



Music Virtual Learning

Music Appreciation

April 16, 2020



Music Appreciation

Lesson: April 16, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

Students will learn about musical characteristics of the classical period.

Bell Work



Look at this painting and think about our previous lesson on the social and artistic aspects of the classical era. Write about two aspects that you see present in this piece of art.



Lesson



CLASSICAL PERIOD

- Mannheim School – orchestral techniques pioneered by the court orchestra of Mannheim which influenced composers such as Haydn, Hofmann and Mozart.
- New Musical inventions:
 - The Pianoforte-1709
 - The Square piano-1742
 - The Upright piano-1739
 - The Clarinet-1809

CLASSICAL PERIOD

- Lighter, cleaner musical texture
- Homophonic (Melody with accompaniment)
- More variety and contrast within a single piece of musical work
- Variety of keys, melodies, rhythms and dynamics (louds & softs in music)
- Shorter melodies.
- Importance given to instrumental music.

A decorative border of musical notes and staves surrounds the central text. The border is composed of several staves of music, with various note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and beams. The notes are arranged in a rectangular frame around the central text.

CLASSICAL MUSICAL FORMS

SYMPHONY

- A musical work written for a full orchestra (strings, winds, brass, & percussion)
- Strings & winds began to take a bigger role in music and influenced the growth of the orchestra in size and range.
- Haydn standardized the symphony format into four movements separated by a brief pause.
- Movement: a section of a musical work.
- Concerto: Written for solo instrument accompanied by an orchestra.



Orchestra performing on a stage

Movement: a section of a musical work.

SONATA

- Used to build up the first movement of most large-scale works.
- Written for solo piano, or a solo instrument accompanied by piano, in three or four movements.
 1. Moderate (Sonata Form)
 2. Slow
 3. Minuet/Trio
 4. Allegro (Fast)

Key: a group of notes that are used in a piece of music.

SONATA FORM

- I. Exposition-Contains two themes known as “subjects.”
 - A. First Subject-In the Tonic Key or “Home key”
 - B. Second Subject- Ends the section in the Dominant Key of “V”
- II. Development-develops both of those themes by using different key centers. End in the Tonic Key or “Home key.”
- III. Recapitulation- It’s a “Recap” of everything that’s happened.
 - A. First and Second Subject return BOTH in the Tonic KeyEnds with a “Coda”-a short passage that rounds out the music.

SONATA FORM DIAGRAM

EXPOSITION

DEVELOPMENT

RECAPITULATION

CODA

1st
Subject
(Tonic)

Trans.
Link to
next
subject

2nd
Subject
Dom.
(V)

Coda in
Dom.
(V)

**Develop
Themes**
Modulations

1st
Subject

Trans.
Link to
next
Subject

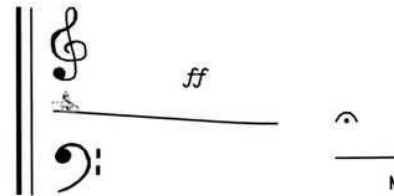
2nd
Subject
(Tonic)

Coda
(Tonic)
The
End!

Take a listen to...

Beethoven: Symphony No. 5, 1st movement

La 5ta Sinfonía de Beethoven



Cómo Nunca Antes la Viste

CONCERTO

- Concerto: Written for solo instrument accompanied by an orchestra.
- Three movements: Fast-slow-Fast
- Introduced the cadenza, a brilliant dramatic solo passage where the soloist plays and the orchestra pauses and remains silent.
- Shows off the skills of the soloist

Take a listen to...

Mozart: Clarinet Concerto in A major, K.622



STRING QUARTET



STRING QUARTET

- A string quartet is a musical ensemble of four string players - two violin players, a viola player and a cellist - or a piece written to be performed by such a group.
- Commonly played at outdoor concerts and festivals
- Formed by accident. A Baron named Fürnberg had a place in Weinzierl where he requested Haydn to write music for four amateur musicians available which were two violinists, a violist, and a cellist. Haydn took up the proposal and from there began the journey of writing for string quartets. He went on to write several more and structured it into the musical form.

STRING QUARTET CONTINUED...

