

APPlause!

K-12 Performing Arts Series

Hayes School of Music: Holiday Concert

For Grades K - 12 and Family Audiences

Curriculum Connections: Tradition, Musical Collaboration, Music Education



Holiday Scholarship Concert

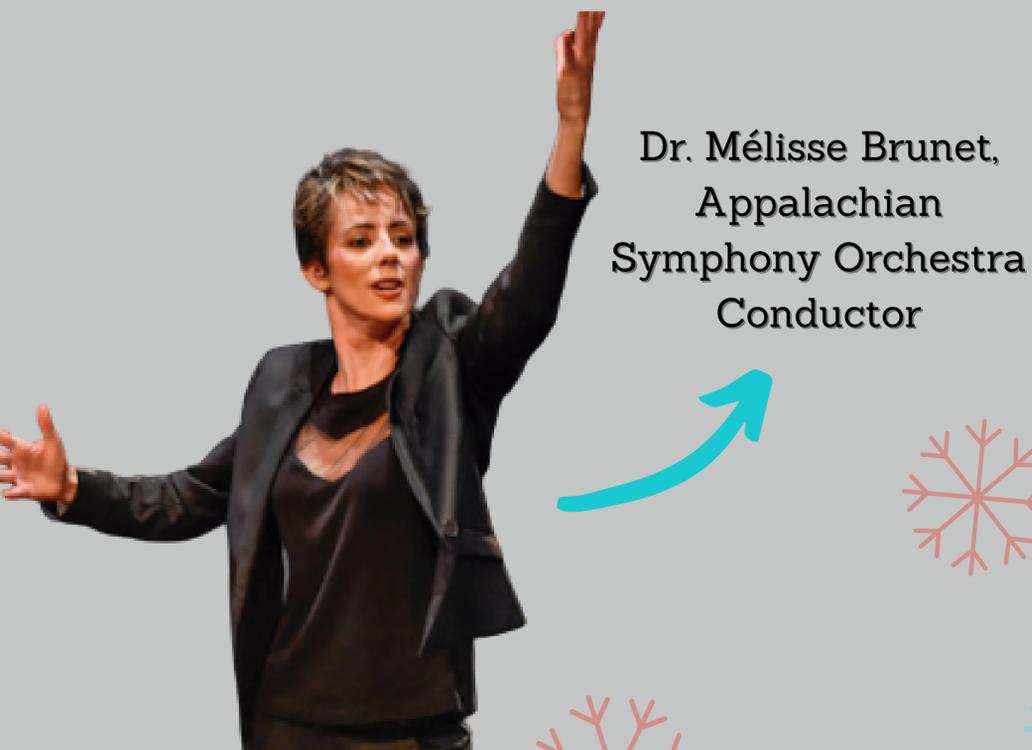
Welcome!

We're so excited to have you joining us tonight for our first ever virtual Holiday Scholarship Concert! Throughout the concert, listen for your favorite song or ensemble. This is an interactive study guide, so we encourage you to click the provided links for more activities and information. Lastly, don't forget to have fun, move to the music, and enjoy the concert!

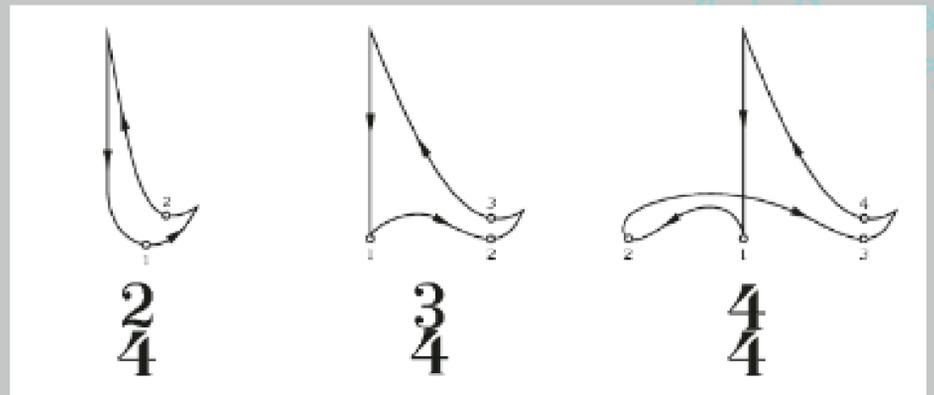
We are so happy to have you here with us tonight!

What is a Conductor?

- The **conductor** is the person who helps the **ensemble** stay together by directing the performance.
- The conductor is in charge of making the decisions about the **tempo, dynamics, and articulation**.
- To lead the ensemble the conductor sometimes uses a **baton**. The **baton** is used to help the conductor communicate more clearly to the players.
- A conductor is placed in front of the ensemble on top of a **podium** so that all the musicians can see them.
- While the conductor is on the podium they have a music stand in front of them that holds the **score**. The score shows the conductor every part in the music.



Dr. Mélisse Brunet,
Appalachian
Symphony Orchestra
Conductor



Conducting Patterns:

Terms to know:

- **Ensemble:** a group of musicians, actors, or dancers who perform together.
- **Tempo:** the pace or speed at which a piece of music is performed.
- **Dynamics:** the degree of loudness or softness in music
- **Articulation:** the way in which a single note or other event in a piece of music is sounded.
- **Baton:** a stick used by conductors to direct the music.
- **Podium:** a platform used to raise the conductor slightly higher than the ensemble.
- **Score:** written form of a musical composition



The **score** shows the conductor what every instrument or section is playing at all times. They might see up to 20 parts at once!

