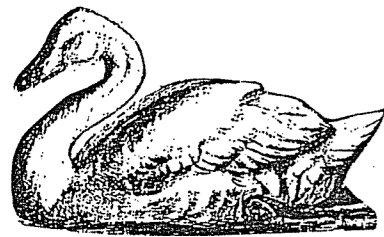


Activities

1. Mendelssohn's music was written to add to the enjoyment of seeing William Shakespeare's play. Check out from the library recordings of music written for movies or plays (i.e., *Star Wars*, *Superman*, *West Side Story*, etc.). Play selections for students and discuss what the music can tell you about the story and the different characters.
2. Listen to the music played in the forest. What does the music tell you about the character Puck? Have students draw pictures of the mischievous elf. Display the pictures on a bulletin board of forest characters.
3. What did students think of the style of clothing worn by the characters in the story? Have them compare and contrast the clothing with today's fashions. Which has changed more over the years—men's or women's clothing? Have students create some simple costumes for the characters and act out important scenes from the story.



The Swan Lake

Program Summary

In a faraway land, Prince Siegfried is celebrating his birthday with his peasant friends. His mother, the Queen, is not pleased that her son spends his time with peasants. She reminds Siegfried that he must choose a bride at the royal ball the next night.

Just then, a flock of swans fly overhead. The Prince and his friends decide to hunt the swans. They wander through the marsh looking for the birds.

Siegfried finds the lake where the swans are floating. As he aims his arrow at a swan wearing a golden crown, the swan turns into a beautiful maiden and begs him not to shoot.

The maiden explains that they are all under the spell of a wicked Owl Enchanter. They are swans by day and maidens at night. Her name is really Princess Odette. Only a prince who has not yet chosen a bride can free the maidens. Siegfried invites Odette to the ball so he can choose her but Odette cannot leave the lake until the spell is broken.

At the ball, the owl appears in human form with his daughter disguised as Odette. The Prince chooses her for his bride and then realizes he has been tricked. He rushes to the Swan Lake to beg Odette's forgiveness. The owl appears and causes a terrible storm which nearly drowns the maidens. Siegfried risks his own life to stay with Odette. His willingness to die breaks the spell and the Owl Enchanter falls dead. The maidens are free and Siegfried and Odette live happily ever after.

Vocabulary

peasant	disguise
companion	spirit
royal	realize
marsh	vanish
maiden	weep
plead	betray
spell	vow
hoot	lash
wicked	enchantment

Discussion Questions

1. Why is the Queen upset with Prince Siegfried at the beginning of the story? How does the music convey the Queen's displeasure with her son?
2. How would you describe the music played when Odette first meets the Prince? Is the music happy or sad? What makes this music sound sad?
3. What spell did the Owl Enchanter put on the maidens? Listen to the music played when the Owl Enchanter appears in the story. How does the music make you feel about the character? Do you like the owl?
4. Why was Prince Siegfried so sad at the ball? How was he tricked by the owl?
5. Listen to the music played during the storm the owl creates to scare the maidens. Can you tell what instruments are used to create the sounds of a storm?



Activities

1. Ask students to think of other stories in which people are turned into animals. How were the spells broken in those stories? Have students pretend they are turned into animals of their choice by the

wicked owl. What do they like about being these animals? What do they dislike? What kinds of music would they use to describe the animals?

2. Discuss how music is used to convey natural events in *Swan Lake*, such as the storm and the break of dawn. What kinds of music would students use to convey a very hot day? freezing cold day? tornado? fire? beautiful rainbow? Would the music be fast or slow? loud or quiet? Play other classical selections for students and discuss any images of nature that come to mind.
3. If possible, show students portions of the *Swan Lake* ballet on video. Discuss how dance, like music, is used to show the qualities of the various animals and people as well as moods and emotions. Have students act out the story of *Swan Lake* in pantomime or dance.



About the Composers

Felix Mendelssohn was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1809. He wrote the overture for *A Midsummer Night's Dream* when he was only seventeen, but waited another seventeen years to write the music for the rest of the play, including the famous "Wedding March." Mendelssohn was well-known for creating melodies that were clear and easily understood. He was also an accomplished orchestra conductor and a talented painter. Mendelssohn composed over 200 pieces before he died in 1847.

Born in 1840, Peter Tchaikovsky was the first Russian composer to gain worldwide fame. He first studied law but soon devoted all his time to the study of music. Tchaikovsky became a respected teacher, composer, and conductor. He conducted in New York at the opening of Carnegie Hall. In addition to the *Swan Lake* ballet, Tchaikovsky wrote the music for the *1812 Overture* and the popular *Nutcracker Suite*. He died in 1893.



