The Animated Hero Classics

Resource & Activity Book

Beethoven

What’s Inside?
Fun and Engaging • Curriculum Extension
Reinforces Learning • Skill Level Activities
Studies have proven learning is enhanced through the use of several senses. A recent study shows that we retain 10 percent of what we see, 20 percent of what we hear, and 50 percent of what we see and hear. But when we see, hear and do, we retain 90 percent of the information. (Lisa Marie Nelson, Ph.D., Author “The Healthy Family Handbook”).

The purpose of this Resource & Activity Book is to help children learn and retain the story theme and principles in a fun and educational way. Your children will love coloring pages, solving puzzles, matching games, completing word searches, and much more! Each Resource & Activity Book also features challenging questions and activities for children from preschool through middle school. And in the rare case you don’t know an answer, there’s an answer key in the back!

**LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY**

The activities in this book are designed in three levels of difficulty designated by symbols. The activities with one symbol are geared towards younger children while the activities with two and three symbols become increasingly challenging for older children.

![Level One: Easy](symbol)

![Level Two: Intermediate](symbol)

![Level Three: Advanced](symbol)

**CURRICULUM RELATED**

These educational activities are related to various educational discipline such as social studies (geography, history, culture), language arts (spelling, creative writing, grammar, literature), math (simple equations), and science. There are also activities for character development, video awareness, problem solving, music, and art. The subject codes below are for your convenience.

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REFERENCES

For those wishing to further study the life of Beethoven, some of the references used in research for the Resource & Activity Book are listed below, along with other titles that may be of interest.


“No, no, no! Can’t you read the music? You’re playing it wrong again!”
Many great composers were from Germany. Beethoven was born in Germany, but he lived most of his life in another country.

Find this country by coloring the first letter. Skip the next letter. Then color the next one. Skip every other letter until you reach the end. The letters you have colored spell the name of the country where Beethoven lived.

ABUCS
DTERF
IGAH!

Copy the letters on the blanks.
When Beethoven went to Vienna, Austria, he studied with two great composers and musicians. Find their names by using the code.

In the Code Box are notes and symbols used to write music. Match the notes and symbols under the blanks with a letter in the Code Box. Write the matching letter on the blank.

```
CODE BOX

A B C D E F G H K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
```

and

```

\[ \text{Notations and Symbols} \]
```

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Music has the power to make you feel many different ways. Unscramble the words below. These are words that may describe how you feel when you listen to music.

\[
\begin{align*}
P A P H Y &= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
D A S &= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
N A R G Y &= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
V E R A B &= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
F O J U L Y &= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
C H U O G R Y &= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
P E L E Y S &= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
R A C E D S &= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
\end{align*}
\]

**BONUS WORK**

How does the music you listen to make you feel? Write your own sentences describing how you feel on the lines below. See how many of the unscrambled words you can use in your sentences.

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
“Believe me when I say, young man, your talent is something rare. You belong in Vienna; and if you’ll permit it, with me as your instructor.”
Find and circle the following words in the letter grid. They may be forward, backward, up, down, or diagonal.

APPLAUSE  
BEETHOVEN  
CELLO  
CHOIR  
CHORD  
COMPOSE  
CONCERT  
CONCERTO  
CANTATA  
DUET  
FLUTE  
HARP  
HAYDN  
LUDWIG  
MOZART  
MUSIC  
MUSICAL  
NAPOLEON  
OBOE  
OPERA  
ORCHESTRA  
PIANO  
QUARTET  
SONATA  
SYMPHONY  
TRIO  
VIENNA  
VIOLIN  

C O N C E R T A O P E R A  
H A R B C S R P N I F T P  
O B N C M U S I C A L R P  
R E A T H E A T E N U N L  
D E R T A E B C B O T M A  
I T P R N T S O N A E O U  
C H O I R O A T T B N Z S  
A O B O E R C A R M C A E  
L V I O L I N O Z A E R Q  
U E I T T O S R M D L T U  
D N L E S M H A R P L M A  
W A U K N A L R N Y O U R  
I D L N Y N O H P M Y S T  
G R P D T O A W N R P I E  
O M N L O T R E C N O C T  
N A P O L E O N D W A R P
WORD BALLOONS

What did Mozart think of Beethoven after Mozart heard him play the piano? Work this puzzle and read what he said. Follow the lines from each blank to the balloon. Write the word in the blank.

