

Chineke! Junior Orchestra REUNION CONCERT

Repertoire

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 28 AUGUST 2021, 18.30

BeethovenOverture, Coriolan

Bologne (Chevalier de Saint-Georges) Sinfonie Concertante in G for 2 violins, Op.13

Vaughan Williams
Concerto in F minor for tuba & orchestra

Dvořák

Allegro ma non troppo (4th movement) from Symphony No.8

S Coleridge-Taylor Othello Suite, Op.79

Tchaikovsky
1812 Overture

Chineke! Junior Orchestra Jose Luis Gomez, conductor Shona Beecham, violin Aseye Olympio, violin Morro Barry, tuba











REUNION CONCERT ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 28 AUGUST 2021, 18.30

Ludwig van Beethoven

Overture, Coriolan Op. 62

Ludwig van Beethoven's Coriolan Overture was completed in 1807. It is based on the life of a Roman leader called Coriolanus. The story was first popularized by Shakespeare's play Coriolanus though Beethoven was inspired by Heinrich Joseph Collin's drama Coriolan.

In Collin's tragedy, Roman aristocrat Coriolanus is banned from entering Rome and is indicted as a traitor by his own people because of political enmity. Coriolanus, enraged, joins the Volscians, the enemies of Rome, and prepares to lead their armies against his native city. But Romans send Coriolanus' mother Volumnia and his wife to plead for mercy. After seeing his mother he realizes that he no longer wants revenge, and to restore his honor he falls on his sword.

The two main musical ideas in this beautiful overture depict the characters of the story. The key of C minor for Coriolan; the "impassioned rebellion". The opening portrays Coriolanus' aggression and anger. The strings in a rhythmic motif display Coriolanus's defiance and impenetrable character. The second part of this theme is lyrical, depicting Volumnia; the coda is the last pleading, her despair turning into a minor key. The final theme moves back to the C minor of the opening where the Coriolan gives in with regret. The quiet ending represents the death of our hero.

H. Kutay Kayabinar, Violinist, Chineke! Junior Orchestra

REUNION CONCERT

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 28 AUGUST 2021, 18.30

Joseph Bologne (Chevalier de Saint-Georges)

Sinfonie Concertante in G for 2 violins, Op.13

Joseph Bologne was a French composer from the classical period. He was a talented violinist and conductor of the Concert de Amateurs. Alongside his work as a musician and composer he also enjoyed fencing and dancing. Bologne because he was a Black composer whose mother was an African slave, and in an industry which is heavily dominated by white composers and musicians, he still managed to become the successful composer we see him as today. Unfortunately, he did not have the easiest of lives as he was wrongfully imprisoned when he returned from Haiti on military duties. However, this event made him cherish his violin even more as he spent so much time away from it. He even stated 'Never did I play it so well' which is something many musicians can relate to - sometimes we take practicing our instruments for granted.

Bologne wrote Sinfonie Concertante for two violins. The allegro movement starts with a playful and youthful melody, with repeated quavers on the second violin driving the piece along and supporting the first violin melody. Immediately, the listener is immersed in the piece as the allegro movement starts off tutti, creating a thick polyphonic texture. The piece is in G major and is an indicates a cheerful and lively piece. It could have been influenced by Bologne's love for dancing at balls. Bologne's use of dynamics creates contrast between the different characters of this piece. The first character seems organised and powerful which can be sensed in the crescendo. Then we hear a completely different character through the use of slurs and a change in dynamic to piano, evoking a calmer and more carefree character.

REUNION CONCERT ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
28 AUGUST 2021, 18.30

Ralph Vaughan Williams

Concerto in F minor for tuba & orchestra

Prelude: Allegro moderato

Romanza: Andante sostenuto

Finale - Rondo alla tedesca: Allegro

The Concerto in F minor for Bass Tuba and Orchestra was written in 1954 by Ralph Vaughan Williams for Philip Catelinet, the principal tubist for the London Symphony Orchestra, who gave the premiere on 13th June 1954 with Sir John Barbirolli conducting, on the very stage the Chineke! Juniors are playing it today.

The piece was written for solo tuba, along with two flutes with one doubling on piccolo, oboe, two clarinets in $B \not \mid$, bassoon, two horns in F, two trumpets in $B \not \mid$, two trombones, timpani, triangle, side drum, cymbals and strings. This was the first concerto ever written for tuba, and the lyrical and virtuosic nature of the piece contradicts the initially defined role of the instrument in the orchestra.

The first movement, Prelude: Allegro moderato, is a lively march with numerous scalic passages, ending with a cadenza. Romanza: Andante sostenuto showcases the higher register and the vocal qualities of the tuba, incorporating Vaughan Williams' personal folk-song style, whilst the finale is a traditional rondo, ornate with agile trills and soaring arpeggios and ending with another virtuosic cadenza.

Deborah Adio, Tuba, Chineke! Junior Orchestra

REUNION CONCERT ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 28 AUGUST 2021, 18,30

Antonin Dvořák

Symphony No. 8 - Movement IV

Dvořák's Symphony No. 8, composed in 1889, is his penultimate Symphony. It stands apart from his other works in the form, much like with Brahms' Second and Mahler's Fourth Symphonies. Dvořák diverged considerably from both the classical symphonic structure and from the influence of Brahms, despite his openly expressed admiration for him. This particular work of Dvořák's was written in the seclusion of the countryside, 'it is in this intimacy that came his musical ideas', wrote biographer Otakar Šourek.

