conductor
(kuhn-duhk-ter)
noun
a person who directs an orchestra or chorus, communicating to the performers by motions of a baton or the hands his or her interpretation of the music.

Parts of the violin & bow

scroll

pegs

nut

neck

end of fingerboard

bridge

tailpiece

frog

e nd screw

hair
Musical Instruments

Draw a line from the instrument’s name on the left to its matching picture on the right.

Bassoon

Harmonium

Trombone

Violin

Harp

Horn

Find the words!

ROBINSON
GITCHA
BATON
CONDUCTOR
BASS
MONCAYO
KORNGOLD
CARDENES

JOSE
POULENC
COMPOSER
OVERTURE
HUAPANGO
ANDRES
ROCO
GROOVE
Shakuhachi
One of the most popular and oldest of the Japanese fue

FUE is the Japanese word for flute, and refers to a class of flutes native to Japan. Fue come in many varieties, but are generally high-pitched and made of a bamboo called shinobue. The most popular of the fue is the shakuhachi.

Fue are traditionally broken up into two basic categories – the transverse flute and the end-blown flute. Transverse flutes are held to the side, with the musician blowing across a hole near one end; end-blown flutes are held vertically and the musician blows into one end.

The earliest fue may have developed from pitch pipes called paixiao in Chinese. The gabachi instruments eventually made its way over to Japan from China in the fifth century, becoming prevalent during the Nara Period.

Soon after the introduction of fue instruments, members of the Fuke sect of Zen Buddhism made normal use of the shakuhachi. These “priests of nothingness” viewed the instruments as spiritual tools, using them for suizen, or “blowing meditation”. Modern fue performance may feature a soloist or involve either a chamber or large ensemble of the instruments.
Jean Sibelius
12/8/1865 - 9/20/1957
Born in Finland

JEAN SIBELIUS was born in Finland. He started music lessons early and studied extensively in his native land, in Berlin and in Vienna. He wanted to be a professional violinist, but this was not to be. In 1893, he became interested in the Kalevala legends of Finland and wrote the Kullervo Symphony, which is based on these tales. It made him famous. The country’s government voted to pay him a state grant for the rest of his life. He devoted himself to composing and conducting, writing seven symphonies and several other important works.

Sibelius was known as one of the foremost composers of nationalist music – that is, pieces that celebrate and describe a particular country. Finlandia is probably his most well known work. Its theme has become a hymn and is included in many Protestant hymnals. Finlandia became the theme of the Finnish Resistance during World War II.

As time went on, Sibelius’ music was less and less appreciated. He finally stopped composing and, living quietly in the country, wrote nothing for the last 31 years of his life.
The Eurasian skylark (Alauda arvensis) is a small passerine bird species. This lark breeds across most of Europe and Asia and in the mountains of north Africa. It is mainly resident in the west of its range, but eastern populations are more migratory, moving further south in winter. Even in the milder west of its range, many birds move to lowlands and the coast in winter. Asian birds appear as vagrants in Alaska; this bird has also been introduced in Hawaii, Canada, United States, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, the Falkland Islands, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. The Japanese skylark is now usually considered a subspecies.

The bird is the subject of poems by Percy Bysshe Shelley (To a Sky-Lark), George Meredith (The Lark Ascending), Ted Hughes (Skylarks), and numerous others; and of pieces of music including The Lark Ascending by Ralph Vaughan Williams (inspired by the eponymous poem).
The Lark Ascending
Work by Vaughan Williams
Written by: Betsy Schwarm

The Lark Ascending, tone poem by English composer Ralph Vaughan Williams, first performed in London on June 14, 1921. The piece was scored for solo violin and piano in 1914 and revised by the composer for solo violin and orchestra in 1920.

Vaughan Williams composed *The Lark Ascending* in 1914, in the early days of World War I, when a pastoral scene of a singing bird on the wing seemed far removed from reality. The war so occupied public attention that the premiere of The Lark Ascending was delayed seven years, until the violinist Marie Hall, for whom the piece had been written, gave the first performance of the orchestral version.

Vaughan Williams supplements the title’s image of a bird ascending skyward by prefacing the score with excerpts from the George Meredith poem that served as his inspiration:

*He rises and begins to round,*
*He drops the silver chain of sound,*
*Of many links without a break,*
*In chirrup, whistle, slur and shake…*

*For singing till his heaven fills,*
*'Tis love of earth that he instils,*
*And ever winging up and up,*
*Our valley is his golden cup,*
*And he the wine which overflows*  
*To lift us with him as he goes…*

*Till lost on his aërial rings*  
*In light, and then the fancy sings.*

Vaughan Williams’s *The Lark Ascending* is a gentle, introspective work. The solo violin flutters and soars, evoking the lark of Meredith’s poem. The winds and supporting strings float peacefully beneath the solo part in long and languid lines.
A brass wind instrument with a cup mouthpiece and a long metal tube. A moveable U-shaped slide changes the length of the tube, which changes the pitch of the instrument.