TALK  HIM  KEEP  MAKE
ABOUT  YOUR  WILL  WORLD
HE  THE  EYE  BOY

"" ____________________________ .
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________ ." – Mozart
Beethoven always had difficulty in spelling words correctly. He also had trouble with math.

Work this puzzle to find the reason for his problem. Match the code under the blanks with a letter in the Grid Code Box. Write the letter on the blank.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>S</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>N</td>
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| B4 B3 | C3 C2 C1 A1 | A2 B3 C2 A3 |

| A3 C3 | A4 B2 B4 C3 C3 C1 |

| A3 B4 C4 B3 B3 | A1 B3 B1 C4 A4 |
The audience applauds

Beethoven’s *Sonata Pathetique*.
Fill in the missing letters to learn some facts about Beethoven’s childhood.

Beethoven’s father and grandfather were both musicians.

His mother gave him piano lessons.

Beethoven grew up in Bonn, Germany during the Age of Enlightenment.

Write the missing letters above in order on the blanks below.

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ and ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

The names that you wrote are the last names of two of Beethoven’s music teachers.
Beethoven does not want to be late to the theater. Help Beethoven get to the theater.
Which Word Doesn’t Belong?

In each group of words one word is something Beethoven would not have seen in his lifetime. Find the words and circle them.

- Haydn
- John Wayne
- Mozart
- Napoleon
- cello
- piano
- synthesizer
- violin
- concert
- opera
- symphony
- television
- Bonn
- Los Angeles
- France
- Vienna
- automobile
- carriage
- horse cart
- steam boat
- concerto
- cantata
- rock and roll
- sonata
- choir
- chorus
- orchestra
- Grand Ole Opry
- country place
- Danube River
- Golden Gate Bridge
- palace
- candles
- electric lights
- lanterns
- oil lamps

Can you think of some other things that Beethoven would not have seen in his lifetime? ____________________________
__________________________________________
__________________________________________

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“I have no desire to take Mozart’s place in history. I’ll be happy with my own, so long as it’s a little higher than his!”
Solve the problems below and find the answers to the following questions about Beethoven’s life.

A. Beethoven had this many brothers.
   \[ 1 + 1 = \] ______

B. He started playing the piano at this age.
   \[ 7 - 3 = \] ______

C. He had this many wives.
   \[ 0 + 0 = \] ______

D. He began conducting orchestras at this age.
   \[ 3 \times 4 = \] ______

E. Beethoven wrote this many symphonies.
   \[ 4 + 5 = \] ______

F. He was this many years old when he died.
   \[ 60 - 3 = \] ______
ACROSS
1. To write music.
6. Beethoven’s first name.
8. A stringed instrument.
10. Unable to hear.
11. Music by two people.

DOWN
2. A drama set to music.
3. ____________ makes perfect.
4. Music by one person.
5. Music by three persons.
7. Beethoven’s favorite musical instrument.
9. Beethoven’s age at his first public concert.
Beethoven was influenced by two great world events. His music showed this influence. See if you can find these great events by breaking the code below.

Break the code by matching the letters under the blanks with another letter in the Code Box. Write the matching letter on the blanks to discover these two world events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE BOX</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N M L K J I H G F E D C B A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GSV ZNVIRXZM

IVELOFGRLM

GSV UIVMXS

IVELOFGRLM

*These world events caused some of Beethoven’s music to be very loud and stormy!*
“I want to take music to a place it’s never been before!”
Beethoven wrote his most beautiful symphony after he was completely deaf. How was he able to write music when he could not hear? The answer is in the maze below.

