



# Moment for Music Information and Track Listing

**inspire • engage • enrich**

Chattanooga Symphony & Opera

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# Daily Track Listing

1. "Chattanooga Choo-Choo" (3/1)
2. The Star Spangled Banner (3/2)
3. Main Title from *Star Wars* (3/5)
4. Kleine Nachtmusik (3/6)
5. "Eagle Song" (3/7)
6. "St. Louis Blues" (3/8)
7. Kyrie (3/9)
8. "Hallelujah Chorus" from *The Messiah* (3/12)
9. "Lift Every Voice and Sing" (3/13)
10. Symphony No. 5 (3/14)
11. "Respect" (3/15)
12. "The Wind That Shakes the Barley"(3/16)
13. "Oye Como Va"(3/19)
14. "Spring" from *The Four Seasons* (3/20)
15. Toccata and Fugue in D Minor (3/21)
16. "Tennessee Waltz" (3/22)
17. blue cathedral (3/23)
18. "Man in the Mirror" (3/26)
19. "Sakura" (3/27)
20. "Rocky Top" (3/28)
21. "Mercury" from *The Planets* (3/29)
22. Symphony No. 94, "Surprise Symphony"  
(3/30)



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<http://chattanoogasympphony.org/moment-for-music-2018>

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**March 1 – Birthday of Glenn Miller**  
**“Chattanooga Choo-Choo”**  
**Arr. Harry Warren and Gordon Mack**  
**Recorded by: Glenn Miller**

**Track Number: 1**  
**Focus:** Tennessee | Popular  
Music

Our first moment for music is a song written about our very own city!

“Chattanooga Choo-Choo” tells the story of someone traveling on a train from New York City to Chattanooga. A musician named Glenn Miller, who was born March 1, 1904, recorded the Swing tune in 1941, and it soon sold one million copies. Miller and his Orchestra were the first musical group to be given an actual gold record because their popular song sold so many copies.

Listen to “Chattanooga Choo-Choo”. What sounds help you to know the song is about a train?

### **Other activities**

- Chattanooga Choo-Choo is still a popular song that Swing and Big Band ensembles play at concerts. Research and discuss what makes a song a “Swing” tune.
- Read the lyrics of Chattanooga Choo-Choo. As a class, discuss the story told through the lyrics. Identify the refrain and stanzas. Imagine and discuss how taking a train ride today may be different from the train ride in Chattanooga Choo-Choo.

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**March 2 – National Anthem Day (on March 3)**  
**The Star Spangled Banner**  
**Lyrics: Francis Scott Key, Tune: British folk**  
**recorded by: Jimi Hendrix**

**Track Number: 2**  
**Focus:** American | Folk | Historic

The United States will celebrate its 241st birthday this July, but it did not have an official national anthem until 1931. On March 3, 1931 President Herbert Hoover signed a law saying “The Star-Spangled Banner” was the official anthem of the United States.

The words to the song come from a poem written by Francis Scott Key in 1814 during a battle between American and British troops. In the morning, Francis Scott Key saw that the large American flag was flying over the fort, signaling an American victory! He was so inspired that he wrote a poem on the back of a letter he had in his pocket.

Many people have played or sung the National Anthem. One of the most famous versions is by Jimi Hendrix, and it is played entirely on electric guitar. He uses special effects to help represent lyrics such as “bombs bursting in air” and “rockets red glare”.

### **Other activities**

- Visit the Smithsonian National Museum of American History’s website about the National Anthem at <http://amhistory.si.edu/starspangledbanner/>.
- Research National Anthems from one country from each inhabited continent. How are they like ours?

**March 5 -**  
**Main Title from *Star Wars***  
**John Williams**

**Track Number: 3**  
**Focus:** Modern Composer |  
Instrumental

People are still writing music today – they are called composers. Sometimes they spend a long time in school learning how to read and write music and what instruments or voices sound good together. Sometimes, it’s just something they are good at doing naturally. But everyone who works as a composer has one thing in common – they love music!

One composer that lots of people like to listen to writes music for movies. His name is John Williams and you might have seen some movies with his music. *Star Wars*, *Harry Potter*, *Jurrasic Park*, *The Book Thief* and *The BFG* are just some of the movies he has written music for. He was born in New York, but soon moved to Los Angeles with his parents. After serving in the Air Force, he went to a famous music school named Juilliard in New York to study music. He has written music for more orchestras, TV shows, and for over 100 movies.