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Teacher's Guide

More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2

CLEARVUE CLASSROOM VIDEO KIT NUMBER CMU6908

Kit Contents

Video Cassette
Kit Teacher's Guide
6 Reproducible Worksheets

Introduction

More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2 introduces students to two well-known pieces of classical music. The video presents selections from the music Felix Mendelssohn wrote for Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. The second part of the program introduces music from Peter Tchaikovsky's famous *Swan Lake* ballet and presents the enchanting story of the princess turned into a swan. Used together with discussion and activities, this program will help to develop both an appreciation of classical music and an interest in classic stories.



Notes on Utilization

To prepare a lesson plan around an individual video presentation, the teacher should refer to the relevant part of this guide for background information and activity suggestions and examine the corresponding reproducible worksheets. Teachers will generally find that repetition of the program increases student interest in the stories and the music.

Presentation

1. Preview the video cassette noting the introduction of vocabulary and important story elements. Help generate class interest and anticipation by introducing background information about the stories and music which you are about to present. You might also provide students with information about the authors and composers, and the time and place in which their stories and compositions originated.
2. Present the program to the students. The first viewing should, if possible, be uninterrupted. Students will gain familiarity with the story presentation and the music introduced.
3. Follow the presentation with a discussion period to check for comprehension.

4. Distribute the reproducible worksheets for reinforcement of the concepts.
5. Use the activities suggested in this Teacher's Guide to develop comprehension of the story's themes and further appreciation of the music.
6. Show the program a second time for enrichment.



A Midsummer Night's Dream

Summary

Helena and Hermia are two good friends who live in Athens. Hermia and Lysander are in love, but Hermia's father insists that she marry Demetrius. Hermia and Lysander decide to escape through the forest and be married. Helena, who is in love with Demetrius, tells Demetrius of the lovers' plan.

In the forest, King Oberon rules over a pack of wood elves, including Puck, his chief servant. The fairies watch as Hermia and Lysander flee through the woods, followed by Demetrius and Helena. Demetrius angrily tells Helena to leave him alone, and he lies down to sleep. When Oberon hears this, he tells Puck to pour a magic potion in Demetrius' eyes that will make him fall in love with the first person he sees. Puck mistakenly pours the potion into Lysander's eyes, who wakes up and falls in love with Helena.

Oberon learns of Puck's error and he himself pours the potion in Demetrius' eyes. When Demetrius awakens, he also sees Helena and falls in love with her. Lysander and Demetrius start fighting over Helena until Oberon magically creates a heavy fog, and the two men fall asleep. Puck, trying to correct his previous error, pours more potion into Lysander's eyes. When Lysander awakens, he falls in love with Hermia once again. Hermia's father gives his consent for her to

marry Lysander and all of Athens celebrates at the wedding of the two happy couples.

Vocabulary

commanded	stole
order	overtake
flee	potion
elves	error
mischievous	knave
servant	weary
fairies	consent

Discussion Questions

1. What kind of man is Hermia's father? Listen to the music played when he is introduced in the story. Does the music give you any clues as to whether Hermia's father is weak or strong? kind or stern?
2. Why do Hermia and Lysander run away? Why doesn't Hermia want to marry Demetrius?
3. Describe the music that plays when Hermia and Lysander are running through the forest. How does it differ from the music that plays when the characters are sleeping? When Demetrius and Lysander are fighting? Talk about the term *tempo* and what this element of time in music can convey about the action in a story.
4. Why does Demetrius get mad at Helena for following him into the forest? Does the music help you understand Demetrius' feelings? Compare this selection to the music played when Oberon is angry with Puck for putting the potion in the wrong person's eyes.
5. The music played at the end of the story is one of Mendelssohn's most famous compositions. At what kind of celebration are you likely to hear this piece today?



