

Student Readers

Welcome to Schubert's lively world of music, ideas and parties! The National Arts Centre Orchestra is pleased to introduce the fascinating life, times and music of one of the world's greatest composers.

We want to hear from you! Please share your comments, drawings and reviews of this Schubert guide by sending them to: **Music Education Programmes, National Arts Centre, 53 Elgin Street, P.O. Box 1534, Station B, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5W1.**

You can also visit our website at www.artsalive.ca where you can post your comments and discover more about what we do at the National Arts Centre.

Play or Sing a Schubert Piece



If you play the recorder or like to sing turn to page 9.

Special Thanks

To Dwight Macpherson of the *Ottawa Citizen* for the design and layout of this guide

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National Arts Centre Orchestra

SCHUBERT'S Party



Illustration by Alan King

The MELODY MAGICIAN

Franz Peter Schubert was one of the most phenomenal musical geniuses of all time. In his short life of just 31 years, he composed nearly a thousand compositions. Most composers who live three times as long don't write nearly that much. Amazing!

In some ways Schubert was a very ordinary fellow. He went to coffee shops and parties, stayed up till the wee hours of the morning, then sacked out in a friend's apartment. But in other ways he was unique. Read on to find out more! What was he really like? Was he the kind of person you'd want to meet and hang out with? The kind of person you'd like to be yourself?

Growing up

Franz Peter was born into a middle class family, in Vienna (Austria), in the year 1797. His father was a schoolteacher with a small but sufficient income to support a

large family. Franz was the twelfth of fourteen children. Large families were common in those days. But sadly, many children didn't live very long. Of those fourteen children in the Schubert family, only five made it to adulthood. You can still visit Schubert's childhood home, now a museum, and see how simply people lived back then.



THE SCHUBERT GEBURTSHAUS MUSEUM, VIENNA

NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE  GENÈRE NATIONAL DES ARTS



SCHUBERT'S PARTY



FRANZ THEODOR FLORIAN SCHUBERT



IGNAZ SCHUBERT

School days

Schubert's father, Franz Theodor, and older brother Ignaz taught him to play the violin and piano but it took only a few months before the boy surprised his teachers. What a talent he was! When he was eleven, Franz was admitted to one of the best boarding schools in Vienna, the Stadtkonvikt. Discipline was strict, and there often wasn't enough food for a healthy, growing boy. But Schubert made some life-long friends there. He sang in the Court Chapel Choir, played violin and piano, and composed music. He amazed his teachers with his musical ability. "If I wanted to show him anything new, he already knew it," one teacher said. Another said in amazement, "This one has learned from God".

At a time when sons usually followed fathers in choice of a profession, father Schubert naturally thought Franz too would become a teacher. Franz went along with his father's wishes, but only for a short time. He hated teaching. He wanted only to write music. "I have come into the world for no purpose but to compose," he told one of his friends.



FRANZ SCHUBERT AT WORK



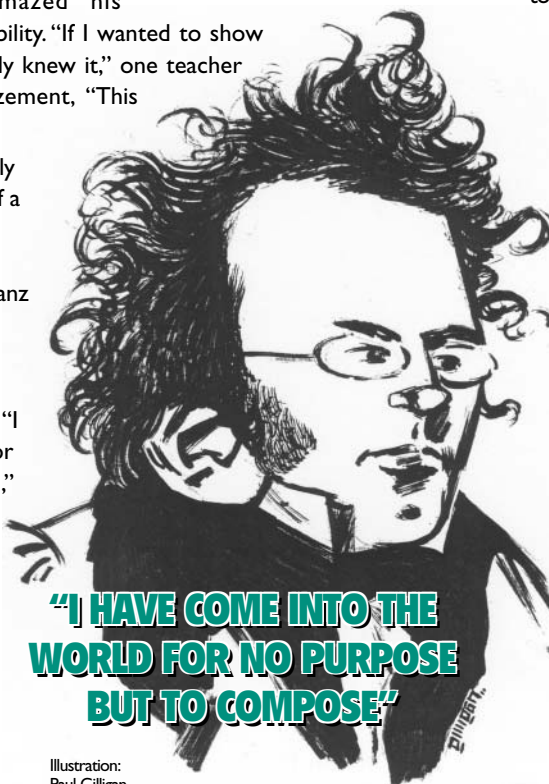
THE PLAQUE NOW FOUND ON SCHUBERT'S HIGH SCHOOL WALL

Hanging out with Schwammerl.

We know he was short (about 5'1"), chubby, and wore thick glasses. He sometimes drank more wine than he should have, he smoked a lot, and he often stayed up late and slept in the next morning. His friends called him "Schwammerl," which translates as "little mushroom," but it can also mean "tubby." He did not have a flashy personality, and he cared little about becoming famous or making a fortune.



Schubert was casual and easy-going. He had many friends, some of them musicians like himself, some of them artists, writers and teachers. Most of his friends were simple, ordinary people, but they were true friends. They helped him out with cash, food, music paper, concert tickets, a place to stay - whatever he needed. It's not that Schubert made a habit of "sponging" off people; he was just plain negligent, forgetful and unconcerned about money or finding a good-paying job for himself. He wanted nothing more than to stay at home and compose.



"I HAVE COME INTO THE WORLD FOR NO PURPOSE BUT TO COMPOSE"

Illustration: Paul Gilligan

FUNDING THE ARTS

Should the government have supported Schubert so he could write without worrying about money?

Take a sheet of paper and write a story about how Schubert's life might have been different had he been wealthy.

The Austrian government today spends between 15 and 20% of its budget on the arts. How much does Canada spend?

How much does your city spend? Do you think its enough?