**Other activities**

- Learn about the lives of other modern composers and listen to their music.
- A composer is only one job you can have as someone who loves music. Explore other jobs that you could have if you want to have a job in music.

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**March 6 –**  
***Eine Kleine Nachtmusik***  
**Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**  
**recorded by: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra**

**Track Number: 4**  
**Focus:** Classical | Instrumental

One of the most famous composers is Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Mozart. We usually shorten all of that to just “Mozart”. Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria in 1756 and began writing music when he was 5 years old. During his life, he wrote fifty symphonies, almost twenty operas and hundreds of other pieces of music.

Mozart spoke German, so one of his most famous works is called *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* which means “a little serenade” in English. Listen to this piece. What family of instruments do you hear?

**Other activities**

- *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* is a fast, lively tune. Play examples of other fast music and slow music and have students move at the appropriate speed.
- A modern composer named PDQ Bach (his real name is Peter Schickele) wrote a piece called *Eine Kleine Nichtmusik* which takes Mozart’s piece and inserts quotes from other musical pieces like “Mexican Hat Dance” and Overture to *William Tell* underneath it. Listen to *Eine Kleine Nichtmusik*. Can you hear Mozart’s original piece and name some of the other tunes?

**March 7 -  
"Eagle Song"  
Traditional Native American/First Nation  
recorded by: Red Shadow Singers**

**Track Number: 5**  
**Focus:** Folk | Other Cultures

America has had music as long as people have been living here. The First Nations or Native American people created and performed their own style of music. In their music, people often sing, alone or together. Percussion, especially drums or rattles, was important to help keep a steady beat. You might hear often something that sound like a recorder, but is actually a Native American flute. First Nations/Native Americans used music in many different ways but one of the most important ways was to pass on a story from one person to another.

### **Other activities**

- There were many different tribes that lived in America and each developed their own style of music, told different stories, and used music for different purposes. Learn about the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes that lived in Tennessee and their music.
- Songs and dances were often shared at gatherings called "Pow-wows". Learn more about what happens at a Pow Wow and, if possible, attend one. One in Chattanooga will be held on March 25 & 26 (<http://naservices.org/chattanooga-pow-wow/>)

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**March 8 - International Women's Day  
"St. Louis Blues"  
W.C. Handy  
recorded by: Bessie Smith**

**Track Number: 6**  
**Focus:** Tennessee | Vocal | Blues  
Female musicians

Did you know that famous musicians have been born and lived right here in Chattanooga? One of the most famous singers of the 1920s and 30s was a woman named Bessie Smith who was born right here! She grew up dancing and singing in downtown Chattanooga and became famous for singing a type of music called "the Blues". She was so good that people called her "The Empress of the Blues". We have a museum in town that is named after her and has some of the things she owned - the Bessie Smith Cultural Center.

Listen to Bessie Smith sing "St. Louis Blues". Famous trumpeter Louis Armstrong plays a high trumpet called the cornet in this song too. What about the music helps you know this song is a blues song or that the singer is sad?

### **Other activities**

- Plan a trip to the Bessie Smith Cultural Center and explore their exhibit on Bessie Smith and others on display.
- There have been many famous female singers and musicians, especially in the 20th and 21st centuries. Research female singers from different musical genres and present their biographies to your class.

**March 9 -  
Kyrie  
Gregorian Chant  
recorded by: The Benedictine Monks of St. Pierre**

**Track Number: 7**  
**Focus:** Historic | Vocal/Choral

People have been singing for a very long time. One of the earliest types of singing was a special kind of music that was used during religious services called "chant". A chant is usually slow and the people singing sing the same notes - there is no harmony. Chants became especially popular in Medieval times and a man named Pope Gregory I made a set of rules about chants so many people could read the music and sing. Some types of chant were called "Gregorian chant" after him.

### **Other activities**

- Take a sentence from your favorite book and write a chant melody to go with it.
- Gregorian chant music looks different than our music looks today. Compare and contrast written Gregorian chant music and a piece of music from today.

