

AMERICAN SALUTE

American composer Morton Gould (1913-1996) wrote *American Salute* in 1943. He used a folksong, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," for its melody.



American Salute has something different in common with each of the following songs. What makes each one stand out? How do you think Mr. Gould might have used these ideas in his piece?

Old MacDonald had a Farm

Old MacDonald had a farm, e-i-e-i-o
And on his farm he had a cow, e-i-e-i-o
With a moo-moo here and a moo-moo there,
Here a moo, there a moo, everywhere a moo, moo
Old MacDonald had a farm, e-i-e-i-o

Verse two: pig, oink-oink
Verse three: dog, bark-bark
(and any other verses you want!)

If you're happy and you know it

GROUP ONE

If you're happy and you know it,
Clap your hands!
If you're happy and you know it,
Clap your hands!
If you're happy and you know it
Then your face will surely show it!
If you're happy and you know it,
Clap your hands!

GROUP TWO

[CLAP, CLAP]

[CLAP, CLAP]

[CLAP, CLAP]

AMERICAN SALUTE AND INSTRUMENT FAMILIES



The composer of *American Salute* made use of interplay between various instrument families and the individual instruments within them. Can you identify the instruments in each word search below? This may help you in listening to the piece!

WOODWINDS—LOOK FOR 7 INSTRUMENTS!

S	N	X	V	M	R	E	B	F	C	M
A	O	L	O	C	C	I	P	L	W	A
X	O	P	H	I	N	Z	A	U	I	S
O	S	I	E	V	L	R	S	T	H	K
P	S	J	U	Y	I	E	L	E	P	U
H	A	A	K	N	T	D	O	W	M	N
O	B	O	E	Q	W	I	T	A	N	D
N	Z	T	T	F	Y	J	U	H	G	I
E	N	G	L	I	S	H	H	O	R	N

BRASS—LOOK FOR 5 INSTRUMENTS!

T	E	N	E	S	O	C	C
H	R	I	J	N	R	O	H
E	A	U	P	Y	X	R	E
T	R	O	M	B	O	N	E
S	K	L	U	P	Z	E	S
M	A	A	T	L	E	T	I
Q	O	F	E	A	B	U	T

(Bonus word:
How can you change a
brass instrument's
sound?)

PERCUSSION—LOOK FOR 8 INSTRUMENTS!

G	L	O	C	K	E	N	S	P	I	E	L
C	P	S	J	A	A	T	P	O	R	B	R
Y	M	A	R	I	M	B	A	I	E	M	R
M	M	U	R	D	S	S	A	B	A	O	V
B	I	J	D	X	T	I	M	P	A	N	I
A	S	N	A	R	E	D	R	U	M	F	O
L	Q	J	L	H	C	M	S	S	J	A	T
S	C	V	E	N	O	H	P	O	L	Y	X



**AMERICAN SALUTE
CALL CHART**

As your teacher calls out a number, choose "A" or "B" as your answer.

A

1. flutes start alone
2. bassoons have the melody
3. melody in low winds and brass
4. melody seems much faster
5. mood grows dark
6. cornets share melody
7. cornets play louder
8. snare drum solo
9. timpani has melody briefly
10. everyone ends together

B

1. everyone starts together
2. trumpets have the melody
3. melody in high winds and brass
4. melody seems slower
5. mood grows cheerful
6. clarinets share melody
7. cornets add mutes
8. call and response
9. marimba has melody briefly
10. tubas end comically

Rossini 1SE



GIOACCHINO ROSSINI (1792-1868)

Gioacchino Rossini was born into a family of musicians, in a small town in Northern Italy. His father, a butcher, also played the horn and ran the town band; his mother was a singer. Gioacchino first performed in public with his father's band—on the triangle! He also studied harpsichord, piano, horn, and voice. As a conservatory student, he later studied the cello.

Rossini achieved the most fame as a composer of operas. He was a lifelong devotee of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and set the same story as one of Mozart's greatest operas. Rossini's *The Barber of Seville* looks at the earlier life of the main character in Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro*.

Rossini's last opera, in 1829, was *William Tell*. Following this, he focused primarily on sacred and instrumental music.

