

Mrs. Enoksen

Name: _____**What do you already know about “classical” music?** (Composers, songs, etc.)**What are some of the stereotypes that surround this genre of music?**

1100 - 1400	1400 - 1600	1600 - 1750	1700 - 1800	1800 - 1900	1900 - Present
Medieval	Renaissance	Baroque	Classical	Romantic	20th and 21st

Century

Listening Time!

As we listen to each piece of music, list a few observations about the music and try to guess which time period the music is from. (Think about the elements of music!)

- **Fugue**
- **Symphony No. 6**
- **O virtus Sapientiae**
- **Sehnsucht**
- **Symphony No. 5 in Bb**
- **As Vesta was from Latmos hill descending**

Which of these topics within Western Art Music are you interested in learning more about?

- Evolution of instruments, Composers, Styles of music, Historical impact - how it has impacted the music we listen to today, Diversity in Western Art Music (composers, performers)

Medieval Music (1100 - 1400)**Plainchant/Gregorian Chant:**

- _____, unaccompanied
- Non metrical: no established _____, free rhythm
- Medieval modes: not constructed in the major/minor system
 - Dorian, phrygian, lydian, mixolydian
- Hildegard von Bingen
 - First famous _____ composer
 - Wrote a book including descriptions of her religious visions, tracts on natural science and medicine, and biographies

Troubadour and Trouvere Songs

- Southern France: _____
- Northern France: _____
- Germany: _____
- Poet-composers, often performers
- Includes knights, princes, and kings (Richard the Lionhearted)
- _____ society allowed _____ to participate
 - Countess Beatriz of Dia, Maria di Ventadorn

Evolution of Polyphony

- _____: name for the earliest form of _____
- Eventually, a _____ voice was added, first _____ to the notes of the original chant.
 - At some point, the second line went in different directions than the original chant.
 - A third line was added, requiring greater skill in order to match the original chant and the second line.
- To help with this added complexity, _____ and _____ became more involved.

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Motet

- Fragment of a _____ chant repeated several times as the bottom voice
- Two voices on top of the bottom voice, each with different lyrics

Guillaume De Machaut

- Secular _____
- _____: a long rhythmic pattern that is repeated over and over but with different pitches each time.
- _____: genre of French secular music

Summary of Medieval Music (This is the part that you need to know!)

- Mostly _____ (church) music
- _____ composers!
 - Hildegard von Bingen
 - Countess Beatriz of Dia, Maria di Ventadorn
- Plainchant/Gregorian Chant
 - _____ (one line)
 - Not _____ (no underlying beat or pulse)
 - Eventually expanded to _____ (multiple important lines)

How would you describe Medieval music to someone who has never heard it before?

What do you notice about Renaissance art, architecture, and music?

Renaissance Music (1400 - 1600)

- _____ started being used.
- The _____
 - Five part _____ composition
 - Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Agnus Dei
- Ideal _____ (timbre): A cappella, especially in sacred music
- _____ - making the music match the words
 - (up - high note, down - low note, fly - quick moving notes)

- _____
 - Short composition with _____ words
 - Short sections of _____ and imitative polyphony
 - Text is almost always _____
- Italian and English _____
 - Short composition set to a one-stanza _____ (typically a love poem)
 - One singer per part
 - _____ for performance (ideally)
 - English Madrigals were often dedicated to Queen Elizabeth I
- Instrumental Music
 - William Byrd was the primary instrumental composer during the Renaissance Period
 - _____ continued to develop, specifically the _____ and _____
 - Instrumentalists would either play along with singers or play motets, chansons, and other vocal pieces by themselves without words
- Renaissance Dances
 - Most _____ of instrumental genres during the Renaissance
 - _____: a solemn dance in duple meter
 - _____: a fast dance in triple meter
 - Other dance types: Italian saltarello, Irish jig, French bransle
 - _____ dance _____ for each dance

Composers

- Guillaume Dufay
 - Embellished the _____
- Josquin Desprez
 - Known for _____ and _____ innovations
- Palestrina (Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina)
 - Singer in, or choirmaster of, many of Rome's famous churches and chapels (Sistine/Papal Chapel)
 - Wrote _____ compositions as a youth, but _____ for them later.
 - Composed over 100 Masses

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Baroque Listening

List a few observations as we listen.