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**March 12  
"Hallelujah" Chorus from *The Messiah*  
George Frederic Handel  
recorded by: The London Philharmonic &  
Philharmonic Choir**

**Track Number: 8**  
**Focus:** Choral/Vocal | Historic |  
Baroque

George Fredric Handel was born in 1685 in Germany, but lived most of his life in England. He wrote music during the "Baroque" period of music and invented a new type of music called the oratorio. An oratorio tells a story through music like an opera or a musical, but there are no sets or action. Handel's most famous oratorio is *The Messiah* which has a piece called "Hallelujah" Chorus. It is sometimes heard in Christian churches, but you might hear it on commercials or television shows when someone is very excited!

One fun tradition of the "Hallelujah" Chorus is that many people stand when it is played. When it was first played in London, the King of England was so excited by the beginning that he stood up. Since everyone was required to stand up when the king did, the whole audience stood up too! People have been standing up for the "Hallelujah" Chorus for more than 200 years.

### **Other activities**

- Handel wrote the music so that each time someone sings "Hallelujah" it is the same rhythm as if they had said it. Choose one of your favorite words and write the musical rhythm of it.
- Handel lived during the same time as another Baroque composer, J.S. Bach (Moment for Music on March 21). Create a Venn diagram or a list that shows the similarities and difference between the two composers.

**March 13 -**  
**“Lift Every Voice and Sing”**  
**Arr. Roland Carter**  
**recorded by: The Boys Choir of Harlem**

**Track Number: 9**  
**Focus:** Tennessee |  
Modern Composer | Choral/Vocal

There are many people who live in Chattanooga who are composers of music. Roland Carter is a composer that many know around the world. He was born in Chattanooga and was a teacher for many years at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. Next season on 11.15.18, the CSO will perform Carter’s brand new “Chattanooga Fanfare”.

One of his most famous pieces is “Lift Every Voice and Sing”, based on the music of many people that were inspired by a poem written to celebrate Abraham Lincoln’s birthday. It was so popular that it was named “The Black American National Anthem”. Carter re-imagined the music and arranged a new work that is performed by many choirs. It was sung last Fall when the new National Museum of African American History opened in Washington D.C.

### **Other activities**

- Since Roland Carter taught at UTC, the university’s choirs often sing his music. Attend a concert where they are performing his works.
- Research other African American composers like Scott Joplin, William Grant Still, Dorothy Rudd Moore, and Harry T. Burleigh.

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**March 14 -**  
**Symphony No. 5**  
**Ludwig van Beethoven**  
**recorded by: Berlin Philharmonic**

**Track Number: 10**  
**Focus:** Romantic | Instrumental

Beethoven was born in Germany in 1770 and was a child prodigy on piano. When he was 13, he began to compose music and to conduct orchestras. He moved to Austria and met Mozart who said “You will someday make a big noise in the world!”. Beethoven started to lose his hearing in the middle of his career and eventually became deaf. He continued to compose music in spite of deafness, and his music often reflects the emotional journey of triumphing over adversity.

His most famous symphony begins with four notes (short-short-short-long), and this motive is repeated throughout the symphony. Listen to the opening of Symphony No. 5. How many times do you hear the four-note motive played in the first 30 seconds of the piece?

### **Other activities**

- Many composers and musicians still write and perform music but are deaf or blind. Visit the National Resource Center for Blind Musicians’ website ([www.blindmusicstudent.org](http://www.blindmusicstudent.org)) to learn more about different ways of reading music. Visit [matd.org.uk](http://matd.org.uk) to learn about a group of students who are deaf that write and perform their own music.

**March 15 -  
"Respect"  
recorded by: Aretha Franklin**

**Track Number: 11**  
**Focus:** Popular | Female musician

On Saturday, March 17th, the CSO will perform our "Women Rock" concert celebrating the women who changed rock and roll forever! The concert will include, among others, the iconic songs of Aretha Franklin. Known as the "Queen of Soul", she was born in Memphis, Tennessee, just on the other side of the state. She started recording gospel songs when she was only 14 years old, and continued making music for six decades - that's 60 years!

In 1967, her career took off when this song - Respect - was released. Aretha's powerful vocals are supported by a rhythm band prominently featuring the saxophone. You can also hear "background vocals", which are sung by Aretha's sisters, Carolyn and Erma. She was the recipient of the USA's highest civilian honor, The Presidential Medal of Freedom, and eighteen Grammy Awards! She was also the first female artist to be inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame!