Go through the maze of letters. Then go back over the path and circle every other letter starting with the H. There is only one way through the maze. Copy the circled letters on the blanks below to find the answer.

BONUS QUESTION: Do you know the name of the symphony he wrote after he was completely deaf? (Clue: It was his last symphony.)

FACT: Beethoven conducted the orchestra when this symphony was first played. When it was finished, he could not hear the thunderous applause. Someone had to turn him around to face the audience. Then he knew they liked his symphony!
The term classical music is used to describe music that is the opposite of light or popular music. There are many different forms of classical music. Four of these are listed below. These are the four cornerstones of Beethoven's achievement. You will need to use the Code Box to decode the answers.

Match the numbers below the blanks with the matching letter in the Code Box. Write the correct letter on the blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE BOX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A C E G H I M N O P Q R S T U Y Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The four cornerstones of Beethoven's achievement are:

1. His nine __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __.
   13 16 7 10 5 9 8 6 3 13

2. His sixteen __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __.
   13 14 12 6 8 4 11 15 1 12 14 3 14 13

3. His thirty-two piano __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __.
   13 9 8 1 14 1 13

4. His many __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __.
   2 9 8 2 3 12 14 9 13

BONUS: Write each decoded word on the blanks. Use the singular rather than the plural. Then look the word up in the dictionary. Write the definition on the blanks. Maybe you’ll write one of these some day!

1. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
2. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
3. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ ____
4. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
Beethoven’s *Ninth Symphony* is considered one of the greatest symphonies ever written. It was the first time both instruments and voices were used together in a symphony. The melody is used today in the well-known hymn *Joyful, Joyful, We Adore Thee*.

When Beethoven wrote the *Ninth Symphony*, he used a favorite poem by a German poet, Schiller, as the base for the symphony. Some of the lines of the poem are written below, but most of the nouns are missing. Follow the directions to find the missing words.

1. Write a 4 next to the word with double s’s.
2. Write a 6 next to the word that begins with a B.
3. Write a 3 next to the word with double l’s.
4. Write a 9 next to the word whose second letter is A.
5. Write a 7 next to the 4-letter word that begins and ends with the same letter.
6. Write a 5 next to the word that ends with a d.
7. Write a 1 next to the 7-letter word that begins with the sixth letter of the alphabet.
8. Write an 8 next to the 5-letter word that begins and ends with the same letter.
9. Write a 2 next to the only word that has ou.

Start with the word marked with a 1 and write it in the first blank. Then write the word marked with a 2 in the second blank. Continue until you have written all the words in the blanks.

**ODE TO JOY**

O, ________________, not these ________________.

*Rather, let us strike up more pleasing and joyful ones!*

O, you ________________, let me embrace you,

Let this _________ be for the whole ________________.

_______________, above the ___________ of ________________,

A loving ________________ cannot but dwell.
Beethoven conducts an imaginary orchestra from the roof of his country home.
There are six musical notes (♩) hidden in this picture. Find and circle them. Then, color the picture.
Find out what happened in the life of Ludwig van Beethoven and the world around him by completing the timeline below. Fill in the blanks by unscrambling the words. If you need help, the words are in the Word Box.

1770  Beethoven is born in ________ (nonB), __________ (maryGen).

1770  Wolfgang __________ (zoMrat) is fourteen years old and tours Italy, playing in concerts.

1776  The Declaration of Independence is adopted in the __________ (tinedU) __________ [sSatte].

1778  Beethoven plays in his first __________ (cilbup) concert.

1787  Beethoven takes his first trip to ________ (anniVe), _________ (triaAus), but returns home when his mother dies.

1789  __________ (notshingWa) is elected the first president of the United States. The revolution starts in __________ (ceranF).

1792  Beethoven returns to Vienna and meets ________ (dayHn).

1797  Beethoven shows the first signs of __________ (seasnEdf).

1803  Napoleon sells the __________ (niasiauL) Territory to the United States.

1805  __________ (palooNen) and his French army invade Vienna.