More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2

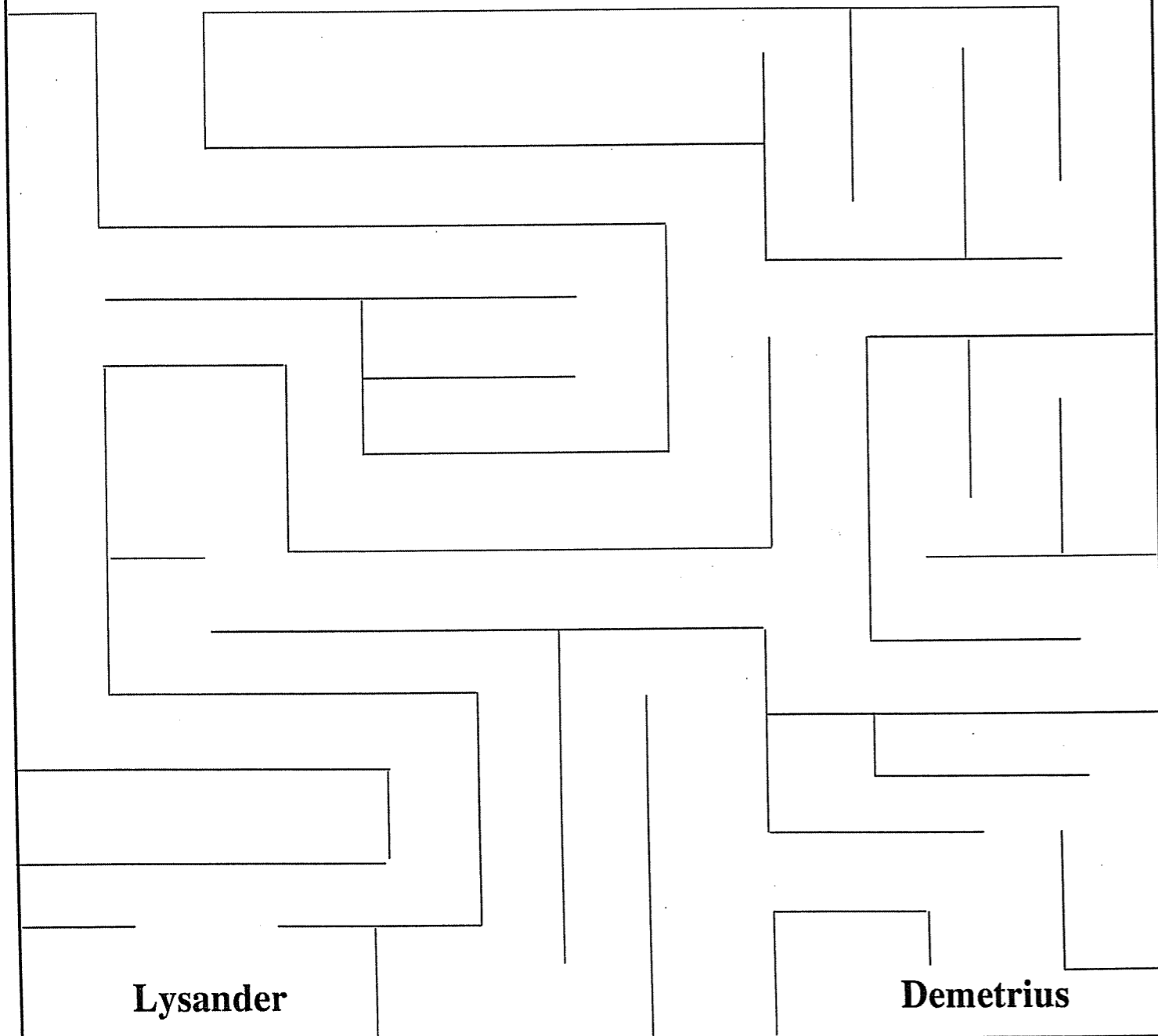
Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

Name _____ Date _____

Puck's Magic Potion

Puck must find Demetrius and pour the magic potion in his eyes. Make sure Puck does not find Lysander instead! Draw a line to show Puck the right path to Demetrius.

