



# Unit 6

## The Many MOODS of Music

### LESSON 1

# Music Expresses Joy

Think about the many places you have been where music was playing in the background. Have you noticed the different kinds of music in these settings? Background music in a mall or a restaurant is probably different from what you might hear in a doctor's office. In what settings might you hear music that is soothing? Energizing? What purpose do you think background music can serve in the settings you have identified?

**What kinds of music would you choose or expect to hear in each of the following situations? Explain your choices.**

1. working with classmates at a school car wash
2. a family barbecue in your backyard
3. on a CD which is a gift for a sick friend
4. a family road trip to visit a national park
5. a memorial service for a friend who has died



Music plays a powerful role in our lives. It can help you express feelings that are difficult to put into words. Music can help shape your feelings as well. Playing or listening to an upbeat song can almost instantly pick you up when you're feeling a little down. When you're a bit stressed out, playing or listening to quiet music can calm you.



**LISTENING** CD 5:15

**Mood Music (montage)**

In this recording, you will hear excerpts from "Come On-A My House," "Only Time," "Lead Man Holler," and "Peace in this House." Each song expresses a distinct mood. You will also hear the complete version of each song in Unit 6.

**Listen** to "Mood Music" and write down a word or two to describe the mood each excerpt suggests. Discuss how changes in tempo, choice of instruments, and other expressive elements influence the effect that the music has on you.



**Music Journal**

*What specific songs have I listened to or performed which have made me feel happy, sad, or peaceful? What musical characteristics helped evoke these feelings?*

# Happy Face

In a world that can be frightening at times, a positive attitude goes a long way. Many songs have been written specifically to encourage people to smile, laugh, or just to look at the brighter side of life. How many songs can you think of that aim to bring joy to the people who listen to and perform them?

The mood of a song is determined as much by its lyrics as by the music itself. The lyrics and music of a song often go hand in hand in a very powerful way. Think again about the songs you heard in “Mood Music.” What role did the lyrics play in your decisions about the mood of each excerpt? What role did the music play?



## LISTENING CD 5:16

**Happy Face** by Beyoncé Knowles, Rob Fusari, Calvin Gaines, Gill Lee, and Falonté Moore

The song “Happy Face,” made popular by Destiny’s Child, demonstrates how well lyrics and music can work together to convey a mood of happiness and optimism.

**Listen** to “Happy Face” and discuss how well the music supports the positive message of the lyrics.



Sharing good times with your friends and family is guaranteed to put a smile on your face!

The message of the lyrics for “Happy Face” is simple. The music is more complex. This complexity is created by a **texture** that weaves together various pitches, rhythms, and tone colors. Texture is the way in which melody and harmony are combined to create layers of sound. One way to create musical interest is to use **accidentals**. An accidental is a sharp  $\sharp$ , flat  $\flat$ , or natural sign  $\natural$  that raises or lowers a note in a measure. It introduces a pitch that is not normally part of the **scale** for that key. A scale is an ordered series of pitches.

“Happy Face” also uses an unusual chord progression: E-A-C-G. Since the song is written in E major, the scale is built on the pitch series, E-F $\sharp$ -G $\sharp$ -A-B-C $\sharp$ -D $\sharp$ -E. The song also uses the pitches C and G, which are not part of the E major scale. They are from the scale for



Kelly Rowland, Beyoncé Knowles, and Michelle Williams of Destiny's Child perform in Washington, D.C.

E minor: E-F $\sharp$ -G-A-B-C-D-E.  
 “Happy Face” also uses the chords C and G. Chords taken from a different but related scale are called **borrowed chords**.

**Clap** the following rhythm patterns.

Sticks

Tambourine

Bass Drum or HandClap

**Play** these same patterns on percussion instruments with the recording of “Happy Face.”

## Singing with Pride

"God Bless the U.S.A." is another example of how music and lyrics work well together to create a certain kind of feeling. As you listen to and sing this song, think about the feeling of pride it expresses. Discuss how the melodic sequence, the major key, and the rhythmic patterns help support this feeling. Discuss expressive elements, such as changes in dynamics, that you can use in your performance.

# God Bless the U.S.A.

Words and Music by Lee Greenwood

Verse

From the lakes of Min - ne - so - ta, to the hills of Ten - nes - see, \_

a - cross the plains of Tex - as, from sea to shin - ing sea. \_

From De - troit down to Hous - ton, and New York to L. A.