**Other activities**

- Aretha started performing professionally when she was not that much older than the students in your class. Begin a discussion of what it would be like to be a professional singer.
- This song talks about Respect. Discuss what that means and how it is important in our lives today.

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**March 16 - Saint Patrick's Day (on March 17)  
"The Wind That Shakes The Barley"  
Robert Dwyer Joyce  
recorded by: The Chieftains**

**Track Number: 12**  
**Focus:** Folk | Other cultures

Music is found in each country around the world and sometimes it is very different than the music we listen to in America. Celtic music comes from Ireland and may sound similar to some of our music. Celtic music uses a violin or fiddle and guitars. It also uses lots of flutes, recorders, and whistles, other string instruments like a harp or mandolin, accordion, and a drum called a bodhran.

Listen to "The Wind That Shakes The Barley". What instruments do you hear that you already know? Which sounds are unfamiliar?

**Other activities**

- Learn more about the history and culture of Ireland and why music was such an important part of their lives.
- Choose one of the traditional Celtic instruments and learn how it is made and what it sounds like.

**March 19 –**  
**“Oye Como Va”**  
**Tito Puente**  
**recorded by: Tito Puente**

<b>Track Number: 13</b> <b>Focus:</b> Folk   Other cultures   Vocal
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For a long time, people have loved to listen to music that comes from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Brazil, and other countries in South America. Many times listeners would add dance steps to the music and soon people were dancing the cha-cha, the samba, and the mambo.

One musician who helped to make these sounds popular was Tito Puente. He was born in Puerto Rico and when he was little, neighbors complained about his beating on pots and on windows, so his mother sent him to piano lessons. When he was 10, he started to play percussion instruments. He became so good that people called him “El Roy de los Timbales” or the King of the Timbales which are small drums. Puente went to school at a famous music school in New York called Juilliard and learned how to write music. One of his most famous songs is “Oye Como Va”.

### **Other activities**

- Latin American music often makes people want to dance! Learn the basic steps of the cha-cha, the mambo, or the samba.
- Puente was called “El Roy de los Timbales”. What other percussion instruments are used in Latin American music?

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**March 20 – First Day of Spring**  
**“Spring” from *The Four Seasons***  
**Antonio Vivaldi**  
**recorded by: Boston Symphony Orchestra**

<b>Track Number: 14</b> <b>Focus:</b> Baroque   Instrumental   Violin
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Today we celebrate the first day of Spring! Music is often written about a certain person, thing, or in today’s musical moment, a season. Antonio Vivaldi was born in Italy and spent most of his time working as a music teacher for girls. He wrote a type of music called a “concerto” where a soloist plays by themselves, then the orchestra takes over, and they trade the music back and forth.

One of his most famous concertos is called *The Four Seasons*. It has one piece of music named after each of the different seasons and listening to them can make you think that it is summer or winter outside.

Listen to “Spring”. What instrument does Vivaldi give most of the solos to?

### **Other activities**

- Vivaldi lived during the same time as other Baroque composers, Handel and J.S. Bach (Moment for Music on March 10 and 21). Create a Venn diagram or a list that shows the similarities and difference between the three composers.
- *The Four Seasons* is called often called “program music” which is a type of music that tells a story but without music. Find examples of other program music (Richard Strauss wrote lots of program music!) and see if, by listening, you can tell what the story is.

**March 21 – Bach’s Birthday**  
**Toccatina and Fugue in D minor**  
**J.S. Bach**  
**recorded by: Klemens Schnorr**

**Track Number: 15**  
**Focus: Baroque | Organ**

Yesterday, we learned about Antonio Vivaldi and listened to “Spring”. Today, we’re celebrating the birthday of someone who lived during the same time, but led a very different life. Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Germany and learned to play the violin. But, he became famous for playing the large pipe organ. He said one time “There is nothing remarkable about [playing the organ]. All you have to do is hit the right notes at the right time and the instrument plays itself!” Maybe easier for Bach than for some of us! He wrote hundreds of musical pieces and came up with a way to make sure the piano plays the right notes (the Tempered Scale).

Listen to this piece which has a funny name- “Toccatina and Fugue”. You may think it sound like music we would hear at Halloween, but today, we’re using it to say “Happy Birthday, Bach!”