Check out these websites:
Canada Conference on the Arts
www.ccarts.ca/eng/04res/artfacts.htm

Statistics Canada
www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/991013/d991013a.htm





SCHUBERT'S PARTY

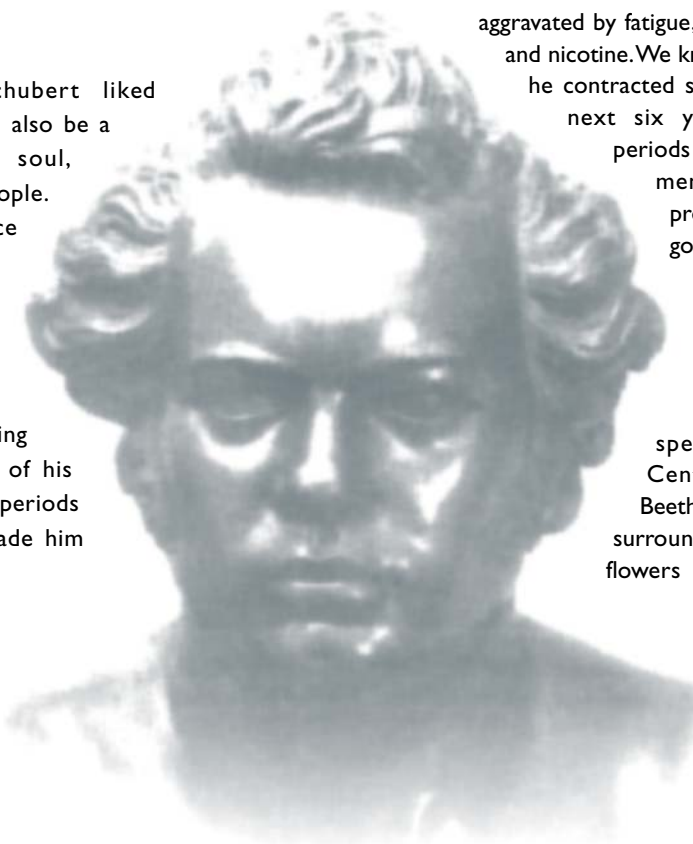


Short and shy

Even though Schubert liked parties, he could also be a shy and timid soul, afraid to meet new people. He didn't like to dance because he was so short, and he was afraid of women. If he had any girlfriends, he never told anyone, and he never married. During the last five few years of his short life he often had periods of depression, which made him difficult to be with.

aggravated by fatigue, malnutrition, alcoholism, and nicotine. We know that at the age of 22, he contracted syphilis and that over the next six years he went through periods of physical suffering and mental depression. He probably suspected he was going to die soon, for there was no cure in those days. These were not happy times for poor Schubert.

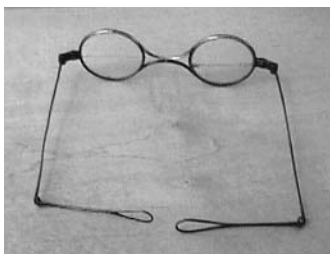
Schubert lies buried in a special spot in Vienna's Central Cemetery, near Beethoven. The tomb is surrounded with trees, bushes, flowers and vines, showing that



YOUNG SCHUBERT

Magic unfulfilled

Of all the great composers, Schubert died the youngest, a few weeks before his 32nd birthday in the year 1828. We are not sure exactly why he died. Various doctors have claimed typhus, typhoid, mercury poisoning and syphilis. Schubert's condition was also



SCHUBERT'S GLASSES ARE DISPLAYED IN THE GEBURTSHAUS MUSEUM IN VIENNA



SCHUBERT'S GRAVESTONE

the city of Vienna still honors one of its greatest geniuses. The words inscribed on the monument are by Schubert's friend, the author Franz Grillparzer: "The art of music here entombed a rich possession, but even fairer hopes." Schubert's gravesite is definitely worth a visit, if you are ever in Vienna.

COMMON DISEASES IN SCHUBERT'S TIME

Typhoid fever was commonly known as "filth disease." Poor sanitation allowed the typhoid bacteria to spread through sewage into water supplies. Rich and poor alike were at risk. Epidemics broke out regularly. Cholera and tuberculosis were other common diseases. Not even rich people bathed very often. There was human waste alongside buildings, open cesspools and garbage everywhere, and no sanitation laws. No wonder the average life expectancy was only forty!





SCHUBERT'S PARTY



SCHUBERT'S VIENNA

Vienna was, and in many ways still is, the centre of the classical music world. More great composers have lived and worked here than in any other city on earth: Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert and Brahms, to name just a few. As far back as the thirteenth century, the land around Vienna has been resounding with music. In 1543 one musician announced that "I praise this place above all lands; more players and instruments could surely nowhere be found".

How did Vienna come to be such a musical city? Was it by accident? Not really. It probably happened because Vienna stood at the crossroads of many trade routes for over two thousand years, and



SCHUBERT'S GUITAR DISPLAYED IN THE GEBURTSHAUS MUSEUM IN VIENNA

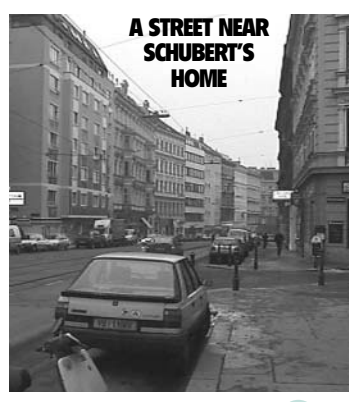
commerce always brings with it culture and a demand for entertainment. The Vienna Schubert was born into in 1797 was a prosperous city, but it was also a city that had seen much political unrest and military action. Twice during his boyhood, when he was eight and again when he was twelve, Napoleon's forces occupied the city. On one occasion, a canon ball landed right outside his school; another shell actually went through the roof. Scary times!

Struggling to get by...

Schubert lived in a time of great change in the way people thought. Up until Schubert's time, Europe had been ruled by powerful, immensely wealthy families known as the aristocracy. They passed down their power and wealth to their families generation after generation. No one voted for them, and no one could vote them out. Unless you were born into that social class, there was little you could do to improve your life. You had almost no rights, you worked very hard for very little money, and you paid high taxes to support the extravagant lifestyles of the rich aristocracy. Not fair!

Up with people!

With the American and French Revolutions in the late eighteenth century, people began to question the idea of aristocracy and started to fight for freedom, equality and economic improvement - all basic human rights, they believed. They won these rights, but not without great hardship, bloodshed and sometimes even war. One of the most important results of this struggle was the development of the middle class - a large portion of society that could afford to live quite well - not like the aristocracy, to be sure, but not in poverty either.





