



**THE ART OF STORYTELLING**  
**FEATURING:**  
**TCHAIKOVSKY**

# CONCERT PROGRAM AND SPECIAL THANKS

**Composer:**  
**Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky**  
Russian composer

**Presented by:**  
**The Redlands Symphony**

**Performed by:**  
**The University of Redlands Orchestra**  
**Co Ngyuen, Conductor**

## SPECIAL THANKS

# MEET THE CONDUCTOR

**Co Nguyen**  
**Assistant Conductor**

## About Me

Co Boi Ngyuen serves as Assistant Conductor of the Redlands Symphony Orchestra.

Ms. Ngyuen is a Professor, Orchestral Studies Conservatory of Music, and Principle Conductor for the Redlands Symphony OrKIDstra youth concerts.



Co Boi Nguyen serves as Assistant Conductor of the Redlands Symphony Orchestra. Ms. Nguyen is an Associate Professor of Music at the University of Redlands School of Music, principal conductor of the University of Redlands Orchestra and Opera, and Principal Conductor for the Redlands Symphony's OrKIDstra youth concerts.

From 2005 to 2007, Ms. Nguyen was conductor and faculty member of the C.W. Post Chamber Music Festival at Long Island University, New York. At the same time, she also worked as assistant conductor to Oscar-winning composer Tan Dun and the Cosmopolitan Orchestra in New York.

A native of Hanoi, Ms. Nguyen returns regularly to perform and to give master classes. She made her highly acclaimed debut with the Vietnam National Symphony Orchestra at the Hanoi Opera House in July 2002, making her the first woman and the youngest conductor ever to lead the ensemble. In December 2011, she gave conducting master classes at her alma mater, the Vietnam National Academy of Music.

Ms. Nguyen is a graduate of the conducting programs at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia and the Juilliard School in New York.

## My Favorites

- Color:** Red & Black  
**Animal:** Mockingbird  
**Hobby:** Visual Arts  
**Food:** Greek  
**Music:** Classical  
**Story:** The Adventures of Tom Sawyer By: Mark Twain





# WHAT YOU WILL HEAR



## *Repertoire*



### **Selections from Tchaikovsky's The Nutcracker**

- 1. Overture**
  - 2. Decoration of the Christmas Tree**
  - 3. March**
  - 4. The Forest of Fir Trees in Winter**
  - 5. Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy**
  - 6. Russian Dance**
  - 7. Spanish Dance**
  - 8. Arabian Dance**
  - 9. Chinese Dance**
  - 10. Dance of the Toy Flutes**
  - 11. Waltz of the Flowers**
- 
- 

# MUSICIANS



**Student Conductor October 30, 2022**

Ashley Petrie

## **First Violin**

DaNece Lyman, concertmaster

Leslie Gonzalez

Sophia Huang

Emma Sandbothe

Ethan Vo

Celeste Ramos

## **Second Violin**

Susan Felix, principal

Carolyn Mavy

Emmanuelouis Panganiban

Ethan Dominguez

Ramiro Tapia

Evelyn Duran

## **Viola**

Vince Francis, principal

Jace Elliott

Hayleigh Yeoh

Ethan Vo

Clara Estebecorenaprieto

James Dong

## **Cello**

Anne Ragni, principal

Abigail Rodriguez

Jessica Ball

## **Bass**

Josh Grothem, principal



*Redlands Symphony*



# MUSICIANS



## **Flute**

Christopher Figueroa, principal  
Charlotte Ford  
Jair Lopez, piccolo

## **Oboe**

Brooke Braden, principal  
Kaitlyn Dennis

## **Clarinet**

Jose Becerra, principal  
Victoria Williams  
Andrew Espinosa, bass clarinet

## **Bassoon**

Professional musician  
Professional musician

## **Celesta**

Hanako Duffie

## **Percussion**

Noah Parady, principal  
Matthew Tashima  
Aidan Conley

## **Horn**

Sarah Rodnich, principal  
Sydney Horst, co-principal  
Gloria Aranda  
Jezreel Sanchez

