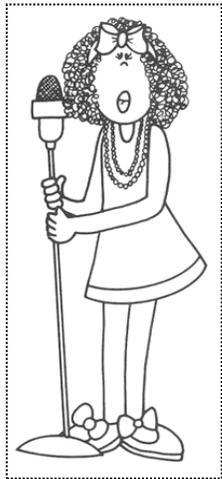


# Music Lesson Plans: Judkins



ljudkins:2013-2014

Grade: **Fifth Grade**

Title: **Composer: Ludwig van Beethoven**

Week: January 20-31

Source: Various

Materials: biography, portrait, listening examples and video

MPG/Big Idea:  
MPG3: Listen to music with understanding

State Standard:  
9.2

Enduring Understandings:

3. Music from various styles, cultures and historical eras globally affects all individuals

Essential Questions:

3. How does music impact all of us?

Knowledge:

1. Musical works and composers from varied historical periods are an important component of musical literature
2. Music often captures and mimics unique historical periods and events
3. Significant musical works and composers continue to impact music

Skills:

Historical Context

1. Recognize musical examples from various historical periods
2. Recognize significant composers and/or musicians from various genres and periods
3. Relate musical works to varying styles, genres and periods in which they were created
4. Relate musical works chronologically to historical events

Procedure:

1. View a flipchart which includes the following information:
  - a. Discuss what constitutes the romantic period of music. Generally, music from 1810-1900 is considered that of the romantic period. Romantic music is all about feelings. It's about trying to express strong feelings in music. There was also an increased exaltation of the composer and virtuoso performer with a great emphasis placed on the music's detailed expression of the verbal text and symbolic meaning. The whole reason for writing the music was also different. Earlier music (such as baroque, or music from the classical period) was often written for the church or simply for entertainment. On the other hand, many romantic composers were not too worried about entertaining (or the church for that matter). They simply wrote their music to express their feelings, and that was it. The audience was left to take it or leave it! Beethoven wrote the first romantic music. He didn't really care what the audience thought.

And the audience was shocked!

b. So what is romantic music like? Well, the tunes get longer and stronger. The loud gets louder and the quiet gets quieter. The mood changes are much bigger and happen more often. The orchestras get bigger. The music goes on for a longer time. There is more music with the same names as music from the classical period. So there are lots of symphonies, sonatas, and concertos but there is also music with some new names, such as symphonic poems.

c. Read a biography of Beethoven. Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770. Although Beethoven's exact birth date is not known, his family celebrated it on December 16th. Ludwig's first musical instruction came from his father Johann who was said to have been a harsh instructor. Johann later asked his friend, Tobias Pfeiffer, to teach his son. It seems that the harsh treatment continued, as Johann and his friend would come home late on occasion to pull young Ludwig from his bed to practice until morning. Ludwig's talent was recognized early on, and by 1778 he was learning to play the organ and viola in addition to his piano studies. His most important teacher was Christian Neefe, a Court organist. It was Neefe who helped Beethoven publish his first piece of music.

By his twenties Beethoven began to suffer from hearing loss. He did, however, continue to compose, conduct and perform, even after he was completely deaf. One story recalls that after conducting the premiere of his Ninth Symphony he had to be turned around to see the overwhelming applause of the audience. When he heard nothing, he began to weep.

Ludwig van Beethoven's most popular pieces are his "Fifth Symphony", "Für Elise" for piano solo, and his "Ninth Symphony", which includes the melody *Ode to Joy*. He is remembered as an important composer in the transitional period between the Classical Era and Romantic Era in music and continues to be one of the most famous and influential composers of all time.

d. Display a portrait

2. View the historical biography "Beethoven Lives Upstairs". The film manages to include many precise elements material to Beethoven's life and his final and ninth symphony. The film also highlights his mental and physical illness and features more than 25 beautifully performed

	<p>excerpts of Beethoven's best loved works including, "Concerto in D", "Fur Elise", "Symphony No. 5", and "Symphony No. 9" (Ode to Joy). The film will introduce students to the romantic period of music, focuses on biographical information of the composer, illustrates Beethoven's struggle with deafness, his ability to overcome his disability, and highlights multiple examples of Beethoven's music.</p> <p>Time: 52 minutes (including preview, opening and closing credits)</p>
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Assessment:  
-passive listening