SCHUBERT'S PARTY



CULTURAL LIFE IN VIENNA



AUDITORIUM IN THE OLD BURGTHEATER, VIENNA 1888. BY GUSTAV KLIMT

A happenin' place

Vienna had a population of about 200,000 when Schubert was born, small by today's standards but fairly large back then. By the time he died, 31 years later, the population size had doubled. There was a large middle class, and these people needed something to do during their free time. There were no TVs, radios, computer games or movies in those days, but there were a large number of theaters where one could see plays and operas. Concerts given by small groups of musicians were also popular. They were usually held in small halls for no more than a few hundred people. Tickets were reasonably priced, costing around one or two florins (\$2-4 Canadian today).

Many middle-class homes had a piano, and music publishers did a good business selling short, easy pieces and arrangements for amateurs to play. People enjoyed listening to music played in private homes (Hausmusik), music played by wind ensembles outdoors (Harmoniemusik), music played by string groups in the Prater (Vienna's huge, world-famous amusement park) and to music churned out by organ grinders on street corners. Even the



buildings themselves seemed to make music, with their musical clocks that turned out tunes on the hour. Yes, Vienna was - and still is - a city where music seemed to be everywhere.

Coffeehouses

The Viennese love coffee. There were no Starbucks or Second Cups in Schubert's time, but there were dozens of coffee houses large and small where people went to socialize, exchange gossip, stare, gamble, make business deals, play cards or chess, read a book or newspaper, listen to a poetry reading, have a snack, maybe catch a snooze and even have a cup of coffee.

Vienna's coffee craze was born back in 1683 (more than a century before Schubert arrived on the scene). When the invading Turks left Vienna that year, they abandoned hundreds of sacks of coffee beans. The Emperor gave a man named Franz George Kolschitzky some of this coffee as a reward for providing information that allowed the

Austrians to defeat the Turks. Kolschitzky then opened Vienna's first coffee shop. The Viennese passion for coffee continues to this day. Some of the cafés Schubert liked to go to were called Bogner's and Zum Anker.



SOCIALIZING

Name some coffee houses where you live.

What do people do there besides drink coffee?

Where do you like to hang out in your free time?





SCHUBERT'S PARTY



CULTURAL LIFE IN VIENNA CONTINUED



Lookin' good!

Viennese Balls were extremely popular in Schubert's day. In 1832, for instance, there were 772 balls held in Vienna, attended by two hundred thousand people - half the population of the city! Of course, to go dancing you needed special clothes. For the ladies, simplicity and classical elegance were "the look." Their dresses had long, flowing trains, the fabric was (clingy) soft, necklines were low, and restrictive corsets were left at home. Women combed their hair back and gathered it in ringlets or coils at the back of the head.

For men, shoes without buckles were the "in" thing. They often wore full-length trousers (associated with workmen) rather than knee-breeches (a sign of the aristocracy). Hair was short, with a casually tousled look. Some men whitened their hands with bleach, reddened their faces with rouge, and covered their body odor with lots of cologne. (A daily shower was not common in those days!) People were obviously just as fashion-conscious then as they are today!

Dancing

Did the Viennese ever love to dance! People everywhere have always liked dancing, but in Vienna it was something special. Like music-making and coffee-drinking, it became another fashionable middle-class concern. There is a story that during the Congress of Vienna in 1814-1815, someone asked how things were coming along. The answer, in French, was "le Congrès ne marche pas... il danse."

Minuets, contredanses, polkas, marches and other dances were popular. But beginning about the time Schubert was a teenager, the waltz took over. Aristocrats, the middle class and the poor - everyone got into the act. We think of the waltz today as a classy, elegant dance. But in 1815 it was still considered slightly scandalous and naughty. Of course, that didn't stop many people from doing it!

Do you know how to dance the waltz? What kinds of dances are popular today?

Are any of them improper or naughty?

Can you imagine them becoming traditional one day like the waltz?



A VIENNESE BALL

Do you want to learn more about Vienna? Check out the

ONLINE SCHUBERT GUIDE

www.artsalive.ca



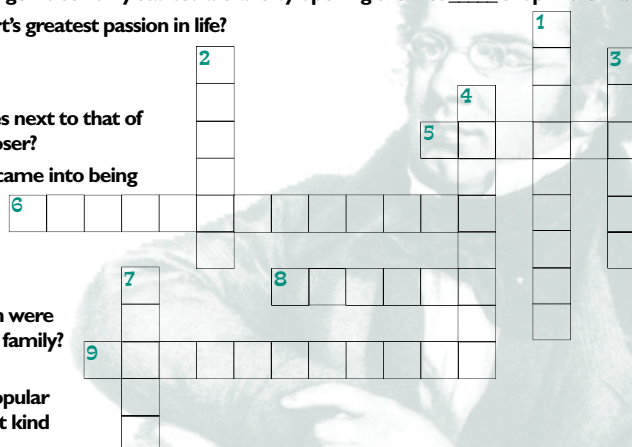
SCHUBERT'S LIFE AND TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Across:

- Which author from the romantic period wrote Faust?
- What was Schubert's father's profession?
- In 1683, Franz George Kolschitzky started a craze by opening the first _____ shop in Vienna
- What was Schubert's greatest passion in life?

Down:

- Schubert's grave lies next to that of which great composer?
- Which social class came into being during Schubert's lifetime?
- Where was Schubert born?
- How many children were there in Schubert's family?
- Die Forelle, one of Schubert's most popular songs, is about what kind of fish?