Ryan Vickey

## **Trumpet**

Hannah Gaugush, principal,  
Angel Rivas  
Angel Garcia

## **Trombones**

Ernest Lopez, principal  
Michael Medina-Castillo  
Timothy Ruzon  
Thomas Francis, bass trombone

## **Tuba**

Brian Linares

## **Harp**

Professional musician

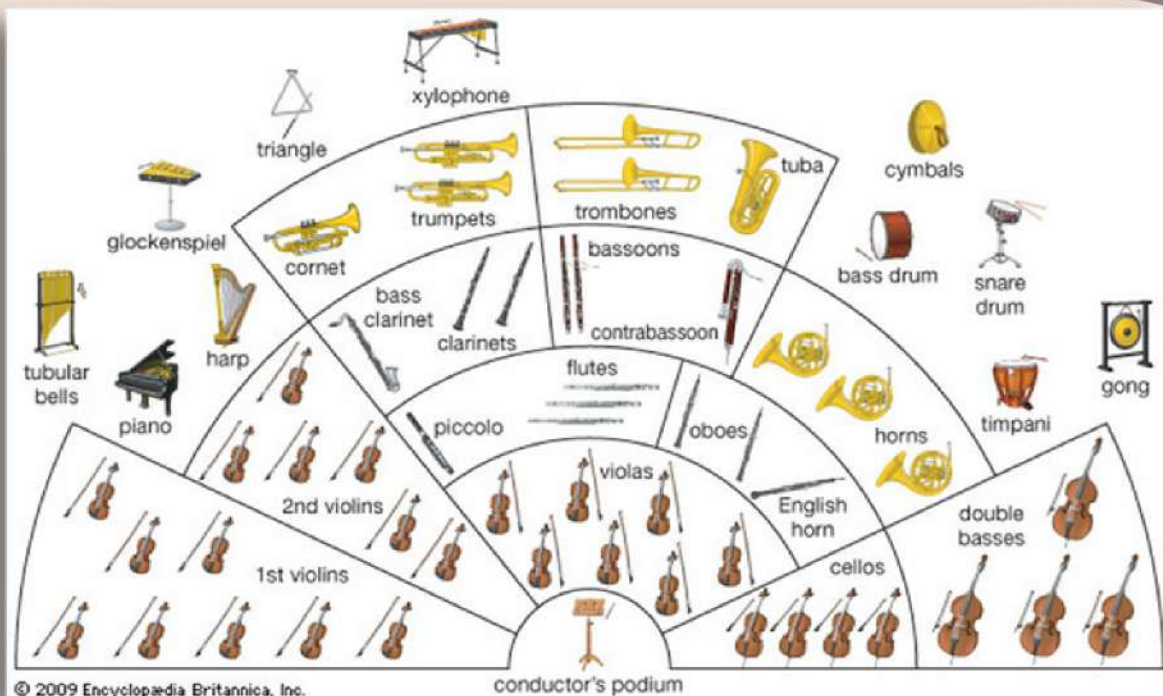


# WHAT INSTRUMENTS ARE IN THE ORCHESTRA?

Redlands  
Symphony  
Orchestra in  
Rehearsal,  
Conductor-  
Ransom Wilson



Maestro Ransom Wilson is the Music Director and Conductor for the Redlands Symphony Orchestra. Maestro Wilson is also a virtuosic flutist and has played with orchestras all over the world!



An orchestra is made up of a variety of different musical instruments. They are divided into four different sections: Strings, Woodwinds, Brass, and Percussion and are all lead by a Conductor.