Behind the Scenes: Music Tech Highlight

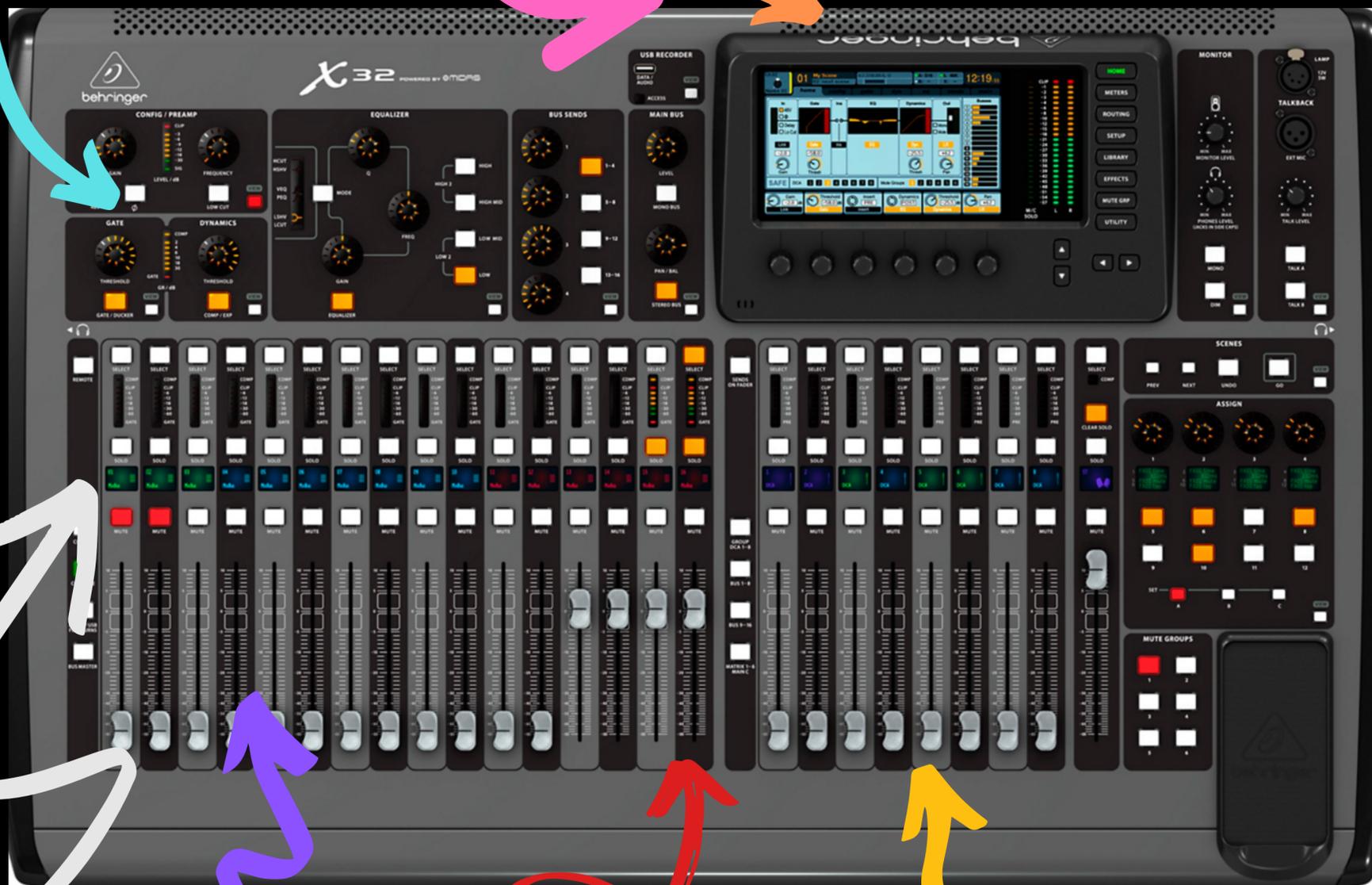
External USB port: this is where you can use a storage device (like a USB stick) and record the performance

Digital Screen: see your level and effects in a more specific and up-to-date time as they are played

Output: this is where you can control the volume/level of the whole performance

Talk Back: this is a section where you can place an optional "Talk Back" Mic so the sound engineer can talk to the musicians directly

Effects: This is where you can change the digital effects that are built into the console



Main Control of Faders: Above each of the faders, there are certain qualities that you can change (Mute, Solo, or Select)

Layers: Multiple layers allows the engineer to see more inputs on the mixing console

Faders: used to visually see how loud each or instrument is compared to the rest of the mix

Buses: the buses are usually used for effects that you would want to affect only those tracks you sent to the bus

Mix Bus: this is where you control the level of each bus and where each bus is going to affect what sound

Holiday Scholarship

Concert Bingo!

Performer in festive attire	Heard singing in a different language	Heard a cello	Heard singing without instruments	Recognized a conducting pattern
The concert master tunes the orchestra	Everyone rises for "Hallelujah" chorus	Conductor bows to the audience	Heard a SATB choir	Learned a new music word
A glitch in the screen	Heard a Saxophone		Heard a choir 	Heard a Trombone
Heard a flute	Heard a Steel Pan	You hear "Shalom"	Found a song/piece older than 1850	Heard an orchestra
Cymbal crash 	Learned a new song tonight	Someone in the room sings along	Heard sleigh bells 	Heard a solo instrument

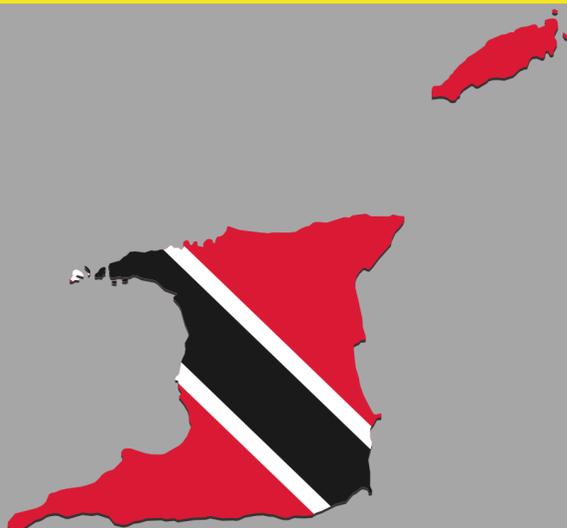
Don't forget to share your finished bingo card with us on social media! @appcommunitymusic

Steel Pan Band

The steel pan comes from the Caribbean islands of Trinidad and Tobago, just above Venezuela. In 1884, a ban was placed on all drum-beating on these islands. Skillful Trinidadians got creative and started creating musical instruments out of metal oil barrels. This is how steel bands were born!



Trinidad
and Tobago



Steel pans are percussion instruments. Steel pan players typically use rubber-tipped sticks to strike the pans. Each pan has multiple ovals, in it, each of which is tuned to a different note. The bigger the oval is, the lower the note it sounds. The length of the skirt (the outside of the metal drum) also determines the sound.

Panorama

Panorama is the largest Steel Pan Competition in the world! This Festival takes place during the Carnival Season in Trinidad and Tobago. This competition also brings out the best Steel Pan Players in the world and lasts for weeks! [Check out Panorama on Youtube for videos of the competition!](#)

