
 - b. Designed facebook