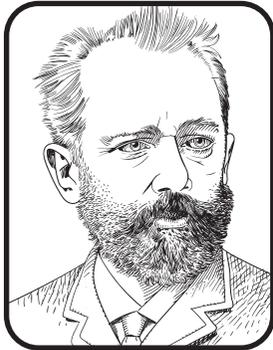


Name:

Class:

'March' from The Nutcracker

Russian composer, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, 1840 - 1893



In 1892 I composed music for an old story called *The nutcracker and the Mouse King*. A girl called Clara is given a wooden nutcracker as a Christmas present. The nutcracker and toys including toy soldiers, come to life and dance. It is now one of the most popular ballets in the world.



The toy soldiers come to life and dance



March = a walk associated with soldiers, usually to a 4-beat count.

Ballet = a type of dance

Genre = classical music

Phrase = a musical sentence

Rondo form = A-B-A-C-A

Call and response can be a question-and-answer

Orchestral instruments:
Brass: trumpet, Woodwind: clarinet, flute
Strings: violin, viola, cello

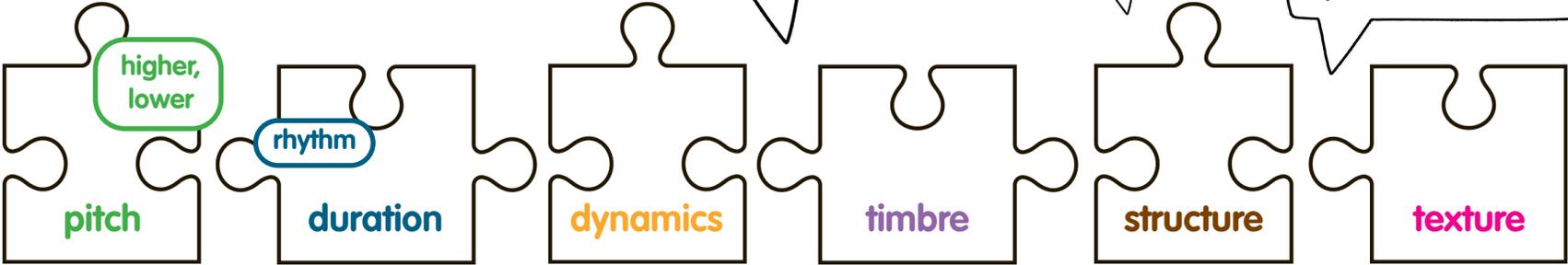
Can you move to or play a beat, and match the speed of others?

faster, slower

pulse

higher, lower

rhythm



steady beat

tempo

pitch

duration

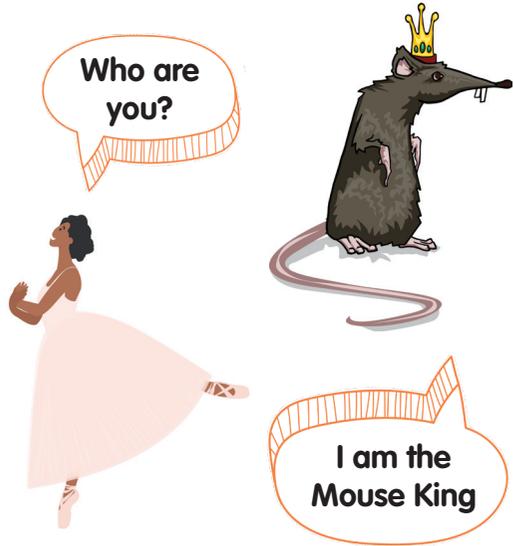
dynamics

timbre

structure

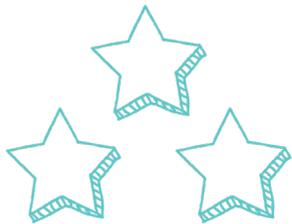
texture

Musical structure = ways of organising musical ideas



An active listener thinks and responds with movements and ideas

How confident do you feel listening actively to music and responding through movement and art? OR how confidently can you explain rondo form?

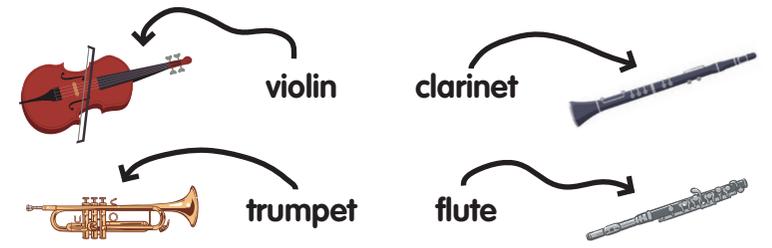


Add a comment:

Call and response can be like a question-and-answer

Rondo form = theme A returns in between sections B and C

theme = a musical idea



	QUESTION	ANSWER
	trumpet	violin
	falling melodies trumpet	clarinet flute
	trumpet	violin
	fluttering melodies flute	fluttering melodies violin
	trumpet	violin



The first rondos are found in Italian operas.

1892 - *The nutcracker* ballet includes 'March of the toy soldiers' which is in rondo form

Rondo form is still popular - for example, famous film composer John Williams uses rondo form in his *Indiana Jones* theme