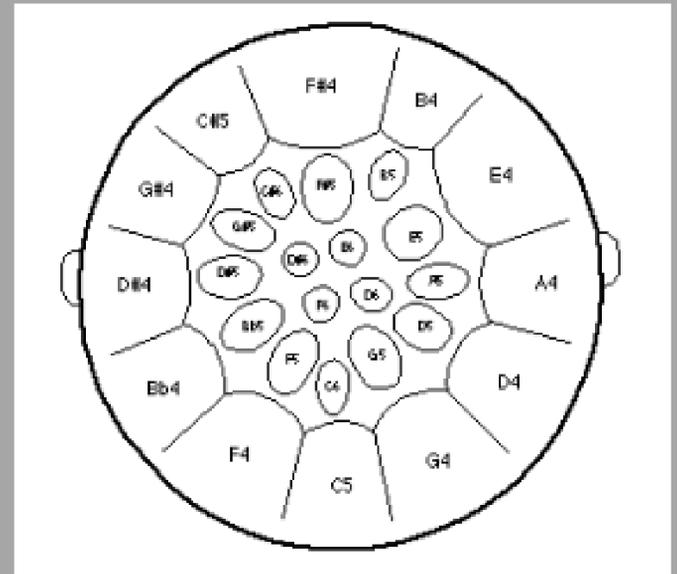


Steel Pan Band

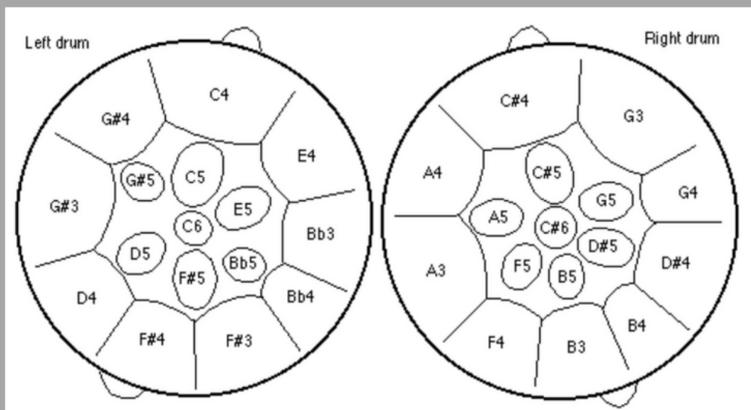
These are just a few examples of the many kinds of steel pans in the band!

High Tenor

The High Tenor (also known as a soprano pan) has the highest pitch of the steel pans.

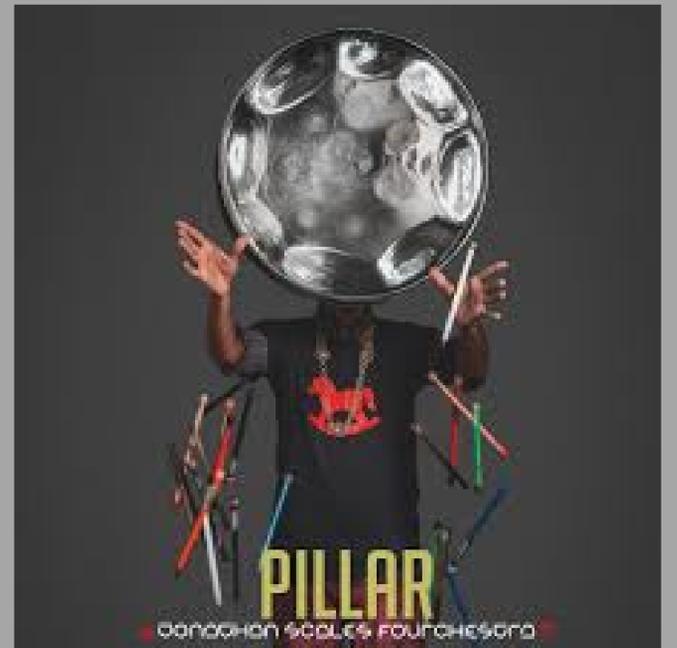


Double Seconds



Alumni Spotlight:

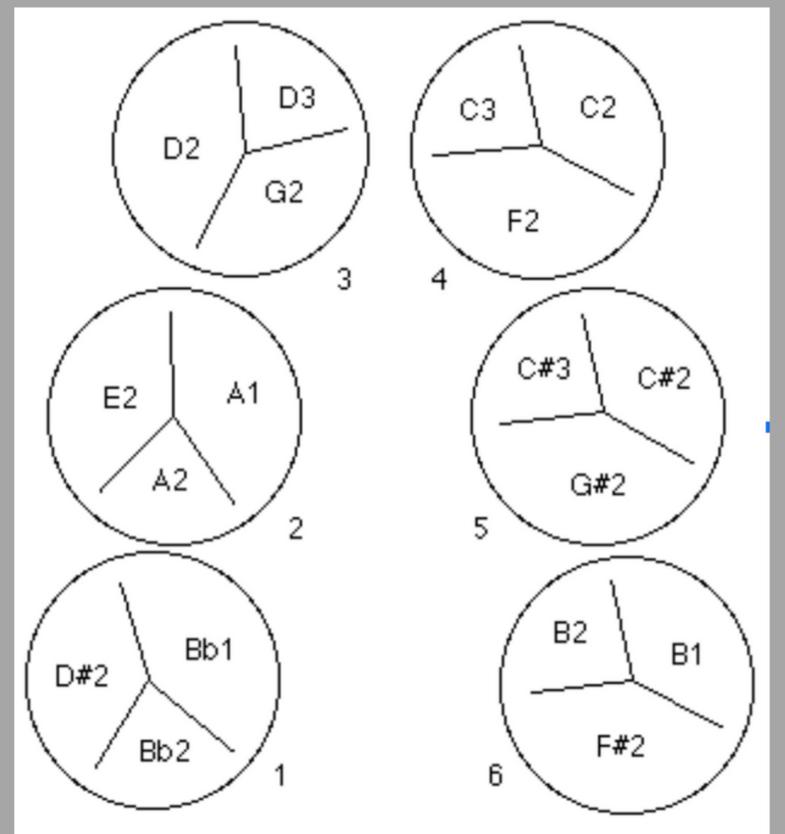
[Jonathan Scales](#), a major composer and performer on the steel pans, studied music at Appalachian State. He often performs on the double seconds.



The Double Second Pans are popular as a solo instrument. The pannist plays on both pans at once.

Six Pan Bass

The Six Pan Bass has larger ovals that make a deeper sound. Because the deeper notes take up more space, there are fewer per pan. One player plays all six pans.



Choir

Have you ever wondered what SATB means?

Let's find out!



Soprano



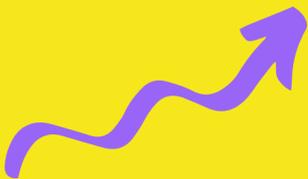
Highest singing part! Sopranos often sing the melody.

Second highest singing part! Altos often sing in harmony with sopranos.

