

*Which Came First? Musical Edition is a great music trivia game for music students ages 12+*

*Print pages 2-6 on 65 lb paper cardstock*

*Then print pages 7-11 each separately with the corresponding trivia question (the pages are labeled for clarity)*

<i>Musical Edition</i>	<i>Musical Edition</i>	<i>Musical Edition</i>
<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>The Romantic Era</b> <i>OR</i> <b>The Classical Era</b></p>	<p><b>The Renaissance Era</b> <i>OR</i> <b>The Baroque Era</b></p>	<p><b>"Amazing Grace"</b> <i>OR</i> <b>"Wonderful Grace of Jesus"</b></p>

<i>Musical Edition</i>	<i>Musical Edition</i>	<i>Musical Edition</i>
<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>Henry Mancini</b> <i>OR</i> <b>Antonio Vivaldi</b></p>	<p><b>Johann Pachebel</b> <i>OR</i> <b>Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky</b></p>	<p><b>"Hallelujah! What a Saviour"</b> <i>OR</i> <b>The Hallelujah Chorus</b></p>

<i>Musical Edition</i>	<i>Musical Edition</i>	<i>Musical Edition</i>
<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>"Supercalifragilistic-expialidocious"</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>"My Favorite Things"</b></p>	<p><b>The American Revolution</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>Ludwig van Beethoven</b></p>	<p><b>the Harpsichord</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart</b></p>

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<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>"Somewhere Over the Rainbow"</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>"Singin' in the Rain"</b></p>	<p><b>John Philip Sousa</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>the Tuba</b></p>	<p><b>Johann Sebastian Bach</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>the Piano</b></p>

<i>Musical Edition</i>	<i>Musical Edition</i>	<i>Musical Edition</i>
<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>Franz Liszt</b> <i>OR</i> <b>Claude Debussy</b></p>	<p><b>"Yankee Doodle Dandy"</b> <i>OR</i> <b>"Oh! Susanna"</b></p>	<p><b>"Happy Birthday to You"</b> <i>OR</i> <b>"For He's a Jolly Good Fellow"</b></p>

<i>Musical Edition</i>	<i>Musical Edition</i>	<i>Musical Edition</i>
<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>Giaochino Rossini</b> <i>OR</i> <b>Bugs Bunny</b> <i>(the cartoon)</i></p>	<p><b>the Steinway Piano</b> <i>OR</i> <b>Frederic Chopin</b></p>	<p><b>Sergei Rachmaninov</b> <i>OR</i> <b>John D. Rockefeller</b></p>

<i>Musical Edition</i>
<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>The Birth of the State of Israel</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>"Hava Nagila"</b></p>

<i>Musical Edition</i>
<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>"Home on the Range"</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>John Wayne</b></p>

<i>Musical Edition</i>
<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>"Nearer, My God, to Thee"</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>The Sinking of the <i>RMS Titanic</i></b></p>

<i>Musical Edition</i>
<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>The Kentucky Derby</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>"My Old Kentucky Home"</b></p>

<i>Musical Edition</i>
<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>Irving Berlin</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>Stephen C. Foster</b></p>

<i>Musical Edition</i>
<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>Albert Einstein</b>  <i>OR</i>  <b>Leonard Bernstein</b></p>

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<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>George Gershwin</b> <i>OR</i> <b>the Saxophone</b></p>	<p><b>The Planets, Op. 32</b> <i>OR</i> <b>The Music of Star Wars</b> <i>(original soundtrack)</i></p>	<p><b>Compact Discs (CDs)</b> <i>OR</i> <b>MIDI</b></p>

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<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>	<b>Which Came First?</b>
<p><b>"Clair de Lune"</b> <i>OR</i> <b>"Moonlight Sonata"</b></p>	<p><b>"Stars and Stripes Forever"</b> <i>OR</i> <b>"God Bless America"</b></p>	<p><b>The Ride of Paul Revere</b> <i>OR</i> <b>the Bugle</b></p>

**1772- Amazing Grace**

John Newton wrote the words to "Amazing Grace" in 1772. It was not for another 60 years that the text was wed to the tune to which it is sung today. Olney Hymns in Three Books was published in London in 1779, containing only the words to hymns that were linked to specific sermon themes and Biblical references.