# WOODWINDS



**2 Flutes**

**2 Oboes**

**2 Clarinets**

**2 Bassoons**

**\*Most wood wind instruments are made of various types of wood, the most common being Grenadilla, except the flute which can, also, be made of Silver, Gold, or even Platinum.**

**\*Flutes are able to play the highest notes in the wood wind section, and bassoons create the lowest tones**

**Fun Fact:**

**Reeds for instruments such as the oboe, clarinet and bassoon are made of cane or more commonly known as "bamboo"!**

**\*These instruments are essentially tubes (either wood or metal) pierced with holes. When a musician blows air through the tube, they cover different holes with their fingers to produce different notes.**

**\*Some woodwind instruments use a reed to produce sound. The reed is made of a thin piece of wood that vibrates against the lips of a musician blows into the instrument to create sound.**

**\*The only instrument that does not need a reed to make a sound in the woodwind section is the flute. The musician blows across and into the flute simultaneously to create its distinctive sound.**





# STRINGS

**All the instruments, except the harp, have four strings.**

- **Their sound is produced by the friction of a bow on a string, or plucking the strings with the fingers, allowing them to vibrate.**
- **Plucking the strings is called pizzicato**
- **(meaning "plucked" in Italian).**
- **The bigger an instrument is the lower it sounds; for example, the violin sounds higher than the double bass.**
- **Every string instrument is constructed of pieces of wood carefully glued together and covered with several coats of varnish - no nails or screws are used.**

**Fun Fact:**

**The bows that are used to play some stringed**



## What is a Concert Master?

**A concert Master is the leader of the First Violin Section and the instrument-playing leader of the orchestra. After the Conductor the Concert Master is the next most important person in the orchestra!**

**20 Violins**

**6 Violas**

**\*Slightly larger than a violin\***

**6 Cellos**

**\*Larger than the viola\***

**5 Double Basses**

**(Twice as big as a cello and played standing up)**



# BRASS



**4 French Horns**

**2 Trumpets**

**2 Trombones**

**1 Tuba**

**\*Most brass instruments have valves that allow the sound to change. The trombone uses a slide to change notes instead of valves.**

## **Fun Fact:**

**Most brass instruments contain a "spit-valve" which lets the musician empty the instrument of condensation generated by blowing warm air through the instrument!**

**\*Brass instruments are the loudest in the orchestra. That is why there are fewer brass players than string players.**

**\*Brass instruments are made from various types of metal, like Brass and Silver. They are made of long metal tubes that are formed into loops of different lengths with a bell shape at the end. The longer the tube, the lower the pitch will be.**

**\*The musician creates the sound by "buzzing" their lips and blowing air into the cup shaped mouthpiece attached to the instrument.**



# PERCUSSION

## **1 Set of Timpani**

**2 other percussionists who play Xylophone, Marimba, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Triangle and many other interesting instruments.**



**\*Percussion instruments help provide rhythm for the orchestra.**

**\*There are 3 types of percussion instrument families: Metal, Wood, and Skin.**

**\*These instruments are either "pitched" like the xylophone, where a specific note is produced when struck, or "unpitched" like the snare drum, where a sound that has no specific note is made.**

**\*Different pitches on the timpani are produced by changing the head or "skin" of the drums tension by tightening or loosening screws fixed to the shell, or by using a pedal.**

## **Is Piano a percussion instrument?**

**Yes! Hammers inside the piano strike strings on the soundboard which creates the piano's distinctive sound!**

### **Fun Fact:**

**Timpani or "Kettle Drums" are made of large bowls usually constructed from copper. You can see similar created "kettles" at fairs and festivals where "Kettle Corn" is made.**



# THE COMPOSER: TCHAIKOVSKY

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born in Kamsko-Votinsk, Russia on May 7, 1840. He was a very bright child who showed an interest in music. Peter began taking piano lessons when he was six years old but later attended boarding school, where he studied law and mathematics. He got a job as a clerk working in the Ministry of Justice, but after just four years he quit his job to go to music school full time in order to study composition. He was soon invited to teach classes. Like many composers of his era, Tchaikovsky told stories through his music. He was inspired by opera and ballet and the sets and stories that accompanied the music.