- What instruments are being used?
- What is the texture? (Monophony, Homophony, Polyphony)
- What timbre or timbres are you hearing?

The Four Seasons - Antonio Vivaldi

Messiah - George Frideric Handel

Tocata and Fugue in D minor - Johann Sebastian Bach

Canon in D major - Johann Pachelbel

Discussion Question: What do you think of the music from the Baroque period? Do you like it?

Baroque (1600 - 1750)

Structured

- Strict _____ that had to be followed (counterpoint)
- Basso Continuo
 - _____ performed by low pitched instruments or voices
 - Bass line with chords, helping to clarify the harmony
- _____ were used frequently and clearly

Ornamentation

- Notes added to the original _____, sometimes improvised.

Dynamics

- Started to use _____ (piano, forte, mezzoforte) to show contrasts.
- _____ dynamic contrasts were preferred

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Texture

- _____ is frequently used in Baroque music.
- _____ is also used occasionally.

Patronage System

- _____ of musicians - rich or royalty
- _____ between employer and musician/composer.

Musician/composer would perform and/or compose music for the employer for a set amount of time.

Vocal Music

- **Opera**
 - A _____ of different _____: music, drama, poetry, dance, scene design, special effects
 - _____ - "Sing speaking" used for plot action and dialogue.
 - _____ - extended solo, usually accompanied by the entire orchestra, used to describe emotions and thoughts.
- **Cantata**
 - Song for a _____, may be _____ by instruments or a chorus
- **Oratorio**
 - An opera on a _____ subject

Instrumental Music

- _____ - Piece for one instrument
- _____ - Piece for one instrument with an orchestra
- _____ - multiple melodies competing (polyphonic)
- Instrumental _____ was popular
- Popular instruments:
 - _____
 - _____
 - The keyboard was tuned so that all 24 major and minor keys were available to composers
 - _____
 - Antonio Stradivari was making string instruments during this time

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Composers

- **Monteverdi (1567 - 1643)**
 - Composer of the first opera
- **Purcell (1659 - 1695)**
 - Greatest English composer of the Baroque period
- **Vivaldi (1678 - 1742)**
 - Composed over 400 concertos, including “The Four Seasons”
- **Handel (1685 - 1759)**
 - Composed 40 operas; also known for “Messiah,” “Water Music,” and “Royal Fireworks Music.”
- **Bach (1685 - 1750)**
 - Organist, “master of the fugue”

Summary of Baroque Period

- The music was very _____
- _____ was still a popular texture
- _____ started being composed and performed
- _____ continued to be _____ upon and developed
- Important composers include Monteverdi, Purcell, Vivaldi, Handel, and Bach

Was there anything that surprised you about music from the Baroque period?

Did you recognize some of the music from the Baroque period? Which pieces were you familiar with?

Classical Period (1700 - 1800)**Characteristics**

- Music was viewed as “_____” and not considered to be about any particular thing.
- Ideal music was “natural” but also expressed “variety”
 - _____, _____ melodies
 - Largely _____; polyphony was not as popular anymore
 - Greater _____ of _____
 - Gradual changes in _____ began to be used and composers started using more dynamic markings.

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- _____ became much more popular
- Works were usually given a “_____” title rather than a name (example: Prelude in C minor)
- Musicians still depended on patronage, the opera house, and the church for _____
- _____ replaced by _____
- _____ and _____ instruments became standard parts of the orchestra
- _____ music became more popular

Symphony

- Grand _____ piece
- Performed by a _____
- _____ into several sections or _____
 - Each movement has a designated tempo and form
 - At least one movement in each symphony would use Sonata Form

Concerto

- Similar to _____
- Orchestra acts as a _____ for _____ instruments

String Ensemble

- Orchestra made up of _____ instruments
- A _____ is an example of a string ensemble, and includes two violins, a viola, and a cello.