Alto



Tenor

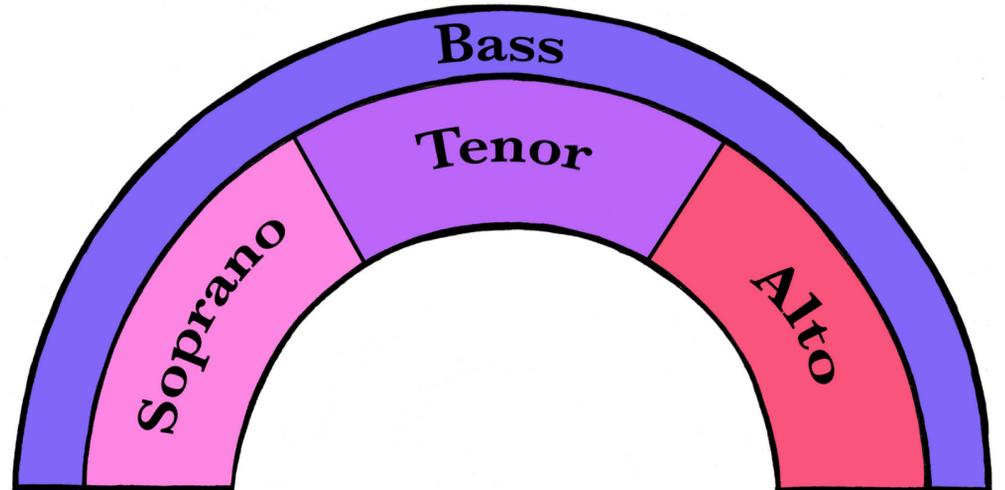
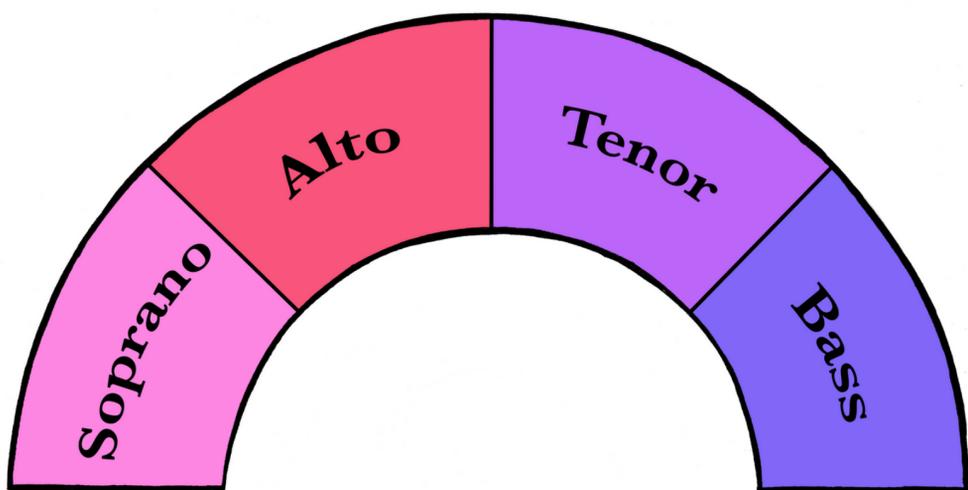


Second lowest singing part! Tenors are between the alto and bass line.

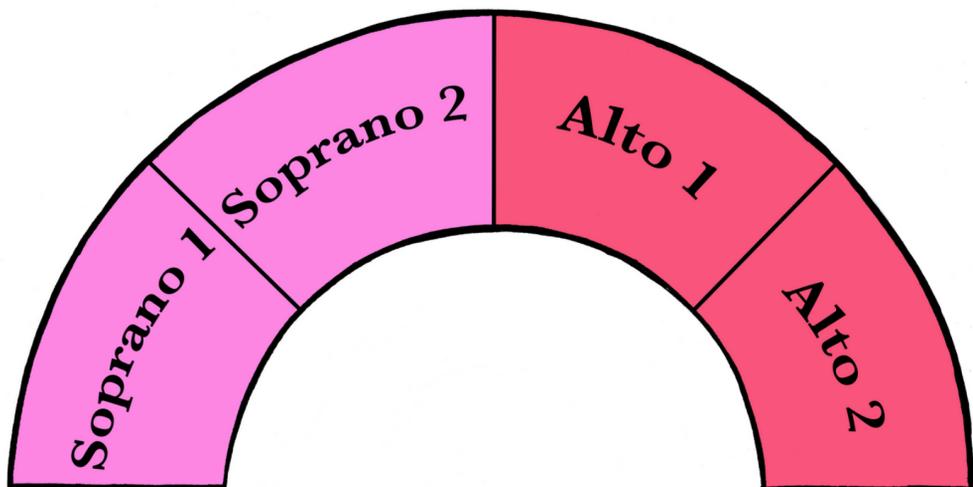
Lowest singing part! This is the bottom singing line on a score.



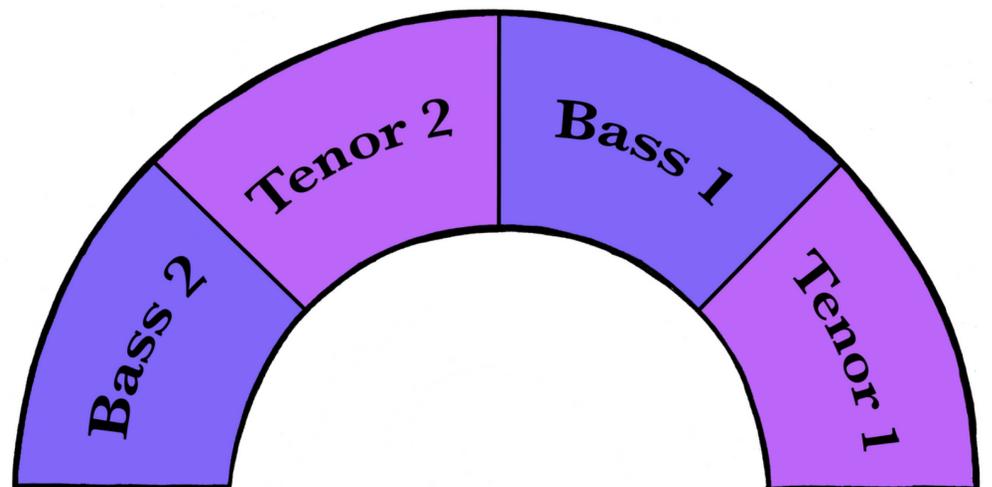
Bass



A director might choose to set up a choir in different ways to feature different voices. The diagrams here are just a few examples. (Diagrams made by Lisl Doughton)



A choir might only have soprano and alto voices (as in the Treble Choir)...



...or only have bass and tenor voices (as in the Glee Club).

Choir

Sing along with us during the concert!



Choir Conductors



Dr. Priscilla Porterfield, Treble Choir Director



Dr. Stephen Hopkins, University Singers Conductor



Dr. Linda Larson, Appalachian Chorale Director



Dr. DaVaughn Miller, Gospel Choir Director



Dr. Meg Stohlmann, Glee Club Director

You can sing in a choir too!

The Appalachian Youth Chorale at the Community Music School



Would you like to sing, create, and inspire others with your voice? Join the Appalachian Youth Chorale online this spring! Make music, build skills, meet new friends, create memories, and discover exciting new ways to share your passion for music!