Q: What do you call a documentary about trombone players?
A: A slide show.

Q: What’s the difference between a bass trombone and a chain saw?
A: It’s easier to improvise on a chainsaw.

Q: How many trombonists does it take to change a lightbulb?
A: Just one, but he’ll do it too loudly.

Source: http://www.jokes4us.com/miscellaneousjokes/musicjokes/trombonejokes.html
Find the words!

VIVALDI
ANTONIO
ARTHUR
SYMPHONY
DOROTHY
VICTOR
YAMPOLSKY
CONDUCTOR

COMPOSER
TROMBONE
ROCO
SLIDING
HOME
HONEYGER
HAYDN
SCHREKER
GATES
HULTEN

Color the Trombone Tiger!
The “cimbalom”, musical instrument of the Hungarian Gypsies, may be traced back in history to the Orient and the Middle East. The cimbalom may be described as a 125 stringed instrument on a soundbox, mounted on removable legs. Its tone is a cross between the piano and the harp with a range of 4.5 to 5 octaves. The player creates tones by striking the strings with 8-inch long wooden or metal mallets. It is played with two carved wooden sticks about 8 inches long with the striking end wrapped with cotton, wool or leather creating sounds that range from bright to very soft or the tips of the mallets can be left bare, creating a sound similar to that of a banjo. Two damper bars and a foot pedal help to control the sounding vibrations of the cimbalom. The instrument stands about 3 feet high on its removable legs and weighs about 150 to 200 pounds. The strings are like piano wires, but custom made to fit the instrument. Music from classical to folk (gypsy) to jazz can be heard on the cimbalom.

Source: http://www.cimbalom.ca/cimbalom_history.aspx
Fanny Mendelssohn

(14 November 1805 – 14 May 1847) was a German pianist and composer. Her compositions include a piano trio and several books of solo piano pieces and songs. A number of her songs were originally published under her brother Felix’s name in his opus 8 and 9 collections. The music was written on coloured sheets of paper, and illustrated by her husband Wilhelm Hensel. Each piece was also accompanied by a short poem.
VIOLIN  The highest pitched member of the string instrument family. It has a shallow wooden body, four strings that are tuned with pegs, and it is played with a bow.

Connect the dots! and make a violin

Help the astronaut get back to his spaceship!

Courtesy of Classics4KIDS
Find the Words!

GABRIELLA
FRANK
DANZMAYR
TAUSKY
VILEM
GILBERTSON
SCHUBERT
WINDSYNC
FRANZ
COVENTRY
SYMPHONY
ANDINA
ELGIA
COSMOS
QUINTET
SPACE
PLAYGROUND
PLANETS
ROCO
COMPOSER
OBDE
VIOLIN

Color the Planets!
Find the words!

ANDRES
COPLAND
LORENZ
CARDENES
CONCERTINO
CONDUCTORLESS
VIOLIN
CONCERTMASTER
SKETCHES
SYMPHONY
BOCCHERINI
RICARDO
AARON
ROCO
COMPOSER
CLEF
SUDOKU
AMERICAN

Find the path to ROCO MAN!

Unscramble the instruments...!

LAOVI___________________UTEFL__________________
BRMOONET________________SOBSONA________________
ENLRAITC________________
Everyone can read music!
This 14th Season we learn about the symbols of the language of music.

1st there is rhythm

- Whole note = 4 beats = Whole rest =  
- Half note = 2 beats = Half rest =  
- Quarter note = 1 beat = Quarter rest =  
- Eighth note = 1/2 beat = Eighth rest =  

Variation:  = Dotted Half note = 3 beats!

KIDS! use these four symbols to solve this sudoku:

Remember what they are?

Use each symbol only once in each line and column and each block of nine, to solve this sudoku:

[Image of a Sudoku puzzle with musical note symbols]
Find the Words!

SAVERIO MILLER
HOLST ROCOMOJI
CELLO SCHOENBERG
COMPOSER

BROOK JARVI
OBEO MERCADANTE
ALLEGRO SUITE
GROSSO FLUTE
ORCHESTRA ALEXANDER
FERGUSON ORCHESTRA
STEVEN DOUBLE TROUBLE

Color the EMOJIS!
Other woodwind instruments are the Flute, Clarinet, English Horn, Piccolo and the Saxophone.