Opera

- _____ vocal-led _____
- Reminiscent of Ancient _____ drama
- _____ opera became popular during the Classical Period

Composers

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756 - 1791)

- Born in _____
- Composed from the age of _____
- Performed in front of European royalty before he was _____
- Composed at least 41 symphonies, 27 piano concertos, numerous concertos for other instruments, 22 operas, and many, many other works.

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Franz Joseph Haydn (1732 - 1809)

- _____
- Instrumental in the development of _____
- “Father of the _____”
- “ Father of the _____ ”
- Court musician
- Composed 40 symphonies in just one year (106 total symphonies in his lifetime)

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 - 1827)

- Born in _____, Germany
- Crucial for the _____ between Classical and Romantic Periods
- Created 9 symphonies, 32 piano sonatas, 16 string quartets, and many other works

Summary of the Classical Period

- Largely _____ with simple _____
- _____ becomes the primary keyboard instrument (replaces harpsichord)
- _____ performances become more popular
- Works were given a “ _____ ” title
- Significant composers: Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven*

*Beethoven made the transition from Classical to Romantic

Romantic Period (1820 - 1910)

Classical vs. Romantic:

Classical	Romantic

Do you think you will prefer the music from the Classical period or the Romantic period?

Watch the first 4 minutes of the Eroica Symphony recording (Slide 48). Why was the Eroica Symphony so important for the transition to the Romantic period?

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Characteristics

- Public _____ became even more popular, partly due to improved transportation.
- Composers often developed their own _____ to express themselves.
- _____: Flexible rhythm; the steady beat may waver a bit.
- _____ contain grand, exaggerated _____
- _____ were used to support the _____ to bring out the emotionality.
- _____: A style that uses all _____ notes of the chromatic scale
- Composers experimented with different instrument _____ to create different _____
- _____: Instrumental music written in association with a _____, a _____, or some other _____ source.
- Conventional _____ were _____, at best.
- _____ and other works became _____, sometimes much longer.
- _____ are often _____ throughout works.
- _____: Incorporation of national _____ into concert pieces, songs, and operas.
- _____ become even more dramatic and extravagant.

Industrial Revolution

- Middle class: Quality of life increased due to _____. _____ class grew in size.
- Instruments: Higher quality _____, louder, stronger; brass instruments used _____, woodwinds started getting more _____.

Innovation of the Piano

- First pianos
 - Bartolomeo Christofori: _____
 - Quiet, smaller
 - Bach - _____ on the early piano. He didn't like it, but the manufacturers took his criticism into account when they improved the instrument.
- Stronger strings and other components
- Extended the range during the Romantic Period: started at _____ octaves, increased to _____.

Watch the videos about the development of keyboard instruments. What was the most surprising thing you learned?

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Expansion of the Orchestra

- Brass instruments were _____
- Woodwind instruments were _____
- More brass and woodwind instruments = _____
 - Went from _____ musicians to _____
- More _____ instruments
- Needed a _____

Franz Schubert (1797 - 1828)

- Wrote nearly 700 lieder
- Leieder
 - _____ set to _____
 - Usually accompanied by _____
 - Examples: Erlkonig
- Other famous works:
 - Ave Maria, the “Unfinished Symphony, Trout Quintet for piano and strings

Notable Romantic Composers (Just to name a few)