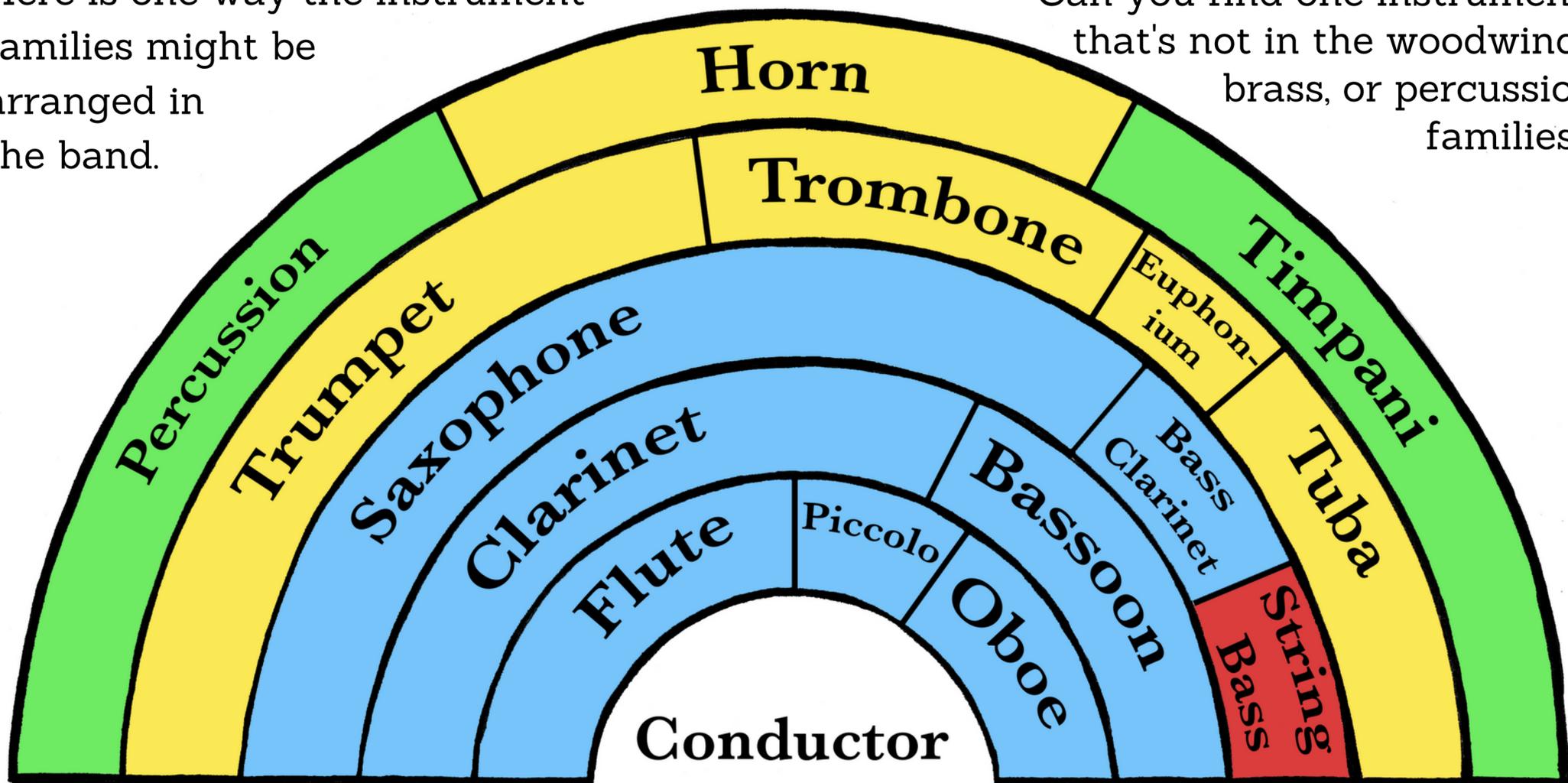
- Ages 7-14 welcome
- Singers 15-18 will be able to help lead, mentor & inspire our younger AYC singers
- Tuition assistance is offered for all group programs through our new Pay What You Can options so that all interested students can join.
- Visit music.appstate.edu/cms to learn more!



Band

Here is one way the instrument families might be arranged in the band.

Can you find one instrument that's not in the woodwind, brass, or percussion families?



App State Community Music School

Diagram by Lisl Kuutti Doughton

Woodwinds

The woodwind section commonly contains flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons. Woodwinds will often feature the melody throughout the softest and loudest moments in a piece.



[Click here to "play" the woodwind instruments!](#)

Brass

The brass section is a small ensemble of french horns, trumpets, trombones, and a tuba.



[Click here to "play" the brass instruments!](#)

Percussion

The percussion section is made up of a variety of instruments that can include timpani, marimba, xylophones, crash cymbals, bass drum, snare drum, chimes, slide whistles, kazoos, glasses full of water, slapsticks and more.



[Click here to "play" the percussion instruments!](#)