Puck



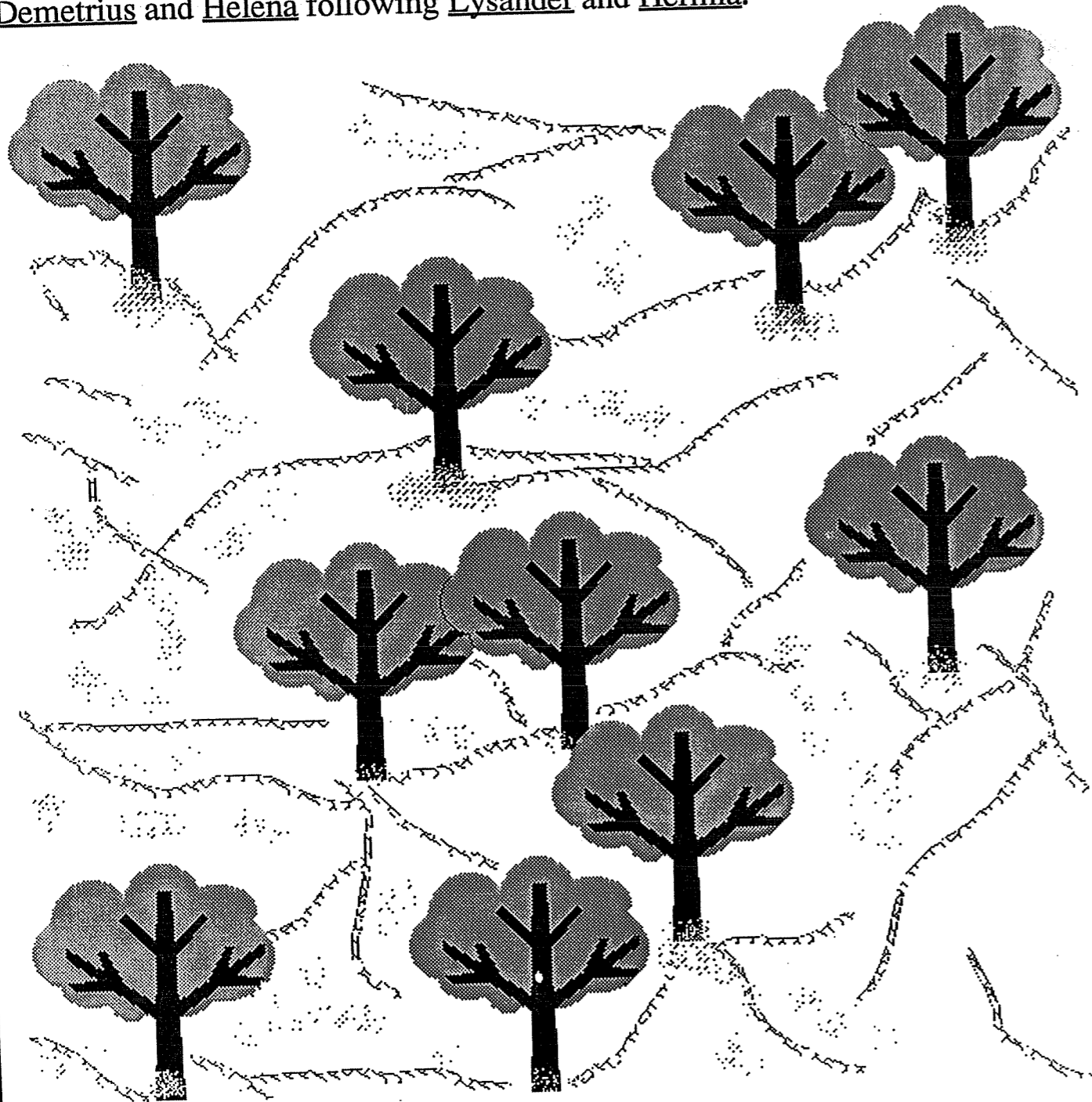
More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2

Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

Name _____ Date _____

Oberon's Forest

Below is the forest of King Oberon. Where is everybody? Draw the fairies and the wood elves hiding in the trees. Draw Puck and King Oberon. Draw Demetrius and Helena following Lysander and Hermia.



More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2

Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

Name _____ Date _____

Music Tells a Story

Music can tell you many things about a story. Listen again to the music on the video. Then answer the questions below.

1. How does the music sound when Hermia and Lysander are running through the forest? What does the music tell you about the characters? _____

2. How does the music sound when Demetrius and Lysander are fighting? Compare this to the music that plays when Hermia and Lysander are together. _____

3. What kind of music plays when Puck is seen in the story? Does the music help you understand what Puck is like? _____

4. After listening to the music, draw a picture of Puck in the space below.

More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2
Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "The Swan Lake"

Name _____ Date _____

Picture Match-Up

Look at the pictures of the characters from the story. Draw a line between the picture and the word that tells who or what it is.