Well, there's pride in ev - 'ry A - mer - i - can heart, and it's

time to stand and say \_\_\_\_\_ That I'm

time to stand and say \_\_\_\_\_ That I'm

Refrain

G F C  
proud to be an A-mer-i - can where at least I know I'm free.

G F C  
And I won't for-get the men who died, who gave that right to me.

F G Am C F Em7  
And I'd glad - ly stand up, next to you\_ and de-fend her still to-day.

Dm7 C F Dm7/G C  
'Cause there ain't no doubt I love this land. God bless the U. S. A.

Lee Greenwood, Rally for America, May 2003, Huntington, West Virginia



# Rhythm Does the Trick

Syncopation is one musical element that often supports a joyful feeling in a song. Musical **anticipation** is another element that can do this. Anticipation is when an upbeat, or weak beat, is tied to the downbeat, or the accented first beat in a measure. This rhythmic device can drive a song forward and contribute to a joyful quality. “Happy Face” makes use of this device, as does “Come On-A My House.”



**LISTENING** CD 5:20

**Come On-A My House** by William Saroyan and Ross Bagdasarian

“Come On-A My House” is a 1951 classic. Rosemary Clooney’s recording spent twenty weeks on the Billboard chart, including eight weeks at No. 1.

**Listen** to the recording of Rosemary Clooney singing “Come On-A My House” as you follow the lyrics on page 139. Discuss your initial reaction to the song. Use two or three adjectives to describe the feelings it conveys.

**Identify** where anticipation occurs as you listen.



Singer Rosemary Clooney performing onstage



# Come On-A My House

by William Saroyan and Ross Bagdasarian

Come on-a my house, my house. I'm gonna give you candy.  
Come on-a my house, my house I'm gonna give-a you  
Apple a plum and apricot-a too eh.  
Come on-a my house, my house-a come on,  
Come on-a my house, my house-a come on.  
Come on-a my house, my house. I'm gonna give-a you  
Figs and dates and grapes and cakes eh.  
Come on-a my house, my house-a come on,  
Come on-a my house, my house-a come on.  
Come on-a my house, my house. I'm gonna give you candy.  
I'm gonna give you everything.

(instrumental interlude)

Come on-a my house, my house. I'm gonna give you Christmas tree.  
Come on-a my house, my house I'm gonna give-a you  
Marriage ring and a pomegranate too ah.  
Come on-a my house, my house-a come on,  
Come on-a my house, my house-a come on.  
Come on-a my house, my house I'm gonna give-a you  
Peach and pear and I love your hair ah.  
Come on-a my house, my house-a come on,  
Come on-a my house, my house-a come on.  
Come on-a my house, my house. I'm gonna give you Easta egg.  
I'm gonna give you everything.

## Your Creative Unit Project

As you work through the lessons of Unit 6, keep a journal of ideas for creating your own mood montage. Identify at least five different moods or feelings you want to convey through your musical selections. Write a narration to connect the selections which identifies the feelings evoked by each selection and describes how musical elements were used to express that mood or feeling. Present your montage to the class.

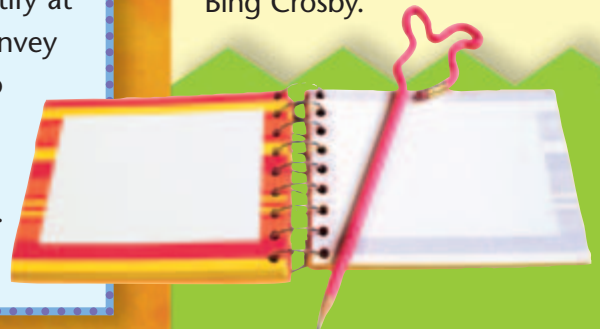


## Meet the Musician



### Rosemary Clooney

(1928–2002) Rosemary Clooney was from Maysville, Kentucky. Deserted by her parents while she was in her teens, she took her first singing job in 1945 to buy food for herself and her younger sister, Betty. At age twenty-three, Clooney had her first smash hit with “Come On-A My House.” For the next fifty years, she was known to her millions of fans as simply “Rosie.” Having enjoyed much success as a singer and TV actress, Clooney was best known and loved for her singing, dancing, and acting role in the classic movie *White Christmas* (1954), which also starred the legendary Bing Crosby.



# Music Expresses Sorrow

Sadness is a feeling that is often hard to express. But when you find a way to express sadness, you will usually find that you are not alone. People who have experienced similar hurts, losses, and sadness often find comfort in sharing their experiences with one another.