Conductors of the Bands



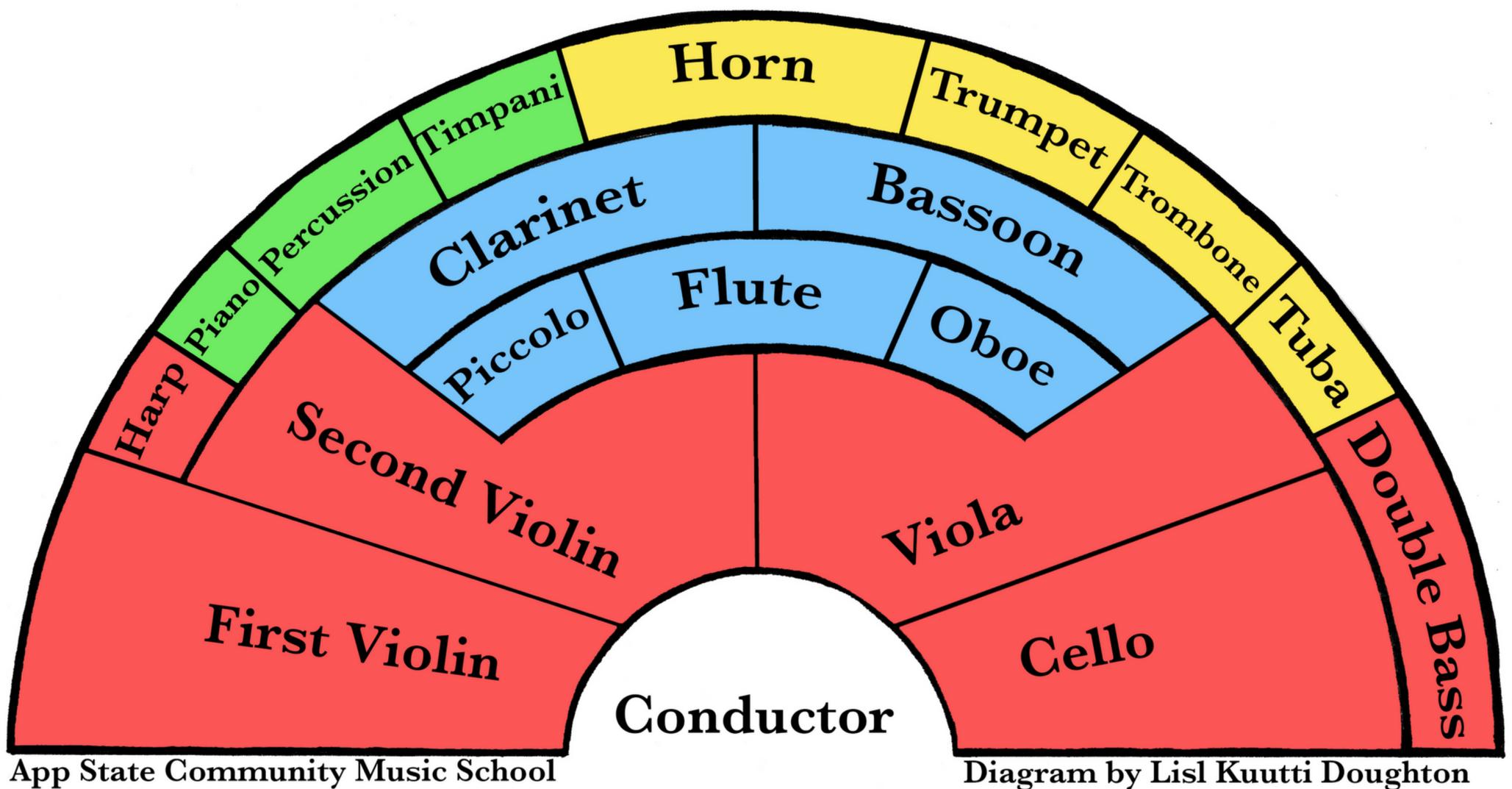
Dr. John Stanley Ross, Wind Ensemble



Dr. Jason Gardner, Symphony Band Conductor



Orchestra



The String Section



The string section (shown in red in the diagram) consists of violins, violas, cellos, and basses. This family of instruments is the largest section of the orchestra.

[Click here to "play" the string instruments!](#)

Concertmaster

The concertmaster is the leader of the violin section located to the left of the conductor. They (along with the oboist) are responsible for giving the orchestra a tuning note prior to the beginning of a concert. The concertmaster will shake hands with the conductor before and after each performance. This is a gesture of greeting or thanks to the orchestra. It also serves as a symbol of respect and cooperation between the orchestra and the conductor.

Visit <https://insidetheorchestra.org/musical-games/> to explore the instruments of the orchestra, compose your own piece, and more!

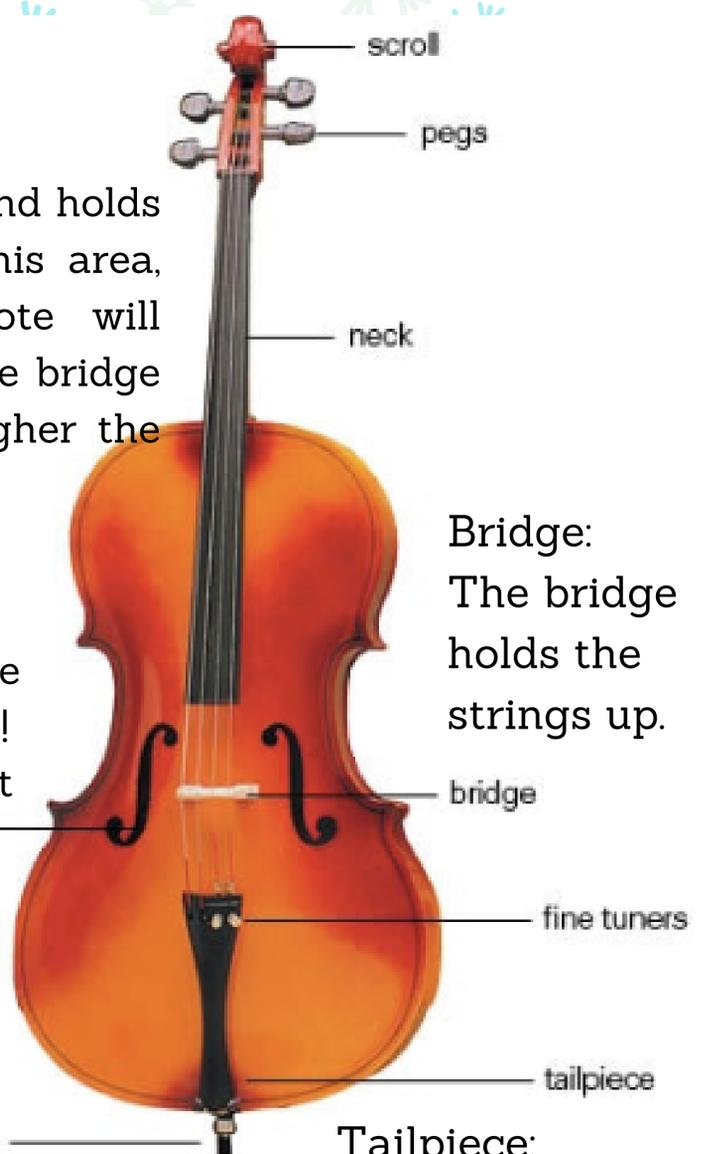
Instrument Focus:

The Cello

Neck:
The performer's left hand holds down the strings in this area, determining which note will sound. The closer to the bridge the fingers get, the higher the pitch! Watch!

