



Essential Questions

- What was distinctive about Cole Porter's music?
- How did Cole Porter's music both reflect and add to the culture of the 1920s?
- What is meant by "nationalist music"?
- What values did Aaron Copland express through his music?
- What is uniquely American about these two composers?

Cole Porter

- Born in Peru, Indiana in 1891
- Attended Yale University
- Wrote approximately 300 songs while there
- Left Harvard Law School to study music
- Moved to New York to begin his career in music
- 1916—First musical, See America First, opened on Broadway; closed after two weeks
- Moved to Paris in 1917, served in the French Foreign Legion in during World War I



Porter in Paris in the 1920s



- 1918—World War I ended; Porter took an apartment in Paris
- 1919—Married Linda Lee Thomas; studied at Schola Cantorum with Vincent D'Indy
- 1919–1920—Contributed several songs to revue *Hitchy-Koo* and the musical *A Night Out*



Broadway and Film Success

- *Kiss Me Kate*
- *Can-Can*
- *The Gay Divorcee*
- *Anything Goes*
- *Wake Up and Dream*
- *Red, Hot, and Blue*
- *Silk Stockings*
- *High Society*



Ed Sullivan and Porter on the TV show *Toast of the Town*

Aaron Copland



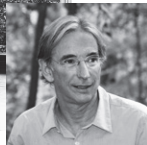
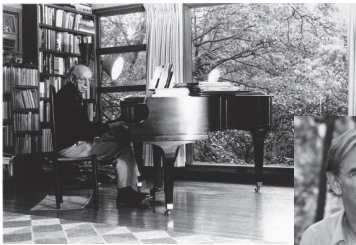
Copland as a teenager

- 1900—Born Brooklyn, NY
- 1917–1921—Studied with some of the best music teachers in New York
- 1921–1924—Studied in Paris
- 1927—Began teaching at the New School for Social Research in New York

- 1932—Founded Festival of Contemporary Music at Yaddo, NY
- 1937—Co-founds the American Composers Alliance
- Wrote *Billy the Kid*, his first ballet
- 1942—Composed score for Rodeo
- 1942—*Lincoln Portrait*
- *Fanfare for the Common Man*



Later Years



Michael Tilson-Thomas
