



Tour the world of imagination and creativity

# The Arts





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Tour the world of imagination and creativity



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# The Arts

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

Who created Wonderland?

When did films begin to talk?

Where did jazz come from? What's one kind of 3-D art?

In *The Arts*, you'll discover answers to these questions and many more. Through pictures, articles, and fun facts, you'll learn about the wide variety of visual and performing arts and meet some of the greatest artists of yesterday and today.

To help you on your journey, we've provided the following guideposts in *The Arts*:

- **Subject Tabs**—The colored box in the upper corner of each right-hand page will quickly tell you the article subject.
- **Search Lights**—Try these mini-quizzes before and after you read the article and see how much—and how quickly—you can learn. You can even make this a game with a reading partner. (Answers are upside down at the bottom of one of the pages.)
- **Did You Know?**—Check out these fun facts about the article subject. With these surprising “factoids,” you can entertain your friends, impress your teachers, and amaze your parents.
- **Picture Captions**—Read the captions that go with the photos. They provide useful information about the article subject.
- **Vocabulary**—New or difficult words are in **bold type**. You'll find them explained in the Glossary at the end of the book.
- **Learn More!**—Follow these pointers to related articles in the book. These articles are listed in the Table of Contents and appear on the Subject Tabs.



Have a great trip!



**A dancer performs the Seethankan Thullal, a solo dance style with origins in India.**

© Lindsay Hebbert/Corbis

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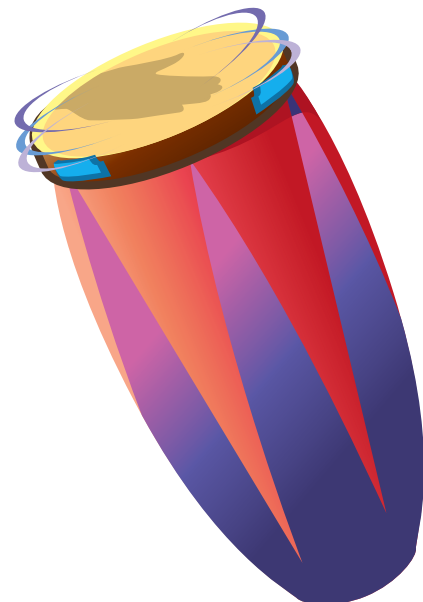
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# Art of the Mind's Eye

**A** painting is a two-dimensional, or flat, work of visual art. It is created by applying some form of color or paint to a surface.

Some artists paint what they see around them. Others paint pictures that they see in their imagination. The idea on which a painting is based is called its “theme.”

Some paintings have a religious theme. For example, one of the most famous paintings in the world, Leonardo da Vinci’s “Last Supper,” shows Jesus Christ sharing his final meal with his disciples.

Other paintings show famous legends and events in history. Or they show **landscapes**, animals, or even scenes from daily life. Many Chinese scroll paintings take landscapes and nature as their themes.

Artists also paint portraits, or pictures of people. Sometimes they paint pictures of themselves. Such paintings are called “self-portraits.”



© Danny Lehman/Corbis



© Ariel Shelley/Corbis

(Left) Navajo man making a sand painting. (Right) Classroom artist-in-training.

Some painters express ideas and feelings through lines, shapes, colors, and textures that don’t look like anything you could recognize. Such paintings are called “**abstract** paintings.”

Painters use many materials in their works. These include oil paints, **acrylics**, watercolors, **pastels**, inks, dyes, and enamel paints. Painters use different tools to apply these colors, like brushes of various sizes and flexible tools called “palette knives.”

You probably know that many paintings are made on canvas or paper. But paintings can also be applied to different surfaces. Murals are paintings on walls, both indoors and outdoors. Frescoes are wall paintings made on wet plaster. And some Native Americans paint without paint in an art known as “sand painting.”

In Islamic countries and in East Asia, especially Japan, Korea, and China, calligraphy—the art of beautiful writing—is a skill equal to painting. Calligraphy is usually done in ink, using a brush.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...

FOLK ARTS AND CRAFTS • DIEGO RIVERA • SCULPTURE

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Early humans made paintings on the walls of caves some 15,000 years ago. Some of those paintings can still be seen in France, Spain, and other parts of Europe.



A young artist works on a painting in a public exhibit at the Palace of Fine Arts in Santiago, Chile.  
© Pablo Corral V/Corbis



Find and correct the error in the following sentence:  
**Calligraphy is a self-portrait done in ink.**







This painting, called "Festival Day," is from Hiroshige's Tokaido Road series. In it, travelers climb to a restaurant perched on a scenic overlook.

© Asian Art & Archaeology, Inc./Corbis

# Artist of the Floating World

**A**ndo Hiroshige was a Japanese painter and printmaker who was especially famous for his pictures of landscapes. Hiroshige was one of the *ukiyo-e* painters. “*Ukiyo-e*” is a Japanese term that means “pictures of the floating world.”

Hiroshige was born in 1797. When he was 14, Hiroshige joined the school of the *ukiyo-e* master Utagawa Toyohiro. He graduated as an artist from the school at only 15. His first work was published six years later, in 1818.

Hiroshige probably created more than 5,000 **prints** during his lifetime. His life as an artist was divided into three stages. The first stage was when he was a student. He followed the style of his teachers in making prints of people. He drew girls, actors, and **samurai**, or warriors.

During the second stage, Hiroshige made **landscape** designs and prints of birds and flowers. His best works during this time were 55 landscape prints called the “Fifty-three Stations of the Tokaido.” Tokaido was a road that connected the Japanese cities of Osaka, Kyoto, and Edo (now called Tokyo). Along the road were 53 towns. Inns in each town provided lodging, food, and gifts for travelers. Hiroshige made one print for each town, as well as one each for the beginning of the highway and the arrival in Kyoto. Many people bought copies of the prints. Hiroshige was soon one of the most popular *ukiyo-e* artists of all time.

In the last stage of his work, Hiroshige illustrated more landscapes, some empty and some with people in them. But he did far too much work, and his later work wasn’t his best.

It has been estimated that Hiroshige created more than 5,000 prints. He knew how to create very simply and beautifully what he saw.



What important road was the subject of many of Hiroshige’s paintings?

## DID YOU KNOW?

The Tokaido Road had been in use for over 700 years when Hiroshige began to make pictures of it.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...  
PAINTING • DIEGO RIVERA • SCULPTURE

Answer: Hiroshige was famous for his pictures of stops along the Tokaido Road.





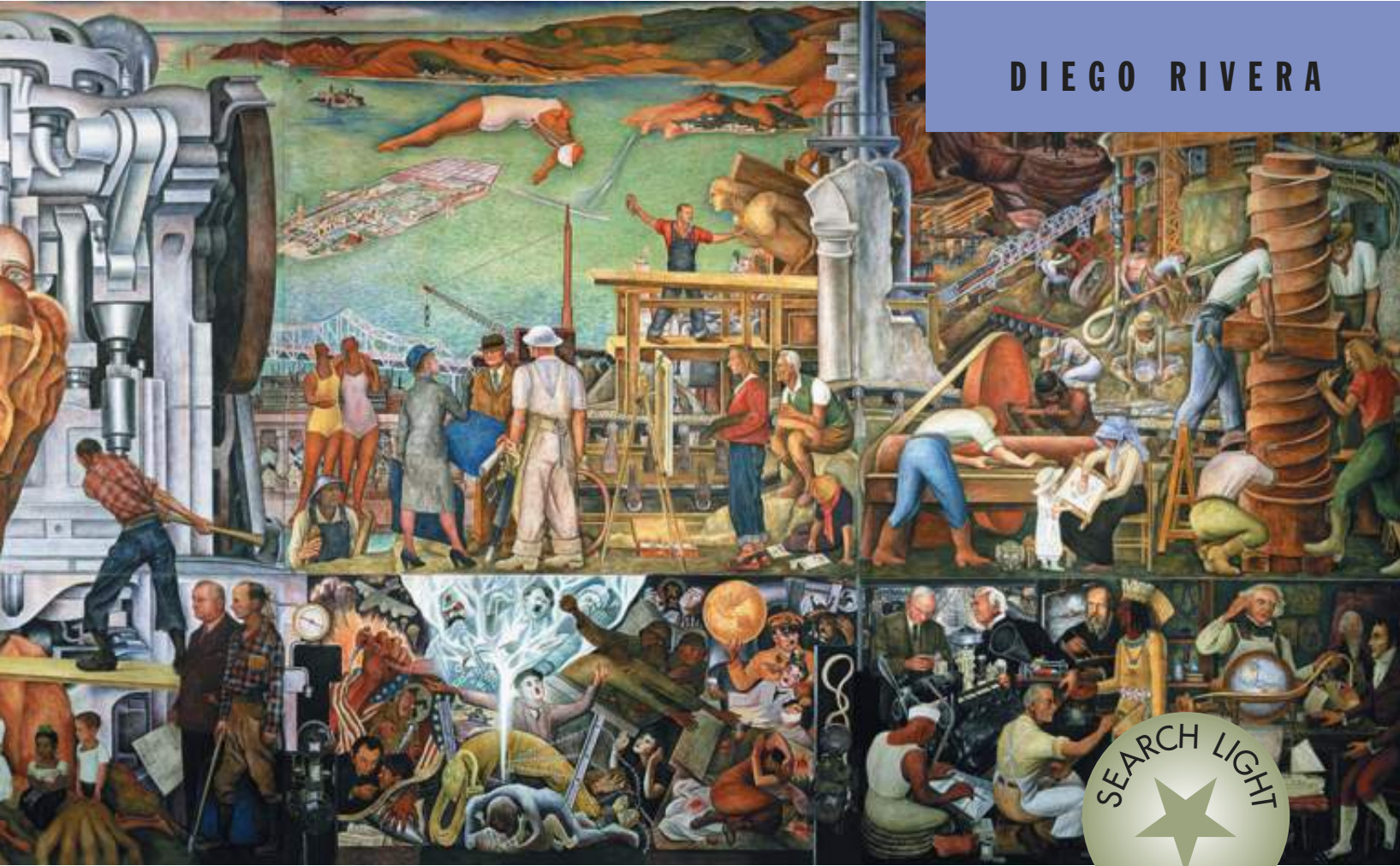
# Murals of Mexico

**W**hen he was only 10 years old, Diego Rivera received a government scholarship to study art at the Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City. This would be the beginning of a brilliant art career.