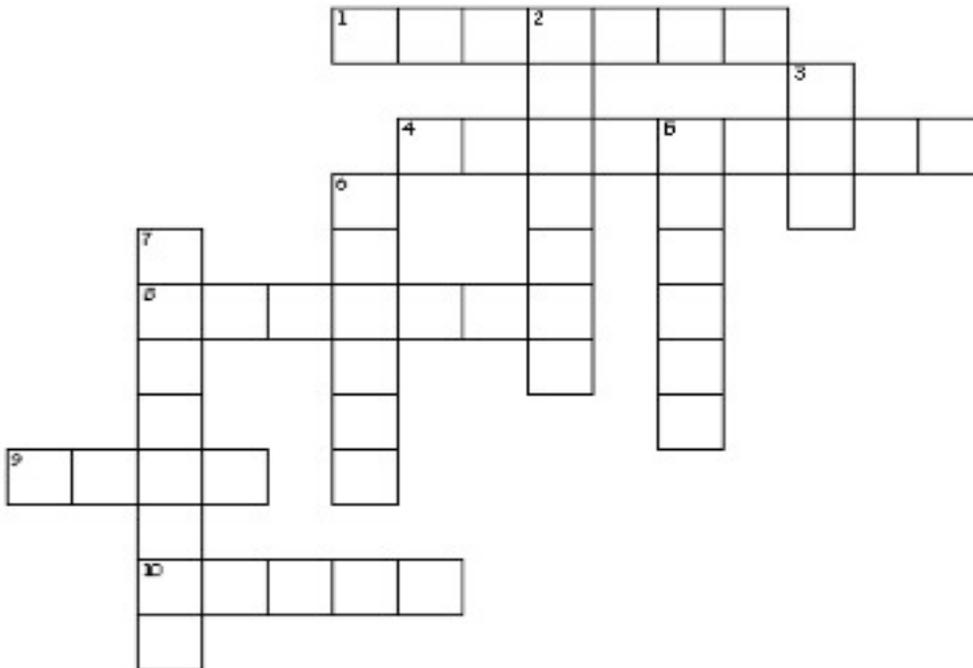
Using the Internet, encyclopedias, or other resources, answer the following questions about Gioacchino Rossini's operas.

1. How does the story in *The Barber of Seville* compare to *William Tell*?
2. Which opera is a comedy?
3. Which one of these operas is less often performed? Why?

CONCERTGOING CLUES

The Barber of Seville remains legendary for the fiasco of its opening night in 1816. Just as audiences today sometimes display poor behavior, the audience that night heckled Rossini because they admired another composer more. One of the lead singers tripped and got a nosebleed, moments before singing; a guitar broke during a love song; and in the midst of the chaos, a cat wandered onstage! Rossini actually left the theatre early and went to sleep.

Although the performers in the Field Band do not expect any cats to wander across the stage during the concert, they hope their performance might go more smoothly than *Barber's* premiere. Use these clues to make this concert successful!



ACROSS

1. Take a ___!
3. Save it for the movies
5. Turn it on
6. A performer's favorite sound
9. Conductor stands here
10. Save it for later

DOWN

2. For the very best
4. Turn it off
7. You sit here
8. That's the ___!

THE RABBIT OF SEVILLE

How familiar are you with these songs? What about the samples they use?



"I Think I'm in Love with You" by Jessica Simpson—
"Jack and Diane" by John Mellencamp
"Gold Digger" by Kanye West—"I've Got a Woman" by Ray Charles
"Hard Knock Life" by Jay-Z—"Hard-Knock Life" from the musical *Annie*

Musicians use samples in their songs for different reasons—whether because they like a particular sound, want to use the same rhythmic idea, or want the listener to make a specific connection when the song is played. "Hard Knock Life" is a great example of this last concept.

Carl Stalling, who composed music for Looney Tunes, was miles ahead of them all! Stalling followed the lead of centuries of composers who referenced others' works. He never called it "sampling," but his version of the overture to *Barber*—which we know as *The Rabbit of Seville*—specifically borrows from Felix Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.



Is this tune familiar? What do you think of when you hear it?
Why do you think Stalling might have inserted it into Rossini's overture?
How do you think it could affect the plot of the cartoon?



Rossini 4 SE

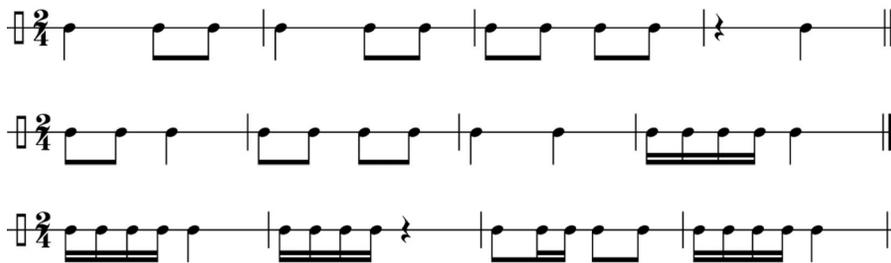
How many eighth notes fit in the space of a quarter note? How many sixteenths? Use the space to draw them beneath each quarter note.



(eighths)

(sixteenths)

Can you clap or play the following rhythmic patterns?



WILLIAM TELL OVERTURE

The Overture is in four parts:

- Prelude
- "Storm," in which the instruments play all together for the first time
- "Call to the dairy cows" (Ranz des vaches), featuring an English horn solo
- Finale

You will probably recognize the Finale! Trumpets start with a fanfare at the beginning, and then the melody begins:



WILLIAM TELL OVERTURE

William Tell describes the legend of the Swiss patriot, who supposedly lived in the early 14th century. He refused to bow to the local leader's hat, which had been set on a pole in the middle of town, and for this was given a choice: shoot an apple off his son's head, or he and his son would be executed. Tell's defiance of this leader sparked a rebellion which resulted in the predecessor to the modern Swiss government.



The nation of Switzerland, located in central Europe.

Name two other governments begun through rebellions against unjust leaders:

How might their countries compare to Switzerland today? You may need to do some research in the library or on the Internet to answer this question.

What do you know about the 14th century that might explain why a leader could order his subjects to bow to his hat?

Describe another work of art (film, song, opera, etc.) that takes an act of rebellion as its subject.