1806  Beethoven refuses to play for his patron Prince von Lichnowsky and loses his ________ (tanrg).

1812  The United States and ________ (tearG) __________ (niatirB) are at war in the War of 1812.

1815  His brother ________ (larK) dies, leaving a young son, ________ (larK), for Beethoven to take care of.

1818  Beethoven becomes completely ________ (fead).

1827  On ________ (charM) 26, Beethoven dies.

---

**WORD BOX**

- Austria
- Bonn
- Britain
- deaf
- Great
- Haydn
- Karl
- Karl
- Louisiana
- March
- Mozart
- Napoleon
- public
- States
- United
- Vienna
- Washington

---
Find some fun facts about Beethoven by working the puzzle below. Look at each alphabet. Some of the letters are missing. Fill in the missing letters. Then unscramble the letters to form a word using the clue given. Write the word on the blanks.

_B C D E F G H _ J K L M _ _ Q R S T U V W X Y Z

One of Beethoven’s favorite instruments: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

A B C _ E F _ H _ J K _ M N O P Q R S T _ V _ X Y Z

Beethoven’s first name: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

A B C D _ F G H I _ J K L M _ _ P Q R _ _ U V W X Y Z

Beethoven used these to write music: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

_B C D _ F _ H _ I J K L _ _ O P Q _ S T U V W X _ Z

Beethoven was born in this country: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

A B _ D E F G H I _ J K L M _ _ P Q _ S _ _ V W X _ Z

Beethoven liked to go here to write: The ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
“He’s finally decided to write something people can understand for a change.”
Beethoven was very sad about something.
Why was he sad? Work the puzzle below to find the answer.
Write the name of the object on the line. Then copy the letters on the blanks over the number that matches the letters.

Bulldog: ___ ___ ___
12 6 4

Cat: ___ ___ ___
10 8

Horse: ___ ___ ___
3 2 9

Tree: ___ ___ ___
5 11 7

Lamp: ___
1

Letters: 3 9 7 9 5 9 2 4 6 8 1 10 2 2 11 9 12
Can you find twelve mistakes in the story below? Circle the mistakes and then write the word correctly on the blanks below.

**Beethoven the Bridge**

Beethoven was born during a time of music history known as the Classical period. He studied under Classical composers such as Mozart and Haydn. This style of music was very structured. Beethoven grew tired of playing in this style. He wanted to show his emotions thru his music. The world around him was changing. Their were revolutions in France. There were wars throughout Europe. He wanted music to show sum of these changes. Beethoven began writing music that showed his feelings. This was a new kind of music. His music was loud and stormy. At first people didn’t like such emotional music, but soon they recognized that Beethoven was a genius. He was starting a new period of music history. Beethoven is sometimes called the bridge between the Classic and Romantic periods.

1. ____________________ 7. ____________________
2. ____________________ 8. ____________________
3. ____________________ 9. ____________________
4. ____________________ 10. ____________________
5. ____________________ 11. ____________________
6. ____________________ 12. ____________________
See how many words YOU can make out of the letters in the name:

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

NOTE: You cannot use any letter more times than it appears in the name. (For example: no more than one B, two V's, three E's, etc. in each word.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 Letter Words - 1 point each</th>
<th>4 Letter Words - 2 points each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___ words x 1 = ___ points</td>
<td>___ words x 2 = ___ points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 Letter Words - 3 points each</th>
<th>6 Letter Words - 4 points each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>___ words x 3 = ___ points</td>
<td>___ words x 4 = ___ points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL POINTS _____:

5-15 = Junior • 16-30 = Intermediate • 31-45 = Advanced • 46-60 = Ace
61-85 = Champ • 86-100 = Super Champ • 101 and up = Word Master!
Beethoven is asked to write a symphony in honor of Wellington’s victory over Napoleon.
Who Am I?

Find the name of one of Beethoven’s heroes by following the directions below. Write the correct letter in the blank. Then, copy the letters on the blanks below to complete the sentence.

