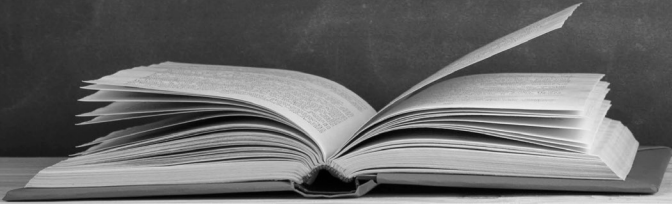




THE CLIBURN

# CLIBURN KID

with Buddy Bray



## EPISODE 11: THE LITTLE WHITE DONKEY IBERT "The Little White Donkey"

# TODAY'S WORKSHEET



Have you ever seen a donkey before? Donkeys are related to horses, mules, and zebras, and are used all over the world as working animals. Typically, they help people by carrying or pulling heavy loads, or even protecting smaller livestock, like sheep and goats, from predators such as coyotes. Donkeys are known for being stubborn, fearless, and having a powerful kick! But, like horses, they can also be very smart, friendly, and loyal animals.

### **BUILDING A STORY**

This piece tells a musical story about a donkey. Let's write our own version of the tale! First, we need to gather some information so we can build our story.

Buddy points out three moments in the music that represent different things the donkey does, or show how he's feeling. Can you remember what they are?

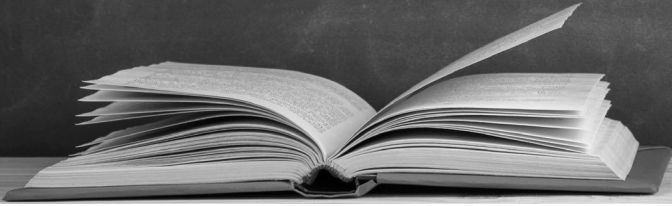
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



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Where do you think our story begins, and what is our donkey doing?

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Are there other characters in the story? Maybe a farmer, other animals, or both?

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Buddy mentions that the composer indicates that the donkey is in a "good humor," or a good mood, throughout the piece. In the middle of the piece, the donkey's mood changes. What do you think happened in the story to change his mood, and what does he do?

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After a little while, our donkey calms down. What do you think happens to cheer him up again?

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Where do you think our story ends?

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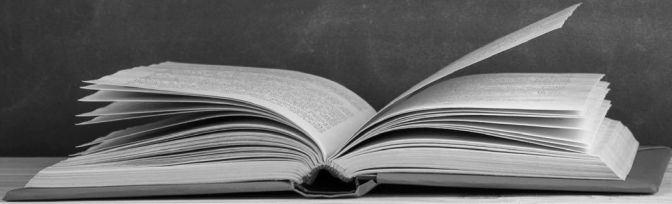




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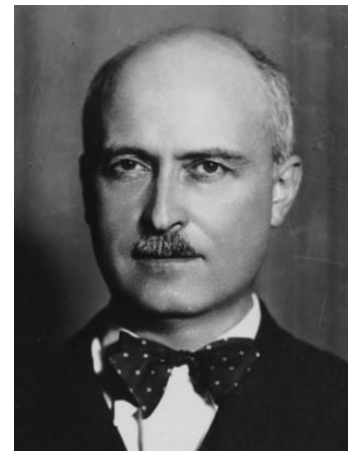
## EPISODE 11: THE LITTLE WHITE DONKEY IBERT "The Little White Donkey"

# LEARN ABOUT THE COMPOSER!

### **JACQUES IBERT** 1890–1962

Jacques Ibert was born in Paris. His father was a successful businessman, and his mother was a talented pianist. She encouraged his interest in music, and he began playing the violin and the piano at the age of 4.

In 1910, Jacques began studying at the Paris Conservatoire. Other future well-known composers were also students at the time, and he collaborated with some of them on larger works. Jacques had to pause his musical studies at the outbreak of World War I in 1914. He served as an officer in the French navy.



After World War I ended, Jacques returned to his musical studies and, in 1919, won an important prize from his university. This prize gave him the opportunity to continue his education in Rome, where he composed his first opera in collaboration with his brother-in-law, who was an author and wrote the libretto (or lyrics) for the opera.

Jacques had success as a composer in the 1920s, publishing several operas and orchestral works, as well as many commissioned pieces. He also began a career as an administrator for an important music school in Rome. After Germany invaded France during World War II, Jacques's music was banned, and he went into hiding for a brief time. He returned to the musical life of his country in 1944.

Jacques Ibert was considered an eclectic composer who did not define his musical style within one genre, instead composing a variety of different works in different styles. Over his lifetime, he wrote operas, ballets, orchestral music, chamber music, and music for solo piano, as well as many film scores. He is also known for incorporating humor into his music, especially his operas. Aside from composing, he was also a conductor and continued working as an administrator for a number of important musical institutions until his retirement in 1960.