Later, Rivera studied in Spain, and in 1909 he moved to Paris. There he became friends with important painters such as Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. While in France, Rivera began using simple forms and bold colors in his painting.

Rivera returned to Mexico in 1921 after meeting fellow Mexican painter David Alfaro Siqueiros. The two shared a goal. They decided to create a new, uniquely Mexican kind of art based on **revolutionary** themes. They wanted this art to decorate public buildings, so they decided to paint murals. Murals are paintings done on walls, either inside or outside of buildings. Rivera painted his first important mural, "Creation," for the National Preparatory School in Mexico City.

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
The owners of Rockefeller Center in New York City destroyed Rivera's mural there because it featured communist leader Vladimir I. Lenin. That mural would now be worth millions. Rivera later painted a copy in Mexico City.



Like many of Rivera's murals, this one focuses on the life of the common people. The mural, called "Pan American Unity," is painted on a wall at City College of San Francisco.

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Which of the following qualities applies to Rivera's work?  
 a) bold colors  
 b) quiet pictures  
 c) pale colors

Rivera's many murals in his home country celebrated Mexican history and life. His paintings featured native Indians, Spanish **conquistadores**, Mexican peasants, factory workers, and famous philosophers, politicians, and other public figures. He liked to show how farming, industry, and culture were all connected in people's lives. His human figures had a flattened appearance and were outlined to emphasize their shape. His works were brightly colored and crowded with figures, which made his huge murals seem even larger.

Rivera was in the United States from 1930 to 1934. There he painted murals for the California School of Fine Arts in San Francisco, the Detroit Institute of Arts, and Rockefeller Center in New York City.

Rivera's wife, Frida Kahlo, was also an important painter.

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 HIROSHIGE • PAINTING • CARLOS SANTANA



## DID YOU KNOW?

Mount Rushmore National Memorial, in South Dakota, is a huge hillside carving by Gutzon Borglum of the faces of four U.S. presidents. If those presidents' whole bodies were carved too, they'd stand over 450 feet tall. Abraham Lincoln's nose by itself is 21 feet long.

# The 3-D Art

**S**culpture is a **three-dimensional** visual art. Paintings, drawings, and photographs are all two-dimensional, or flat. Sculptures are most often shaped by carving, molding, or **welding** materials.



Classical bronze sculpture by Donatello of Italian military figure Gattamelata.  
© Elio Ciol/Corbis

Some are formed by making a cast—that is, by pouring a liquid in a mold and letting it harden.

Sculpture, like other arts, is often made to express thoughts or feelings. People who look at it might respond with thoughts or feelings of their own. Because it can have shape and **texture**, sculpture may appeal to our sense of touch.

Some sculptures are realistic. Until the middle of the 20th century, most sculpture was meant to look like some person or thing. The giant stone faces on Easter Island, like much traditional sculpture, may have been meant to honor gods or heroes. Other famous realistic sculptures include Michelangelo's "David" and Auguste Rodin's "The Thinker."

Some modern sculptures may be **abstract**. This means they only hint at an object or an idea. They may not look like people or things you would recognize. These sculptures try to communicate a pure feeling or idea.

Sculptures come in all sizes, shapes, textures, and materials. Sculptors may use soft materials such as clay, wax, or wood or harder materials such as stone or metal. Sometimes the materials aren't even meant to last. One artist makes sculptures out of milk!

The modern sculptor Alexander Calder made sculptures that hang in the air. He called these "mobiles," which means "moving things." Another modern sculptor, named Christo, makes sculptures by wrapping such things as bridges, buildings, and even small islands in fabric and plastic.

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ARCHITECTURE • PAINTING • AUGUSTE RODIN

Modern sculpture, such as Claes Oldenburg's "Clothespin" (in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.), often places common objects in unusual situations to make us see and think about them differently.

© Robert Holmes/Corbis



Fill in the blanks:  
Sculpture is different from painting because while a painting is \_\_\_\_\_, a sculpture is \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Sculpture is different from painting because while a painting is flat, a sculpture is three-dimensional.



# The Modern Michelangelo

**T**he French sculptor Auguste Rodin was interested in art even as a boy. At age 10, he started drawing. By the time he was 15, Rodin had discovered the art of **sculpture**.

Rodin started out working for building decorators. He made decorative designs for the outsides of buildings. Later, Rodin became a sculptor's assistant. He worked with the sculptor A.-E. Carrier-Belleuse.

In 1864, at age 24, Rodin publically showed his first major sculpture, "The Man with the Broken Nose." The official art **critics** of the time did not like it. They believed art should be about beauty. To them, Rodin's sculpture was about something "ugly" and ordinary.

At age 35, Rodin went to Italy to study the work of the famous painter Michelangelo. He learned a great deal about the human form. His work began to look even more realistic. It seemed to be full of movement and drama.

When he was 37 years old, Rodin sculpted "The Age of Bronze." It was so unusual and realistic that people said he must have molded it on a real person! After years of struggle, Rodin finally had become known as a great sculptor.

Rodin's sculptures were usually **cast** in bronze or carved from marble. The bronze pieces could be duplicated many times, using an original piece that was molded in clay.

The piece that Rodin is probably best known for is his statue "The Thinker," shown in the photo here. Like almost all of his sculptures, it shows a person in a natural, everyday pose. But Rodin's work seems to show a reality and truth that people may not have noticed before. Many people still find that his work **symbolizes** the things that we all experience and feel.

## DID YOU KNOW?

One of Rodin's most important sculptures, "The Gates of Hell," was actually used as the doors of an art museum. Within it are many smaller sculptures. Many of them were early versions of what became some of Rodin's finest works.

SEARCH LIGHT

Fill in the blanks:

The officials who studied and judged art felt that Rodin's first major work was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

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ARCHITECTURE • SCULPTURE • DIEGO RIVERA

AUGUSTE RODIN



Answer: The officials who studied and judged art felt that Rodin's first major work was ugly and ordinary.





# Traditions of Creativity

**M**ost of us have been to museums that display art by famous painters and sculptors. But another sort of artwork is common to almost every culture—the arts and crafts of nonfamous but skilled people who carry on the traditions of their ancestors.

Folk art has its name because it's made by the "folk," or common people, rather than by professional artists. Farmers, shepherds, fisherfolk, and tradespeople who live away from cities are often the creators of folk art. Some are very skilled. European sailors used to carve beautiful scrimshaw, or delicately engraved pieces of whalebone or **ivory**. Today people in India, Ghana, Indonesia, and other places make beautiful fabrics in patterns unique to their regions.



Hand-painted eggs from Ukraine, in eastern Europe.  
© Craig Aurness/Corbis

In less-**industrialized** countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, so many folk arts and crafts are exported that craftspeople can often make a living at their art. Many of these countries support their craftspeople, usually by helping them to sell their work.

Folk artists typically produce useful things such as furniture, toys, jewelry, clothing, musical instruments, weapons, religious symbols, and household tools. They craft these objects from easy-to-find or **recycled** materials such as wire, wood, and natural **fibers**. Some people even make food into art.

Every region of the world has produced folk art in unique styles. Folk art frequently reflects the traditional wisdom, religious beliefs, and **superstitions** of a society. The art often focuses on important yet common events—births, marriages, funerals, and holidays.



**What material is used to make scrimshaw?**

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DANCE • FOLK MUSIC • DIEGO RIVERA

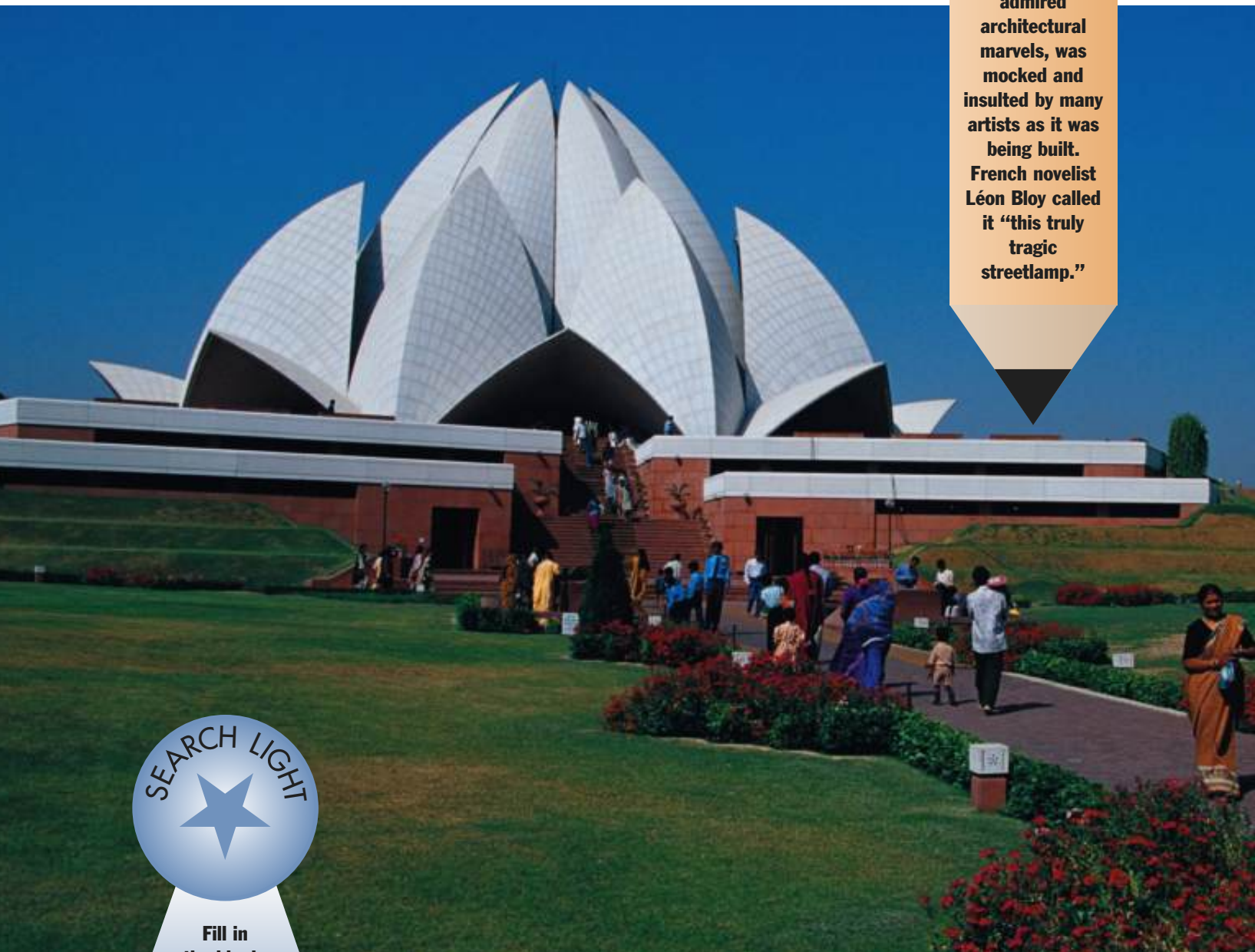
**Native American Hopi artists carve kachina dolls, representing spirits of ancestors. Children learn about the kachina spirits while they play with the dolls.**