**1918 - Wonderful Grace of Jesus**

"Wonderful Grace of Jesus"—the very title proclaims from the outset and at the beginning of each stanza that this hymn by Haldor Lillenas is a hymn of grace. First introduced in 1918, this song has become a favorite across denominational lines in the Church today. Its upbeat, bouncy meter and somewhat unusual refrain, which splits into two parts, with the melody alternating between the bass/tenor and alto/soprano parts, endear the tune to many.

**1741 - Hallelujah Chorus**

The Hallelujah Chorus, written in 1741, is part of the oratorio Messiah by George F. Handel, concluding the second of three parts. It is Handel's best-known piece and remains hugely popular. Handel was a devout Christian and Messiah reflects his faith. The text of the chorus are taken from the King James Bible.

**1875 - Hallelujah! What a Saviour**

When Mr. Moody and Sankey were in Paris, Sankey frequently sang this hymn as a solo, asking the congregation to join in the single phrase, "Hallelujah, what a Saviour," which they did with splendid effect. It is said that the word "Hallelujah" is the same in all languages. It seems as though God had prepared it for the great jubilee of heaven, when all his children shall have been gathered home to sing "Hallelujah to the Lamb!"

**1400-1600 - Renaissance Era**

The Renaissance was a time of rebirth in learning, science, and the arts throughout Europe. The rediscovery of the writings of ancient Greece and Rome led to a renewed interest in learning in general. The invention of the printing press allowed the disbursement of this knowledge in an unprecedented manner.

**1600-1750 - Baroque Era**

The Baroque was a time of a great intensification of past forms in all the arts. Modern science came into its own during this period with the work of Galileo and Newton. In music, the age began with the trail-blazing works of Claudio Monteverdi, continued with the phenomenally popular music of Antonio Vivaldi and the keyboard works of such composers as Domenico Scarlatti, and came to a close with the masterworks of two of the veritable giants of music history, Johann Sebastian Bach and George Frideric Handel.

**1653 - Johann Pachelbel**

German composer Johann Pachelbel was known for his works for organ, and was considered one of the great organ masters of the generation before J.S. Bach. His most famous composition was Canon in D, 1691.

**May 7, 1840 - Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky**

Tchaikovsky is widely considered the most popular Russian composer in history. His collective body of work constitutes 169 pieces, including symphonies, operas, ballets, concertos, cantatas and songs. Among his most famed late works are the ballets The Sleeping Beauty (1890) and The Nutcracker (1892).

**1750-1820 - Classical Era**

From roughly 1750 to 1820, artists, architects, and musicians moved away from the heavily ornamented styles of the Baroque, and instead embraced a clean, uncluttered style they thought reminiscent of Classical Greece.

**1820-1910 - Romantic Era**

After Beethoven, composers turned their attention to the expression of intense feelings in their music. This expression of emotion was the focus of all the arts of the self-described "Romantic" movement. For inspiration, many Romantic composers turned to the visual arts, to poetry, drama and literature, and to nature itself. Using the classical forms of sonata and symphony as a starting point, composers began focusing more on new melodic styles, richer harmonies, and ever more dissonance, in the pursuit of moving their audiences, rather than concerning themselves with the structural discipline of Classical forms.

**March 4, 1678 - Antonio Vivaldi**

Antonio Vivaldi was an Italian violinist and composer whose concertos—pieces for one or more instruments—were widely known and influential throughout Europe. He wrote many fine and memorable concertos, such as the "Four Seasons" and the "Opus 3."

**April 16, 1924 - Henry Mancini**

Enrico Nicola "Henry" Mancini was an American composer, conductor and arranger, who is best remembered for his film and television scores. Winner of several prestigious awards, the laurels of his success purely rests on his masterpiece film scores like "The Pink Panther", "The Glass Menagerie", "Charade", "Hataril" and the list is endless.

