The vision of the Boston Philharmonic is passionate music making without boundaries. We appreciate the generous support of our community. Our education programs include teaching partnerships, community concerts, educational curriculum and events that connect music experience with hundreds of students in the Boston area. Our team of teaching fellows includes performers and educators from top music institutions.

To learn more about BPO’s education programs, visit bostonphil.org/education

Or contact William Hume, Education Coordinator, at whume@bostonphil.org
(617) 236-0999
The Boston Philharmonic

Founded by Benjamin Zander in 1979, BPO features professional, student and amateur musicians.

Benjamin Zander, Conductor

Welcome to the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra!

Get ready to explore a world of classical music through the power of listening. Whether you are new to the concert hall or just want to learn more, this guide will serve to complement your concert experience and further ignite your curiosity!

Now, let our conductor and the over 100 members of the Boston Philharmonic take you on an impactful musical journey!

Upcoming Concerts:

November 20, 2023 3:00 PM
Strauss *Ein Heldenleben*
Beethoven *Symphony No. 5*

February 24, 2023 8:00 PM
Beethoven *Symphony No. 9*

Cello players often use bass clef to read music, just like double bass, trombone and tuba players! Can you draw a bass clef below?


You Try!
Explore the Cello!

The cello is an instrument in the string family! It is usually played with a bow, and the player changes the notes by pressing their fingers down on the strings.

Today’s Program

Antonín Dvořák (1841-1904)
Cello Concerto in b minor, Op. 104, B. 191

I. Allegro
II. Adagio, ma non troppo
III. Finale: Allegro moderato — Andante — Allegro vivo

Featured Cellist
Hayoung Choi

INTERMISSION 20 minutes

Johannes Brahms (1833-1897)
Symphony No. 2 in D Major, Op. 73

I. Allegro non troppo
II. Adagio non troppo
III. Allegretto grazioso (quasi andantino)
IV. Allegro con spirito
Antonín Dvořák (1841-1904) was a Czech composer from the Romantic period of classical music (early 1800s to 1900). In addition to writing music, he was an accomplished violin and viola player. In 1892, Dvořák moved to New York City to become the head of the National Conservatory of Music. There, he composed one of his most famous works: the *New World Symphony*.

**Fun Fact:** Dvořák is known for incorporating rhythm and melodies from folk songs into his compositions!

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**What is a Symphony?**

A symphony is a large work for orchestra that originated in the mid-1700s during the Classical era. “Symphony” comes from the Greek word “symphonia” which means an agreement of sound.

Early Classical symphonies had 3 movements, but the form grew to 4 movements by the Romantic era, often built like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mvmt</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fast tempo, usually in sonata form (listen for a returning theme)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Slow tempo, no typical form, but at times theme and variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Often a minuet and trio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fast tempo, rondo or sonata form (listen for a repeating theme)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A symphony includes instruments in the string, woodwind, brass and percussion families. Sometimes, they also include singers!
Listening Guide for Brahms Symphony No. 2

Brahms described his symphony as melancholy. The first movement is peaceful and opens with cellos, double basses and horns before yielding to the upper woodwinds.

The second movement features variation on the cello theme established in the first few measures. Listen for the second theme that appears later in the movement!

The third movement contrasts greatly with the previous two. It’s a minuet with light, jaunty articulations. The final movement is mysterious with sudden, loud exclamations. This movement is fast, at times dark, and at times sweet.

What is a Concerto?

A concerto is a composition for a solo instrument, accompanied by orchestra. They became popular in the Baroque period (early 1700s). Concertos feature virtuosic music to show off the talent of the soloist. There is often a theme in the beginning that gets developed.

Dvořák wrote the cello concerto for his friend, and it was premiered in London in 1896. Dvorak composed the piece while in New York, and he was inspired by his colleague at the National Conservatory of Music of America, Victor Herbert. It is one of the greatest concertos for cello, and it is also the last solo concerto Dvořák ever wrote!

The theme begins, softly, in the clarinets. It is then passed around the other instruments, first slowly, then with ferocity. The cello enters playing this same theme then develops it, showing great technical skill and musicality.

Did You Know? Dvořák’s cello concerto is in three movements and lasts 40 minutes! Many romantic concertos were longer than classical concertos, which averaged 30 minutes.
“ORCHE-SEARCH”
Find the instruments to complete the orchestra!

Find the following words in the puzzle.
Words are hidden ➔ and ➔.

BASS  
BASSOON  
CELLO  
CLARINET  
FLUTE  
HORN  
TIMPANI  
TROMBONE  
TRUMPET  
VIOLA  
VIOLIN  
XYLOPHONE

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