© Tom Bean/Corbis

**DID YOU KNOW?**

As part of the Mexican festival called the Day of the Dead—el Día de los Muertos—sugar is formed into skeletons, coffins, and angels. These tasty pieces of folk art often serve as toys before they are eaten!





**DID YOU  
KNOW?**

**The Eiffel Tower in Paris, one of the world's most admired architectural marvels, was mocked and insulted by many artists as it was being built. French novelist Léon Bloy called it "this truly tragic streetlamp."**



**Fill in  
the blank:  
Architecture is  
the art of**

---

**The architect of the Baha'i House of Worship in India designed it to look like India's national flower. It has thus come to be called the Lotus Temple. Fine architecture is in tune with its cultural environment.**

© Dallas and John Heaton/Corbis

# The Art of Building

**T**housands of years ago, early human beings lived in caves or other natural formations. As time passed, people learned new skills, developed new tools, and were able to build simple shelters.

As societies developed, they needed more kinds of buildings. Soon forts, barns, schools, bridges, tombs, and temples were being built, using a variety of materials. Gradually, creating buildings became an activity for



**The Cathedral of Notre-Dame de Paris (begun in 1163), an example of Gothic architecture.**

© Bill Ross/Corbis

experts—an art and occupation that came to be known as “architecture.”

Today architecture is a **refined** art requiring a lot of training, years of practice, and plenty of talent. An architect’s work is to imagine and plan a building and then to supervise its construction.

The architect must keep many things in mind. For example, what is the building going to be used for and by whom? Where will it be located? What would be the best materials to use? How much money will construction cost?

Architects also try to create buildings that people like to look at as well as to live, work, and play in. And changing styles affect

architecture just as happens in other arts. The next time you see or walk around a city, notice the various styles of buildings. You’ll find many differences between those designed recently and those of even 50 or 100 years ago. Different countries and cultures also produce different styles of architecture.

People today are still amazed at the buildings created by long-ago architects. The **majestic** pyramids in Egypt, the Great Wall of China, the temple at Angkor Wat in Cambodia, and the Taj Mahal in India are some of the architectural wonders you can study and visit.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...

I.M. PEI • DIEGO RIVERA • SCULPTURE



# Grand Architect

**L**eo Ming Pei is one of the most important modern **architects**. He has created many major buildings throughout the world. And his style and ideas have strongly influenced the work of many other architects. He has specialized in building multistory structures in cities.



**I.M. Pei on-site during construction at the Louvre, Paris.**  
© Owen Franken/Corbis

I.M. Pei was born in Canton, China, in 1917. He went to America to study but couldn't return to China when World War II started. So most of his work has been in North America and Europe.

In the 1940s Pei began working as a professional architect. He worked on such important projects as the Mile High Center in Denver, Colorado.

In 1955 Pei formed his own architectural company, I.M. Pei & Associates. The company's early work included a museum in Syracuse, New York, that was actually four buildings joined by bridges. He also created a design for a new type of airport control tower that was widely used.

Pei's buildings are often tall, with lots of glass and steel. The designs combine simple **geometric** shapes, especially rectangles and triangles.

But his buildings are not dull or simple. In many of them, you can see the building's supports or building materials, and these are its only decoration. The way that concrete, glass, and steel look together creates interesting designs on the sides of Pei's buildings. Special reflective glass also adds to the designs. He often combines different shapes and emphasizes the picture these shapes make in the **skyline**.

Some of Pei's most famous work includes the John Hancock Tower in Boston, the East Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., and the glass **pyramid** at the Louvre Museum in Paris, shown in the photograph here.

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ARCHITECTURE • SCULPTURE • MARIA TALLCHIEF



According to the article, which building is not one that Pei designed?

- a) East Building of the National Gallery of Art
- b) John Hancock
- c) Sears Tower



**DID YOU KNOW?**  
We think of the pyramids as being old stone structures in Egypt or Mexico. But Pei built a new glass pyramid as the entrance to the famous Louvre Museum in Paris in the late 1980s.

© Richard List/Corbis



SEARCH LIGHT



Which instrument group is missing?  
percussion  
electronic  
wind  
stringed



**DID YOU KNOW?**  
One of the oldest musical instruments ever found was an animal bone flute more than 40,000 years old.

# Music-Making Methods

**A**ny device that is made to produce a musical sound is a musical instrument. This includes everything from a simple rubber band strung between two nails to the most complex electronic **synthesizer**.

There are thousands of different kinds of musical instruments. For convenience, they are sometimes divided into percussion, stringed, keyboard, wind, and electronic instruments.

Percussion instruments make music when somebody strikes, shakes, or scrapes them. Drums, rattles, and bells are percussion instruments.

Guitars, violins, harps, and sitars are all stringed instruments. They are plucked, played with a **bow**, or strummed to produce music.

On keyboard instruments, notes are played by pressing keys, pushing buttons, or flipping levers. Pianos, organs, and accordions are keyboard instruments.

You can probably guess how wind instruments work. They're played by blowing air to produce notes. Some examples are flutes, saxophones, bagpipes, trumpets, and clarinets.

Until recently, all music had to be sung or played in person. In the 18th century, people began to find ways to play music automatically. They created musical clocks, player pianos, and music boxes. With the help of water power, clockwork, and steam, these instruments made music without needing people to play them.

In the late 1800s, the earliest recording devices were invented. These allowed people to make copies of musical performances.

After the mid-20th century, inventors began to create electronic versions of some older instruments, such as guitars and pianos. They also built electronic instruments that made music in whole new ways. These instruments were called "synthesizers" because they artificially made, or synthesized, music. Most recently, the computer has become another electronic device to be used as an instrument.

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DANCE • ORCHESTRA • POPULAR MUSIC







**The title calls an orchestra a “company of players.” Another kind of company you’ve probably heard of is a business. What do you think a business and an orchestra have in common?**



# A Company of Players

**T**he orchestra at my school was busy practicing. I had brought my younger brother, Jeff, to watch. Jeff had never seen an orchestra before.

“Which person is the orchestra?” he asked me.

I smiled and said, “Why don’t you ask them?”

Jeff went up to a boy with a big fat brass tuba in his arms.

“Are you the orchestra?” Jeff asked.

“No,” the boy answered. He put his mouth to the mouthpiece, blew into it, and played a few loud notes.

“That sounds like a truck’s horn!” Jeff said.

He went to a girl who held a cello between her knees. It looked like a large violin.

“Are you the orchestra?” he asked.

She shook her head and drew a **bow** across the strings.

“That sounds like grandfather’s humming,” said Jeff.

Next he came to a boy standing behind two giant pots.

“Are those pots the orchestra?” he asked.

“No. They’re kettledrums,” the boy said. He thumped two booming notes with a pair of mallets.

Behind him Jeff heard a “tap-tap-tap.”

He turned around to see a woman tapping a long thin stick on a music stand. Everyone became very quiet.

“That’s the conductor,” the drummer whispered. “And that stick is her baton. She tells us how to play.”

The players all watched as the conductor’s arms began to move slowly up and down. The musicians began to play, and music filled the room.

Jeff smiled.

I could tell what he was thinking. Now he knew who the orchestra was. They all were. The conductor and all the musicians with all their instruments together made the orchestra.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...  
COUNT BASIE • CLASSICAL MUSIC • MOZART



**DID YOU KNOW?**  
The gamelan is the traditional orchestra of Java and Bali in Indonesia. Its instruments and music are mostly gongs and other tuned instruments that are struck. The human voice is sometimes an important “instrument” too.

Answer: For one thing, both a business and an orchestra need members who cooperate in order to do their best work.



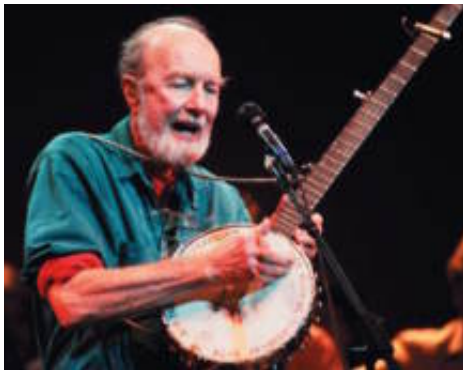


**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Rap and hip-hop grew out of the  
“street music” of major urban areas,  
making it a modern folk music  
tradition.

# Music of Everyday Life

**H**ave you played or sung “London Bridge Is Falling Down,” “Ring Around the Rosie,” or “Frère Jacques”? If you have, then you’re part of the folk music tradition. In the case of nursery rhymes and musical games, that tradition can date back for hundreds of years!

Folk music is the shared music of a group or community of people. It’s everyday music that was often created as part of children’s games or as a way to make work easier. Some songs were sung at parties or weddings. Some were used to celebrate births or **mourn** deaths. And some were used as part of religious services.