Meet the Bassoon and Oboe, members of the Woodwind Instrument family.

**Oboe** -- A woodwind instrument made of a conical tube with a double reed stuck into the top. Sound is made by blowing through the double reed. The pitch is changed by opening and closing holes on the sides of the instrument.

**Bassoon** -- This long, narrow woodwind instrument has a double reed. Its wooden tube is doubled back on itself to reduce its height and ends with a bell that points up. Bassoons play the low notes in the woodwind family.

Unlike the clarinet that has only one piece of cane as a reed against the plastic mouthpiece, the bassoon and oboe have two pieces of cane that vibrate to make the sound. We have to actually craft and carve our reeds for our instruments out of bamboo and very specific knives and equipment. The oboe reed then fits into a well at the top of the oboe and the bassoon reed slips over what is called a bocal.
Timpani are typically struck with a special type of drum stick called a timpani stick or timpani mallet. Timpani sticks are used in pairs. They have two components: a shaft and a head. The shaft is typically made from hardwood or bamboo but may also be made from aluminum or carbon fiber.

-- Wikipedia.org

Timpani

The only drum that can be tuned to produce definite pitches. Timpani is Italian for kettle drum, another name for the instrument because of its large kettle-shaped bottom, over which the skin of the drumhead is stretched. The player uses a pedal to tighten and loosen the drumhead to change the pitch.

Thank you to the William Stamps Farish Fund for RCO’s new timpani!
Find the Words!

BEETHOVEN
LENORE
SIBELIUS
ADOLPHE
BRUCE
JEAN
LUDWIG
SYMPHONY
GANDOLFI
KEVIN
PUTS
SCOTT
STERN
COMPOSER
CONDUCTOR
JFK
PROFILES
COURAGEOUS
CATALYST
ROCO

F Z C O N D U C T O R K A
S Y M P H O N Y W V L E P
S H Y R M I Z A
T A G A N D O L F I R V G
E K X S Z I R M L E Z I A
R M C O M P O S E R D N B
R N Y L U D W I G M B N P
N R Y L U D W I G M B N P
V L J Y B A Q B R U C E R
B E E T H O V E N N M N I D
B E E T H O V E N N M N I D
K N A Q A D O L P H E A F
I O N M R Y C I Y G A Z I
H R S C O T T U H W Q S L
A E J M C B K S M N N D E
R W F T O D R I P P U T S
A N K H C A T A L Y S T X
B C O U R A G E O U S L B
Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany. His father, who was a singer, was his first teacher. After a while, even though he was still only a boy, Ludwig became a traveling performer, and soon, he was supporting his family.

In his early twenties, Beethoven moved to Vienna, where he spent the rest of his life. Beethoven was one of the first composers to make a living without being employed by the church or a member of the nobility. At first, he was known as a brilliant pianist. But when he was around 30 years old, Beethoven started going deaf. Even though he could no longer hear well enough to play the piano, Beethoven composed some of his best music after he was deaf!

Beethoven is considered one of the greatest musical geniuses who ever lived. He may be most famous for his nine symphonies, but he also wrote many other kinds of music: chamber and choral music, piano music and string quartets, and an opera.
Circle The Words!

Bonny  Visconti  Timothy
Goosey  Grant  Legendary
Allegro  Still  Love
Buller  Tombstone  Song
Antonin  Nursery  Dvorak
ROCO  Scott  Dan
Still  Rhymes  Elginbrodde

Find the ROCO RAPTOR!
1. **Mr. Peck**
   Here lies a Peck, which some men say
   Was first of all a Peck of clay;
   This wrought with skill divine, while fresh,
   Became a curious Peck of flesh.
   Through many forms its Maker tran,
   Then adding breath made Peck a man;
   Full fifty years Peck felt life's troubles,
   'Till death relieved a Peck of troubles;
   Then fell poor Peck, as all things must.
   And there he lies, a Peck of dust.

2. **Solomon Pease**
   Under this sod, beneath these trees,
   Lyeth the body of Solomon Pease.
   Pease is not there, but onlv this pod.
   He shellled out this soul, which went
   straight to God.

3. **Mary Jane**
   She was not smart,
   She was not fair,
   But the arts in grief for her are swellin';
   And empty stands her little chair;
   She died of eatin' watermelin.
   [Sic; original spelling]

4. **Martin Elginbrodde**
   Here lie I, Martin Elginbrodde:
   Have mercy o' my soul, Lord God.
   As I would do, were I Lord God,
   And ye were Martin Elginbrodde.

5. **Ann Mann**
   Here lies Ann Mann
   Who lived an old maid
   But dies an old Mann.