Tchaikovsky wrote the music for the three most famous ballets of all time: The Nutcracker, Swan Lake, and The Sleeping Beauty. In his lifetime he also wrote nine operas, six symphonies, four concertos, three string quartets, and numerous songs, suites, and overtures. One of his most famous pieces is the 1812 Overture, which uses cannons and church bells; because it sounds so grand it is often chose to accompany fireworks at 4th of July celebrations. Tchaikovsky was only 53 when he died in St. Petersburg in 1893. He had just completed his sixth symphony, which he felt was the best piece of music he ever created.

**YOUR TURN:** The music you are hearing today from The Nutcracker was written near the end of Tchaikovsky's life, but the timeline on the next page displays the steps of Tchaikovsky's life that led up to writing this magnificent piece. Use the blank timeline to fill in important moments in your own life.





# PETER ILYICH TCHAIKOVSKY

Born May 7, 1840 in Votkinsk, Russia

Begins teaching at Moscow Conservatory  
First Symphony, *Winter Daydreams*  
First Opera, *Voyevoda*

1862

Starts studying music seriously for the first time at age 22 while attending conservatory in St. Petersburg, Russia

1865-1868

1876

Tchaikovsky completes the first of his famed ballets, *Swan Lake*

1878

A wealthy widow, Madame von Meck, begins supporting Tchaikovsky so that he can compose full time. They never met in person.

1889

Tchaikovsky completes *Sleeping Beauty*, his second ballet.

1891

Tchaikovsky is invited to conduct at the opening concert of Carnegie Hall in New York City.

1892

Tchaikovsky completes *The Nutcracker*, his final ballet

1893

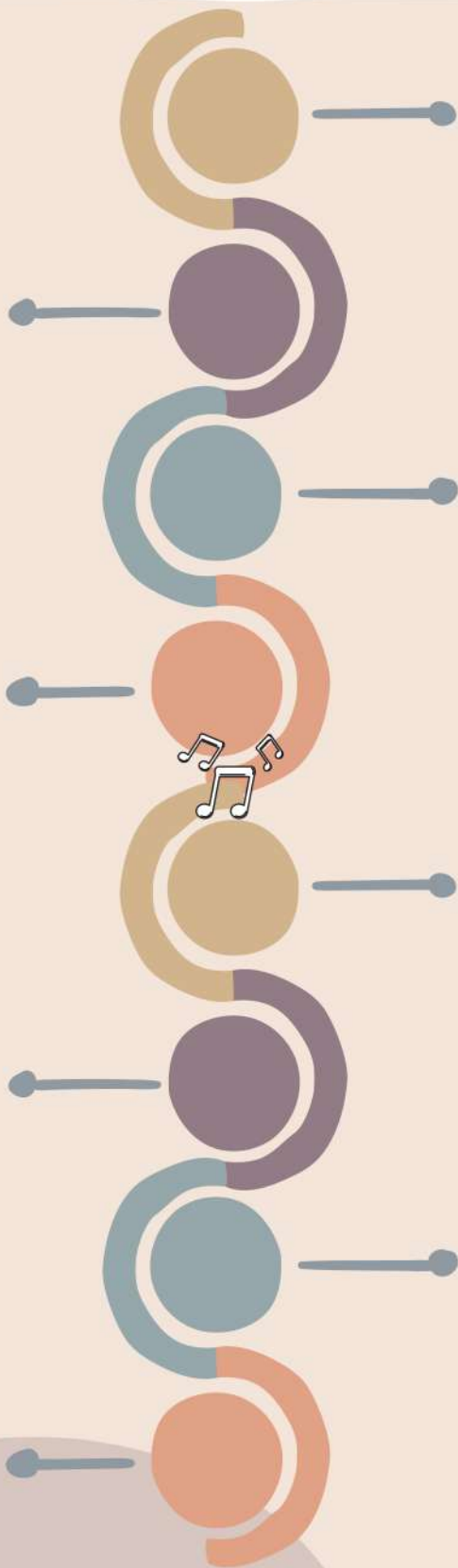
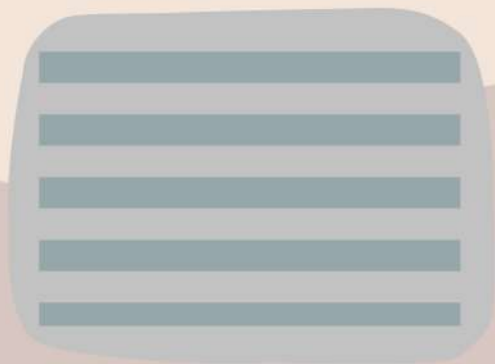
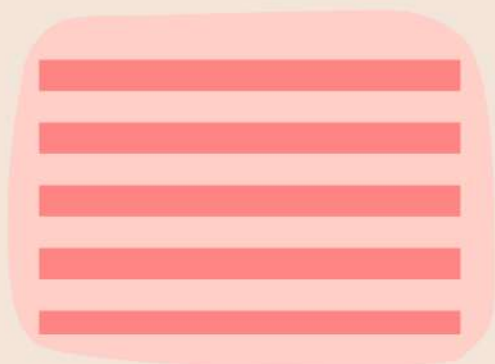
Tchaikovsky dies during a cholera epidemic in St. Petersburg