**Pete Seeger, musician of the folk movement of the 1950s and '60s.**

© Neal Preston/Corbis

Folk music is learned and passed on by everyone, not just musicians. Many folk performers haven’t studied music in school, but they learned songs by listening to others play and sing.

Because it usually isn’t written down, folk music changes as it travels between people and countries. Songs are created or lost, and some change because of people’s poor memory. Other songs are rewritten to match new times, situations, and ideas. In the United

States, some jazz, blues, and **gospel** tunes have their roots in folk songs brought over hundreds of years ago by African slaves.

In the 1960s in North America, musicians such as Pete Seeger, Bob Dylan, and Joan Baez performed folk music accompanied by guitars. Today this type of “folk” and “folk-rock” music remains very popular. And through it the Western folk tradition continues to excite and inspire new generations.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...

FOLK ARTS AND CRAFTS • LADYSMITH BLACK MAMBAZO • POPULAR MUSIC

**Folk music is passed from generation to generation at family gatherings like this one and other social occasions.**

© Joseph Sohm—ChromoSohm Inc./Corbis



Answer: FALSE. Anyone anywhere can sing or play folk music.

# The South African Sound

**I**n the past 20 years the music of South Africa has spread all over the world. In part that's thanks to Ladysmith Black Mambazo, the country's most popular singing group. But to find out what Ladysmith is and what "mambazo" means, we have to go back to South African mining towns in the 1960s.

Working in the mines kept black workers far from their homes and their families. So on Saturday nights they entertained themselves by holding singing contests featuring traditional Zulu harmonies.

That was how a young man named Joseph Shabalala discovered his singing talent. In 1964 Shabalala kept having a dream in which he heard a special harmony. To create that sound, he formed a music group with his brothers, Headman and Jockey, and some cousins and friends.

They called themselves Ladysmith Black Mambazo because Ladysmith is Shabalala's hometown, and the black oxen is the strongest animal on a farm. The group "chopped down" their competition in every singing contest, so they added the name Mambazo, which is a kind of ax.

Years later American musician Paul Simon heard the group's singing and later met the members in South Africa. They performed on Simon's 1986 album *Graceland* and toured with him, sharing their music with people everywhere. A year later Ladysmith Black Mambazo won a Grammy, and today it's Africa's top-selling music group.

Shabalala also keeps the folk music of South Africa alive by teaching the traditional songs to young children.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...

FOLK ARTS AND CRAFTS • FOLK MUSIC • POPULAR MUSIC

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Ladysmith Black Mambazo has recorded songs for many films, including *The Lion King II*, and has performed for both the queen of England and the pope.



What does "Mambazo" mean in the name Ladysmith Black Mambazo?

# LADYSMITH BLACK MAMBAZO



Answer: Mambazo is a type of ax, used in the name because the group "cut down" their singing competition.



# Music of an Era

**P**opular music is basically what its name says it is—music that is enjoyed by a very large number of people. But the modern term “popular music” refers more particularly to music that’s made by a musical entertainment business specifically in order to be sold.

Popular music (or “pop” music) has roots in the music halls and vaudeville theaters of England and the United States. However, the modern popular music industry was truly launched with radio programming in the 20th century. Jazz music began to be heard widely in the 1920s. Country and western music’s audience grew in the ’20s as well. In the 1930s and ’40s big-band music was popular, and singers such as Frank Sinatra and Ella Fitzgerald found international fame.



**True or  
False?**  
**Popular music  
is a form of  
rock music.**



(From left) Famed reggae musician Bob Marley of Jamaica; Celtic-New Age singer Enya of Ireland; and pop singer-songwriter Phil Collins of England.

(Left) © Jeff Albertson/Corbis; (center and right) © Reuters NewMedia Inc./Corbis

In the mid-1950s American rock and roll performers such as Elvis Presley and Chuck Berry commanded worldwide attention. By the 1960s English bands such as the Beatles and the Rolling Stones were taking popular music in new directions. Rock strongly influenced disco, reggae, punk, rap, hip-hop, and other styles in the late 20th century.

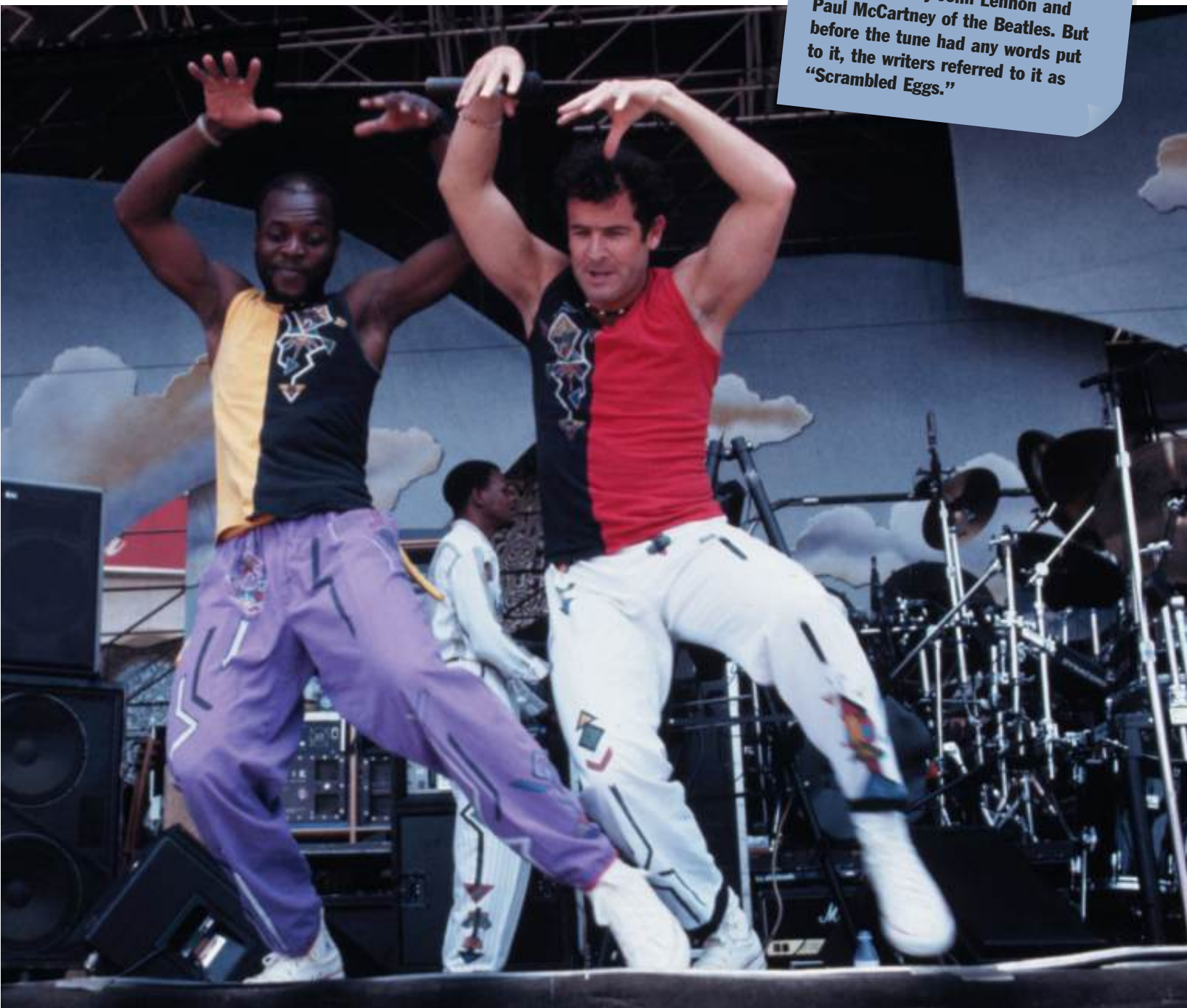
Radio and the recording industry introduced non-Western cultures to these new forms of popular music. Traditional songs were performed in new styles, and at the same time, traditional instruments gave the new music an entirely different sound. This mixing of styles and sounds became “world music” and “worldbeat.”

Today worldbeat blends a wide range of sounds and **rhythms**. Shubha Mudgal combines India’s folk and classical traditions with rock music. The Gipsy Kings mingle pop music with Spain’s traditional flamenco. And popular music continues to evolve.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...

JAZZ • LADYSMITH BLACK MAMBAZO • CARLOS SANTANA

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
 The most-recorded song is  
 "Yesterday" by John Lennon and  
 Paul McCartney of the Beatles. But  
 before the tune had any words put  
 to it, the writers referred to it as  
 "Scrambled Eggs."



Popular music includes many different styles from many different places. The multiracial South African group Johnny Clegg and Savuka gave a strong European pop flavor to traditional Zulu music and added Zulu Inhlangwini dancing.

© Henry Diltz/Corbis







Who were the people most responsible for creating jazz?



Dixieland is a jazz style that grew up in New Orleans, Louisiana. Groups such as the Preservation Jazz Band continue to play in this musical tradition.

© Robert Holmes/Corbis

DID YOU KNOW?

“Cool,” “bad,” “fly,” “the bomb” (later “da bomb”), and “DJ” are all slang words that came from jazz.

# The Music of Change

**J**azz music is very hard to define because it changes all the time. It has its roots in America's folk traditions, especially in the music of slaves taken from Africa. But today musicians from many countries play jazz and make their own contributions to it.



**Jazz funeral in New Orleans, Louisiana.**  
© Philip Gould/Corbis

Early jazz borrowed from slaves' field hollers (a kind of musical calling-out) and work songs and from African American **hymns** and spirituals. Soon it adopted music from funeral processions and popular dance music.

The first jazz recording was made in 1917 by the Original Dixieland Jazz Band.

Dixieland grew up in New Orleans, Louisiana, and has a big brassy sound. It features trumpets, saxophones, trombones, and other wind instruments.

Chicago and New York City emerged as major jazz centers. Talented musicians such as Bix Beiderbecke and Louis Armstrong formed bands. And jazz spread to Europe. France especially welcomed jazz music and musicians—many not valued in the United States simply because they were black.