SCHUBERT'S PARTY



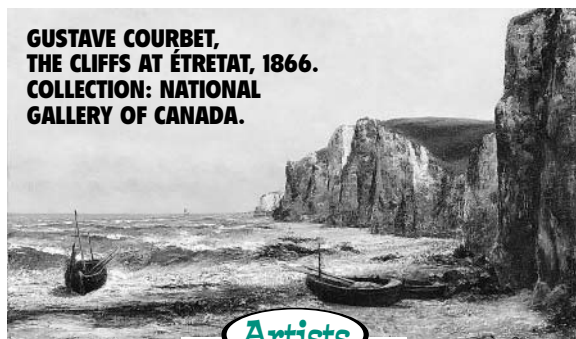
SCHUBERT'S FAMOUS PEERS

Schubert wrote music during the early romantic era, along with many other composers. A true giant among composers, Beethoven (1770-1827), who wrote countless masterpieces such as the "Ode to Joy" in his *Ninth Symphony*, and the ever-popular *Fifth Symphony*, thought very highly of Schubert's music. Gioacchino Rossini (1792-1868) was an Italian composer whose operas (including *The Barber of Seville*, *Cinderella*, and *William Tell*) were performed all over Europe. A new Rossini opera had the same impact as a new Spielberg movie has today.



The German composer, Carl Maria von Weber (1786-1826) was famous for his operas based on stories of ghosts, goblins and mysterious forests. Schubert saw one of Weber's operas when it came to Vienna.

Nicolo Paganini (1782-1840) was a violinist of such phenomenal skill that even words like "dazzling" and "incredible" did not do him justice. Schubert was not easily impressed with show-offs, but he thought Paganini's playing was like an angel singing.



Artists

GUSTAVE COURBET, THE CLIFFS AT ÉTRETAT, 1866. COLLECTION: NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA.

Other famous artists who lived during Schubert's time include **Francisco Goya** (1746-1828), **William Turner** (1775-1851), **John Constable** (1776-1837), **Jean Ingres** (1780-1867), **Eugène Delacroix** (1798-1863), **Honoré Daumier** (1808-1879) and **Gustave Courbet** (1819-1877).

Visit the National Gallery's <http://cybermuseum.gallery.ca> to learn more about the artists who lived during Schubert's time! Take a virtual gallery tour, explore fascinating artworks, and listen to artists speak about their work.



Now it's your turn to be creative! Listen to a piece of music from the Romantic era and paint a picture while listening to the music. Discuss with your class how the music has influenced your painting.

Writers

Match the author on the left with his story or novel on the right

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832) | Oliver Twist |
| Alexandre Dumas, père (1802-1870) | Faust |
| Victor Hugo (1802-1885) | The Ugly Duckling |
| Hans Christian Andersen (1805-1875) | The Hunchback of Notre Dame |
| Charles Dickens (1812-1870) | The Three Musketeers |



Explorers in Canada

Have you ever wondered what was going on in Canada while Schubert was busy composing in Vienna? Did you know that a famous explorer named Sir John Franklin was beginning to explore the Arctic? Find out more about Franklin and other great explorers by visiting the National Library of Canada's website at www.nlc-bnc.ca/explorers/kids



IMPORTANT EVENTS IN SCHUBERT'S LIFETIME

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1797 - First copper pennies minted in England | - Napoleon defeats Austrians at Rivoli; advances toward Vienna | 1812 - Laplace writes his "Théorie analytique" | - Napoleon defeated in Russia | 1813 - Founding of McGill University, Montreal | - "Battle of the Nations" at Leipzig; Napoleon defeated | 1814 - Congress of Vienna opens | 1815 - First steam warship, the U.S.S. Fulton - Napoleon defeated at Waterloo | 1816 - Sir David Brewster invents kaleidoscope | 1819 - R. T. Laënnec invents stethoscope | 1821 - Danish physicist Hans C. Oersted discovers electromagneticism | 1822 - Faraday discovers fundamentals of electromagnetic rotation | - Death of Napoleon (b. 1769) | 1822 - Birth of Gregor Mendel, founder of the science of genetics | - Birth of Louis Pasteur, microbiologist | 1827 - Joseph Ressel invents ship's screw propeller | - Karl Baedeker begins publishing travel guides | 1828 - Birth of Jean Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|





SCHUBERT'S PARTY



SCHUBERT'S MUSIC

“Everything he touched turned to song”

(Franz Liszt)

One of Schubert's friends described him as “a mixture of tenderness and coarseness, sensuality and candor, sociability and melancholy.” We can find these qualities in his music as well. But beware of thinking that a composer will write only sad music when he is sad and happy music when he is happy. Creativity doesn't work that way. Even within a single piece, emotions can change dramatically.

Schubert worked like a demon. In just seventeen years, between the ages of fourteen and 31, he wrote more than six hundred songs, thirteen symphonies, fifteen string quartets, six masses, nine operas, over twenty piano sonatas, dozens and dozens of short dance pieces ... the list goes on and on. You have to wonder where he found the time to eat or sleep. Someone once asked him how he did it all. “When I finish one piece I begin another” was his simple answer.



**HEIDENRÖSLEIN
A SCHUBERT LIED**

What's a lied?

A Lied is a union of three elements: voice, piano and words. Unlike most folksongs, Lieder use fine poetry for their texts (they'd be called “lyrics” in today's song-world). Favorite subjects in Schubert's Lieder are love, loss, human unhappiness and nature scenes. One song in particular is a great favorite, a perfect creation called “Die Forelle” (The Trout). You can almost see the fish merrily splashing about in the sparkling water. The piano part, as in all fine Lieder, is far more than just an accompaniment. It participates equally with the voice to provide a total musical picture of great charm and appeal.

Read the words of “Die Forelle” and with a group of your classmates compose a piece of music using instruments you play or noises created by your voice, hands, or feet. You can also shake, tap, or roll items in your pencil case. Perform the piece for your class. Record it and send it to the NAC where we'll try to post it on our website. Listen to a recording of “Die Forelle” and discuss how Schubert's interpretation is similar or dissimilar from your own.



Go to the online Schubert Guide at www.artsalive.ca for the complete words of “Die Forelle” and further listening activities. Here are the first two stanzas:

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| I stood beside the brooklet | I stood upon the bank |
| And watched the merry trout | Lost in a quiet dream |
| As friskily it darted | And watched the troutlet swimming |
| Around and all about | In that clear mountain stream. |



Are you a natural at something? A great cook? Math whiz? Hockey champ? What's your secret? Do you know a genius? Discuss with your classmates the identifying markers of a genius.

If you remember just one thing about Schubert, it should be that he was a songwriter like no other. He was a fantastic melody writer, and many of his song themes are immortal. Do you know “Ave Maria”? That's by Schubert. Schubert's songs are considered “art songs,” or Lied (rhymes with seed) in German; Lieder is the plural.