## LISTENING CD 6:1

**Tears in Heaven** (choral arrangement) by Eric Clapton and Will Jennings

Popular songs are sometimes based on the painful experiences of the people who wrote them. For example, Eric Clapton's 1992 song "Tears in Heaven" is his expression of the grief and sadness he felt when his four-year-old son died in an accident.

### Meet the Musician



**Eric Clapton** (b. 1945) A triple inductee into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, Clapton has entertained fans for more than four decades with his blues-influenced guitar playing. His talent blazed in the sixties and seventies as a pop singer and guitarist with John Mayall's Bluesbreakers, Cream, Blind Faith, and Derek and the Dominoes. In the eighties, his career as a solo artist enjoyed equal success. After a period of artistic

uncertainty and personal disaster, Clapton returned to triumphant form in 1993, attracting a new generation of fans with the relaxed virtuosity of his album *MTV Unplugged*, which featured "Tears in Heaven." Clapton's preference for playing traditional blues over a commercial pop style was most evident in his solo career.

**Listen** to “Tears in Heaven.”  
How do the vocal inflections and guitar licks help contribute to the strong emotion this song can convey?

**Play** the melodic accompaniment below to the refrain of “Tears in Heaven” on recorder, bells, or keyboard.

**Sing** the refrain with expression.

**Perform** the vocal line and melodic accompaniment together.

# Tears in Heaven



CD 6:1

Words and Music by  
Eric Clapton and Will Jennings

F C Dm F B $\flat$  F  
 Voice: Would you know my name \_\_\_\_\_ if I saw you in heav-  
 Would you hold my hand \_\_\_\_\_ if I saw you in heav-

C F C Dm F B $\flat$  F  
 V: en? Would it be the same \_\_\_\_\_ if I saw you in heav-  
 en? Would you help me stand \_\_\_\_\_ if I saw you in heav-

C F Dm A F7  
 V: en? I must be strong \_\_\_\_\_ and car - ry on \_\_\_\_\_  
 en? I'll find my way \_\_\_\_\_ through night and day \_\_\_\_\_

D Em D Gm7 C C7 F  
 V: \_\_\_\_\_ 'cause I know \_\_\_\_\_ I don't be - long \_\_\_\_\_ here in heav - en.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 'cause I know \_\_\_\_\_ I just can't stay \_\_\_\_\_ here in heav - en.

SR: (Soprano Recorder accompaniment lines)

# Music Helps Us Grieve

While music can help you express sad feelings, it can also help you grieve. Grief is the process of dealing with a loss. Music can play an important part in this process. It can be a source of comfort and a way to honor the memory of a loved one.

On March 11, 2002, the loved ones of people who died as a result of the tragic events of September 11, 2001, gathered at Ground Zero in New York City. As the names of these victims were read, many musicians played softly in the background.

The human spirit is not measured by the size of the act, but by the size of the heart.

Ceremony at Ground Zero, New York City, September 11, 2002



## LISTENING CD 6:2

**Only Time** by Enya, Nicky Ryan, and Roma Ryan

After September 11, 2001, many news broadcasts featured the song “Only Time.” The song’s simple melody and slow tempo comforted many people. The lyrics ask several questions and suggest that “only time” might offer some answers.

**Identify** additional musical elements that people might find soothing as you listen to “Only Time.”

**Play** the following harmonic progression on keyboard, bells, or handbells to accompany the first section of the song before the key change.