The symphony consists of four contrasting movements, the last of which begins with a trumpet fanfare and continues with a theme and several variations. The theme, introduced initially by the cellos is deceptively simple. Many variations follow incorporating everything from an uplifting flute solo to a grand march in the minor key. Following this rather tempestuous section is a return to the slow, lyrical theme. The symphony ends on a chromatic coda, in which the brass and timpani are very prominent.

Symphony No. 8, lyrical and cheery, is a great contrast to Symphony No. 7, which is rather stormy and romantic in nature. The Eighth Symphony draws its inspiration more from the Bohemian folk music that Dvořák loved.

Rianna Henriques, Flautist, Chineke! Junior Orchestra

REUNION CONCERT ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

28 AUGUST 2021, 18.30

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor

Othello Suite, Op.79

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor was a mixed-race English conductor and composer. He began playing the violin in the Presbyterian church in Croydon and he also joined the choir there. In 1890, Coleridge-Taylor began studying at the Royal College of music and in 1896 he became a conductor of an orchestra in Croydon. To support his family financially, he began teaching and playing at various festivals. His work was inspired by composers like Tchaikovsky and Dvořák of the Romantic period.

The Othello Suite is based on William Shakespeare's tragedy 'Othello', a play exploring themes of envy, revenge, love and prejudice. The character of Othello is faced with prejudice and racism and is alienated in white Venetian society. Shakespeare constantly compares Othello to animals throughout the play, which reflects the dehumanisation that many black people would have experienced during this period of history. Coleridge-Taylor may have found it easy to relate to Othello because he himself experienced racial injustice.

The Othello Suite begins with a movement entitled 'Dance' depicting the chaotic and lively atmosphere of a ballroom, with a glissando in the string section followed quickly by the clash of cymbals. The 'Children's Intermezzo' is tranquil; the opening pizzicato evokes raindrops or children skimming pebbles in a pond. 'Funeral March' features a stern brass fanfare. The fourth movement - 'The Willow Song' - is in a minor key. Willow trees are often referred to as 'weeping' willows, and the violin vibrato and glissandos give the impression that the instrument is crying. The final 'Military March' involves heavy use of the brass section to create a triumphant timbre.

Olivia Padmore, Violinist, Chineke! Junior Orchestra

REUNION CONCERT ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 28 AUGUST 2021, 18.30

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky

1812 Overture, Op. 49

The finale to our programme is a majestic piece narrating Napoleon's defeat following his attempted invasion of Russia. While it was commissioned for the opening of the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour in 1880, it did not premiere until the Moscow Exhibition in 1882.

The music starts with a Russian melody called O Lord, Save Thy People, portraying Russian hopes for a short battle. Then, the familiar La Marseillaise illustrates Napoleon and the French army. The two themes interplay representing the war raging on. La Marseillaise becomes prominent as the French near Moscow. However, the hymn refrains as the invaders run out of food in the harsh winter and are forced to retreat. The music climaxes as God Save the Tsar is blasted by the brass section interspersed with celebratory cannons and chimes from the Bells of Moscow.

Surprisingly Tchaikovsky did not like his opus as he thought it very loud and noisy and without artistic merit. Nonetheless, modern audiences love this piece.

Do you remember us playing this as the finale to our <u>Britain's Got</u> <u>Talent semi-final mash-up</u> last year?

Nayan Shah, Trumpet, Chineke! Junior Orchestra

REUNION CONCERT

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 28 AUGUST 2021, 18.30

Names marked with a * are Chineke! Orchestra mentors

Violin 1

Shona Beecham [Soloist, violin 1]
Tamara Redmond
Sophia Kannathasan
Ella Richardson
Chloe Bowers-Soriano
Elijah Tolefe
Olivia Padmore
Kian Conti
Amelia Hasindi Whitfield
Alicia Vaz McKenzie
Sapphire Houston-Ball
Obasemilore Obanubi
Hakki [Kutay] Kayabinar
Laura Ayoub *
Helena Logah*

Violin 2

Aanuoluwapo (Aanu) Sodipe
Aseye Olympio [Soloist, Violin 2]
Maanya Devi Patel
Simon Button
Mayle Velasco
Shivani Jansari
Darcy Lamb
Eva Al-Shimmeri
Rhia Thomas
Kikuko Kato
Ayah-Isabelle (Izzy) Al-Shimmeri
Jaden Odofin
Steven Crichlow *

Viola

Danya Jayasinghe Rushton Genevieve Namazzi Nimat Awoyemi Theadora Griffiths Noli Tebe Georgina Emmanuel Nikki Hicks *

Cello

Lilah Forde
Megan Deniran
Daniel Jurado Hoshino
Aakash Jansari
Amara Buckeridge
Desmond Neysmith *
Ariane Zandi *

Double bass

Charles Campbell-Peek Aiyana Rennie Brooke Simpson Chi-chi Nwanoku OBE *

REUNION CONCERT

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 28 AUGUST 2021, 18.30

Names marked with a * are Chineke! Orchestra mentors

Flute/Piccolo

Rianna Henriques Elise Furber Diego Jurado-Hoshino

Oboe

Lorraine Hart
Banita Wheatley-Holmes
(Cor-Anglais)
Esther Williams *

Clarinet

Mebrakh Haughton-Johnson Siena Barr Edward Esiri-Bloom

Bassoon

Eva Serksnaite Anjeli Valydon

Horn

Niara Fell Derryck Nasib * Benjamin Garalnick Isaac Shieh

Trumpet

Nayan Shah Benjamin Inman Eashan Shah Mejedi Owusu

Trombone

Yaa Boamah Asare Michaias Berlouis (bass) Richard Henry *

Tuba

Morro Barry [Soloist]
Deborah Adio

Timpani

Sehyogue Aulakh

Percussion

Renata Soleri Cameron White Andre Camacho*