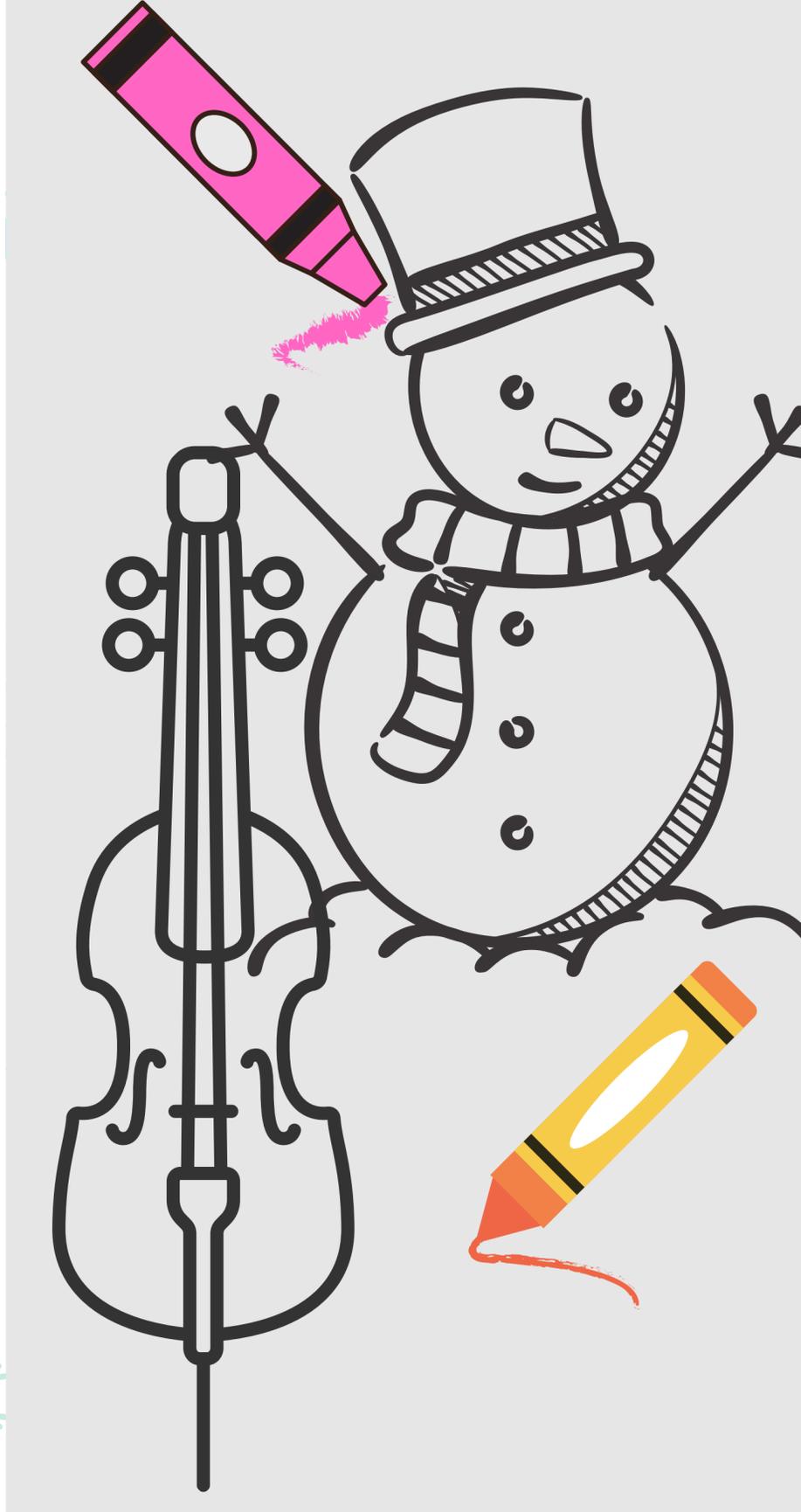
F-Hole:
Named because they are shaped like the letter F! These holes help project the sound.

End Pin:
Supports the cello.



Bridge:
The bridge holds the strings up.

Tailpiece:
Very similarly shaped to whale's tail, wouldn't you agree?



Looking for a way to play your instrument and make new friends this year?

Join the Appalachian Youth Orchestra online this spring!

- Ages 12-18 of any skill level are welcome to join!
- 2 years of playing experience preferred
- Tuition assistance is offered for all group programs through our new Pay What You Can options so that all interested students can join. Visit music.appstate.edu/cms!

Make music, build skills, meet new friends, create memories, and discover exciting new ways to share your passion for music!



How Sound Works

There are typically 4 different ways instruments can make sounds, but they all have one thing in common. That one thing is vibrations! You can think of sound as

WIGGLY AIR



Brass

Brass instruments, like the tuba pictured, work by moving fast air through the player's lips. This causes the lips to vibrate and as the vibrations go through the tuba, it comes out as beautiful music!

[Click here to "play" the brass instruments!](#)

Woodwinds

Woodwinds make music when a player blows through a thin piece of wood called a reed in the top of the instrument (as in the clarinet here) or blows across a hole (as in the flute).



[Click here to "play" the woodwinds!](#)



Strings

String players use the bow to cause the strings to vibrate, as the bass player is doing here, or they may pluck the strings with their fingers (a technique called pizzicato).

[Click here to "play" the string instruments!](#)

Percussion

Percussion instruments vibrate and make sound when they are hit or shaken. For example, when playing the timpani, the musician hits the top of the drum, causing it to vibrate at a certain pitch.



[Click here to "play" the percussion instruments!](#)

Jazz

Todd Wright
Jazz Ensemble
Director



During a jazz performance, the players might take turns improvising (playing their own version of the tune or making up their own music) while the rest of the band is playing. The audience often claps after each player's improvisation.

Rodney Berry
Jazz Ensemble
Director

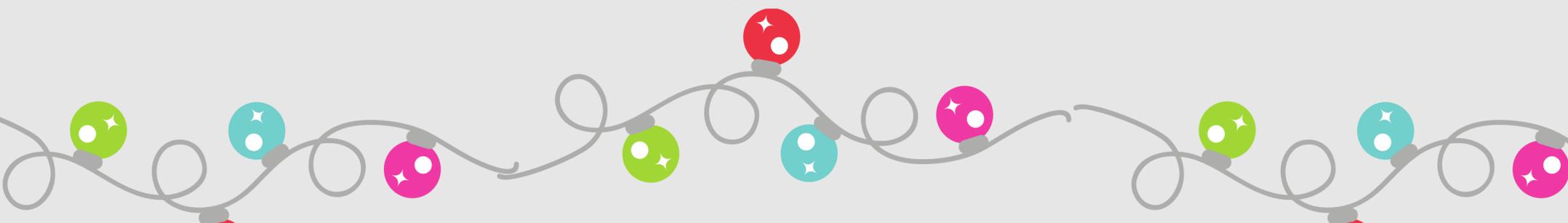


You can try it too: Can you make up your own version of "O Christmas Tree"?

Have you ever wondered how "O Christmas Tree" came to be? Let's find out!



The song "O Christmas Tree" was actually written by a German teacher and organist, Ernst Anschütz, in 1824. The song is called "O Tannenbaum" in German. The original lyrics were based on the evergreen tree as a symbol of faithfulness and hope throughout the cold German winters. Bundle up!



Did you know?

#winterwithAPPcms

"Hallelujah" Chorus

Have you ever wondered why we stand during the "Hallelujah" Chorus?

Legend has it that King George II was so moved by the "Hallelujah" Chorus during the London premiere that he rose to his feet. Since British customs deemed it impolite to be sitting when the king was standing, the entire audience stood up with the king!



In a time of virtual connection we are so excited to make music accessible to all! SAI's Epsilon Theta chapter has created video tutorials that we call "at-home DIY percussion kits". We created a Google Drive that contains video tutorials of percussion instruments that students and families can make with household items! [Visit this Google Form to sign up to receive the tutorials:](#)

ΣAI

Sigma Alpha Iota is an all female identifying Music Fraternity! Members of our cherished sisterhood aim to give inspiration and encouragement to our members. We love music, and we work hard to promote and further music education on our campus as well as in our community.