4/4

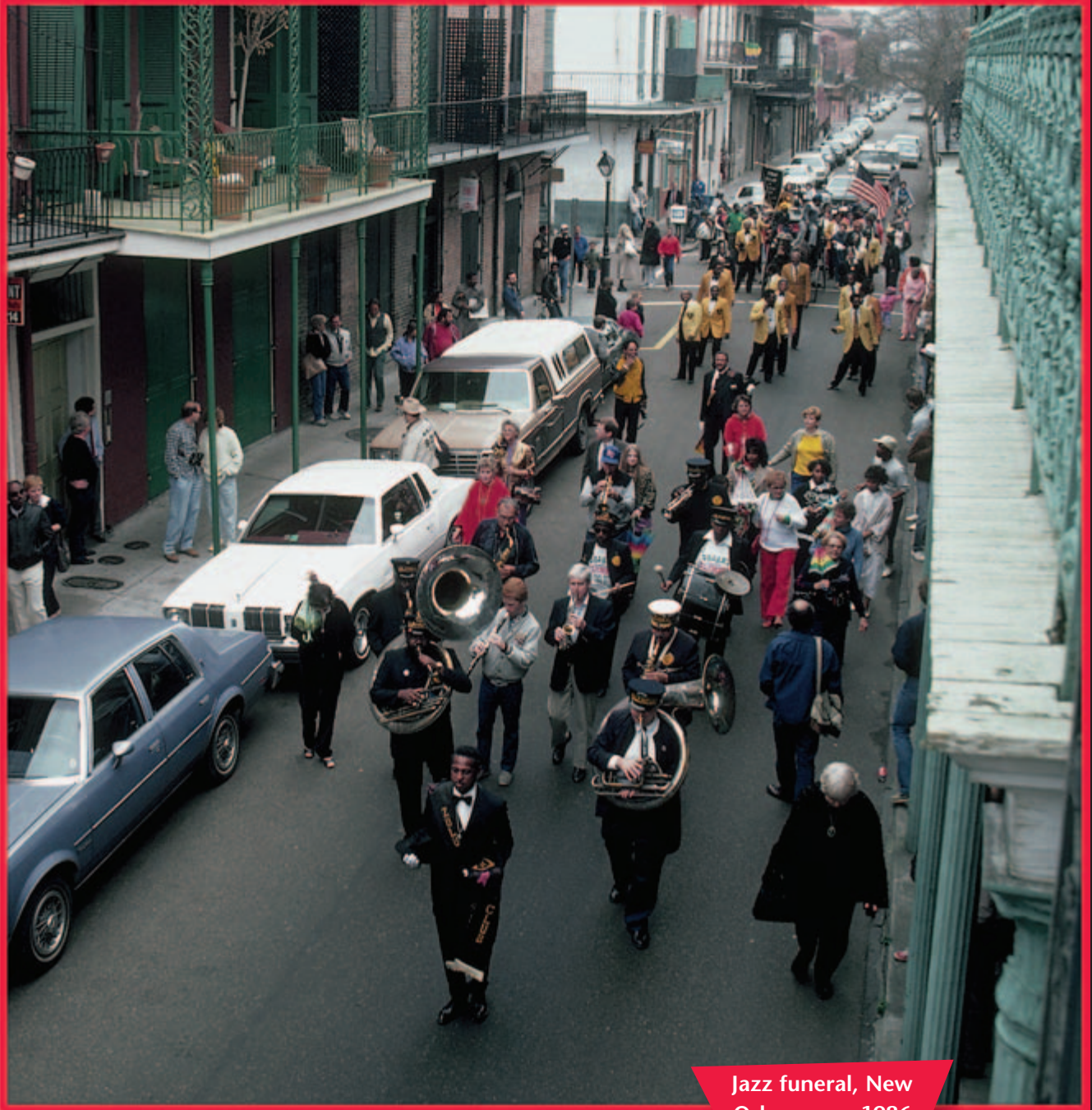
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Chords: Eb Cm Ab Eb Eb

Chords: Cm Ab Eb Cm Ab

Chords: Bb Eb Cm Ab Bb Bb





Jazz funeral, New Orleans, ca. 1986



**LISTENING** CD 6:3

### New Orleans Jazz Funeral (excerpts)

Recorded in 1991, these authentic excerpts are performed by the Magnificent Seventh's Brass Band. The introductory narration is followed by excerpts from "In the Sweet By and By" and "Just a Closer Walk with Thee." These dirges are typically played on the way to the funeral. The concluding excerpt is from "Didn't He Ramble,"

which is part of the joyous sendoff after the funeral is completed.

**Listen** to "New Orleans Jazz Funeral."

**Compare** the processional dirges and the sendoff music. Discuss the differences and what thoughts, feelings, and beliefs you think are being conveyed in each.



[music.mmhschool.com](http://music.mmhschool.com)  
Read the history and myths associated with the origins of "Taps."

Read the history of the City of Washington Pipe Band.

Bugler playing "Taps" at an American cemetery in Makati, Philippines, Memorial Day, 2002



# Timeless Traditions

When people die in the line of duty, military and police forces, and firefighters honor the deceased in formal ceremonies. "Taps" is traditionally played at the conclusion of most military funerals. The official bugle call since 1862, "Taps" can be found in military manuals dating back to 1835. It was probably an adaptation of another call that originally signaled troops to prepare for their bedtime roll call.



## LISTENING CD 6:4

### Taps Traditional

Just after three o'clock on the afternoon of November 24, 1963, bugler Sgt. Keith Clark stepped forward to play "Taps" at the funeral of President John F. Kennedy. Comprised of just twenty-four notes, "Taps" is one of the most universally heart-wrenching melodies ever heard. In 1963, our nation was in mourning, and for the Kennedy family it was a moment of private grief. That day at Arlington National Cemetery, Sgt. Clark missed a note. Somehow, his poignant error seemed right.