6. **Old Clerk Wallace**
   The children of Israel wanted bread
   And the good Lord sent them manna.
   Old clerk Wallace wanted a wife
   And the Devil sent him Anna.

7. **Jonathan Blake**
   Here lies the body
   Of Jonathan Blake;
   Stepped on the gas
   Instead of the brake.
Everyone can read music!
This 14th Season we learn about the symbols of the language of music.

1st there is rhythm

\[
\begin{align*}
\wedge &= \text{Whole note} = 4 \text{ beats} = \text{Whole rest} = \\
\ddot{\wedge} &= \text{Half note} = 2 \text{ beats} = \text{Half rest} = \\
\Dot{\wedge} &= \text{Quartet note} = 1 \text{ beat} = \text{Quarter rest} = \\
\dddot{\wedge} &= \text{Eighth note} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ beat} = \text{Eighth rest} = \\
\text{Variation:}\ &\dddot{\wedge} = \text{Dotted Half note} = 3 \text{ beats!}
\end{align*}
\]

KIDS! use these four symbols to solve this sudoku:

\[
\begin{align*}
\wedge & \quad \ddot{\wedge} & \quad \Dot{\wedge} & \quad \dddot{\wedge} \\
\ddot{\wedge} & \quad \wedge & \quad \dddot{\wedge} & \quad \Dot{\wedge} \\
\Dot{\wedge} & \quad \dddot{\wedge} & \quad \wedge & \quad \ddot{\wedge} \\
\dddot{\wedge} & \quad \Dot{\wedge} & \quad \ddot{\wedge} & \quad \wedge
\end{align*}
\]

Remember what they are?

\[
\begin{align*}
\wedge & \quad \ddot{\wedge} & \quad \Dot{\wedge} & \quad \dddot{\wedge} \\
\ddot{\wedge} & \quad \wedge & \quad \dddot{\wedge} & \quad \Dot{\wedge} \\
\Dot{\wedge} & \quad \dddot{\wedge} & \quad \wedge & \quad \ddot{\wedge} \\
\dddot{\wedge} & \quad \Dot{\wedge} & \quad \ddot{\wedge} & \quad \wedge
\end{align*}
\]

ADULTS & PARENTS! this one is for you!

Use each symbol only once in each line and column and each block of nine, to solve this sudoku:

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\wedge & \quad \ddot{\wedge} & \quad \Dot{\wedge} & \quad \dddot{\wedge} \\
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\Dot{\wedge} & \quad \dddot{\wedge} & \quad \wedge & \quad \ddot{\wedge} \\
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\end{align*}
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### Find the Words!

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**Words to Find:**
- Hearts
- Clyne
- Chen
- Scott
- Gipps
- Schmidt
- Farrenc
- Violin
- Queen
- Allegro
- Composer
- Solo
- Roco
- Heather
- Vivace
- Cantabile
- Conductor
- Cello
- Oboe
- Viola
- Concert

### Color the Queen of Hearts!

1. Find the words from the puzzle above.
2. Color the apples and hearts that correspond to the words.
3. For a hint, check out the page dimensions: 792.0x612.0.
What do the 4 suits on a deck of cards represent?
In one legend, the French suits represent the four classes. Spades represent nobility, hearts stand for the clergy, diamonds represent the vassals or merchants, and clubs are peasants.

Courtesy of [https://www.thoughtco.com/origin-of-4-card-suits-2728322](https://www.thoughtco.com/origin-of-4-card-suits-2728322)

What do the 52 cards in a deck represent?
The four suits — hearts, clubs, spades and diamonds — represent the four seasons. Meanwhile, the 13 cards in each suit represent the 13 phases of the lunar cycle. And did you ever notice that there are 52 cards in a deck, just as there are 52 weeks in a year?


The 4 suits also represent the four natural elements
Hearts = Water
Clubs = Fire
Diamonds = Earth
Spades = Air

Courtesy of [https://theplayingcardfactory.com/facts](https://theplayingcardfactory.com/facts)

PLAYING CARDS were invented by the Chinese before AD1000. They reached Europe around 1360, not directly from China but from the Mameluke empire of Egypt. The history of suitmarks demonstrates a fascinating interplay between words, shapes and concepts. The Mameluke suits were goblets, gold coins, swords, and polo-sticks. Fifteenth-century German card-makers experimented with suits vaguely based on Italian ones, eventually settling for acorns, leaves, hearts and bells, which still remain in use. Around 1480 the French simplified the German shapes into trefle (clover), pique (pike-heads), coeur (hearts), and carreau (paving tiles). English card-makers used these shapes but varied the names.