### **1300's - Harpsichords**

A stringed keyboard instrument developed during the 14th and 15th century. The earliest surviving harpsichords were built in Italy in the early 16th century and the harpsichord was widely used until the early 19th century when it was superseded by the piano. 20th century revivals of the instrument feature music of the 16th to 18th centuries with particular emphasis on Bach's music.

### **1756 - Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born on January 27, 1756, an Austrian composer whose mastery of the whole range of contemporary instrumental and vocal forms—including the symphony, concerto, chamber music, and especially the opera—was unchallenged in his own time and perhaps in any other.

### **1685 - Johann Sebastian Bach**

Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Eisenach, Germany, and is now seen as one of the greatest geniuses in music history. He wrote all kinds of music -- for organ and other keyboard instruments, orchestras, choirs, and concertos for many different instrumental combinations.

### **1709 - Pianos**

First exhibited in Florence in 1709, Cristofori's new instrument was named *gravicembalo col piano e forte* (roughly "soft and loud keyboard instrument"). Eventually, it was shortened to *fortepiano* or *pianoforte*, and finally just piano. Despite many improvements during the past 300 years, it is truly astonishing to observe how similar Cristofori's instruments are to the modern piano of today.

### **1770 - Ludwig van Beethoven**

Beethoven is considered one of the greatest musical geniuses who ever lived. He may be most famous for his nine symphonies, but he also wrote many other kinds of music: chamber and choral music, piano music and string quartets, and an opera.

### **1776 - The American Revolution**

The war of independence waged by the American colonies against Britain influenced political ideas and revolutions around the globe, as a fledgling, largely disconnected nation won its freedom from the greatest military force of its time.

### **1835 - Tuba**

The tuba proper was first patented by Prussian bandmaster Wilhelm Wieprecht and German instrument-builder Johann Gottfried Moritz in 1835. This instrument was soon adopted by British brass bands.

### **1854 - John Philip Sousa**

American bandmaster and composer John Philip Sousa was born in Washington D.C. He was the son of Portuguese and German immigrants. His father played trombone in the United States Marine Band, and the younger Sousa was always interested in bands. John Philip Sousa literally continued conducting up until his death. He died suddenly after leading a band rehearsal. The final piece he conducted at the rehearsal was "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

### **1959 - My Favorite Things**

In *The Sound of Music*, Richard Rodgers wrote the music and Oscar Hammerstein II wrote the lyrics to the song "My Favorite Things." Although first appearing on the stage in a 1959 production, most people know the film version which was released in 1965 and won five Oscars.

### **1964 - Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious**

Robert B. Sherman and his brother Richard had penned a countless number of catchy and inventive songs, mostly as staff composers for Walt Disney Studios in the 1960s and '70s. But "supercalifragilisticexpialidocious", that 34-letter, 14-syllable tongue twister made famous by the 1964 film "Mary Poppins" is particularly memorable. It might be the Sherman brothers' most celebrated legacy.

### **1929 - Singin' in the Rain**

"Singin' in the Rain" was written by Nacio Herb Brown (music) and Arthur Freed (words). "Singin' in the Rain" originally appeared in "The Hollywood Revue of 1929," performed by Ukulele Ike (a.k.a. Cliff Edwards). It would be sung in four more movies, including by William Bendix in "The Babe Ruth Story," before having the memorable 1952 movie built around it.

### **1938 - Somewhere Over the Rainbow**

In 1938, Harold Arlen was hired by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM) to compose songs for the upcoming film, *The Wizard of Oz*. Along with lyricist E.Y. "Yip" Harburg, Arlen composed the famous song "Somewhere Over the Rainbow," in which he won the Academy Award for Best Music, Original Song.