This letter is in CAN but not in CAT. ___

This letter is in BAT but not in BUT. ___

This letter is in APE but not in ATE. ___

This letter is in YOU but not in YUCK. ___

This letter is in LEG but not in EGG. ___

This letter is in EAT but not in OAT. ___

This letter is in COAT but not in CAT. ___

This letter is in TEN but not in TELL. ___

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

*was one of Beethoven’s heroes, until he invaded Beethoven’s city, Vienna, and crowned himself emperor.*
Beethoven had a character quality that helped him to write his music. Have some fun with math and letters and discover this character quality.

Solve the problems below. Your answers will give you the clue to match with a letter. Write the correct letters on the blanks below.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
8 & 17 & 21 & 11 & 13 & 5 & 8 & 25 & 19 & 18 \\
+7 & -8 & -3 & +13 & -6 & +6 & +8 & -6 & -11 & +4 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

R V A I C T Y E I T

This means having the power to make something which has not been made before. Beethoven created new sounds that had never been written.

Just for fun, can you think of any new inventions, never created before, that you would like to create? List them below. You may be a future creator!

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

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Beethoven begins hearing the strains of the *Ninth Symphony, Ode to Joy*, in his head.
These scrambled words are descriptions of Beethoven. Write the unscrambled words on the blanks.

1. POMRECOS
2. LIONIVIST
3. FEDA
4. TIPSINA
5. DOCRUTNOC
6. GANORIST
7. RECTEAH
8. ESSMY
9. DAGARUNI
10. RUMARDINE
The list of words on the left are names of items or musical terms. Match each with its explanation on the right side.

1. **Concerto**  
   A. Courtly, graceful dance piece.

2. **Chamber Music**  
   B. Piece for one or two instruments.

3. **Duet**  
   C. Music by small groups.

4. **Minuet**  
   D. Music by four persons.

5. **Octet**  
   E. Stringed instruments.

6. **Opera**  
   F. Percussion instruments.

7. **Quartet**  
   G. A drama set to music.

8. **Solo**  
   H. A piece for orchestra and solo.

9. **Sonata**  
   I. Music by two persons.

10. **Violin or Cello**  
    J. Music by one person.

11. **Drums**  
    K. Chamber music for eight instruments.

12. **Flute**  
    L. Wind instrument.
A moving speech was written for Beethoven’s funeral by his close friend. This friend was an Austrian national poet. Who was this friend?

Find the answer in the Word Wheel. Cross off the first letter T at the arrow. Then go clockwise around the wheel and cross off every other letter. The remaining letters spell the name of Beethoven’s friend. Copy the letters in the blanks.

"We, the representatives of an entire nation, come to mourn the passing of the gracious mouth by which music spoke. The man who inherited and enriched the immortal fame of Handel and Bach, of Haydn and Mozart. He was an artist, and who shall stand beside him? Because he shut himself off from the world, they called him hostile and callous. He withdrew from his fellow men after he had given everything, and received nothing in return. But until his death, he preserved a father’s heart for mankind. Thus he was, thus he died, and thus he will live until the end of time."
Ludwig van Beethoven is considered to be one of the greatest composers of all time.
TRUE OR FALSE

Read each sentence. If it is true, write T on the blank preceding the sentence. If it is false, write F.

__ 1. Beethoven was born into a musical family.
__ 2. Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany.
__ 3. His family was wealthy.
__ 4. Beethoven’s father wanted him to be like Mozart.
__ 5. His father cruelly made Ludwig practice the piano.
__ 6. Beethoven always played the music as written.
__ 7. His father was pleased with him.
__ 8. Beethoven went to Vienna for a short while to study piano.
__ 9. His mother’s illness caused Beethoven to return home from Vienna.
__ 10. After his mother’s death, Beethoven took care of the family.
__ 11. Mozart was impressed with Beethoven’s ability to play the piano.
__ 12. Haydn wanted to give Beethoven piano lessons.
__ 13. Beethoven was afraid to make changes in music.
__ 14. He wrote an opera.
__ 15. Napoleon’s aggressive war disturbed Beethoven.
__ 17. He was becoming deaf by age 30.
__ 18. His audience always enjoyed his music.
__ 19. He always kept himself neat.
__ 20. Beethoven’s funeral was attended by thousands.
1. Where was Beethoven born?