**Other activities:**

- The organ is able to make many different sounds by changing the amount of air that goes through many different pipes. Listen again to Bach’s Toccatina and explore other famous works written for the organ. Can you hear the different sounds?
- Research the history of the pipe organ and how it is made.

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**March 22**  
**“Tennessee Waltz”**  
**Redd Stewart and Pee Wee King**  
**recorded by: Patti Page**

**Track Number: 16**  
**Focus: Tennessee | Vocal**

Tennessee is a musical state! On the west side of the state, the city of Memphis is known for its blues and rock ‘n roll. On our side of the state, many people listen to and play a type of music called bluegrass. But all over, Tennesseans like country music. In 1965, we made a country song “Tennessee Waltz” one of our official state songs.

A waltz is a type of dance that has one strong beat followed by two weak beats and that rhythm repeats for the whole song. As you listen to the “Tennessee Waltz”, quietly tap the beat.

**Other activities**

- There are many other songs written about cities in and the state of Tennessee, including ten that are the state’s official state songs. Listen to and learn about other songs about the state of Tennessee and its cities. To see the lyrics to our state songs, visit the Tennessee state website at <http://www.tn.gov/state-songs.shtml>
- This waltz is slow, but there are many that are fast waltzes! Listen to different waltzes (try Johann Strauss Jr.) and tap the different beats.

**March 23 -**  
***blue cathedral***  
**Jennifer Higdon**  
**recorded by: Atlanta Symphony**

**Track Number: 17**  
**Focus:** Modern Composer |  
Female musician | Instrumental

Jennifer Higdon was born in Brooklyn in 1962 and taught herself to play the flute when she was fifteen. She started private lessons in flute when she was eighteen and began composing music when she was twenty-one. As a Contemporary composer, she has written music for orchestras, small ensembles, choirs, solo vocalists, and wind ensembles. She continues to write between five and ten pieces each year!

Her piece *blue cathedral* is one of the most performed works for orchestras and has been performed over 400 times since its premiere in 2000.

### **Other activities**

- A lot of music played by orchestras was written by men. But, women have been writing music for a long time too! Pick one of these composers and find out more about her life: Joan Towers (1938-present; Contemporary composer); Fanny Mendelssohn (1805-1847; Romantic composer); Hildegard von Bingham (1098-1179; Medieval composer); Nadia Boulanger (1887-1979; Impressionist composer); Clara Schumann (1819-1896)
- You can be a Contemporary composer too! Using what you know about rhythm and notes, compose a short musical piece.

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**March 26 -**  
**"Man in the Mirror"**  
**Glen Ballard and Siedah Garrett**  
**recorded by: Michael Jackson**

**Track Number: 18**  
**Focus:** Popular |

Michael Jackson was a famous pop singer for more than forty years - so famous that he was called the "King of Pop". He began singing with his older brothers in a band called the Jackson 5 and then became a solo singer. He made videos for many of his songs which helped spread their popularity. Jackson liked to dance on stage during his performances and especially liked to do "The Robot" and invented "The Moonwalk".

Jackson recorded many famous songs including "Thriller", "Billie Jean", and "Beat It". But one song he is well known for is "Man in the Mirror". Listen to the song. What do you think the words in the chorus are asking you to do?

### **Other activities**

- Michael Jackson invented the dance step called "The Moonwalk". Watch Jackson do the step and try it for yourself!

## March 27 – Commemorates gift of Japanese cherry trees on this day

### “Sakura”

Traditional Japanese folk song  
recorded by: Melinda Carroll

**Track Number: 19**

**Focus:** Folk | Other Cultures

One of the trees native to the country of Japan is the “Sakura” or Cherry Blossom. On March 27, 1912, the leader of the Japanese city of Tokyo gave 3,000 Cherry Blossom Trees to Washington, D.C. to celebrate the friendship between the two countries. Every year, these trees bloom with bright pink and white blossoms and usually bloom in March or April.

Students in Japan sing a song that is all about these trees and celebrates the arrival of Spring.

#### Other activities

- “Sakura” is written using the pentatonic scale. Use solfege to sing the “Sakura”.
  - “Sakura” was very popular in Japan between the 1600s and the 1800s. Learn about life and culture in Japan, especially in the late 1800s.
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## March 28 -

### “Rocky Top”

Felice and Boudleaux Bryant  
recorded by: The Osborne Brothers

**Track Number: 20**

**Focus:** Tennessee | Vocal

We often use the same song to get excited or help us calm down. Schools do this too – does your school have a school song?