**Listen** to "Taps" and describe the feelings it evokes.

**Notate** the melody on staff paper.



## LISTENING CD 6:5

### Amazing Grace (violin and bagpipe version) by John Newton

This violin and bagpipe rendition of "Amazing Grace" is performed by the City of Washington Pipe Band. "Amazing Grace" is one of the most recognizable **hymns** ever written. A hymn is a four-part song of praise used in religious services. People listening to an instrumental performance of familiar hymn often recall the lyrics. The lyrics speak of hope and the strength to endure life's most difficult challenges.

**Listen** to "Amazing Grace" and discuss what musical characteristics may have made it so popular for so long.



The bagpipe has a long and multiethnic history among musical instruments. Variations of the instrument can be traced to countries around the world, including parts of the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Early bagpipes were made primarily from the remains of animals. The skin was used to form the bag, while the pipes were made from the bones. Perhaps owing to the loudness of the bagpipes, they were sometimes used in battle to inspire soldiers and to remind them of their previous victories.

In addition to Enya’s “Only Time,” “Amazing Grace” was another song frequently played in the days following September 11, 2001. It was often performed on bagpipes as a tribute to those who perished that day—especially at the funerals of police officers, firefighters, and emergency services workers.



**RECORDED INTERVIEW** CD 6:6

**Richard Scott Blair**

Scottish bagpiper Richard Scott Blair played “Amazing Grace” at the funeral of President John F. Kennedy in 1963. He also played at the memorial service for Laurel Clark, who perished in the 2003 Space Shuttle Columbia disaster.

**Listen** to Dr. Blair talk about some of his most memorable experiences playing the Scottish bagpipes.



See **Spotlight on MIDI** to further explore musical moods.

*Music Journal*

*Which song in this lesson do I think provides the best comfort for grief? Why?*

# Music in the Workplace

Sung in rhythm with particular kinds of work, **work songs** are often characterized by strong rhythms that help workers move together as they work. These songs help pass the time when the work gets tedious. Sometimes they are simply sung at the end of a work day as a way to celebrate.



*A schoolroom in New York, New York, ca. 1886*



*Coal miners in Pennsylvania*



*American farm workers, ca. 1940*



*Planting corn in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, 1941*





### African Postal Workers

This music features postal workers from the University of Ghana sorting and stamping letters. One worker keeps the beat by clicking scissors. A second worker whistles the melody. Two other workers sit across from each other at a table, stamping their ink pads and letters in an elaborate rhythm.

**Listen** to "African Postal Workers."

**Improvise** your own rhythmic accompaniment as you listen to the recording again.



*Postal workers in Chicago, Illinois, 1927*



*Factory assembly line, ca. 1930*



*Transcontinental Railroad completed in British Columbia, Canada, November 1885*

## Music Journal

*What rhythm patterns can I imagine and notate that might represent the actions of workers shown in the photographs on pages 146 and 147?*



B $\flat$ 5 F5/B $\flat$  B $\flat$ 5

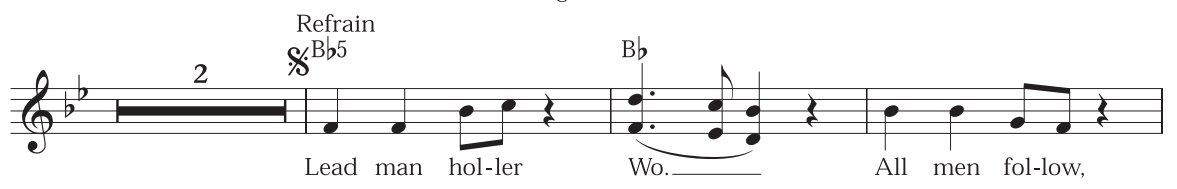


'cause to - day we goin' - to do that an' more..