[Visit our SAI chapter's website to learn more about who we are and what we do](#)

Respond with art!

You can use markers, colored pencils, crayons, watercolor paints - whatever you have available!



For all ages: while listening, try to paint a picture in your mind or create a drawing of what comes to your mind.

What color(s) do you think of as you listen to the music?
Is the music smooth and flowing or short and choppy?

You can print and color the coloring page at the end of this study guide. Can you guess what song the animals are singing?

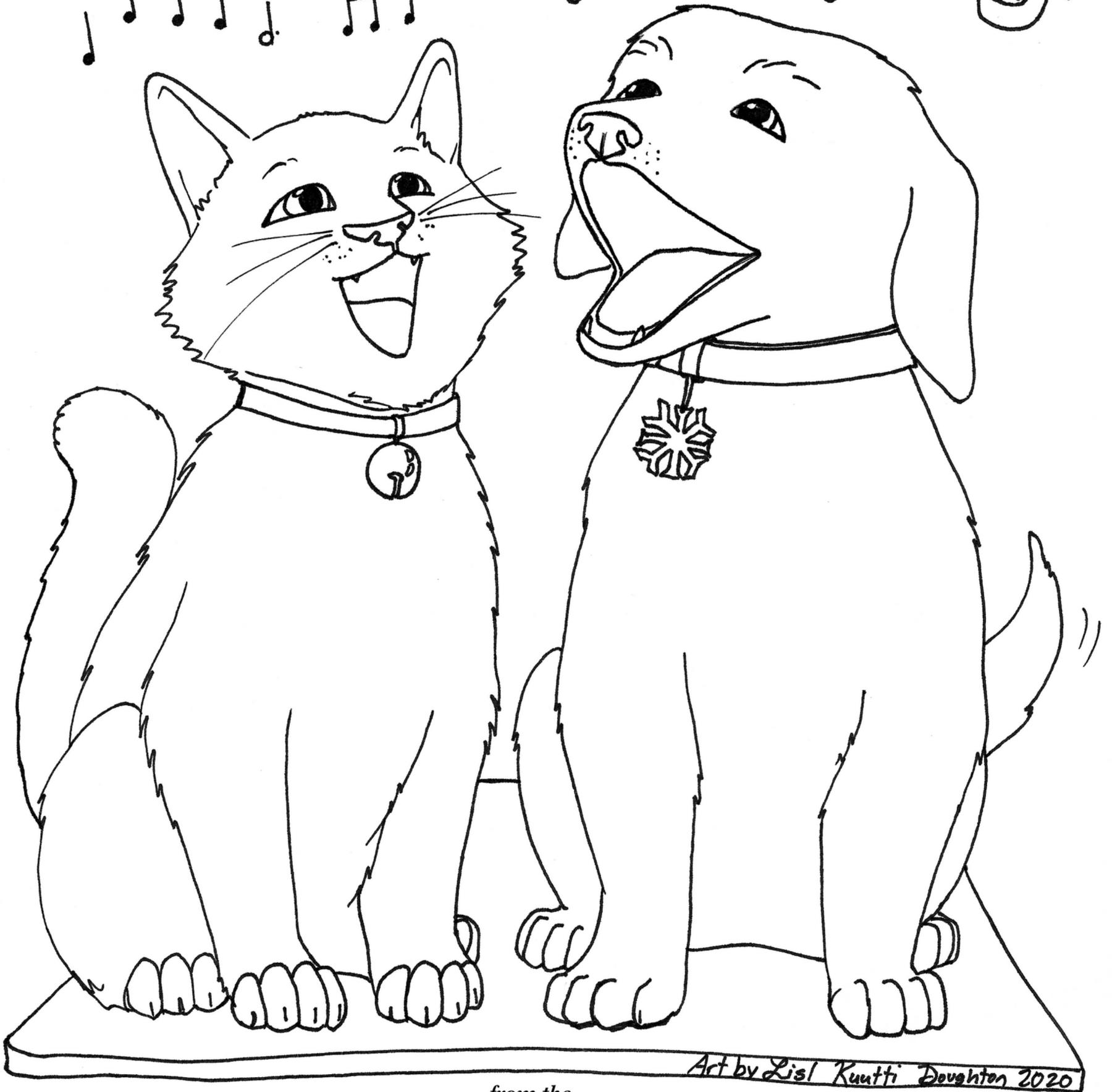


Share your coloring and art with us on social media - what did the music inspire you to create?

[Try this Connection Hearts activity from Inside the Orchestra!](#)

@appcommunitymusic

Winter Greetings



from the

Hayes School of Music

and
the

Community Music School

APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY

APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Holiday Scholarship Concert

Thank You!

Thank you to *Inside the Orchestra* for allowing us to use their wonderful instrument games on our orchestra pages!

The above materials were created by Inside the Orchestra of Denver, Colorado. Created by: Shelby Mattingly, Executive Director and Sara Hare, Program Manager and staff. The musical activities come from the Inside the Orchestra website. Inside the Orchestra is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization that brings orchestra music to young children, cultivating music appreciation and enhancing their education through an engaging first-hand experience with the orchestra.

This study guide was created by...

[The Community Music School at Appalachian State University](#)

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Coloring Page and Ensemble Diagrams by Lisl Kuutti Doughton

and [The Hayes School of Music](#)

Dr. James Douthit, Dean

to accompany the [APPlause! K-12 Performing Arts Series](#) at the [Schaefer Center for the Performing Arts](#).

The Community Music School offers online group lessons for youth and online private lessons for all ages.

[Visit our website](#) to learn more and register!

#winterwithAPPcms

APPlause!

K-12 Performing Arts Series

Enriching lives, sparking imaginations, and inspiring a love of learning through the arts!

Arts education and outreach programming at Appalachian is committed to connecting university arts resources to a diverse audience of community arts patrons, teachers and learners in the campus community, and in the public, private and home school network across our region. In doing so, the series strives to broaden and deepen arts experiences for audiences of all ages, while ensuring access to the arts for young audiences, building future audiences for the arts, and inspiring a love of learning through the arts.

Every season, affordable music, dance, film, and theatre events are offered to students and their teachers from K-12 classrooms across the region. Students experience everything from high-energy acrobatics and Appalachian music to international dance and literary classics brought to life through theatrical productions. In recent seasons, more than 8,000 students across our region have attended APPlause Series events.

This academic year, the APPlause! Series will be completely virtual and completely free, offering compelling programming to connect to K-12 classrooms, thanks in large part to generous donors who believe in supplying educators with arts programming that will spark creativity and inspire a love of learning.

*Chuck
and Anna
Eyler*

PEAK
GROUP.INSURE

*Steve
and Sue
Chase*