- Hector Berlioz (1803 - 1869)
 - “Fantastic” Symphony, Requiem Mass
- Fanny Mendelssohn (1805 - 1847)
- Felix Mendelssohn (1809 - 1847)
 - Piano miniatures “Songs Without Words,” Overture to “A Midsummer Night’s Dream”
- Robert Schumann (1810 - 1856)
 - “Scenes from Childhood” for piano
- Frederic Chopin (1810 - 1849)
 - Primarily pieces for piano
- Franz Liszt (1811 - 1886)
 - Composed “Symphonic Poems”; Pianist
- Giuseppe Verdi (1813 - 1901)
 - ALL THE OPERAS (25 operas, many of which are still very successful)
- Richard Wagner (1813 - 1883)
 - The Ring Cycle (4 operas), other 4+ hour long operas
- Clara (Wieck) Schumann (1819 - 1896)
 - Piano pieces
- Bedrich Smetana (1824 - 1884)
 - Symphonic poem “The Moldau”
- Alexander Borodin (1833 - 1887)
- Johannes Brahms (1833 - 1897)
 - 4 symphonies, concertos, chamber music, Hungarian Dances
- Modest Musorgsky (1839 - 1881)
 - Pictures at an Exhibition, Night on Bald Mountain
- Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840 - 1893)
 - Symphonies, Ballets, Symphonic Poems
- Antonin Dvorak (1841 - 1904)
 - Slavonic Dances, The New World Symphony

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- Edvard Grieg (1843 - 1907)
 - Peer Gynt
- Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (1844 - 1908)
- Giacomo Puccini (1858 - 1924)
 - Operas, including Tosca, La Boheme, and Madame Butterfly
- Gustav Mahler (1860 - 1911)
 - 10 symphonies, Orchestral song cycles
- Jean Sibelius (1865 - 1957)
 - Finlandia
- Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872 - 1958)
 - Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis

Summary of the Romantic Period

- Fueled by _____ and _____
- Many developments were made due to the _____
 - Better _____, especially woodwinds and brass
 - Better _____ to instruments due to lower production costs
 - The _____ was able to become the instrument it is today
- “_____” and _____ that were followed during the Classical period are no longer considered necessary.
- _____ significant composers.

20th/21st Century (Modern) Music (1910 - present)**Characteristics of Modern Music**

- The _____ and _____ surrounding the arts are questioned.
- Some composers chose to _____ to the style of _____ periods.
- Many of the movements involve other forms of _____, including visual art, poetry, and other literature.
- Music became more _____ by Non-Western _____ music.
- Some composers began using different _____, including the pentatonic scale, the whole-tone scale, and the octatonic scale.
- _____ became more important.

Notable Modern Composers (to name a few)

- Claude Debussy (1862 - 1918)
 - Prelude to “The Afternoon of a Faun,” La Mer, Clair de Lune
- Arnold Schoenberg (1874 - 1951)
 - Developed the 12 tone system called serialism
- Charles Ives (1874 - 1954)
 - Central Park in the Dark, 4 symphonies

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- Maurice Ravel (1875 - 1937)
 - Bolero
- Bela Bartok (1881 - 1945)
 - Took an interest in folk music from different countries
- Igor Stravinsky (1882 - 1971)
 - The Firebird, The Rite of Spring, Symphony of Psalms
- Anton Webern (1883 - 1945)
 - Used serialism
- Anton Webern (1883 - 1945)
 - Used serialism
- Edgard Varese (1883 - 1965)
 - Influential in the use of electronic music
- Alban Berg (1885 - 1935)
 - Opera “Wozzeck”
- Sergei Prokofiev (1891 - 1953)
 - Peter and the Wolf, Romeo and Juliet
- Aaron Copland (1900 - 1990)
 - A Lincoln Portrait, Appalachian Spring, Fanfare for the Common Man
- John Cage (1912 - 1992)
 - 4’33”, Water Walk
- Gyorgy Ligeti (1923 - 2006)
 - His music does not always use clear pitches or chords.
- Steve Reich (b. 1936)
 - Minimalism; Clapping Music
- John Adams (b. 1947)
 - Influenced by minimalism, often includes American themes. Nixon in China, On the Transmigration of Souls, Doctor Atomic
- Kaija Saariaho (b. 1952)
 - Most interested in vocal music

Listen to 3 compositions from different composers from the list of Modern Composers. Provide the name of the composer and the name of the composition. What did you think?

- **Composer:**
 - **Composition:**
 - **Your thoughts:**
- **Composer:**
 - **Composition:**
 - **Your thoughts:**
- **Composer:**
 - **Composition:**
 - **Your thoughts:**

Why is it important to learn about “Western Art Music?”