Jazz has also been richly influenced by women, especially as singers. Billie Holiday, Sarah Vaughan, and Ella Fitzgerald are just a few of the classics.

In the 1930s and '40s, jazz focused on **rhythm**, melody, and a smoother sound. Glenn Miller, Benny Goodman, Duke Ellington, and Count Basie earned fame for their "big band" jazz orchestra styles.

In the mid-20th century, jazz changed again as mood, feeling, and complex musical imaginings dominated. Miles Davis, Charlie Parker, and John Coltrane led this "cool" style of jazz. Davis later helped introduce "jazz **fusion**," blending rock and other popular music with his jazz.

Jazz today is more varied than ever before. And jazz keeps growing in many directions.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...  
COUNT BASIE • LADYSMITH BLACK MAMBAZO  
POPULAR MUSIC





**DID YOU KNOW?**

Before he was a count, Basie was a baron. His first band was called the Barons of Rhythm.

# An Aristocrat of Jazz

**Y**oung William Basie began studying music with his mother. He later learned to play the organ from pianist Fats Waller. Waller himself was a well-known jazz player.

Basie started his career playing piano on the vaudeville stage. Vaudeville was performed in a chain of theaters in the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.



Count Basie in 1982.  
© Roger Ressmeyer/Corbis

Vaudeville shows provided an entertaining mixture of dancing, singing, comedy, and magic acts.

When Basie was about 23 years old, he went to Kansas City, Missouri. It was there that he formed his first jazz band. Basie's nine-piece band was distinct because it highlighted the **rhythm** instruments. The bass fiddle, drums, guitar, and Basie's piano became the core sound of his music. Basie had once played bass himself, and he developed a four-beat "walking" style of rhythm. This even beat provided a light, simple, and relaxed musical **foundation**. It also helped the harmonies and melodies in his songs stand out. Basie's rhythm section set the pattern that modern jazz accompanying styles would follow.

Basie and his band played at many nightclubs and often did radio broadcasts. One night a radio announcer called him "Count" Basie, to liken him to another fine bandleader with an **aristocratic** nickname, Duke Ellington. From that point on, the band gained in popularity.

The Basie band's popular early numbers included "Lady Be Good," "Shoe Shine Boy," "One O'Clock Jump," and "Jumpin' at the Woodside." He formed another orchestra in the 1950s that was more **sophisticated**. Those musicians could read music and perform very difficult pieces. This group's hits included "Alright, Okay, You Win" and "April in Paris."

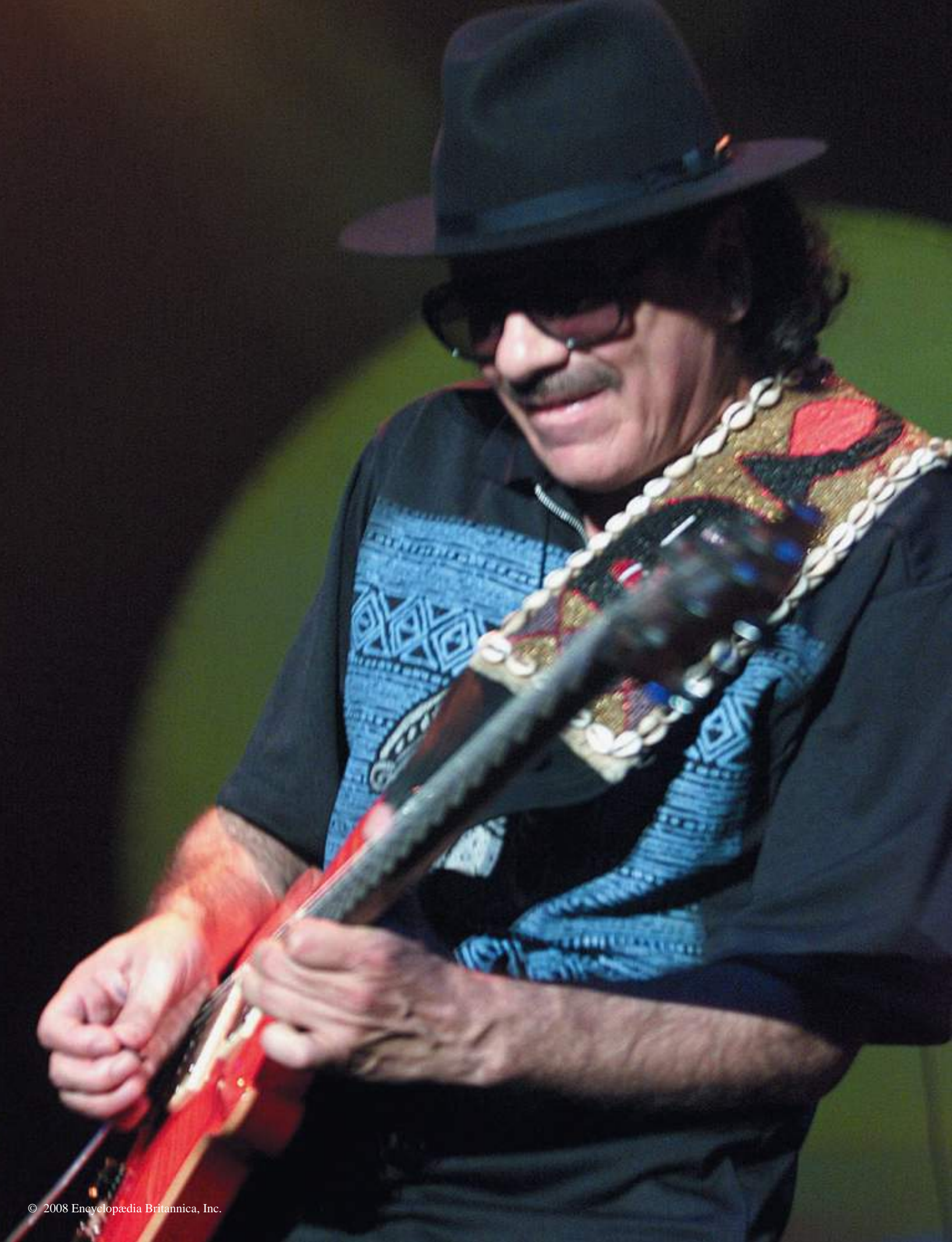


True or False?  
Count Basie was a real count.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...  
DANCE • JAZZ • MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Answer: FALSE. "Count" was Basie's nickname.





# Rock Guitarist

**C**arlos Santana was born in Mexico in 1947. He came by his interest in music naturally, since his father played violin in a traditional Mexican mariachi band. At about 7 years old, Carlos began to study guitar. He tried to copy the music of famous guitarists he heard on the radio.

As time passed, Carlos grew more interested in rock music and the blues. He began playing in bands as a teenager, and even after his family moved to California, he returned to Mexico to play in clubs and bars. In San Francisco in 1966, Carlos founded a group with five other musicians. The group's name, the Santana Blues Band, was later shortened to Santana.

In three years the group shot to fame when it performed at the historic 1969 Woodstock rock festival. The band became known for mixing jazz and Latin music into a rock sound. Carlos' own playing featured a unique, exciting electric guitar sound. His long and complex guitar solos varied and developed a single musical **theme**.

The group's first three albums were all major hits. The music was **vivid** and sparked the audience's imagination. On later albums the band continued to experiment with mixing jazz and rock.

In 1998 the group was named to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. The following year Carlos Santana released *Supernatural*. On this CD he performed songs with such top performers as Eric Clapton, Lauryn Hill, Dave Matthews, and Rob Thomas of Matchbox 20. The CD sold more than 20 million copies, Santana's greatest success ever. And it introduced a new generation of listeners to him.

## DID YOU KNOW?

Carlos Santana's hit album *Supernatural* reflected the continuing influence of Latin music in his own. Many songs on that CD, as on his earlier recordings, were sung in Spanish.



Which three styles of music has Carlos Santana combined in his own work?

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...  
JAZZ • POPULAR MUSIC • DIEGO RIVERA



# A Very Formal Music

**I**n the West the term “classical music” usually refers to sonatas, chamber music, operas, and symphonies from the late 1700s through the 1800s.

Classical music is a very **formal** kind of music. This makes classical different from forms such as jazz or folk music. Classical music has set fairly complex patterns that all classical composers (writers of music) and musicians understand and follow.

A sonata is made up of three parts that focus, in different ways, on a main musical theme, or special tune. The first part presents the theme. In the second part the theme is developed and played in different ways. The third part repeats the theme.

A symphony is a longer **composition** created to be played by an **orchestra**. A symphony has several sections called “movements.” One movement is usually in the form of a sonata.

Chamber music was originally created for a smaller private audience.



**String quartet playing chamber music.**  
© Charles O'Rear/Corbis

This kind of music uses fewer musicians and features delicate musical patterns.

An opera is basically a play acted to music. The **dialogue** is sung, not spoken, and is accompanied by an orchestra.

The music of the great classical composers is still popular today. You may know the names or music of such composers as Beethoven, Mozart, and Bach.