### **1700's - For He's a Jolly Good Fellow**

The melody of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" is from the French song *Marlbrough s'en va-t-en guerre* written in the 18th century. "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" is considered to be the second most popular song in the English language according to the Guinness Book of World Records. Happy Birthday is number one.

### **1893 - Happy Birthday to You**

The story began in 1893, with a Kentucky schoolteacher and her older sister. Patty Smith Hill and Mildred J. Hill wrote the song for Patty's kindergarten students, titling it "Good Morning To All." The original lyrics Patty wrote were: "Good morning to you / Good morning to you / Good morning, dear children / Good morning to all." The Happy Birthday lyrics were published no later than 1922.

### **1839 - John D. Rockefeller**

John D. Rockefeller (1839-1937), founder of the Standard Oil Company, became one of the world's wealthiest men and a major philanthropist. Born into modest circumstances in upstate New York, he entered the then-fledgling oil business in 1863 by investing in a Cleveland, Ohio, refinery. In 1870, he established Standard Oil, which by the early 1880s controlled some 90 percent of U.S. refineries and pipelines.

### **1873 - Sergei Rachmaninov**

Born on April 1, 1873, in Semyonovo, Russia, Sergei Rachmaninov was a Russian musician known for his magnificent piano playing as well as his distinguished compositions and symphonies.

### **1755 - Yankee Doodle**

"Yankee Doodle" is a well-known Anglo-American song, the origin of which dates back to the Seven Years' War. The satirical verses were meant to entertain the British officers. It was sung by the British troops, as "Yankee Doodle" was a derogatory term for an American.

According to the United States Library of Congress, when the Americans started winning the war, they appropriated the song and sung it proudly. An English doctor wrote the song during the French and Indian War in 1755.

### **1848 - Oh! Susanna**

"Oh! Susanna" is a minstrel song by Stephen Foster (1826–1864), first published in 1848. It is among the most popular American songs ever written.

### **March 1, 1810 - Frédéric Chopin**

Born in Poland, Frédéric Chopin, published his first composition at age 7 and began performing one year later. Considered Poland's greatest composer, Frédéric Chopin focused his efforts on piano composition and was a strong influence on composers who followed him.

### **1853 - Steinway Pianos**

Steinway & Sons was founded in 1853 by German immigrant Henry Engelhard Steinway. Over the next thirty years, Henry and his sons developed the modern piano. They built their pianos one at a time, applying skills that have been handed down from master to apprentice, generation after generation, ever since. The Steinway piano became the choice for ninety-eight percent of concertizing artists.

### **1811 - Franz Liszt**

Franz Liszt was born on October 22, 1811, in Raiding, Hungary [now Austria]. His father, a multi-instrumentalist, taught him to play piano. Franz Liszt was a Hungarian pianist and composer of enormous influence and originality. He was renowned in Europe during the Romantic movement.

### **1862 - Claude Debussy**

Claude Debussy was born into a poor family in France in 1862, but his obvious gift at the piano sent him to the Paris Conservatory at age 11.

Embracing nontraditional scales and tonal structures, Claude Debussy is one of the most highly regarded composers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries and is seen as the founder of musical impressionism.

### **February 29, 1792 - Gioachino Rossini**

Gioachino Rossini was born in a family devoted to music. Since both his parents were involved in operas, Rossini had a direct exposure to this world. Rossini's work plays an enormous role in movie and TV culture – from Seinfeld and Family Guy to Looney Tunes and the Lone Ranger. In many cases, his songs are so well known that they've come to define major characters and even symbolize things as broad as the morning sun.

### **1940 - Bugs Bunny**

Bugs Bunny, a cartoon rabbit, perhaps the most celebrated and enduring lagomorph in worldwide popular culture. Embryonic versions of the character appeared in Warner cartoons as early as 1938, but not until *A Wild Hare* (1940) did Bugs appear in his familiar incarnation.