2. What was his father's occupation?

3. What did he want Beethoven to become?

4. How old was Beethoven when he played his first concert?

5. Where did Beethoven go to study music at sixteen?

6. What caused him to leave and go back home?

7. What two great musicians did Beethoven play for when he returned to Vienna?

8. Who wanted to teach Beethoven?

9. What obstacle did Beethoven overcome to compose his final works?

10. What event in history affected his writing and composing?

11. What opera did he write?

12. After he was deaf, where did Beethoven prefer to live, because, "I can hear a symphony going on all around me"?
NOTE TO THE TEACHER: These are activities for group discussion and with additional projects to go along with the story of Beethoven.

1. Beethoven lived in a world that was changing. Napoleon was leading an army across Europe conquering countries for France. Beethoven’s music reflected the turmoil going on around him. What do you think is influencing the music today? Do the lyrics of popular music reflect what is going on in our world? Name some examples.

2. Many people say that Beethoven was unsocial and hard to get along with. Do you think that Beethoven’s childhood led to this kind of behavior? What do you think Beethoven would have been like if his father had been a kind, gentle man? Would his music have been different?

3. Most libraries have a good selection of CD’s and cassettes. Go to your local library and check out some music by Beethoven and Mozart. As you listen to the music, see if you can tell the difference in Mozart’s and Beethoven’s music. How does the music of each composer affect you? Which music do you think shows more emotion?

4. Try an experiment to create different musical tones. Take an empty drinking glass. Tap it lightly on the side with a spoon. Listen to the tone that it makes. Pour a little water into the glass. Tap the side again. What happened to the tone? Did it go higher or lower? Continue pouring small amounts of water into the glass and tapping it to compare the tones. Do the tones go higher or lower as you fill the water glass?

Now let’s create some musical glasses. Take five glasses and pour different amounts of water into each to create five different tones. For fun, you might want to add some drops of food coloring to each glass. See how many melodies you can play on the five glasses. Play your songs for a friend to see if he can guess what you are playing.
ANSWER KEY

LETTER SKIPPING — PAGE 6
ABUCS
DTERF
IGAH!

AUSTRIA!

MUSICAL CODE — PAGE 7
MOZART
and
HAYDN

MUSICAL FEELINGS — PAGE 8
HAPPY
SAD
ANGRY
BRAVE
JOYFUL
GROUCHY
SLEEPY
SCARED

WORD BALLOONS — PAGE 11
“Keep your eye on this boy. He will make the world talk about him.” - Mozart

GRID CODE — PAGE 12
He only went to school three years.

MISSING LETTERS — PAGE 14
NEEFE and HAYDN

BEETHOVEN’S MAZE — PAGE 15

WHICH WORD DOESN’T BELONG? — PAGE 16
John Wayne  synthesizer  television
Los Angeles  automobile  rock and roll
Grand Ole Opry  Golden Gate Bridge

BEETHOVEN’S NUMBERS — PAGE 18
2, 4, 0, 12, 9, 57
**BEETHOVEN'S CROSSWORD** — PAGE 19

```
1 2 3 4 5
COMPOSE

6 7 8
PRO

9
EAR

10
ALE

11
ALUDWIG

12
CRO

13
ATT

14
OLIN

15
SC

16
A

17
DEAF

18
V

19
N

N

N

CONCERT

DUET

```

**MIX’N’MATCH CODE** — PAGE 20

*The American Revolution*

*The French Revolution*

**THE A-MAZE-ING BEETHOVEN**

```
HEAR

H E M U T S H I

R W T N C A S

R A S V E T I A

T O Y I

A R D

First

D A
```

He heard the music in his head.