Refrain

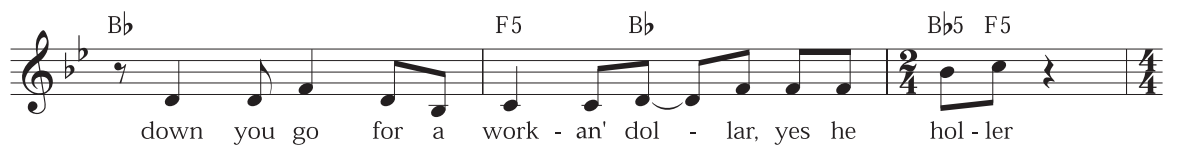
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B $\flat$ 5 B $\flat$



Lead man hol-ler Wo. All men fol-low,

B $\flat$  F5 B $\flat$  B $\flat$ 5 F5



down you go for a work - an' dol - lar, yes he hol - ler

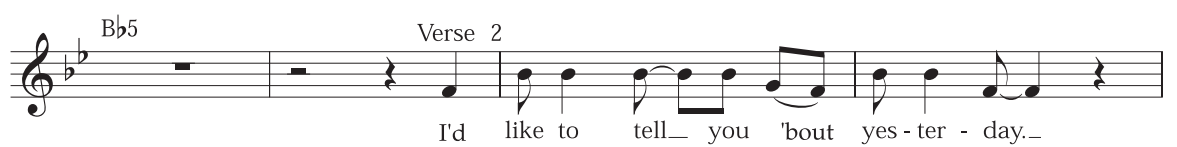
2nd time to Coda

F5 B $\flat$ 5



Wo. All men fol-low, down you go for a work-in' dol-lar.

B $\flat$ 5 Verse 2



I'd like to tell\_ you 'bout yes - ter - day.\_

B $\flat$  E $\flat$ /B $\flat$  B $\flat$ 5 E $\flat$  F



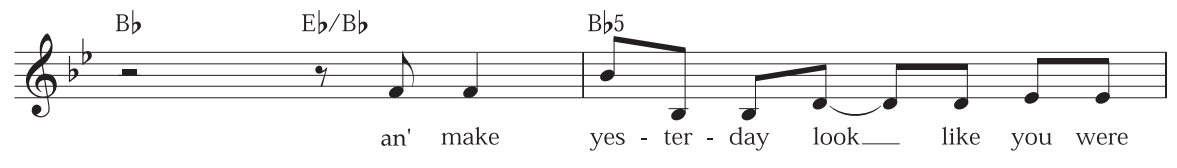
You worked right well,\_ I am proud to say.\_

B $\flat$  E $\flat$ /B $\flat$  B $\flat$ 5



I want ev - 'ry man to\_ try his will,\_

B $\flat$  E $\flat$ /B $\flat$  B $\flat$ 5



an' make yes - ter - day look\_ like you were

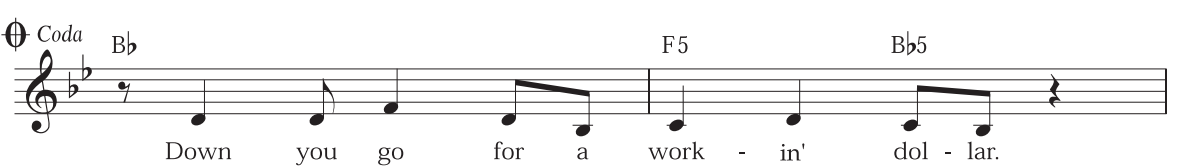
B $\flat$ 5 2 D.S. al Coda



stand - in' still.\_

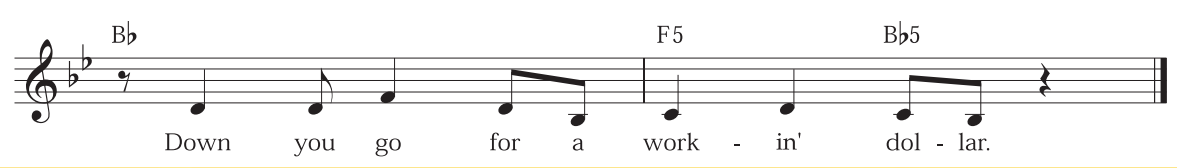
Coda

B $\flat$  F5 B $\flat$ 5



Down you go for a work - in' dol - lar.

B $\flat$  F5 B $\flat$ 5



Down you go for a work - in' dol - lar.



## Meet the Musician



### Tennessee Ernie Ford

(1919–1991) was born in Bristol, Tennessee. As a child, he sang and played trombone. As an adult, he first worked as a radio DJ. His recording career started in 1948, and his big break came in 1955 with his booming baritone performance on “Sixteen Tons.” Singing everything from rock and roll to gospel music, Ford recorded over one hundred albums. Along with “Sixteen Tons,” Ford also had Top Ten hits with “The Ballad of Davy Crockett” (1955) and “Hicktown” (1965). In 1990, Ford was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame.

