
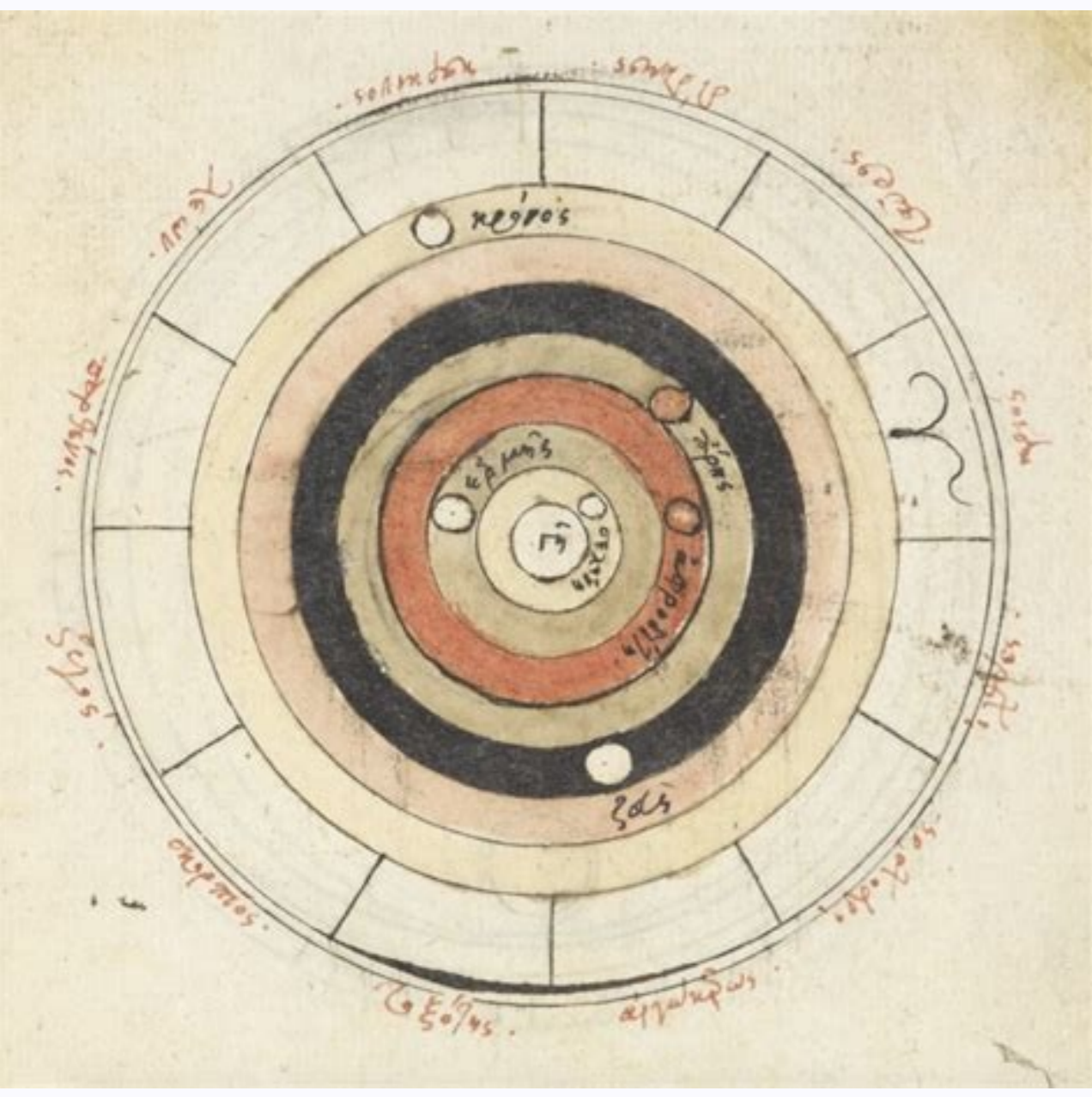


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**Next**



Name ..... Class .....

# The Planets Suite

By Gustav Holst

**Mars**  
The Bringer of War

**Jupiter**  
The Bringer of Jollity



Astrologers have always believed that the movements and relative positions of the planets have a direct influence on men's lives. The Romans named each known planet after one of their gods. For example, a planet glowing with an angry, reddish light was called MARS after the Roman god of war, and was thought to have had a violent war-like influence.