Songwriting

Who is your favourite singer/songwriter? Bring in a tape of your favourite song and explain to your class how the music reflects the words and vice-versa.

Come to a Schubertiad!

Schubert gave only one public concert in his life, and that was in his final year. But he gave dozens - maybe hundreds - of private, informal performances in the homes of his friends around Vienna. These became known as Schubertiads - usually impromptu affairs where Schubert would play a piano piece he had written just that morning, join another pianist in a duet, accompany a singer in some songs, or perhaps pick up a violin or viola to play a string quartet with some other musicians.



There would be dance music pounded out at the piano by Schubert (no DJs in those days!) and choral music for those who liked to sing. And some people in the room just listened. But everyone drank, ate, talked, joked and had a good time. You might even think of a Schubertiad as a kind of nineteenth-century “jam” session. Discuss with your classmates how you could create your own Schubertiad. Send us a video and we'll show it on www.artsalive.ca!





SCHUBERT'S PARTY



SCHUBERT'S MARCH MILITAIRE

Play and Sing Schubert!

Play along on a recorder, flute or another instrument the music to Schubert's Marche Militaire. We've added some words to his melody that we hope you will enjoy singing.

The Marche Militaire in D major was published in 1826, and was written for the piano, to be performed with four hands. Since then, this piece has been transcribed many times, for everything from accordion to full symphony

orchestra. The piece was very popular, and was performed everywhere, from tea rooms to circuses to concert halls. The piece is in three parts: the beginning and the end of the piece have a brisk military tone, and the middle has a much more lyric and melodious character. Here is an excerpt from the beginning and end of the piece. Have fun!

1 Allegro Vivace Franz Schubert

Marche Mi—li — taire is the name of this pia — no tune

5

Writ — ten for four hands to play at once!

9

Shu—bert is known for ma—ny things: sym—pho—nies, string quar—tets

13

Most fa—mous for his me — lo — dies, known to all as "LIED"

17

He loved to write songs for voice and for in—stru—ments

21

Peo — ple could ga — ther to sing and play

25

Mu—sic for him was eve—ry—thing: he com—posed, he per—formed

29

This is the March he played with joy, we can play it too!

* (Play lower notes if fingerings of higher notes are too difficult)



SCHUBERT'S PARTY

Meet the Maestro and National Arts Centre Orchestra



PINCHAS ZUKERMAN

Pinchas Zukerman is one of today's most famous and well-respected musicians. He is a virtuoso of the violin and the viola and is a conductor as well as a teacher.

Maestro Zukerman: Vital Statistics

- ★ Born in Tel Aviv, Israel, in 1948
- ★ Began learning music with his father; first playing the recorder; then the clarinet and later, the violin
- ★ Left his home and family in Tel Aviv when he was fourteen and moved to New York City to attend one of the most prestigious music schools in North America, the Juilliard School
- ★ Had a number of legendary mentors, including Isaac Stern, Pablo Casals, and Ivan Galamian
- ★ Conducted some of the world's finest orchestras, including those of Chicago, Israel, Berlin, and Montreal
- ★ Debuted with the National Arts Centre Orchestra as a soloist and conductor in 1976
- ★ Toured with the National Arts Centre Orchestra to Europe in 1990; across Canada in 1999 and to the Middle East and Europe in 2000
- ★ Made his debut as the National Arts Centre Orchestra's Music Director in July 1999
- ★ Founded, in July 1999, the NAC Young Artists Programme, in 2001 the Conductor's Programme and in 2002 the Composer's Programme
- ★ Is a pioneer in the use of videoconferencing technology, allowing him to teach music to students around the world without their having to leave home and family as he did
- ★ Introduced a new acoustic system for the NAC concert hall, which greatly enhances the quality of sound without amplification
- ★ Has made 5 recordings with the National Arts Centre Orchestra

Send the maestro a question!

Go to the orchestra page on www.artsalive.ca and hear an interview with the maestro. Send him a question and expect a response soon!

THE NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE ORCHESTRA

The NAC Orchestra is classical sized, which makes it about half the size of orchestras in Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal. The Orchestra specializes in the music of the Classical period, in particular the music of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

NAC Orchestra: Vital Statistics

- ★ 48 musicians
- ★ Over 100 performances per year
- ★ Over 40 recordings made
- ★ Over 50 pieces commissioned from Canadian composers
- ★ 32 Canadian cities visited on their 1992 cross-country tour to celebrate Canada's 125th anniversary
- ★ Over 40 educational events during their 1999 Canadian tour
- ★ 5 tours to Europe since 1973
- ★ Visits to the Soviet Union, Asia and the Middle East
- ★ 11 appearances at legendary Carnegie Hall in New York City
- ★ 33 years in existence

NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE: A WORLD-CLASS PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE



A BRIEF HISTORY...

In the early 1960s, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson recognized the need and desire for Canadians from all walks of life to be able to showcase excellence in Canadian performance arts - music, English and French theatre, dance, and variety. This recognition led to the passing of the National Arts Centre Act 1966-67, which in turn created the place we now call the National Arts Centre. The NAC opened its doors on June 2, 1969, and was a gift to all Canadians in celebration of the country's 100th birthday. It is located in Ottawa, along with other cultural institutions such as the National Gallery of Canada, the National Library, the National Archives, and the National Museums.

NAC: Vital Statistics

- ★ Presents more than 600 performances annually to almost half a million people
- ★ Has three performing halls: Southam Hall (2,326 seats), Theatre (967 seats), and Studio (300 seats)
- ★ Emphasizes programming for young people with Family Theatre Series in English Theatre, Young People's Concerts and Student Matinee Concerts in Music, Petits-Trots and Grands-Galops Series in French Theatre, and matinee performances of ballets like The Nutcracker in Dance
- ★ Houses a unique permanent collection of Canadian and international art.