# An American Work Song

Many familiar work songs are folk songs created by unknown workers. In 1946, composer and performer Merle Travis wrote the song “Sixteen Tons” about the work of his father, a Kentucky coal miner. This is an example of a *composed* work song. The lyrics of the refrain include one of his father’s favorite sayings: “I can’t afford to die. I owe my soul to the company store.” The lyrics also include excerpts from a letter his brother wrote: “It’s like working in the coal mines. You load sixteen tons and what do you get? Another day older and deeper in debt.”



## LISTENING CD 6:11

### Sixteen Tons (Tennessee Ernie Ford) by Merle Travis

When Tennessee Ernie Ford performed this song on TV and for an audience of 30,000 people at the 1955 Indiana State Fair, it was an instant success. Recording the song later that year, Ford snapped his fingers to kick off the tempo. This “mistake” was left on the recording. In eleven days, 400,000 records were sold; in twenty-four days more than 1,000,000 had sold. By the 60th day of release, more than 2,000,000 copies had been sold, making it the most successful single recording ever sold up to that point in time.

**Listen** to this version of “Sixteen Tons.”

**Sing** the version of “Sixteen Tons” on page 151.

**Create** new verses for “Sixteen Tons” and share them with the class.



# SIXTEEN TONS



CD 6:12

Words and Music by Merle Travis

Swing

Some peo-ple say a man is made out of mud. A  
 born one morn-in' when the sun did - n't shine. I

poor man's made out of mus-cle and blood. Mus-cle and blood and  
 picked up my shov-el and I walked to the mine. I load-ed Six - teen Tons of

skin and bones, A mind that's weak and a back that's strong. You load  
 num-ber nine coal, And the straw - boss said, "Well-a bless my soul." You load

Six - teen Tons, what do you get? An - oth-er day old-er and deeper in debt. Saint

Pe - ter, don't you call me 'cause I can't go. I owe my soul to the

com - pa - ny store. I was



# Music and the Quest for Peace

Music has the power to inspire peace on many levels. It can soothe an individual, or it can bring the entire world together.

"Peace in this House" expresses a vision of peace that is full of hope.

## Peace in this House



CD 6:15

Words and Music by Mac Huff

Verse

*mp - mf*

15

*Dm* *B♭maj7* *Dm*

1. Peo - ple, O my peo - ple, all com - mu - ni - ty.\_\_\_\_  
 2. Bro - ther, O my bro - ther fam - i - ly of man.\_\_\_\_

*B♭maj7* *Gm7* *Dm*

Peo - ple, O my peo - ple, seek - ing un - i - ty.\_\_\_\_  
 Bro - ther, O my bro - ther come and take my hand.\_\_\_\_

*Gm* *B♭* *C*

To - geth - er we are strong. To - geth - er joined in  
 To - geth - er we can see. To - geth - er we 'll be

1. *Asus* *A7* 2. *Asus* *A7* *Dm*

song.\_\_\_\_ free.\_\_\_\_ Let there be peace.\_\_\_\_

Refrain

*Dm mp* *F* *Gm7/F* *F* *Gm7/F*

Let there be peace in this house, let there be hope in our

*C/E* *C* *Dm*

hearts, let there be joy,\_\_\_\_ let there be life,\_\_\_\_ let there be love.\_\_\_\_

*C* *F* *Dm* *G/B*

\_\_\_\_ Let there be peace in our voice so that our dreams may nev - er

*B♭* *C* *Dm*

cease in a house that's built on love,\_\_\_\_ let there be peace.

Anti-war demonstration in  
New York City during the  
Vietnam War, April 1968

Verse  
Dm



3 Sis - ter, O my sis - ter, we can seal our fate. —

8. Theme D repeated



And He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er,

9. "King of Kings and Lord of Lords" is heard in long note values; "forever and ever" is added in shorter note values.

10. The coda ends with four "hallelujahs" followed by a dramatic pause and a final "hallelujah" in very long note values.

## A Song with a Vision

John Mellencamp's "Peaceful World" combines traditional blues and country with the more contemporary sounds of rap and rhythm and blues.



**LISTENING** CD 6:18

### Peaceful World

by John Mellencamp

In the original recording, John Mellencamp performs the rap parts while India.Arie sings the more melodic sections of the song. Both pop artists use vocal improvisation in which they make up the melodies on the spot. How well do you think the artists on this recording imitate the original artists?

**Listen** to "Peaceful World."

**Identify** the rap and sung parts and discuss which sections seem to be improvised.

**Perform** the refrain in spoken rhythm. Then sing the refrain.



India.Arie and John Mellencamp

Refrain

E B C#m B

Come on, ba - by, take a ride with me, I'm up\_ from In-di-an-a down to Ten-nes-see.\_

E B A B

Ev - 'ry - thing\_ is cool\_ as can be in a peace - ful world.

