

SQUILT 

FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN

Symphony 94,  
Mvmt 2

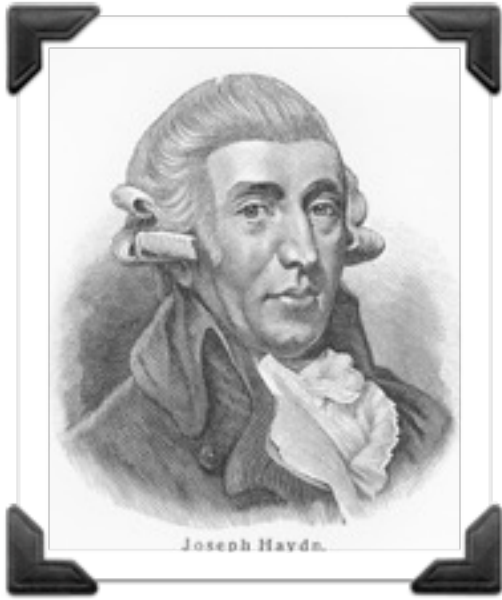


# Before the Lesson

- Print this Lesson Packet
- Print the **SQUILT Guide to the Classical Era** ([download here](#))
- If you have time, read this free book online - [Franz Joseph Haydn: The Story of a Choir Boy Who Became a Great Composer.](#)

# After the Lesson

- [Listening Link for Movement II](#)
- [Listening Link for the entire symphony](#)
- For further study: [SQUILT Volume 2: Classical Era](#) (20% member discount automatically applies)



## Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)

Haydn was born in Austria in 1732. When he was 7 years old, Haydn went to a choir school in Vienna where he learned singing, violin, harpsichord, and music theory.

During his lifetime, Haydn was a composer for nobility. He traveled to London in 1792, and stayed there for 3 years. He wrote his last 12 symphonies and his last opera there.

Haydn and **Mozart** were good friends! Mozart was much younger than Haydn and affectionately called him "**Papa Haydn**". Mozart even wrote six string quartets for his friend - calling them the "*Haydn*" Quartets.

Haydn was also a teacher of **Beethoven** for a short time. Haydn's music was very much enjoyed by **Jane Austen** - the author. She lived at the same time he did.

Haydn is often called the **Father of the Symphony** (he wrote **107 of them!**) and the **Father of the String Quartet**, because of his important work in developing those forms.

# Surprise Symphony

(Symphony 94 in G Major)

Haydn was a jokester. Both his personality and his music contained unexpected twists and turns. Haydn also loved to engage his audience. He wasn't a fan of stony silence and wanted his audience to cheer and cry out in enjoyment.

So, in the second movement of the Surprise Symphony (Andante), Haydn starts out very simply and quietly, only to wow the audience with the "SURPRISE" - it is even said that people had been sleeping woke up because it was so loud.

Haydn took this simple tune and then varied it in many different ways. He sped it up. He slowed it down. He turned it upside down. He added notes. He varied the rhythm. All of it was designed to engage the audience and make them more active participants in the music.

This is what Haydn was so good at - and perhaps while we still know him as The Father of the Symphony.

The listening map we will use in our lesson provides a representation of the simple tune and the surprise - then listen as the movement expands and the variations come into play. It's really quite amazing!

# Checklist

- ☐ Franz Joseph Haydn was one of the major composers of the Classical Era. He is known as the Father of the Symphony and the Father of the String Quartet.
- ☐ When he was 16, he left choir school because Habsburg Empress Maria Theresa said: "That boy doesn't sing, he crows!" Haydn then cut the pigtail of another boy chorister and was then caned in public.
- ☐ Haydn typically began all of his musical scores with "in nomine Domini" - In The Name of the Lord.
- ☐ Mozart's *Requiem* was played at Haydn's funeral - the two composers were very good friends, and Mozart admired him very much.
- ☐ The Classical Era of music was from 1750-1820.
- ☐ Haydn had a brother who was also a respected composer - Michael Haydn.
- ☐ Andante means a moderately slow tempo.
- ☐ Haydn's music was often deceptively simple, which is what makes it so amazing!

# SQUILT

<b>Dynamics</b> (louds & softs in music)	<b>Rhythm/Tempo</b> (patterns of sound and speed of the beat)
<b>Instrumentation</b> (instruments used?)	<b>Mood</b> (How does it make you feel?)

*Surprise Symphony*  
by Franz Joseph Haydn





# Draw What You Hear

*Surprise Symphony*  
*by Franz Joseph Haydn*

# Surprise Symphony

Mvmt 2: Andante (Theme & Variations)

*by Franz Joseph Haydn*