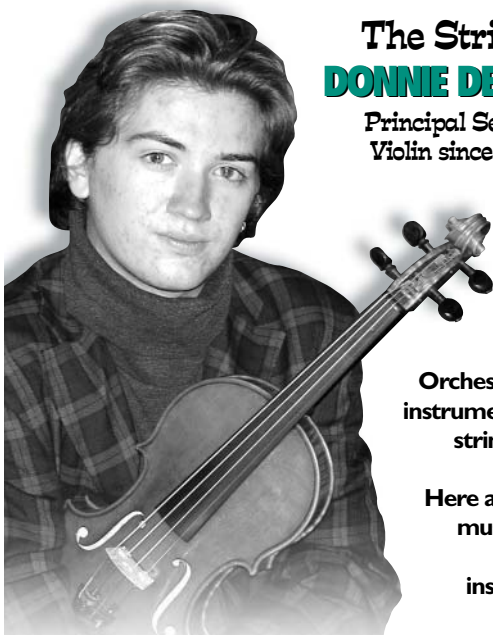




SCHUBERT'S PARTY



The Instruments of the Orchestra



The Strings
DONNIE DEACON
Principal Second
Violin since 2001

An orchestra is a group of musicians playing different musical instruments under the direction of a conductor. An orchestra may be large or small, depending on the needs of the composer who has written the piece to be performed.

Orchestras are made up of a variety of instruments in four different categories: strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion.

Here are some comments from our musicians as well as important characteristics of the instruments in each category:

How long have you been playing the violin? 13 years.

What advice would you give to a beginner learning the violin?

Try to mix your musical education with some fun activities. If you enjoy playing music and want to go further, all you have to do is put in a little time every day. I'm sorry to say that those scales and études really work. But, think of the end result; you could be playing in a great orchestra like NACO one day. This is one of the nicest and fun jobs out there. Good luck!

What do you like best about being a musician? The least?

It's very nice to see young faces in the audience, and when they look like they are enjoying what we're doing on stage, that is a great feeling. I hate airplanes though and all the travelling I need to do as a musician.

Why did you choose to play music, rather than do anything else?

It was the one thing that interested me more than anything else at school. I also enjoyed the social aspect of music; you meet lots of new people all the time in this profession.

As a music student, what should I do if I make a mistake at a concert?

First of all, you should try very hard not to make mistakes (which is why I practice so much) but when they happen you must forget about them so you don't make any more.

The String Section

VIOLINS (18) VIOLA (6) CELLOS (6) DOUBLE BASSES (4)

(The number in brackets indicates how many instruments are in the NAC Orchestra)

- ★ All string instruments have four strings;
- ★ The vibration of the strings produces the sound;
- ★ A string player either draws a bow made of horsehair across the strings, or plucks the strings with his or her fingers to produce sound;
- ★ The larger the instrument, the lower the sound - violins make the highest sounds and double basses the lowest;
- ★ Every string instrument is made of pieces of wood glued together and covered with several coats of varnish - no nails or screws are used.



The Woodwinds
JOANNA G'FROERER
Principal Flute since 1992

How long have you been playing the flute? 20 years.

What advice would you give to a beginner learning to play the flute?

Go to concerts and listen to recordings of your favourite flute players for inspiration. If you are just starting to play the flute and are having trouble producing a sound, don't give up! It took me a month of trying before a real note came out of my flute.

What do you like best about being a musician? The least?

I like the teamwork of playing in an orchestra or chamber group. But I don't always like the long hours of practising it takes to stay in top shape.

Why did you choose to play music rather than do anything else?

Being an orchestral musician didn't seem like an odd career choice in my family, since my parents are also professional classical musicians. When I was 15, I realized that I loved playing in an orchestra and was also good at it! From then on, I knew this was the career I wanted.

As a music student, what should I do if I make a mistake at a concert?

There is only one thing to do - keep going! It also helps not to make a face and not to dwell on that mistake, since you need to concentrate on the music coming up.

The Woodwind Section

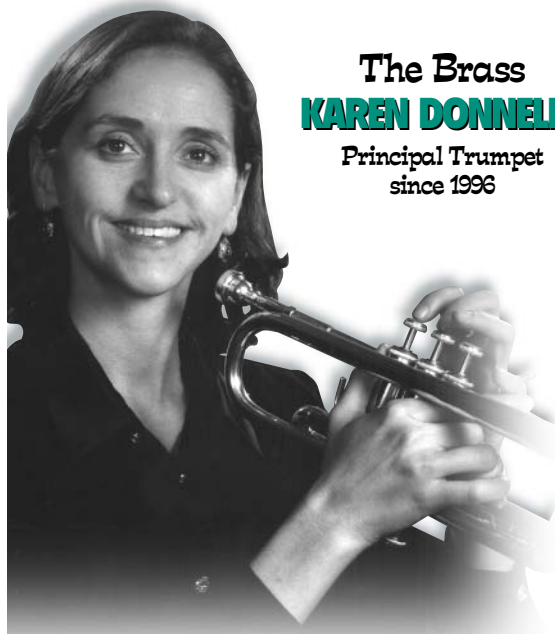
FLUTES (2) OBOES (2) CLARINETS (2) BASSOONS (2)

- ★ Woodwinds are basically tubes pierced with holes. The musician blows through the tube while covering some holes to produce different notes;
- ★ Many wind instruments are played with reeds. This is a thin piece of cane that moves as the musician blows across it. The oboe and bassoon use a double reed, while the clarinet uses a single one;
- ★ Most of the wind instruments are made from wood, except for the flute, which is almost always made of silver;
- ★ Flutes create the highest notes, bassoons the lowest.





SCHUBERT'S PARTY



The Brass
KAREN DONNELLY
Principal Trumpet
since 1996

How long have you been playing the trumpet?
I started in Grade 6 with my school band. I was around 12 years old.

What advice would you give to a beginner learning to play the trumpet?
Be sure to practice every day. Even a very short practice time is helpful. Your body and muscles are learning new skills and it's important to do these new things often.

What do you like best about being a musician? The Least?
I like the teamwork, sharing ideas and working together for a common goal of the best performance possible. I don't like the schedule; we have to work and practice every day, at all times of the day.

Why did you choose to play music, rather than do anything else?
Playing the trumpet was something I always enjoyed. After high school I thought I'd give music a shot and see how it went. Here I am, almost 19 years later.