**1856 - Nearer, My God, to Thee**

Nearer My God to Thee was written in 1841 by British actress, dramatic poet and Unitarian hymn writer Sarah Flower Adams (1805-1848). However, the song as we know it today is usually sung to the 1856 tune "Bethany" by Lowell Mason. Few hymns have been sung in more tragic circumstances than this one on the night of April 14, 1912, on board the sinking Titanic.

**1912 - Sinking of the Titanic**

At 2:20 a.m. on April 15, 1912, the British ocean liner Titanic sinks into the North Atlantic Ocean and because of a shortage of lifeboats and the lack of satisfactory emergency procedures, more than 1,500 people went down in the sinking ship or froze to death in the icy North Atlantic waters.

**March 14, 1879 - Albert Einstein**

Born in Ulm, Württemberg, Germany in 1879, Albert Einstein had a passion for inquiry that eventually led him to develop the special and general theories of relativity. He was a physicist who developed the general theory of relativity, among other feats. He is considered the most influential physicist of the 20th century.

**August 25, 1918 - Leonard Bernstein**

Leonard Bernstein (August 25, 1918 – October 14, 1990) was an American composer, conductor, author, music lecturer, and pianist. He was among the first conductors born and educated in the US to receive worldwide acclaim. He was "one of the most prodigiously talented and successful musicians in [US] history."

**1874 - Home on the Range**

"Home on the Range" is a classic western song, sometimes called the "unofficial anthem" of the American West. The lyrics were originally written by Dr. Brewster M. Higley of Smith County, Kansas in a poem entitled "My Western Home" in the early 1870s. In 1947, it became the state song of the American state of Kansas.

**1907 - John Wayne**

Marion Mitchell Morrison, better known by his stage name John Wayne and by his nickname "Duke", was an American film actor, director, and producer. In the 1930's, he diligently and strategically honed his craft while starring in less well-known Westerns features and serials, preferring to spend most of his time with stuntmen and real-life cowboys so that they could teach him the skills necessary to play a realistic cowboy on screen.

**1826 - Stephen C. Foster**

Stephen C. Foster, born July 4, 1826, known as "the father of American music", was an American songwriter. Foster wrote over 200 songs; among his best-known are "Oh! Susanna", "Camptown Races", "My Old Kentucky Home", and "Beautiful Dreamer". Many of his compositions remain popular more than 150 years after he wrote them.

**1888 - Irving Berlin**

Irving Berlin was an American composer and lyricist, widely considered one of the greatest songwriters in American history. With a life that spanned more than 100 years and a catalogue that boasted over 1000 songs, Irving Berlin epitomized Jerome Kern's famous maxim that "Irving Berlin has no place in American music -- he is American music."

**1922 - Hava Nagila**

Abraham Zvi Idelsohn collected and preserved the folk music of Jewish communities from around the world. He pioneered a new style of modern national music that would unify the Jewish people as they returned to their historic homeland in Palestine, and he arranged and composed many new Hebrew-language songs based on traditional melodies. In 1922, he published the Hebrew song book, "Sefer Hashirim," which included his arrangement of song Hava Nagila.

**1948 - State of Israel**

On May 14, 1948, in Tel Aviv, David Ben-Gurion proclaims the State of Israel, establishing the first Jewish state in 2,000 years. He declared "We hereby proclaim the establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine, to be called Israel."

**1852 - My Old Kentucky Home**

"My Old Kentucky Home" is an anti-slavery ballad written by Stephen Foster, probably composed in 1852. It was published as "My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night!" in January 1853 by Firth, Pond, & Co. of New York. Foster likely composed the song after having been inspired by the narrative of popular anti-slavery novelist Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin".

**1875 - The Kentucky Derby**

On May 17th, 1875, the racetrack opened its gates and the Louisville Jockey Club sponsored the very first Kentucky Derby. Although there is no definitive history on the playing of the Stephen Foster ballad as a Derby Day tradition, it is believed to have originated in 1921 for the 47th running.