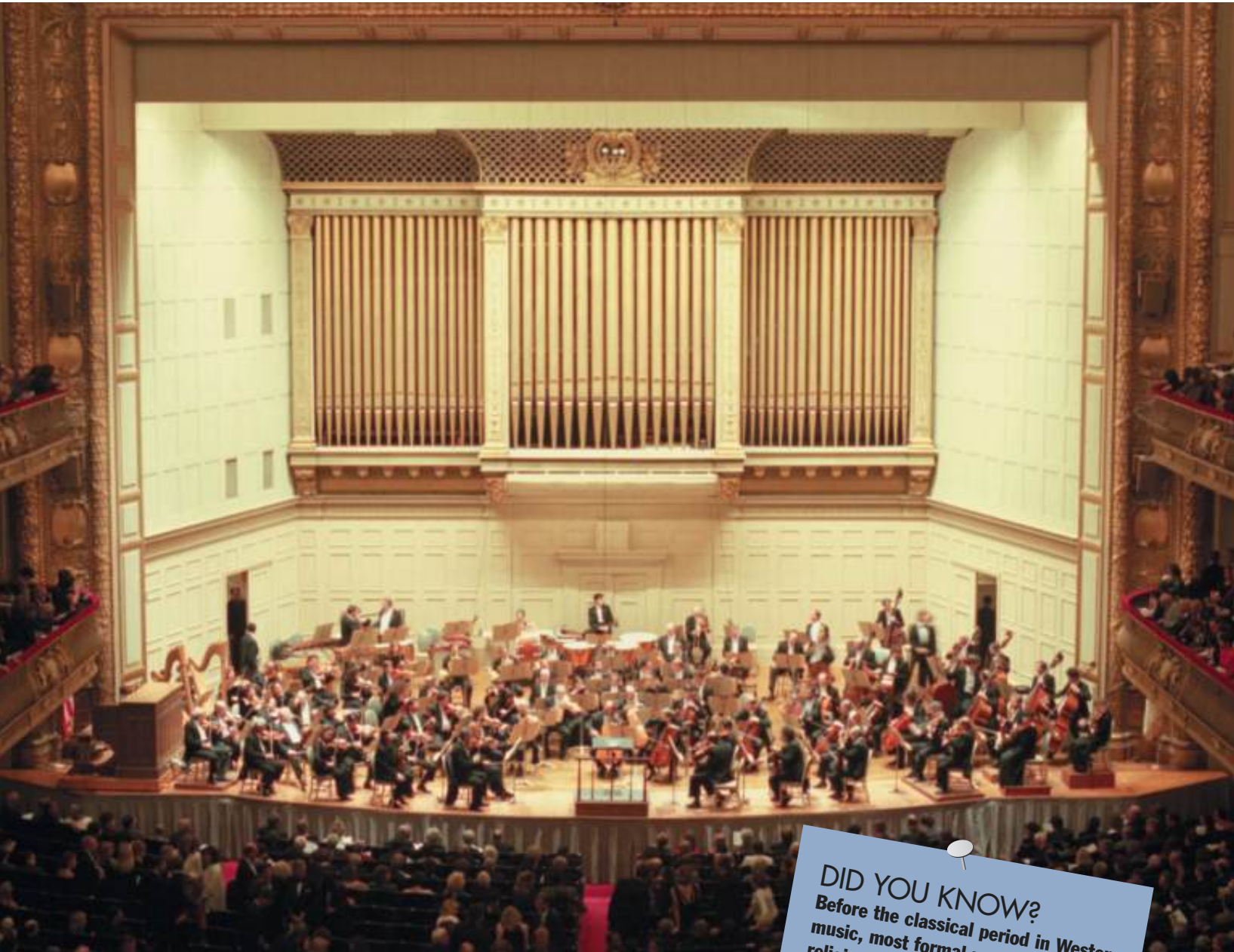
Non-Western cultures have different forms of classical music. In China classical music refers to ancient music that existed before the influence of Western art forms. India’s two forms of classical music, Hindustani music and Karnatic music, are hundreds of years old. In Central Asia classical music comes from the medieval court music of such centers as Bukhara and Samarkand, two cities in Uzbekistan.



**Fill in the blank:**  
**A symphony is a long piece of music played by an \_\_\_\_\_.**

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART • OPERA • ORCHESTRA



© Kevin Fleming/Corbis

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Before the classical period in Western music, most formal music was either religious chanting or the music of the courts of kings and queens. Court music frequently accompanied complex dances.







**DID YOU KNOW?**

In the late 1990s, some parents played Mozart for their babies, even while they were still in the womb. They thought Mozart's music would make children more intelligent, but there's no evidence to prove this notion.

# A Life Filled with Music

**W**hen he was only three years old in Salzburg, Austria, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart used to join his elder sister, Maria Anna, for her music lessons. But by the time he was five, Mozart was making up his own music.

In the 18th century, when Mozart lived, most people didn't believe that a little boy could write such beautiful music. They thought Mozart's father had secretly written it.

So to test him, they asked young Mozart to stay in a room alone for a week. At the end of the week, Mozart had written a new piece of choir music. People agreed that this child was a musical genius.

Mozart studied, taught, played, and wrote music all his life. His music was often joyous, sometimes grim. But it was always beautiful. Mozart used the orchestra's players and instruments in ways no one else had before.



Music from Mozart's opera *Don Giovanni*.  
© Bettmann/Corbis

Mozart often blended popular and classical music to create new styles of music, especially in the opera. He could compose in many musical styles and could play equally well on the organ, the harpsichord, the piano, and the violin. Mozart could hear a piece once and then play it from memory, sometimes rewriting and improving it as he played.

Although he died when he was still a young man, Mozart wrote 16

operas, 41 symphonies, and more than 500 other pieces of music. Some of his most famous works include the operas *The Marriage of Figaro*, *Don Giovanni*, and *The Magic Flute* and the "Jupiter" Symphony.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...

CLASSICAL MUSIC • OPERA • JOAN SUTHERLAND



How old was Mozart when he began writing his own music?

- a) 15
- b) 5
- c) 8



# Moving to Rhythms

**T**housands of years ago, early groups of people came together to dance. Hundreds of years ago, people danced at great functions in the courts of kings. Today when people gather at social events, they still dance.



© Wolfgang Kaehler/Corbis



© Kemnan Ward/Corbis

(Top) Balinese dancers from Indonesia. (Bottom) Gitaga drummers and dancers of Burundi.

Dancing is one of the oldest and most popular of forms of human **expression**. Originally, there were two kinds of dances. Social dances were performed on special occasions, such as births or marriages. Religious dances were performed to ask the gods for help, such as to provide rain or cure the sick.

Over the years, many early forms became folk dances. These continue to be enjoyed to traditional music. Some dances, however, became the specialty of professional artists. This kind of dance tends to be more theatrical and creative.

Ballet dancing developed in Europe, where it became an especially graceful art form. Ballet dancers must train constantly

for years to master difficult steps, turns, and leaps. With great strength and beauty, ballet dancers can tell a story through their movements. *Swan Lake*, about a princess turned into a swan, is one famous story ballet.

Twentieth-century modern dance in the West took a different approach. Often it didn't try to tell a story. Instead, the dancers worked to express pure emotions or ideas. And where ballet conveys a sense of lightness, modern dance seems much more "earthbound."

In Asia different traditions arose, producing classical dance-dramas that are highly **stylized** or formal. Some Asian dances involve not only **intricate** steps but detailed hand and arm movements as well. India's classical dance has more than 4,000 *mudras*, or gestures portraying complex actions, emotions, and relationships. In Thailand, one traditional dance is performed with lighted candles.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...

CLASSICAL MUSIC • MARIA TALLCHIEF • THEATER

SEARCH LIGHT



Originally there were two kinds of dance, social dance, and what else?



**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Tap dance, a major feature of musical theater, apparently developed from very mixed sources. These include the traditional clog dance of northern England, the jigs and flings of Ireland and Scotland, and the rhythmic foot stamping of African dances.

Native American girl doing a traditional dance.

© Lindsay Hebbert/Corbis





Which of these is not the name of a ballet?

- a) Serenade
- b) Woman of the Year
- c) Gaîté Parisienne
- d) Scheherazade

**DID YOU KNOW?**

Maria's sister, Marjorie Tallchief, was a successful ballerina as well. She was the first American to become a lead dancer with the Paris Opéra Ballet. And she and Maria worked together many times over the years.

# America's Prima Ballerina

**D**elicate, **effortlessly** graceful, radiant, and enchanting—that is how Maria Tallchief has been described. Many people consider her America's finest ballerina ever.

Maria Tallchief was born in 1925, in the small town of Fairfax, Oklahoma. She spent the first eight years of her life in northeastern Oklahoma. Her father was a member of the Osage tribe of American Indians. Her mother was of Irish and Scottish **descent**.

Tallchief enjoyed the Osage ceremonial dances. She loved music and dancing. She trained as a pianist, but her heart was in dancing.

When her family moved to Los Angeles, she studied dance. One of Tallchief's teachers, dancer Bronislava Nijinska, was strict. She always said, "When you sleep, sleep like a ballerina. Even on the street waiting for a bus, stand like ballerina."



Tallchief receiving National Medal of Arts from President Bill Clinton in 1999.  
AP/Wide World Photos

Tallchief worked hard for five years and then joined the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. She danced in many ballets and even gave solo performances. Some of these solos were in *Scheherazade* and **choreographer** George Balanchine's *Serenade* and *Firebird*.

Tallchief married Balanchine in 1946, and soon they were both working with the company that became the New York City Ballet. Tallchief was so popular that she had to give as many as eight performances in a week! She was the prima ballerina (main female dancer) with NYCB for most of the next 20 years.

In 1953 she was honored as America's "Woman of the Year." That same year her home state of Oklahoma honored her achievements and her Native American identity by naming her Wa-Xthe-Thomba, meaning "Woman of Two Worlds."

Tallchief retired from dancing in 1965. She felt it was time to pass on to young dancers what she had learned about the art that she loved.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...  
CLASSICAL MUSIC • DANCE • JUDI DENCH

Maria Tallchief's dancing in *Firebird* became her most famous work.

© Hulton-Deutsch Collection/Corbis



# Writing for the Ages

**L**iterature is writing that is good enough or important enough to last for tens, hundreds, or even thousands of years. It's valuable work that people make sure is heard, read, and passed down from generation to generation.

People usually think of literature as novels such as *Tom Sawyer*, the poetry of Emily Dickinson, or the plays of William Shakespeare. But even books for young readers, such as *The Cat in the Hat* or *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, can be literature. Literature also includes philosophy and history, letters and essays, even journals like *The Diary of Anne Frank*. Some literature tells a story; some literature makes a point; and some literature just uses words and language in an exciting or memorable way. Some literature does all these things at once.



© Royalty-Free/Corbis

Not all literature started on a page. Ancient stories of heroes like Beowulf and Odysseus were spoken first and written down later. Speeches like Martin Luther King, Jr.'s *I Have a Dream* can also be literature.

But just writing something down doesn't make it literature. We don't usually think of useful but such disposable things as phone books, menus, or game instructions as literature. Even books come and go—many that you see in stores today won't be around decades from now. On the other hand, most newspaper articles are read once and tossed aside. But if their topic is important or their writing is very good, those articles might be collected into a book to be preserved and reread. They're on their way to becoming literature!