As a music student, what should I do if I make a mistake at a concert?
Try to be prepared and well-rehearsed before the concert. If a mistake happens, you just keep going and try not to lose your concentration.

The Brass Section TRUMPETS (2) FRENCH HORN (3)

- (The number in brackets indicates how many instruments are in the NAC Orchestra)
- ★ Brass instruments produce the most resounding tones of all the instruments in the orchestra;
 - ★ They are constructed from metallic loops of tubing in different lengths, with a mouthpiece at one end and a bell shape at the other;
 - ★ The vibration of the musician's lips produces the sound as air is blown in the mouthpiece;
 - ★ Brass instruments have valves that the players press and release in order to change and produce different notes;
 - ★ Trumpet players use a mute that is held over the bell to soften the tone - French horn players can do the same thing using their hand.

Come visit the Instrument Lab at www.artsalive.ca!

You can listen to interviews with NAC musicians and learn more about the instruments they love to play.

How long have you been playing percussion? 38 years.

What advice would you give to a beginner learning to play percussion?
Listen to great orchestras and great music. With all the things going on in the world, classical music can be a haven.

What do you like best about being a musician? The least?
Being able to express myself and the fact that I go to play, not to work. I also appreciate the enthusiasm of the students at the matinées. I'm not so keen about contemporary music.

Why did you choose to play music, rather than do anything else?
I sang in a church choir when I was very young and when my voice changed it changed for the worse! So I took up playing the drums which eventually led to playing the timpani.

The Percussion Section TIMPANI (1)

- ★ Percussion instruments are made of naturally resonant materials like skin, wood, and metal;
- ★ Sound is produced when the instrument is struck;
- ★ The percussion provides rhythm and character to the orchestra;
- ★ Different pitches are produced on the timpani by changing the skin tension either by tightening or loosening screws fixed to the shell, or by using the pedal.



The Percussion
IAN BERNARD
Principal Timpani since 1969





SCHUBERT'S PARTY



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"...I took the liberty of visiting your upcoming website, ArtsAlive.ca. Being a web builder myself and a strong promoter of the web and technology in music education, let me congratulate you and your organization on a job well done!"

Jeff MacQuarrie, B.H.S. Musical Director,
Bathurst, New Brunswick

"I am in grade six and my friends and I were chosen to do a project on music over the years, from the 1400's to the 2000's. I chose to do Bach and Beethoven and I was very pleased to find out that you had lots of information on both composers so I say thank you for helping me."

Julia, Vancouver, British Columbia



ArtsAlive.ca Music Ambassador Gerald Corey
Principal bassoon ~ NAC Orchestra

- ★ Demonstration of proper embouchure technique
- ★ Bassoon practice tips : Do's and Dont's
- ★ Hear the bassoon solo from the second movement of Rimsky-Korsakov's Scheherazade



ArtsAlive.ca Music Ambassador Amanda Forsyth
Principal cello ~ NAC Orchestra

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- ★ Find out what it's like being a professional musician
- ★ Learn about the challenges of playing the cello



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Canadian Heritage
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Be a music critic and share your opinions of a NACO performance you've heard live, on CD, or on our website

www.artsalive.ca

Or send us a review of a performance of live music that you heard at your school or concert hall.

Artwork by Laura grade 4
McMaster Catholic School



CAITLIN TULLY PERFORMS WITH THE NACO

Here's a review of the Introducing Beethoven concert we produced in Ottawa last February that Peter from Cambridge Street Public School reviewed:

We're here and taking our seats. They started playing Beethoven right away...In fact, Beethoven was there! They have a screen and it's playing things about the past. There are no words, but the music makes like words. I see notes dancing in the air. There is a very pretty girl on stage playing the violin. Her music is beautiful. Wow! My friend is enjoying it so much too! The music makes me a whole new person. Any music that I said was good isn't near as good as this. It is putting me in a trance.



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SCHUBERT'S PARTY



SCHUBERT ACTIVITY PAGE

An Acrostic Poem

Create an acrostic poem about Schubert. Here's how it is done:
Write a word that you think describes Schubert and starts with the letter of the alphabet of that line. Have fun!

Sociable

C

H

U

B

E

R

T



A haiku is a three line poem. Create your own haiku about Schubert by following the format given.

1ST LINE A phrase with five syllables

2ND LINE A phrase with seven syllables

3RD LINE A phrase with five syllables

Arts Alive Treasure Hunt



Embark on a scavenger hunt through our website. Check out the info zone of www.artsalive.ca

Jokes Anyone?

What do you call a squashed insect?

A B flat

Why couldn't the man open the piano?

Because the keys were inside

What musical instrument never tells the truth?

A lyre

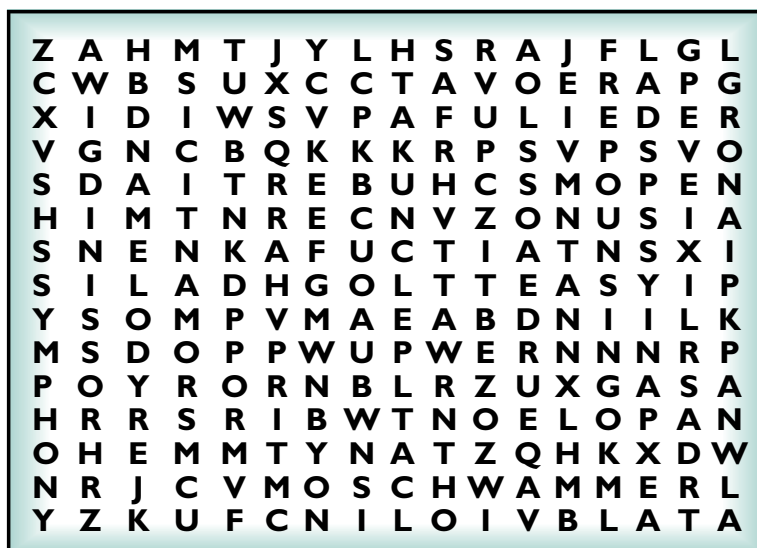
Why did the school orchestra have bad manners?

It didn't know how to conduct itself.