Redlands Symphony



# ALL ABOUT YOU







# STORY

*Follow along in your program to find the songs from the Nutcracker story.*

The story of the Nutcracker opens with a big Christmas party. The *Overture* is played right before the curtain rises on the scene, and as Clara and her family and guests prepare for and enjoy the party the musicians perform *Decoration of the Christmas Tree* and *March*. Clara receives a very special gift from her godfather, Herr Drosselmeyer - a wooden nutcracker.

Clara falls asleep by the Christmas tree, holding her nutcracker, but the next thing she knows, an army of mice are engaged in battle with her nutcracker and his soldiers. Just as it appears the nutcracker and his army will be defeated, Clara aims her slipper at the mouse king, knocking him down and bringing victory for the nutcracker. Clara's nutcracker turns into a prince and takes her on a journey through the Land of Snow while the orchestra plays *The Forest of Fir Trees in Winter*.

When Clara and the Nutcracker arrive in the Land of Sweets, they are greeted by the beautiful Sugar Plum Fairy. She dances to *Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy* and the Nutcracker tells the story of the battle with the Mouse King and his army. The other inhabitants of the Land of Sweets share their dances with Clara and the Nutcracker: *Russian Dance*, *Spanish Dance*, *Arabian Dance*, *Chinese Dance*, *Dance of the Toy Flutes*, and the *Waltz of the Flowers*. When Clara wakes up, she does not know if her adventures with the Nutcracker were a dream or reality.





# STORY ELEMENTS

**Title**

**Setting**

**Main Characters**

**Plot**

**Minor Characters**







# STORY MAP

Tchaikovsky's ballets and operas use dancers and singers to tell stories, but the instrumental music is telling the story too. In the boxes below, identify instruments, sounds, rhythms, and melodies that help you to know what is happening in the story.

Setting



Plot

Characters






# TIME SIGNATURE



Think about the two numbers in the time signature. Have you seen something like this in another subject area?



In music, the time signature at the beginning of a piece tells the musician information about the number of beats in each measure (or section of the music). The time signature  $\frac{2}{4}$  tells the musician to play 2 beats per measure with each quarter note receiving 1 beat.







# TIME SIGNATURE

Time signature does not tell the musicians how fast to play. That information is called the *Tempo*. Listen to the following selections at the concert or by watching the videos. Both songs use the  $\frac{2}{4}$  time signature, but they are very different. **Listen and watch for patterns of 2.**



*Russian Dance*

**Performed by  
Boston Ballet**

*Dance of the  
Sugarplum Fairy*

**Performed by  
English National  
Ballet**





# TIME SIGNATURE

# 2 4

Time signature may remind you of the fractions you have studied in math. Not only do fractions and time signature both have two important numbers that give us a lot of information, time signature and note values are related to fractions in some other ways too.