Swan



Owl



Prince



Peasant



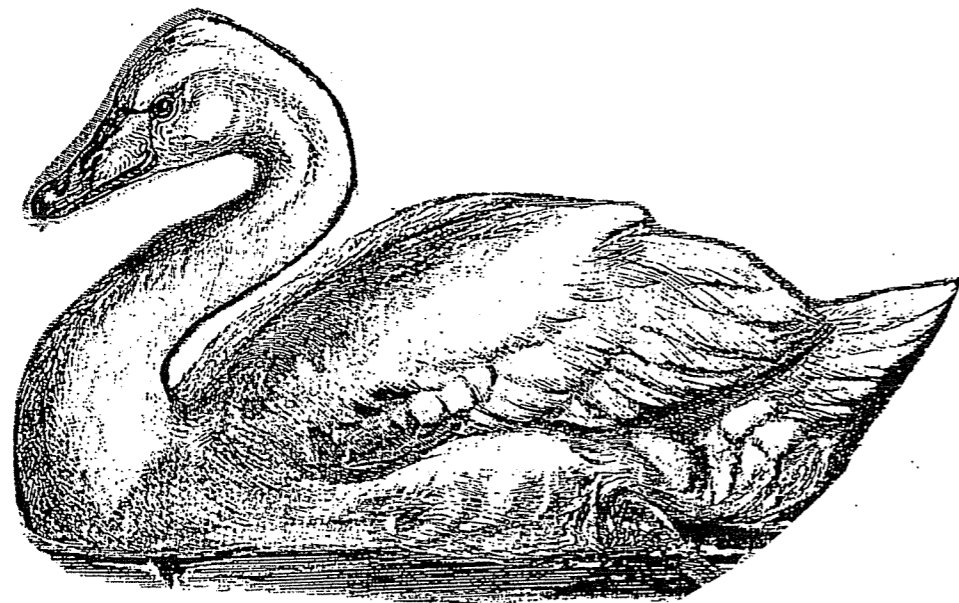
Queen

More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2
Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "The Swan Lake"

Name _____ Date _____

Swan Lake

The sun is starting the rise over the Swan Lake. Princess Odette must turn back into a swan. Draw a golden crown on the swan. Color the sun yellow. Color the lake blue. Draw Prince Siegfried looking for Odette.



More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2
Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "The Swan Lake"

Name _____ Date _____

Tchaikovsky's Life

Peter Tchaikovsky wrote the music for *Swan Lake*. Read the sentences below about this great composer. Put the sentences in the correct order in which they happened. The first one is done for you.

_____ In 1866, Tchaikovsky graduated from the famous Conservatory of Music in Russia.

_____ Peter was very sad when his mother died. He was only fourteen.

_____ The Russian-born composer visited the United States in 1891. The Americans loved his music.

_____ When Peter was five, he began taking piano lessons. He soon could play better than his teacher.

1 Peter Tchaikovsky was born on May 7, 1840, in Votkinsk, Russia.

_____ Tchaikovsky wrote the ballet *Swan Lake* when he was thirty-six.

_____ In his teens, Peter attended law school, but he was much more interested in music.

1

More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2
Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

Name _____ Date _____

Puck's Magic Potion
Puck must find Demetrius and pour the magic potion in his eyes. Make sure Puck does not find Lysander instead! Draw a line to show Puck the right path to Demetrius.

Puck

Lysander Demetrius

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Answers will vary for Activity Sheets 2 and 3.

2

More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2
Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

Name _____ Date _____

Oberon's Forest
Below is the forest of King Oberon. Where is everybody? Draw the fairies and the wood elves hiding in the trees. Draw Puck and King Oberon. Draw Demetrius and Helena following Lysander and Hermia.

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3

More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2
Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

Name _____ Date _____

Music Tells a Story
Music can tell you many things about a story. Listen again to the music on the video. Then answer the questions below.

- How does the music sound when Hermia and Lysander are running through the forest? What does the music tell you about the characters? _____
- How does the music sound when Demetrius and Lysander are fighting? Compare this to the music that plays when Hermia and Lysander are together. _____
- What kind of music plays when Puck is seen in the story? Does the music help you understand what Puck is like? _____
- After listening to the music, draw a picture of Puck in the space below.

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4

More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2
Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "The Swan Lake"

Name _____ Date _____

Picture Match-Up
Look at the pictures of the characters from the story. Draw a line between the picture and the word that tells who or what it is.

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6

More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2
Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "The Swan Lake"

Name _____ Date _____

Tchaikovsky's Life
Peter Tchaikovsky wrote the music for *Swan Lake*. Read the sentences below about this great composer. Put the sentences in the correct order in which they happened. The first one is done for you.

- 5 In 1866, Tchaikovsky graduated from the famous Conservatory of Music in Russia.
- 3 Peter was very sad when his mother died. He was only fourteen.
- 7 The Russian-born composer visited the United States in 1891. The Americans loved his music.
- 2 When Peter was five, he began taking piano lessons. He soon could play better than his teacher.
- 1 Peter Tchaikovsky was born on May 7, 1840, in Votkinsk, Russia.
- 6 Tchaikovsky wrote the ballet *Swan Lake* when he was thirty-six.
- 4 In his teens, Peter attended law school, but he was much more interested in music.

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5

More Favorite Music Stories, Volume 2
Reproducible Worksheet for Use with "The Swan Lake"

Name _____ Date _____

Swan Lake
The sun is starting the rise over the Swan Lake. Princess Odette must turn back into a swan. Draw a golden crown on the swan. Color the sun yellow. Color the lake blue. Draw Prince Siegfried looking for Odette.

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Answers will vary for Activity Sheet 5.