Sports teams do it too! One song that we hear a lot in Tennessee is the song “Rocky Top” which the University of Tennessee in Knoxville uses at their games. “Rocky Top” was first a country song that has three verses which talk about how great living in Tennessee is and how much the singer wishes they could go back to living an easy life on Rocky Top.

#### Other activities

- The version of the song played today has a singer singing the lyrics. But the version that we hear a lot from the University of Tennessee’s Pride of the Southland Band does not have a singer. Listen to the two versions. Pick your favorite version and write a review of it.
- There are many other songs written about cities in and the state of Tennessee, including ten that are the state’s official state songs. Listen to and learn about other songs about the state of Tennessee and its cities. To see the lyrics to our state songs, visit the Tennessee state website at <http://www.tn.gov/state-songs.shtml>

**March 29 – The end of Mercury’s year (88 days)**  
**“Mercury” from *The Planets***  
**Gustav Holst**  
**recorded by: Saint Louis Symphony**

<b>Track Number: 21</b> <b>Focus:</b> Program Music   Instrumental
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Earth is a pretty cool planet and it takes 365 days to go around the sun. Another planet in our solar system is celebrating their New Year’s Eve today! Because the planet Mercury is the closest planet to the sun, it only takes 88 days for it to circle the sun. Tomorrow will be the 89th day in our year, but the 1st in Mercury’s New Year.

One composer who really liked to study planets and stars was Gustav Holst who lived in England. One of his most famous works, *The Planets*, was inspired by seven planets (he left out Earth and Pluto had not been discovered yet!) and wrote one piece of music that he thought described each planet. Mercury is the smallest planet and named after a Roman god that was a speedy deliverer of messages.

Listen to Holst’s imagination of what Mercury sounds like in music. Do you agree with what his interpretation?

### **Other activities**

- Learn more about the other planets in the solar system, and then listen to Holst’s musical interpretation of them. Do you agree with his musical descriptions?
- Many of the planets are named after ancient Roman deities. Learn about these deities and decide why each planet would have been named after them.

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**March 30 – Haydn’s Birthday (on March 31)**  
**Symphony No. 94, “Surprise Symphony”**  
**Franz Haydn**  
**recorded by: Vienna Philharmonic**

<b>Track Number: 22</b> <b>Focus:</b> Classical   Historic
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We’ve listened to lots of different music during March! Our last musical moment has a surprise in it! It was composed by a man named Franz Haydn who lived in Austria in the 1700s. Haydn had 11 brothers and sisters so his cousin made sure he had a good musical training as a kid. Haydn sang in the Boys’ Choir at a church in Vienna, Austria and then taught himself violin, harpsichord, and voice. When he was older, Haydn taught many people including Mozart and Beethoven.

Haydn wrote lots of different music, but he is most remembered for his symphonies. A symphony is a large piece of music that an entire orchestra plays together. He also divided the orchestra into the families of instruments we learn about today – strings, winds, brass, and percussion.

Concerts in Haydn’s time were very long, so sometimes people fell asleep! This Symphony has a special surprise for those sleeping people at the end, so we call it the “Surprise Symphony”.

### **Other activities**

- The Surprise Symphony is surprisingly easy to play on the recorder or another instrument. Use the music below to play the theme to Haydn’s Surprise Symphony.
- Haydn’s Surprise Symphony is made of long (quarter notes) and short notes (staccato and non-staccato eighth notes). Read the rhythm of the piece using rhythm syllables you have learned.



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<b>This guide was easy to read and use.</b>	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
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<b>The daily info was easy to read.</b>	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
<b>The daily info gave:</b>	Too much information	Just enough information	Not enough information
<b>The daily info plus the music clip together:</b>	Didn't take enough time	Took just the right amount of time	Took too much time

**Were the optional activity suggestions useful? (Either actually using them or in sparking other activities and conversations)**

**What other songs, composers, or focuses should be included?**

**What, if any, other materials should be included with this guide?**

**Would you use this guide or something similar again? If yes, is the length (one month's worth of information) good or would you want a longer (i.e. an entire quarter/semester/school year) or a shorter one (one to two weeks)?**

**Please leave any additional comments on the back.**