-- David Parlett, Streatham, London SW16

An interesting fact about playing cards is that specially-constructed decks were sent to American soldiers who were being held in German camps during World War II. The United States Playing Card Company collaborated with the government in the production of these cards. What made these cards so unique was, once they became wet, they peeled apart. Inside, the prisoners found parts of maps that would lead them to freedom.

Courtesy of [https://theplayingcardfactory.com/facts](https://theplayingcardfactory.com/facts)

Fifteen cards from a primitive Latin suited pack, possibly of Swiss or German origin for export to Spain, (c.1390–1410), which makes this one of the earliest known surviving packs of playing cards.

http://www.wopc.co.uk/spain/morsica
**Find the Words!**

**Color Mozart**

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**History of trains**

Trains have been a popular form of transportation since the 19th century. When the first steam train was built in 1804, people were worried that the speed would make rail passengers unable to breathe or that they would be shaken unconscious by the vibrations. But by the 1850s, passengers were traveling at previously unthinkable speeds of 50mph (80km/h) or more. Rail travel was cheap, and people who had never been on a journey before could now afford to make trips by train. Cities that had once seemed far apart suddenly felt much closer together, because people and goods could move between them in hours rather than days. In some places, new towns sprang up beside the tracks.
Color the Train!
The **DAVUL**, tapan, atabal or tabl is a large double-headed drum that is played with mallets. It has many names depending on the country and region. These drums are commonly used in the music of Middle East. These drums have both a deep bass sound and a thin treble sound due to their construction and playing style, where different heads and sticks are used to produce different sounds on the same drum.
Franz Schubert was born in Vienna, Austria. In addition to playing several instruments, Franz also sang very well. When he was 10, he was accepted at the Imperial and Royal Seminary, which trained boys for the Court Chapel Choir. That choir still exists today as the Vienna Boys’ Choir.

Schubert wrote his first symphonies for his school orchestra, and for friends of the family who used to get together to play -- the whole Schubert family was very musical.

Schubert also wrote piano, choral, and chamber music, but he is probably most famous for composing over 600 songs.

Courtesy of classicsforkids.com
Everyone can read music!
This 14th Season we learn about the symbols of the language of music.

1st there is rhythm

- Whole note = 4 beats = Whole rest = 
- Half note = 2 beats = Half rest =
- Quarter note = 1 beat = Quarter rest =
- Eighth note = 1/2 beat = Eighth rest =
Variation: Dotted Half note = 3 beats!

KIDS! use these four symbols to solve this sudoku:

Remember what they are?

```
\[ \begin{array}{ccc}
\cdot & \\d & \\d \\
\\d & \\d & \\d \\
\\d & \\d & \\d \\
\end{array}\]
```
Find the Words!

LARA
CHECKMATE
WATKINS
HUW
CHESS
MAXIME
SINFONIETTA
MARTINU
FELIX
KRISTIN
MENDELSSOHN
MAHLER
ROCO
DOWNES
ANTHEM
SUDOKU
BOHUSLAV
GAMES
GOULET
NATHAN
SCHUBERT

1. ROOK
2. BISHOP
3. PAWN
4. KING
5. KNIGHT
6. QUEEN

 Courtesy of https://catherinecrabill.com/
The Erhu is a beautiful stringed instrument that was introduced to China over 1000 years ago! Sometimes called a “Chinese two-stringed violin” or fiddle, it is played with a bow creating a unique sound most often associated with Chinese folk music.
Find the Words!

BASULTO
LAU
WOLFGANG
SALFELDER
TURNER
STILL
REBEL

MOZART
ALEJANDRO
ERHU
MASONIC
EPHEMERA
FANFARES
FERIA
ELEMENTS

AMERICA
DESPOTS
ROCO
CHAOS
CONCERTO
TRAUERMUSIK
KATE
AMADEUS

Chinese Musical Instruments

Liugin
Yuegín
Suona Dizi

Sheng
Ruan
Pipa
Banhu
Erhu

CWZHKELEMENTS
HBDQALEJANDRO
AFANFARESJKOL
DVSTILLWNQCP
SBASULTONHAOZ
CYLGPAHIMBED
DXFMCUWFCDHPE
NRBELENGRZRHSK
CMLDWJQAKATEP
EUDPTURNERNMO
RFEIKNCGUTMET
TERHUYXZVNoRS
DRWDCAMERICAN
GITRAUERMUSIK
NAMADEUSNHOUD
Activity Sheet

Color the INSTRUMENTS!

roco rooters
Find the Words!

Unscramble the WORDS!

Musical Instruments:
- bassoon
- viola
- clarinet
- trombone

Answers:
- bassoon
- viola
- clarinet
- trombone