**When we are dealing with fractions, a 4 in the denominator (or on the bottom) tells us we are working with quarters.**

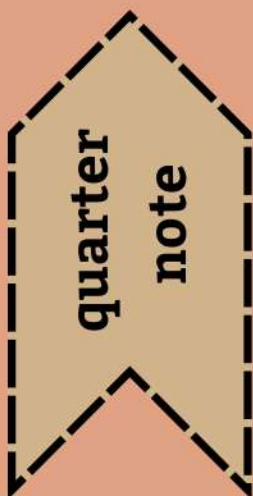
**In musical time signatures, the 4 on the bottom means we are counting with quarter notes.**



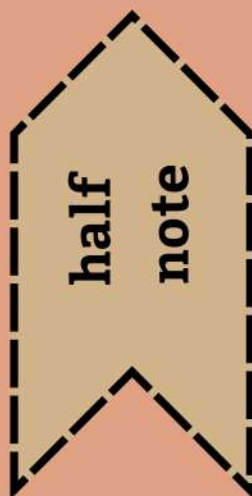


# MUSIC NOTES

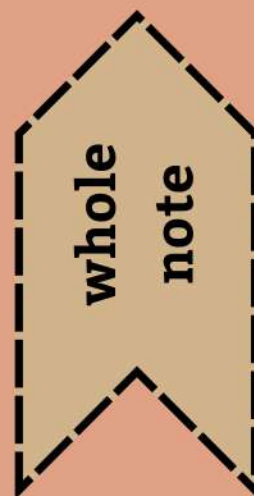
Music notes are  
named after  
fractions!



$$\frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{4}{4} = 1$$



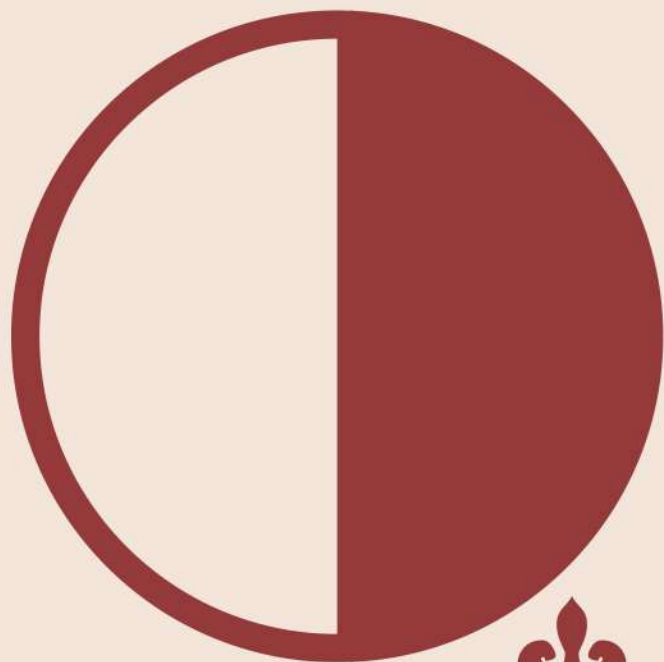


# FRACTIONS

1  
—



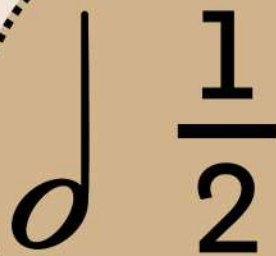
2





# FRACTIONS

How many ways  
can you write the  
fraction  $\frac{1}{2}$ ?