The composer Gustav Holst wrote a suite (or group) of seven pieces, each based upon one of the planets, for a huge orchestra of over one hundred players. Each piece had the name of a planet and a subtitle as well.

**Mars**

This first piece of *The Planets Suite* was written in 1914, a few weeks before the breakout of the First World War. Although Holst had no idea of the horrors that were to follow, this music has been described as 'a prophecy of the mechanised warfare which was to come.'

**listen to Mars**

1. What instruments can you hear in the beginning?
2. The strings are using a special technique or  
E ..... T .....

in the opening march of Mars called *Col Legno*.  
Can you describe/define it?

3. What family of instruments play a rising group of ..... notes followed by a single note drop at the end?

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Almost a century, despite competition from the reel-to-reel tape, the 8-track cartridge and the compact cassette. The widespread popularity of the Sony Walkman was a factor contributing to the decline in vinyl usage in the 1980s.[101] In 1988, the compact disc broke the record for gramophones in unit sales. Vinyl records experienced a sudden increase in popularity between 1988 and 1993, [102] when major record distributors tightened their return policies while their competitors had been relying on the high and trade shares of vinyl. First, distributors began charging retailers more for new products if they returned unsold vinyls, and then stop providing any credit for returns. Retailers, fearing to get stuck with everything they asked for, ordered only popular and proven titles they knew they would sell, and devoted more space to CDs and cassettes. Record companies also removed many vinyl tracks from production and distribution, which further weakened the availability of the format and caused the closure of press plants. This rapid decline in the availability of discs hastened the decline in popularity of the format, and some see it as a deliberate ploy to get consumers to switch to CDs, which, unlike tape, were more profitable for record companies.[104][104][105][106] Despite their flaws, such as lack of portability, discs still have enthusiastic supporters. Vinyl records are still being manufactured and sold today,[107] especially by independent rock bands and labels, although record sales are considered a niche market made up of audiophiles, collectors and DJs. In particular, collectors around the world demand a lot Ancient and obsolete recordings. (See collection of records.) To many new discs are given releases on vinyl records and old discs are also given reissues, sometimes in audiophile grade vinyl. In the United States The popularity of Indie Rock caused sales of new vinyl records (particularly 7%). In the United States, annual sales of vinyl increased by 85.8% between 2006 and 2007, albeit from a low base. [110] and by 89% between 2007 and 2008. [111] However, sales increases have moderated in recent years, dropping to less than 10% during 2017. [112] Many of today's electronic dance music and hip hop releases are still preferred on vinyl; However, digital copies are still widely available. This is because for disc jockeys ("DJs"), the vinyl has an advantage over the CD: direct manipulation of the medium. DJ techniques, such as slide closure, drumming and scratching originated from turntables. With CDs or compact audio cassettes, one usually has only indirect manipulation options, for example, the game, stop and pause buttons. With a log, one can place the lue a few grooves further away, speed up or slow down the turntable, or even reverse its direction, as long as the tape, the log player and the log are built to support it. However, many advances in CD and DJ, such as DJ software and time-encoded vinyl, now have these capabilities and more. Figures released in the United States in early 2009 showed that sales of vinyl albums most doubled in 2008, with 1.88 million sold, from just under 1 million in 2007. [113] In 2005, 3.5 million units sold in the United States, including 3.2 million albums, the highest number since 1998. [114][115] Sales have continued to increase towards 2010, with around 2.8 million sold in 2010, which is the largest number of sales since record keeping began in 1991, when vinyl had been eclipsed by compact cassettes and compact discs. [116] In 2021, Taylor Swift sold 102,000 from his ninth studio album of Evermore in vinyl. Record sales exceeded the biggest sales in a week in vinyl since Nielsen started tracking vinyl sales in in the sales record was previously held by Jack White, who sold 40,000 copies of his second solo release, Lazzaretto, in vinyl in 2014. In 2014, the sale of vinyl discs was the only means of physical music with an increase in sales compared to the previous year. Other media sales, including individual digital tracks, digital albums and compact discs, have decreased, with the latter having the highest rate of sales decline.[117] In 2011, the United Kingdom's Association of Retailers of Entertainment found that consumers were willing to pay an average of £16.30 (19.37 USD\$25.81 USD) for a vinyl disc, compared to £7.82 (9.30 USD)12.38 USD) for a CD and £6.80 (8.09 USD)10.76 USD) for a digital disc. download.[118] In the United States, new vinyl launches tend to have a greater profit margin (by individual article) than CD launches or digital downloads (in many cases), as these latest formats quickly drop in price. In 2015, vinyl disc sales rose by 32 per cent, to \$416 million, their highest level since 1988.[119] In 2015 31.5 million vinyl discs were sold, and the number has increased annually since 2006.[120] Vinyl discs continued to grow in 2017, accounting for 14% of all physical disc sales. The number one vinyl disc sold was the reissue of the Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band of The Beatles.[121] According to the mid-year report of the RIAA in 2020, the revenues of phonograph records exceeded those of compact discs for the first time since the 1980s[122]. Countries