These jokes are so bad we can't Handel them!

We'd better go out Bach and stay in Haydn!

Can you do better? Send your favorite musical jokes to artsalive.ca and we'll post them for the nation to enjoy, or not!!



Schubert's Musical

WORD SEARCH

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ARISTOCRACY | ROMANTICISM |
| COMPOSER | ROSSINI |
| CONTREDANSE | SCHUBERTIADS |
| HAUSMUSIK | SCHWAMMERL |
| LIEDER | SONATA |
| MELODY | SYMPHONY |
| MINUET | VIENNA |
| NAPOLEON | VIOLIN |
| PAGANINI | WALTZ |
| PIANO | |





SCHUBERT'S PARTY



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GERMANY'S GREATEST HITS contains Marche militaire Maxiplay Digital, c.1990 Compact disc

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Schubert MPI Home Entertainment, c1987

INTERNET WEB SITES

Schubert Institute <http://myweb.tiscali.co.uk/franzschubert/intro/>

Société Franz-Schubert <http://franz-schubert.org>

Links to Schubert web sites www.vanderbilt.edu/~cyrus/schub.htm

Composers Page located at Composers.net Address: <http://www.composers.net> a very simple presentation but very good information.

The free sheet music database at 8notes.com contains at least 86 of Schubert's pieces available for free. Includes The Trout. Address: <http://www.8notes.com>

The San Francisco Symphony has its own web site. For information on composers click on "Explore the MUSIC" and then on "Meet the COMPOSERS" Address: <http://www.sfsymphony.org>

Find out more about Schubert and other composers at www.artsalive.ca

You can download the complete
**INTRODUCING BEETHOVEN
TEACHER RESOURCE KIT**
and

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at www.artsalive.ca
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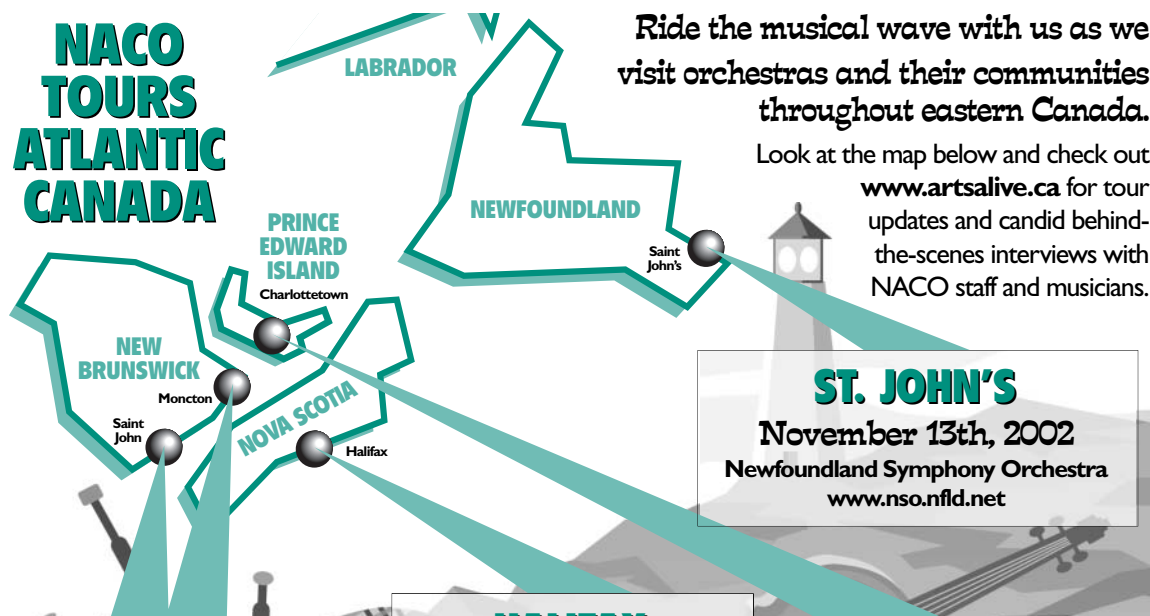
For a listing of Canadian orchestras, and web links to orchestra web sites, check out the **Orchestras Canada**

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Symphony Nova Scotia
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16



ANSWER KEY



Schubert's Musical WORD SEARCH

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ARISTOCRACY | ROMANTICISM |
| COMPOSER | ROSSINI |
| CONTREDANSE | SCHUBERTIADS |
| HAUSMUSIK | SCHWAMMERL |
| LIEDER | SONATA |
| MELODY | SYMPHONY |
| MINUET | VIENNA |
| NAPOLEON | VIOLIN |
| PAGANINI | WALTZ |
| PIANO | |

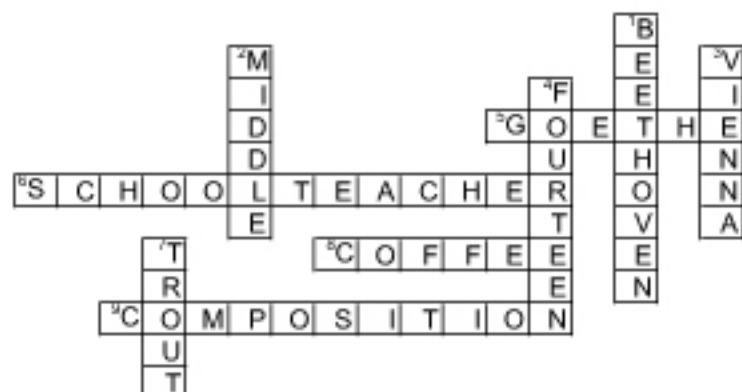




ANSWER KEY



Schubert's Life and Times Crossword Puzzle



Across:

- Which author from the romantic period wrote Faust?
- What was Schubert's father's profession?
- In 1683, Franz George Kolschitzky started a craze by opening the first _____ shop in Vienna?
- What was Schubert's greatest passion in life?

Down

- Schubert's grave lies next to which great composer?
- Which social class was created during Schubert's lifetime?
- Where was Schubert born?
- How many children were there in Schubert's family?
- Die Forelle, one of Schubert's most popular songs, translates to "The _____" in English.