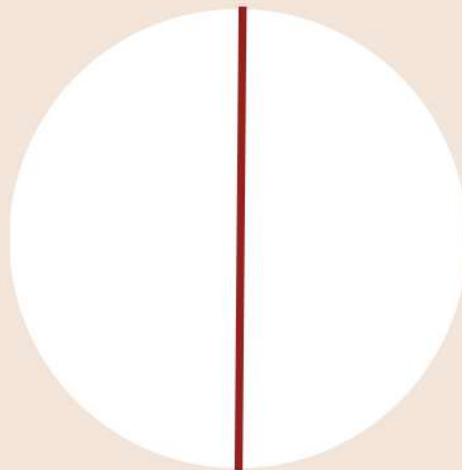
$$\frac{\boxed{\phantom{000}}}{4}$$

$$\frac{\boxed{\phantom{000}}}{8}$$

$$\frac{\boxed{\phantom{000}}}{6}$$

$$\frac{\boxed{\phantom{000}}}{12}$$

$$\frac{\boxed{\phantom{000}}}{10}$$



**Describe a dream that you have had that you wished had been real.**

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a small, stylized orange star icon. The paper appears to be a standard notebook or worksheet template.





# HISTORY AND OVERVIEW



## The Nutcracker Facts for Kids

Learn The Nutcracker facts for kids

 kiddle.co

## Memory Test

When did Tchaikovsky write the Nutcracker?

How many ballets did he write?

Which of Tchaikovsky's songs uses canons?



# WORD SEARCH



## The Nutcracker

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

sword  
holiday  
Fritz  
Russian  
mouse king  
soldier

music  
battle  
doll  
presents  
ballet  
Clara

lights  
dream  
Tchaikovsky  
sugar plum fairy  
Christmas  
nutcracker



Redlands Symphony







# LISTEN



Tchaikovsky - The Nutcracker Suite, Op 71a



Share



Watch on  YouTube



# MOVE

Many different choreographers were inspired by the ballet music Tchaikovsky wrote, but George Balanchine's choreography for the Nutcracker is the most famous.

A choreographer can use a variety of sources as inspiration to transform concepts and ideas into movement for artistic expression. The music and movement of the Nutcracker both take inspiration from the story.

Choose one of the pieces you heard at the Nutcracker performance today. Try to listen to the music without watching the video to imagine your own movements. Can you identify patterns that give a clue about the time signature of the piece?

Using the music and the story for inspiration, and what you learned about time signature today, choreograph a series of dance steps to match one of the pieces from the Nutcracker





# CHOREOGRAPH

Nutcracker Song

Time Signature or Pattern

Choreography: Draw or write your steps

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4



# CHOREOGRAPH

**Choreography: Additional steps if needed**

**Step 5**

**Step 6**

**What inspired your choreography?**

**Explain one of your movement choices**



# TEACHER GUIDE

– Redlands OrKIDStra Packet 22-23

**Notes for using this guide:** The Redlands Symphony OrKIDStra Packet is designed to be used with our October 2022 and February 2023 performances of selections from *The Nutcracker*. Students can use the packets for self-directed work, or the activities can be used and adapted for the classroom. While the major content area is music, curriculum standards and activities from Mathematics, English Language Arts, and Dance have been infused into the guide as well. The packet is geared toward later elementary students (grades 4-5).

## DIGITAL RESOURCES:

Nutcracker Facts for Kids

The Nutcracker Suite

Boston Ballet's Russian Dance

English National Ballet's Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy

## CURRICULUM STANDARDS:

**Music:** MU:Re9; 4.MU:Cn10, 4.MU:Cn11, Nov.MU:H.Re8

**ELA:** W.4.1-3, RL.4.5, RL.5.1-7, W.5.1

**Mathematics:** 4.NF.2, 5.NF.3

**Dance:** 5.DA.Cr1.a, 5.DA:Cr2.a

**CONTENT AREAS:** This guide provides activities in Mathematics, English Language Arts, and Dance as well as Music. The additional content areas are indicated by the symbols in the lower margin of the activity page as follows:

Mathematics



Dance



ELA