Bonus question:

*Symphony No. 9 in D Minor*

**SECRET CODE** — PAGE 23

1. symphonies
2. string quartets
3. sonatas
4. concertos

**NUMBERS AND NOUNS** — PAGE 24

5, 3, 9, 4, 1, 8, 6, 2, 7

friends, sounds, millions, kiss, world,
Brothers, tent, stars, Father

**HIDDEN PICTURE** — PAGE 26

**TIME LINE SCRAMBLE** — PAGE 27

1770 Bonn, Germany
1770 Mozart
1776 United States
1778 public
1787 Vienna, Austria
1789 Washington
1789 France
1792 Haydn
1797 deafness
1803 Louisiana
1805 Napoleon
1806 grant
1812 Great Britain
1815 Karl, Karl
1818 deaf
1827 March

**MISSING ALPHABET** — PAGE 28

piano
Ludwig
notes
Germany
country

**PICTURE PUZZLE** — PAGE 30

dog
horse
lamp

cat
vine

He never got married.
FIND THE MISTAKES — PAGE 31
1. durring - during 8. sum - some
2. histry - history 9. loud - loud
3. stile - style 10. periud - period
4. tird - tired 11. sumtimes - sometimes
5. thru - through 12. Classicle - Classical
6. wurld - world
7. Their - There

LETTER SHUFFLE — PAGE 32
To help you get started:
- ate  leg  eat  fait  head  weed
- bee  leg  beat  heat  what
- bed  low  beet  heed  when
- Dan  net  both  lead  wide
- den  tab  Dave  lean  with
- dog  tad  deer  live
- dot  tag  done  love  above
- eat  tan  dove  nail  eaten
- get  the  down  neat  given
- got  tin  duel  oven  guide
- had  ton  foal  Thad  leave
- hag  tow  Gail  thaw  thine
- Hal  two  gain  then  wagon
- hen  van  gave  thou  wheat
- hid  vow  give  tide  whine
- hit  wed  goal  town  woven
- hog  wig  gone  vain
- hot  win  gown  vine  thawed
- how  won  halt  wave
- lag  have  wean

MATCHING GAME — PAGE 38
1. Concerto – A piece for orchestra and solo.
2. Chamber music – Music by small groups.
3. Duet – Music by two persons.
5. Octet – Chamber music for eight instruments.
6. Opera – A drama set to music.
7. Quartet – Music by four persons.
8. Solo – Music by one person.
9. Sonata – A piece for one or two instruments.
10. Violin or Cello – Stringed instruments.

WORD WHEEL — PAGE 39
FRANZ GRILLPARZER

TRUE OR FALSE — PAGE 41

QUESTIONS — PAGE 42
1. He was born in Bonn, Germany.
2. His father was a musician.
3. His father wanted Beethoven to become another Mozart.
4. He was seven.
5. Beethoven went to Vienna to study music.
6. His mother was dying.
7. Beethoven played for Mozart and Haydn.
8. Haydn wanted to teach Beethoven.
11. He wrote Fidelio.
12. He lived out in the peaceful countryside.

WHO AM I? — PAGE 34
NAPOLEON

FUN WITH MATH AND LETTERS — PAGE 35
CREATIVITY

SCRAMBLED WORDS — PAGE 37
1. composer  6. organist
2. violinist  7. teacher
3. deaf  8. messy
4. pianist  9. guardian
5. conductor  10. unmarried
Certificate of Achievement

This certifies that

________________________________________

has mastered the

Beethoven

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Trained in the traditional music methods by his father, Beethoven was an accomplished pianist by the age of 12. By his early twenties, he had performed for Joseph Haydn, who compared him to the great Mozart. Sadly, Beethoven began to lose his hearing, but he threw himself even more deeply into his music, composing “Fur Elise,” “Sonata Pathetique,” and the dramatic “Fifth Symphony.” Years later, audience members heard what he could not and leapt to their feet in ecstatic appreciation for such passionate music. His creativity gave the world then, as it does today, music that stirs the soul.

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