



# The Magic Flute

Once upon a time, the world was split into two lands. One land was ruled by the sun and the other, the moon. After a disagreement, they fought day after day, year after year. This was the way of the world, until a curious prince became lost in the mountains that separated these two kingdoms.

Turn the page to help Prince Tamino start his quest. **Press the musical note on each page** to bring the story of *The Magic Flute* – and Mozart's music – to life.

Look! There's Prince Tamino... being chased by a dragon.







The dragon circles closer and closer... the fire from its breath licking at Prince Tamino's clothes! But just as the dragon is about to snare the prince, three mountain rangers gallop past on horses.

"He looks kind," says Stella.  
"And generous," says Luna.  
"And lost," says Halley.  
They cast a spell to save the prince and send away the dragon into the night sky. The prince faints from shock.





When the dragon  
has disappeared, a funny figure  
pokes his head out from behind a rock.  
"It's Papageno, the bird watcher! Hello,"  
says Stella. "Do you know who this man is?"  
"My lady, he is Prince Tamino," Papageno replies.  
"I saved him from the dragon."  
"Hmmm... did you?" says Luna. "Because I could  
have sworn we scared the dragon, not you."  
Halley casts a spell to padlock his mouth shut.  
"Perhaps now you will learn not to tell lies," she says.  
"Hm! Hm! Hm! Hm!" grumbles Papageno.





The noise  
wakes Tamino.

"Prince!" Luna  
exclaims. "We saved  
your life and we ask  
for something in return.

We work for the Queen of the  
Night, whose daughter was taken  
prisoner by the Sun King."

Halley shows the prince a picture  
of the powerful Princess Pamina.

"You must bring her home so she  
can end this war," replies Stella.

"She is the only one the  
Queen will listen to."







**WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART** was a musical genius from the time he was five years old. He composed more than 600 classical works, including symphonies, concertos and operas before he died aged 35. The *Magic Flute* is a German opera, which premiered in Vienna in 1791, where Mozart conducted it. For the first time, everyone could come and see an opera, not just the rich. Since then, it has been one of Mozart's most popular operas. It is a singspiel opera, which means that the singing is interspersed with speaking. The *Magic Flute* is a mysterious fairytale. It features a quest to rescue a princess, but also touches

on bigger themes. Mozart wrote this opera during the European Age of Enlightenment (1680–1790). It was a time when people started to think about logic, morals and freedom in everything from science to society. The *Magic Flute* is an opera about darkness and light, love and wisdom, which is what a lot of big thinkers of the time pondered. It imagined a more peaceful world. In the spirit of this, our version rewrites and simplifies some of the ideas in the original to keep on imagining a fairer and better world for all children to inherit.



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Photo licensed courtesy of Getty Images Ltd. These clips have been added for this book format. Music by Mozart published in 1791. Performed by the Hungarian National Chorus with Robert Drovicski.

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## GLOSSARY

**Aria** – a showstopper solo piece for voice, accompanied by instruments. Arias often reflect thoughts and feelings rather than moving the action on.

**Melisma** – a run of different notes sung to one syllable (part of a word)

**Melody** – the main tune; opposite of an accompaniment

**Opera** – a play in which most of the words are sung and the music is played by an orchestra

**Phrase** – a group of notes that are part of a longer piece of music

**Rhythm** – the beat of a piece of music and its pattern

**Soprano** – the highest human singing voice

**Unison** – where everyone plays the same rhythm at the same time



5 (Act I: *Arie, O zitt're nicht!*)

The queen enters to a rumble of thunder. She is a coloratura soprano, which means she sings lots of very high notes, dramatic runs, fast trills and leaps to decorate what she's saying. The singer is supremely skilled, having almost superhuman breath control and vocal flexibility.



4 (Act I: *Arie, Dies Bildnis ist besaubernd schon!*)

In this clip, Prince Tamino looks at the locket containing Pamina's photo. He sings a love song to try to put words to his feelings. Notice the melisma in his voice to show expression of emotion for the phrase "and then she will be mine" (Und ewig wäre sie dann mein in German), where he sings more than one note for one syllable.



10 (Act II: *Allegro, Die Strahlen der Sonne vertreiben die Nacht!*)

People come together to celebrate the crowning of Pamina and Tamino as leaders. The happy major key, hopeful tune, fizzy strings and booming long notes in unison create a sense of a grand new era.



3 (Act I, Quintett: *Hui! Hui! Hui!*)

This section is about morals, which were popular in Viennese culture during the time when this opera was written. The ladies padlock Papageno's mouth as punishment for lying. They say that if all liars' mouths were locked then love would thrive. You can hear Papageno trying to chatter through his sealed lips: "Hui! Hui! Hui!" Now you try!



6 (Act I: *Andante, Wie stark ist nicht dein Zauberton!*)

This is the famous magic flute tune! Tamino plays his flute to find Pamina. It is joyful, showing Tamino's thankfulness that Pamina is alive. It is said in the opera that the tune brings joy to wild animals. The rustic sound paints a picture of woodland, which Tamino travels through on his journey.



2 (Act I: *Introduktion, Zu Hilfe!*)

The three ladies appear and slay the serpent. They start to sing in beautiful harmony, translated as "he is freed by the boldness of our weapons." Did you notice that this music sounds much calmer now that the danger is gone? The three voices are accompanied by a just a few woodwind and stringed instruments, who play almost in unison, which creates a sense of peace.



8 (Act I: *Schnelle Fusse!*)

The music box-like sound portrays the guards all moving as if they were puppets on a string. The music is child-like and sweet. The short notes convey their jerky movements. Papageno's magic bells are actually played by a glockenspiel, an instrument made of long and short metal bars.



9 (Act II: *Arie, Der Hölle Rache!*)

The queen opens this powerful aria by singing "here in my heart, hell's bitterness is seething," but just by listening to the music you sense her pain. The tempo is fast, with extremely high notes, impressive melisma, jagged movements and sharp rhythms, which sound frenzied.



1 (Act I: *Introduktion, Zu Hilfe!*)

The curtain goes up and Prince Tamino is chased onstage by a serpent. Fast orchestral music plays. Phrases rise repeatedly then tumble down to mimic the chase over the mountains.

7 (Act I: *Presto, Wenn Tugend und Gerechtigkeit!*)

Loud, fast music and shaking strings convey that something exciting is happening in the palace. It feels final, like the end of one scene and a transition into something new happening, which it is! Now that Tamino has reached the inside of the building we are nearing Act Two of the opera.

Can you remember where the sounds appear in the story?