**Improvise** new verses about peace in a rap style.

## Music Journal

What two songs with "conflicting" styles can I combine to create a song like "Peaceful World" that symbolizes unity and peace between two different groups?





## Art Gallery

### *Song of Peace*

British artist Briton Riviere (1840–1920) demonstrated artistic talent from a very early age. When he was only seven, Riviere created a remarkable drawing of a wolf's head while visiting the Zoological Gardens. As seen in *Song of Peace*, Riviere frequently expressed sympathy between people and animals. This piece may also have been inspired by the biblical concept of peace symbolized by a lion and a lamb (unlikely comrades) lying down together.



## Meet the Musician

**Name:** Amanda Stewart

**Age:** 17

**Instrument:** Trombone

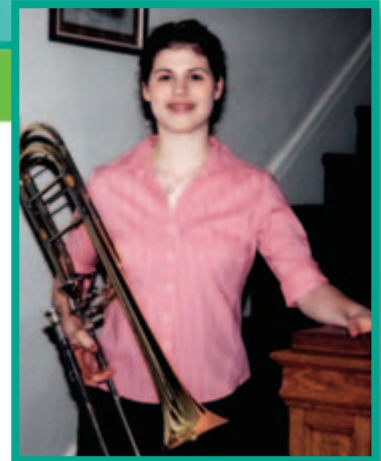
**Hometown:** Oakland, MD

When Amanda Stewart first took up the trombone she was about three inches shorter than the instrument. "I wanted to play 'horn,' as I called it, since I was four years old, but my parents felt I was too young," she explains. When Amanda was six, she was finally allowed to get a trombone, but her short arms made it impossible to push the slide out far enough to reach all the notes.

Not content to be so limited, Amanda devised clever ways around the problem. Once, during a performance when she had

to play a low C, she tied a string around her finger and reeled back the slide after hitting the note. Another time she bounced the slide off the floor to get it back.

Amanda's practice room is as unique as she is. Her family owns a funeral parlor, and Amanda likes to practice in the casket room. Since the funeral parlor is part of her family's home, Amanda likes to scare her friends by playing hide and seek in the casket room whenever they visit. When she's not playing trombone or scaring her friends, Amanda enjoys Tae Kwon Do and participating in her church youth group.



**Listen** to Amanda's performance of the Concertino for Trombone, Third Movement (Allegro Giocoso) by Lars-Erik Larsson (**CD 6:19**) and her interview (**CD 7:1**) on the national radio program From the Top.

**RECORDED INTERVIEW**



## A Historic Occasion

One of the most important celebrations of peace took place in 1989 with the tearing down of the Berlin Wall. The destruction of the wall was a symbol of liberty, reunification, and peace for the German people and for the world.

To celebrate this newfound peace, musicians from all over the world came to Berlin for two Christmas concerts in 1989. American conductor and composer Leonard Bernstein conducted an international orchestra and chorus in a performance of Ludwig van Beethoven's "Symphony No. 9." Bernstein's place at the podium was significant given his Jewish heritage and the profoundly difficult relationship between Germany and the world's Jews following the Holocaust of World War II.



**LISTENING** CD 7:2

### Symphony No. 9, Fourth Movement (excerpt) by Ludwig van Beethoven

This movement is more commonly known as the "Ode to Joy." For the 1989 Berlin performances, Bernstein changed the German word for joy (*freude*) to the word for freedom (*freiheit*). At that performance people from East and West Germany as well as the four countries to whom the post-World War II partitions of Berlin had been assigned (the United States, France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union) joined together for the historical event.

**Listen** to this movement and move your hands to show the upward and downward movement, or shape, of the melody. The shape of the melody is called the **melodic contour**.

**Perform** the phrases of the main theme on recorder or keyboard. Discuss which phrases sound similar and which sound different.

**Playalong**

Phrase 1

Phrase 2

Phrase 3

Phrase 4

Phrase 5

Phrase 6

# Looking Back

**M**usic gives us the power to express and experience many emotions in a way that words alone cannot. It can increase our joys,

soothe us in sad times, inspire us to work together, and give us hope for peace. What music from this unit or from your own experience

has most effectively expressed your own thoughts and feelings?



## Music Journal

*In what ways has music inspired me to work harder at something?  
How has music helped to change my attitude or feelings about something or someone? How can I use the music that I love to inspire or help someone else?*