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 Global Trade Value USA (SP & LP) \$55m \$66m \$89m \$116m[123] Australia (SP & LP) 10,000 17,996[124] 10,000 19,608[125] 10,000 53,766[126] 13,677 39,644[127] 13,637 44,876[127] 21,623 77,934[128] Germany (SP > 6317700,000 (Only LP) 13,301 311 1,000,000 (Only LP) Finland (SP & LP) 10,201[132] 13,688[133] 15,747[134] 17,515[134]135 54,970[136] 47,811[137] Hungary (LP) 2,974[138] 2,923[139] 3,763[140] 1,879[141] Å å ~ "103,000 105,000 [141] Å å ~ "Netherlands (LP), Å å ~ "51,000 60,400 153,000 [145] España ~ LP): 40,000 106,000 114,600 97,000 141,000 147,135,000 [148] Sweden (LP) 11,000 11,449 22,000 [149] 36,000 [149] 70,677 [149] 108,883 [149] 173,124 [149] United Kingdom (SP & LP) 1,843,000 205,000 740,000 209,000 234,000 186,000 237,000 [150] Å å ~ "389,000 [151] United States (LP) 988,000 1,880,000 [152] 2,500,000 [153] 2,800,000 [154] 3,900,000 [155] 3,900,000 [156] Australian unique figures are estimated For 2007, 2008 and 2009. Actually, the German figures are considered "much higher" due to the most small stores and online companies in Germany, without using scanner bar records. [117] Å RÅ ~ Aleman Cor pressed company stated that they only produce 2 million copies each year. [117] Actually, US figures are considered much higher, with an owner of a record store, in a New York Times article, estimated that Nielson SoundScan only tracks "around 15 percent" of total sales Due to bar codes, concluding that sales could now be as high as 20 million. [158] [1159] [160] In Sweden, vinyl sales in 2010 increased 92% from the 2009 figures, [161] and in 2011 they increased by 52% more from the 2010 figures. [162] In 2012, vinyl sales increased with 59% from the figures of 2011. [163] In New Zealand, the independent registry stores in Auckland reported a five-time increase in Vinyl sales of 2007 Å 2011. [164] In France, SNEP said LP's sales were 200,000 in 2008, however, independent registry labels said general sales were probably 1 million. [165] In the United States, 67% of all vinyl album sales in 2012 were sold in independent music stores. [166] Vinyl revenues were at the lowest point of their in 2006, with a total commercial value of \$ 36 million. The 2011 figure of \$ 116 million is higher than the 2008 figure of \$ 109 million, but it is still lower than the figures of 1997, 1998 and 1999, which were between \$ 150 and \$ 170 million. [12] 2012 Vinyl LP Charts # [151] US TOP 10 UK Top 10 No. Album Album Album Album Album 1 Blunderbuss Jack White Coexist The XX 2 Abbey Road The Beatles Ziggy Stardust David Bowie 3 Babel Mumford & amp; Sons Blunderbuss Jack White 4 The Road The Black Keys 21 Adele 5 IGH no more grabaciÅn eÅÅ trica introduced on 1927 y 1935 cuando se abolieron los sellos de copyright. Todos los discos de 8 pulgadas tienen estampillas. 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