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...  
LEWIS CARROLL • CINEMA • THEATER

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Literature depends on the tastes of the time. When it was given in 1863, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was considered poorly written. Today people have forgotten the other speech given that day, and Lincoln's speech is thought of as great literature.

SEARCH LIGHT



Which of the following would have the best chance of someday being considered literature?

- a) phone book
- b) restaurant menu
- c) your diary
- d) stereo instructions







Fill in  
the blanks:  
Before he  
was an author,  
Lewis Carroll  
was a  
\_\_\_\_\_.



Lewis Carroll's characters from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* are still some of the most popular in the world.

© Craig Lovell/Corbis

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Dodgson invented the name Lewis Carroll by taking his first and middle names, Charles Lutwidge, and translating them into Latin as *Carolus Ludovicus*. Then he reversed them and translated the Latin back into English.

# The Man Who Created Wonderland

**N**ot many people curl up in their favorite chair to read a math book. But in the 1800s, a math teacher named Charles Dodgson wrote two children's books that are still popular today. Using the pen name "Lewis Carroll," Dodgson dreamed up *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and its sequel, *Through the Looking-Glass*.



**Lewis Carroll (Charles Dodgson).**  
© Bettmann/Corbis

As a boy growing up in the English countryside, Lewis Carroll (as we'll refer to Dodgson) loved mathematical puzzles. As an adult, he taught math at the University of Oxford.

Carroll never married, but he loved entertaining children. He was especially fond of the daughters of the **dean** of his college. Carroll often took the girls, Alice, Lorina, and Edith Liddell, on boating and picnic trips and amused them by making up stories and drawing pictures.

One story told of a young girl named Alice who fell down a rabbit hole into Wonderland, a magical place where nothing was what it seemed.

Young Alice Liddell asked Carroll to write the story down. He did, filling it with his imagination and humor and also with his knack for puzzles and word games. It became *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, a wild tale that includes an anxious White Rabbit, a vanishing Cheshire Cat, and a tea party thrown by a Mad Hatter.

Carroll had not intended to publish the story as a book, but his friends talked him into it. Readers loved the strange and silly adventures, and so Carroll continued Alice's tale in *Through the Looking-Glass*. By the time he died, Carroll's two Alice books were the most popular children's books in England.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...

CINEMA • LITERATURE • THEATER



# Life Re-created on a Stage

**P**lays and drama in some form have been a part of all cultures throughout the world for all of human history. Altogether, the making and overall experience of a dramatic performance is called “theater.”

At first, theater was part of religious celebrations. Until several hundred years ago, most people couldn’t read. Seeing the religious stories acted out helped them better understand their religion.



**Actors in traditional Japanese Kabuki drama.**  
© Charles & Josette Lenars/Corbis

Theater gradually developed into an art, and plays were written and performed for entertainment and to communicate ideas. As the art of theater grew, a whole group of professional artists grew around it. Today the theater employs a great many creative people doing different jobs to make and run a play.

The playwright is the person who writes the play’s words and basic actions. That written product is called a “script.” The play’s director reads the script and thinks of a way to turn the script’s words and actions into a live performance. The actors and actresses learn the lines of the script and pretend to be the characters in the story.

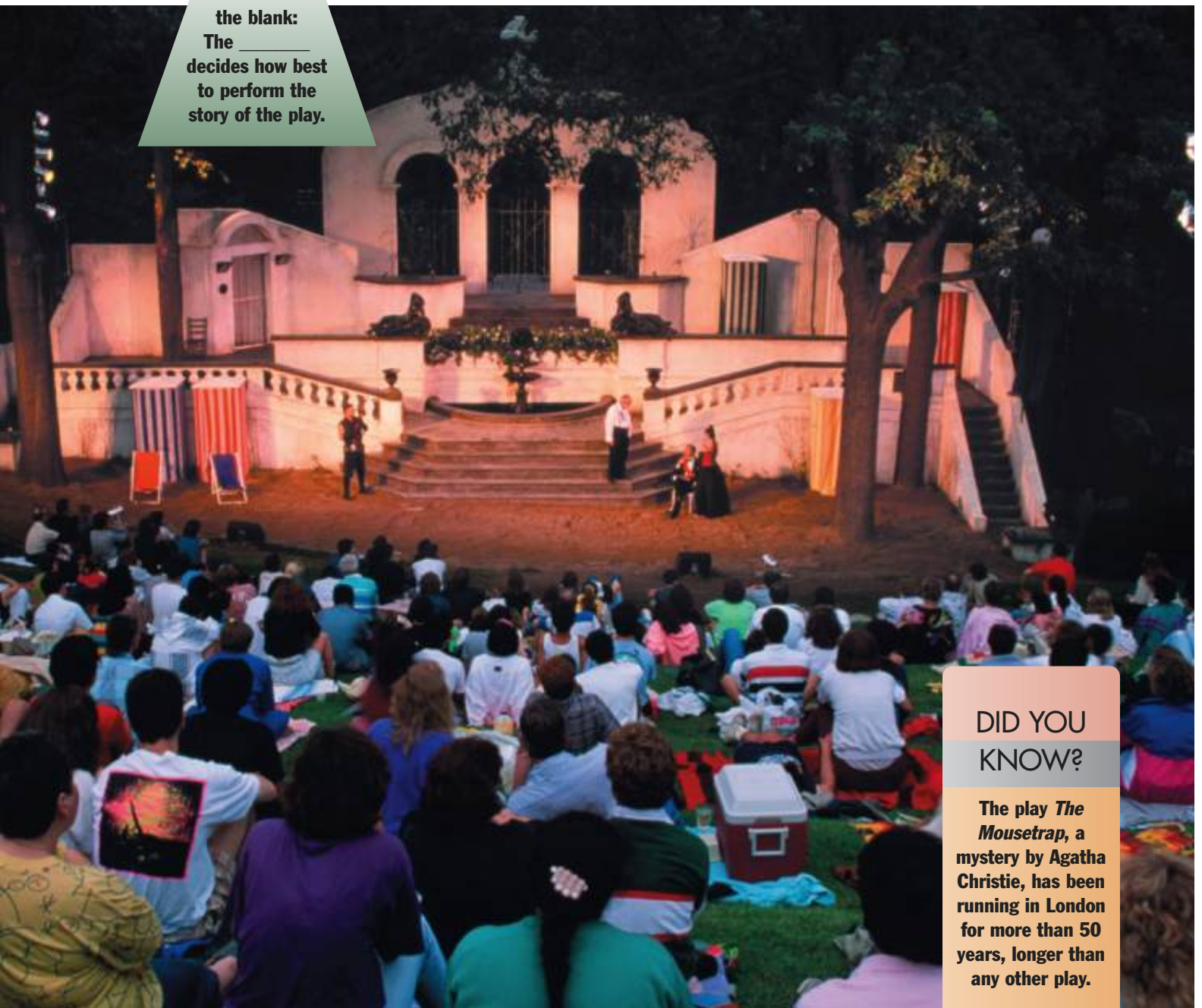
The designers make up another important group of theater artists. These behind-the-scenes people invent and build the environment of the play: the actors’ costumes and makeup, the special lighting, any sound or music that’s needed, props or properties (objects) used in the play, and the set or scenery the play is performed on. The stage set consists of the background, furniture, and artificial rooms that are built onstage.

All these people and elements build a fascinating dramatic world. Whether the audience is watching the Kabuki drama of Japan or a professional Shakespeare production or a school play, they are for a time part of a very special world of the imagination.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...  
CINEMA • JUDI DENCH • OPERA



Fill in  
the blank:  
The \_\_\_\_\_  
decides how best  
to perform the  
story of the play.



### DID YOU KNOW?

The play *The Mousetrap*, a mystery by Agatha Christie, has been running in London for more than 50 years, longer than any other play.

Theatrical performances most often take place indoors. But people often enjoy outdoor stagings, especially when the weather is pleasant. This one in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, is a play by William Shakespeare.  
© Bob Krust/Corbis

Answer: The director decides how best to perform the story of



# A Commanding Actress

**D**ame Judi Dench is one of England's most famous and admired actresses.

Judith Olivia Dench was born in 1934. In 1957 she had her professional stage **debut** as Hamlet's love, Ophelia, in Shakespeare's play *Hamlet*. Her performance and delivery were delicate but intelligent, and the character came alive for audiences.

Although a fairly small woman, Dench has always been known for her **commanding** presence onstage. She has acted with the Royal Shakespeare Company and other major theaters. Dench has also played modern roles during her stage career. She created the role of the odd but lovable Sally Bowles in the first London production of the musical *Cabaret* (1968). But Shakespeare has been her specialty.

Outside Great Britain, people probably know Dench best for her role as the stern spy chief "M" in the James Bond movies. Dench's first film, *The Third Secret*, appeared in 1964. Years later, the 1997 film *Mrs. Brown* brought her wide international attention. She played Queen Victoria in that film. In 1998 she played another queen, Queen Elizabeth I, in the film *Shakespeare in Love*. For this she won an Academy Award for best supporting actress.

The great strength that Dench communicates has marked her acting style. In addition, however, she gives touchingly personal life to the characters she plays, whether they are grand historical figures or everyday people. Her two popular television series, "A Fine Romance" and "As Time Goes By," show off her skill at playing ordinary women.

Dench has always considered the stage her first love. For her remarkable contribution to theater and films, Dench was honored with a knighthood as Dame Commander of the British Empire in 1988.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...  
CINEMA • JOAN SUTHERLAND • THEATER



**Dame Judi Dench has made a number of films and some TV programs, but her greatest love is the \_\_\_\_\_.**

## DID YOU KNOW?

**Dame Judi Dench's first appearance onstage was as a snail in a production at the Mount School.**

**In 1994 Judi Dench played the actress Irina Arkadina in the classic Russian play *The Seagull*, written by Anton Chekhov.**

© Robbie Jack/Corbis



Answer: Dame Judi Dench has made a number of films and some TV programs, but her greatest love is the stage (or theater).





What musical instrument often provided music in theaters during silent movies?