**1982 - Compact Disc (CD)**

The first commercial compact disc was produced on 17 August 1982. It was a recording from 1979 of Claudio Arrau performing Chopin waltzes (Philips 400 025-2). Arrau was invited to the Langenhagen plant to press the start button. The first popular music CD produced was The Visitors (1981) by ABBA.

**1983 - MIDI**

Dave Smith co-created the Musical Instrument Digital Interface in 1983, simply known as MIDI to the musical world, along with Ikutaro Kakehashi, the founder of Roland. MIDI allows electronic instruments and synthesizers to communicate, meaning a user can control multiple electronic instruments from one synthesizer or computer. It's this connection that forms the basis of most digital music.

**Earlier than 1758 - Bugle**

The bugle is one of the simplest brass instruments, having no valves or other pitch-altering devices. It developed from early musical or communication instruments made of animal horns, with the word "bugle" itself coming from "buculus", Latin for bullock. The first verifiable formal use of a brass bugle as a military signal device was the Halbmondbläser, or half-moon bugle, used in Hanover in 1758. It was U-shaped (hence its name) and comfortably carried by a shoulder strap attached at the mouthpiece and bell.

**1775 - Paul Revere's Ride**

On the evening of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere was sent for by Dr. Joseph Warren and instructed to ride to Lexington, Massachusetts, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that British troops were marching to arrest them.

**1916 - The Planets Opus 32**

The whole score has become a modern classic, often performed in a pops setting. Today's master of extraterrestrial music, John Williams, has borrowed freely from The Planets in his film scores, most notably in his depiction of the Empire forces in Star Wars, which echoes the sinister martial rhythm heard at the beginning of "Mars, the Bringer of War."

**1977 - Star Wars (original soundtrack)**

John Williams' score for Star Wars was recorded over eight sessions at Anvil Studios in Denham, England on March 5, 8–12, 15 and 16, 1977. The score was performed by the London Symphony Orchestra with Williams himself conducting. The film premiered on May 25, 1977. In 2005, the American Film Institute named the original Star Wars soundtrack as the most memorable score of all time for a US film.

**1896 - Stars and Stripes Forever**

John Philip Sousa is a famous American composer known for his marches, and "Stars and Stripes Forever" is his most famous song. It's a patriotic anthem, with the stars and stripes referring to the American flag.

**1938 - God Bless America**

Irving Berlin came up with "God Bless America" in 1918, while serving in the Army at Camp Upton in Yaphank, N.Y. It was intended for a military revue called Yip Yip Yaphank. He revised the song in 1938, and on Nov. 11, 1938, Smith sang "God Bless America" as part of her Armistice Day broadcast (anniversary of the end of WWI).

**1840 - Saxophones**

The saxophone (also referred to as the sax) is a family of woodwind instruments. Saxophones are usually made of brass and played with a single-reed mouthpiece similar to that of the clarinet. The saxophone family was invented by the Belgian instrument maker Adolphe Sax in 1840.

**1898 - George Gershwin**

Born on September 26, 1898, in Brooklyn, New York, George Gershwin was one of the most significant American composers of the 20th century, known for popular stage and screen numbers as well as classical compositions. A composer of jazz, opera and popular songs for stage and screen, many of his works are now standards. Gershwin died immediately following brain surgery on July 11, 1937, at the age 38.

**1802 - Moonlight Sonata**

It is thought that this piano piece was inspired by Beethoven's love for his 17-year-old pupil, the Countess Giulietta Guicciardi to whom the work is dedicated. Beethoven considered the sonata to be inferior to many of his other works for piano, its popularity exasperated the composer, who remarked to Carl Czerny, "Surely I've written better things."

**1905 - Clair De Lune**

Clair De Lune by Claude Debussy. The Suite bergamasque, which consists of four movements, is one of the most famous piano suites of French composer Claude Debussy. The Bergamask was considered to be a clumsy rustic dance, which is said to have been derived from the natives of Bergamo in Italy. The best known part of Suite is the third movement, titled "Clair de lune," meaning moonlight. It was named after Paul Verlaine's 1869 poem of the same name, which references a bergamask.