**DID YOU KNOW?**

The amazing effect of parting the Red Sea in Cecil B. DeMille's 1923 film *The Ten Commandments* was created by using a 60-foot tub of Jell-O.

# Dreams on the Big Screen

**W**hen Thomas A. Edison introduced a moving-picture machine in 1894, only one person at a time could watch his Kinetoscope. But soon movies were being projected onto a large screen for large audiences.

The earliest movies were silent. Words appeared on the screen between scenes to give **dialogue** or to help explain the action. Movie theaters often used a pipe organ to provide live music.

The first feature film was *The Great Train Robbery*, a 10-minute action movie made in 1903.

Audiences were thrilled with this story of the holdup of a moving train. Some people even fainted during the final scene when an actor turned and fired his gun at the camera.

In 1927 *The Jazz Singer* marked the beginning of sound in cinema. The first “talkies” were hard to understand. But the **technology** improved, and by 1931 very few silent pictures were still being made.

Gangster movies, westerns, horror films, and musicals became very popular. Cartoons were also popular, especially those made by Walt Disney’s company. Film classics from Europe include Jean Renoir’s dramas and Sergei Eisenstein’s war epics. In the 1950s many people began to think of some directors as the “authors” of their films. Directors of this sort include Alfred Hitchcock, Satyajit Ray, Ingmar Bergman, and Federico Fellini.

Today India and Hong Kong have large film industries. And countries such as Iran, Mexico, France, Spain, and Japan produce especially beautiful, interesting films. In the late 20th century both Australia and Ireland became known for their sensitive and witty films. And, of course, America is the home of the grand and expensive **blockbuster**.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...  
JUDI DENCH • LITERATURE • SATYAJIT RAY

Director Alfred Hitchcock’s  
*Spellbound* (1945).

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(Clockwise from top right) *The Great Train Robbery* (1903); Italian actor-writer-director Roberto Benigni’s *La Vita è Bella* (1997; *Life Is Beautiful*); Czech director Jan Sverak’s *Kolya* (1996); and Australian director John Duigan’s *Flirting* (1989).

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The Kobal Collection—Melampo Cinematografica/Sergio Strizzi







### DID YOU KNOW?

Because Ray had so little money for his first movie, his film crew worked for free. This seemed okay, since none of the crew had ever worked on a movie before.

Satyajit Ray's 1977 film *Shatranj ke Khilari* (in English, *The Chess Players*) was his first one made in the Hindi language. It deals with the effect of the West on India.

Nimai Ghosh

# Indian Cinema for the World

**S**atyajit Ray is probably India's best-known film director and screenwriter. His sensitive and visually interesting works let the world see Indian cinema as more than simple entertainment.

Ray was born in Calcutta, India, in 1921. He started out working as an illustrator for books and advertising. At one point he illustrated the Bengali novel *Pather Panchali*—in



Satyajit Ray.  
Camera Press

English, *The Song of the Road*. It tells the story of Apu, the poor son of a priest. Apu wants to be a novelist and travels from his small village to the city of Calcutta. The story shows the conflict between traditional and modern life.

Ray was interested in making a film of *Pather Panchali*. And a famous French director, Jean Renoir, encouraged him. Ray started work on the film in 1952, using friends as actors and film crew. He at first used his own money, but the West Bengal government eventually supplied the rest.

Ray completed the film in 1955. It was a tremendous success. *Pather Panchali* won a major award at the 1956 Cannes International Film Festival. After this, Ray became a very popular and respected filmmaker.

Most of his films are about the struggles of poor people. His movies also focus on the challenges of the modern world. Ray made all kinds of movies: comedies, tragedies, romances, musicals, and detective stories. All of his films, however, show his insight into how people behave and what they go through.

Ray also wrote many short stories and books. But he is best remembered as the person who woke up the world to the possibilities of fine filmmaking in India.



How did  
Ray  
start out?

- a) as an illustrator
- b) as a writer
- c) as a director

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CINEMA • JUDI DENCH • THEATER



# A Grand Musical Play

**L**ike a play, an opera is a story acted out onstage. In an opera the actors sing their lines instead of speaking them. But an opera is different from a musical. Unlike in a musical, opera performers usually don't speak at all. Their songs don't happen between conversations, but rather their songs are the conversations. The music an orchestra plays for an opera is as important to the overall effect as the singing.

Traditional opera tells a big story in a grand way. The story is usually serious, though there are comic operas too. Many operas tell tragic tales of lovers who are kept apart. Richard Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* is one of these. Some operas, like Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's *The Magic Flute*, tell a story of mystery and enchantment. Comic operas, such as Gioacchino Rossetti's *The Barber of Seville*, often feature silly situations and people.



Outdoor performance of the opera *Aida* by Giuseppe Verdi.  
© Gail Mooney/Corbis

In the late 1800s, W.S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan wrote comic operas that poked fun at people from various walks of life. One of the most popular of their light operas, or operettas, was *The Pirates of Penzance*. But today's opera composers continue the dramatic spirit of classic opera, even though their subjects have changed.

A special form of opera developed in China during the mid-19th century. It is called *jingxi*, and English speakers know it as Peking opera. Its performers use larger-than-life movements to **portray** their characters. The rhythmic beating of clappers marks time for movements, and the performance may feature acrobatic fighting scenes.



**Find and correct the error in the following sentence: In an opera actors usually speak their lines.**

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WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART • JOAN SUTHERLAND • THEATER



*Jingxi*, known in English as Peking opera, is a spectacular musical and dramatic show.  
 © Marc Garanger/Corbis

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
 Classic operas are usually performed in the language they were written in. Today, if the audience doesn't speak the language of the opera, the opera company may show the singers' words in the audience's language on a screen above the stage.

Answer: In an opera actors usually sing their lines.





**True  
or false?  
Joan Sutherland  
never needed any  
training to become a  
great singer.**



# Australia's Golden Voice

**O**pera singer Joan Sutherland was born in Sydney, Australia, on November 7, 1926. She was a musical child and studied piano and music with her mother. At about age 20 Sutherland won a singing competition and began studying professionally.

A year later Sutherland made her first appearance as a singer in a performance of Henry Purcell's opera *Dido and Aeneas*. She played the lead female role of Dido.

Sutherland won many prizes in singing competitions, and she used the money to move to London. There she studied at the Royal College of Music. In 1952 she became a member of the company of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden. She made her first appearance there in Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's *The Magic Flute*.

In 1961 Sutherland performed in Gaetano Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* at the Metropolitan Opera, New York City. Lucia was a difficult role. On one hand, it required the singer to do some extremely tricky vocal **gymnastics**. In addition to that, it was a major acting challenge. Sutherland performed it so well that her fame spread around the world. She was soon performing in major opera houses all over Europe.

Sutherland was admired as a coloratura soprano. Sopranos are female singers with very high voices. Coloratura singers have to have a very light and flexible voice. They must be able to sing complex series of notes very rapidly.

Sutherland was one of the most successful opera stars of her day. In 1978 she was knighted as a Dame Commander of the British Empire. She retired from the stage in 1990, at the age of 64.

LEARN MORE! READ THESE ARTICLES...  
CLASSICAL MUSIC • OPERA • ORCHESTRA

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Sutherland's nickname to her fans was "La Stupenda," because of her stupendous (fantastic) talent.



# G L O S S A R Y

**abstract** (adjective) artistically communicating feelings or ideas about a subject, rather than creating a realistic image

**acrylics** type of paint

**architect** person who designs and plans buildings and oversees their construction

**aristocrat** person of an upper class

**blockbuster** huge, successful event

**bow** a wooden rod with horsehairs stretched from end to end, used in playing a musical instrument such as a violin by stroking it

**cast** to form a shape by pouring a liquid into a mold and letting it harden

**choreographer** creator of a dance

**commanding** grand and powerful

**conquistador** Spanish conqueror of Latin America

**critic** person who studies and comments on the quality of performances or works of art

**dean** head of a division of a school or university

**debut** first appearance

**descent** ancestry, heritage, or origin

**device** tool or piece of equipment

**dialogue** conversation in a play, film, or written work

**effortless** easy and natural

**expression** communication, usually of emotions or ideas

**fiber** strand or thread-like structure

**formal** following a specific order or pattern

**foundation** basis or groundwork

**fusion** blending or combination

**geometric** based on straight lines, curves, and simple shapes such as circles and squares

**gospel**, or **gospel music** black American music that grew mostly from Christian church services, blues, and traditional spirituals

**gymnastics** difficult physical exercises

**hymn** song of praise to God

**industrialized** built up and modernized through business and manufacturing

**industry** business and manufacturing

**intricate** complicated or detailed

**ivory** material that makes up elephant and walrus tusks

**landscape** picture showing views of nature and the countryside

**majestic** grand or splendid

**mourn** to feel great sorrow, usually because of a death or other loss

**orchestra** group of musicians playing together, usually with a leader called a "conductor"

**pastel** type of drawing crayon

**portray** to make a picture of, describe in words, or play the role of

**print** (noun) work of art made by a process that allows more than one copy of an image to be made

**pyramid** structure with a square base and four sloping triangle sides that meet in a point at the top

**recycle** to reuse, or to pass used or scrap material through various changes in order to create new useful products from it

**refined** polished, complex, and advanced

**revolution** activity or movement designed to make changes in a situation

**rhythm** regular pattern of sound

**samurai** warrior class in Japan from about the 12th to the mid-19th century

**sculpture** three-dimensional artwork, usually shaped by carving, molding, or welding

**skyline** an outline of buildings or other large objects against the background of the sky

**sophisticated** complicated or stylish

**stylized** simplified or made to suggest natural forms but not imitate them

**superstition** unproven belief usually based on a mistaken idea of how something is caused

**symbolize** to stand for or mean

**synthesizer** a tool or machine that creates things artificially; also, a machine for creating musical sounds artificially

**technology** scientific ideas and knowledge put to actual use

**texture** the feel of a surface

**theme** main idea or musical element

**three-dimensional** having depth (or thickness) in addition to width and height

**vaudeville** popular American form of entertainment from the 1890s to the 1930s, involving musical, dancing, comedy, magic, and other variety acts

**vivid** bright or dramatic

**weld** to join metal parts together with heat

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