- A true test of composing- music must stand alone.
- Haydn wrote 68 all together
- Mozart, Beethoven and Haydn were the most popular String Quartet Composers.
- Usually 4 movements:
 1. Sonata Allegro Form
 2. Slow Movement
 3. Minuet and trio
 4. Sonata Form or Rondo form

Take a listen to...

Haydn: String Quartet in G major, Op. 76, No. 1



COMIC OPERA



COMIC OPERA (OPERA BUFFA)

- Like a modern sitcom, the comic opera told the stories of everyday people in crazy circumstances or in the epic search for love.
- Dramatic vocal-lead drama
- Example: In Mozart's *Così fan tutte*, two soldiers make bets whether their girlfriends can remain faithful.

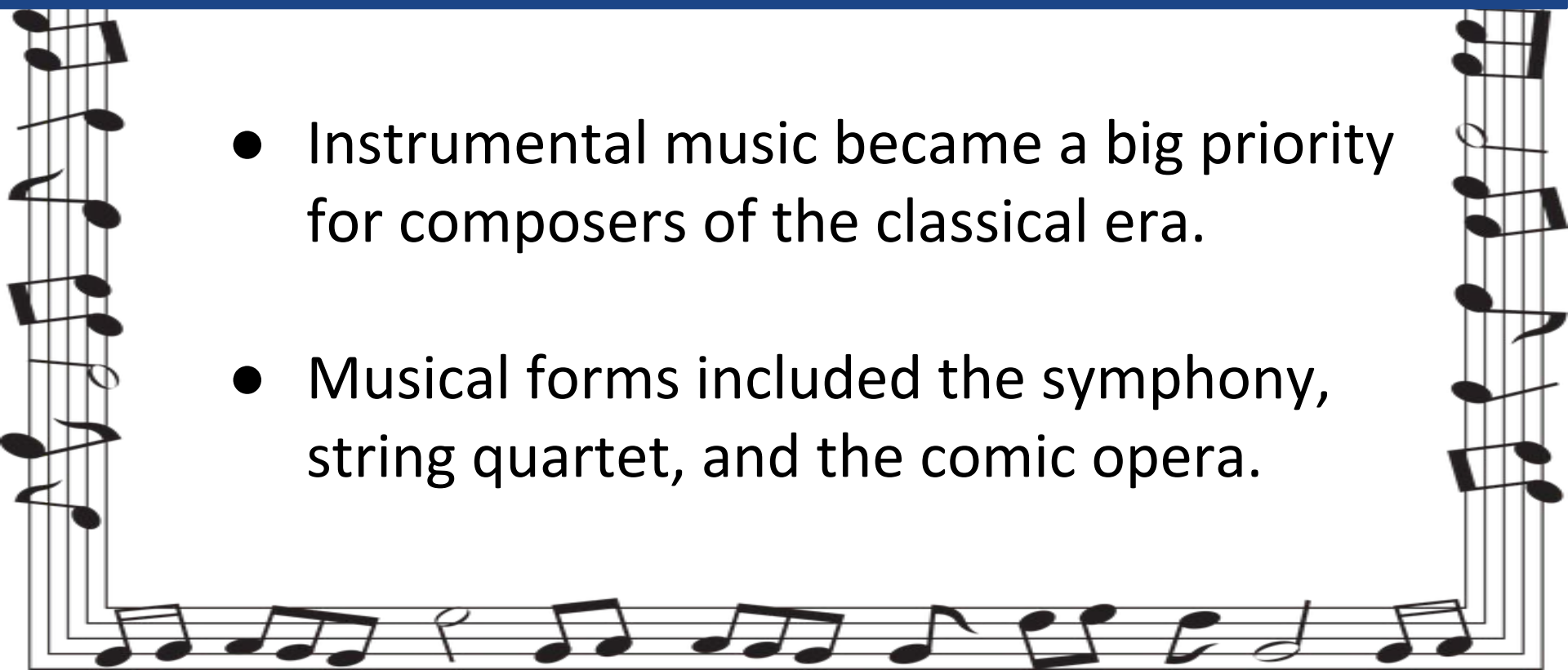
Take a listen to...

Mozart: Cosi fan Tutti, "Di scrivermi"

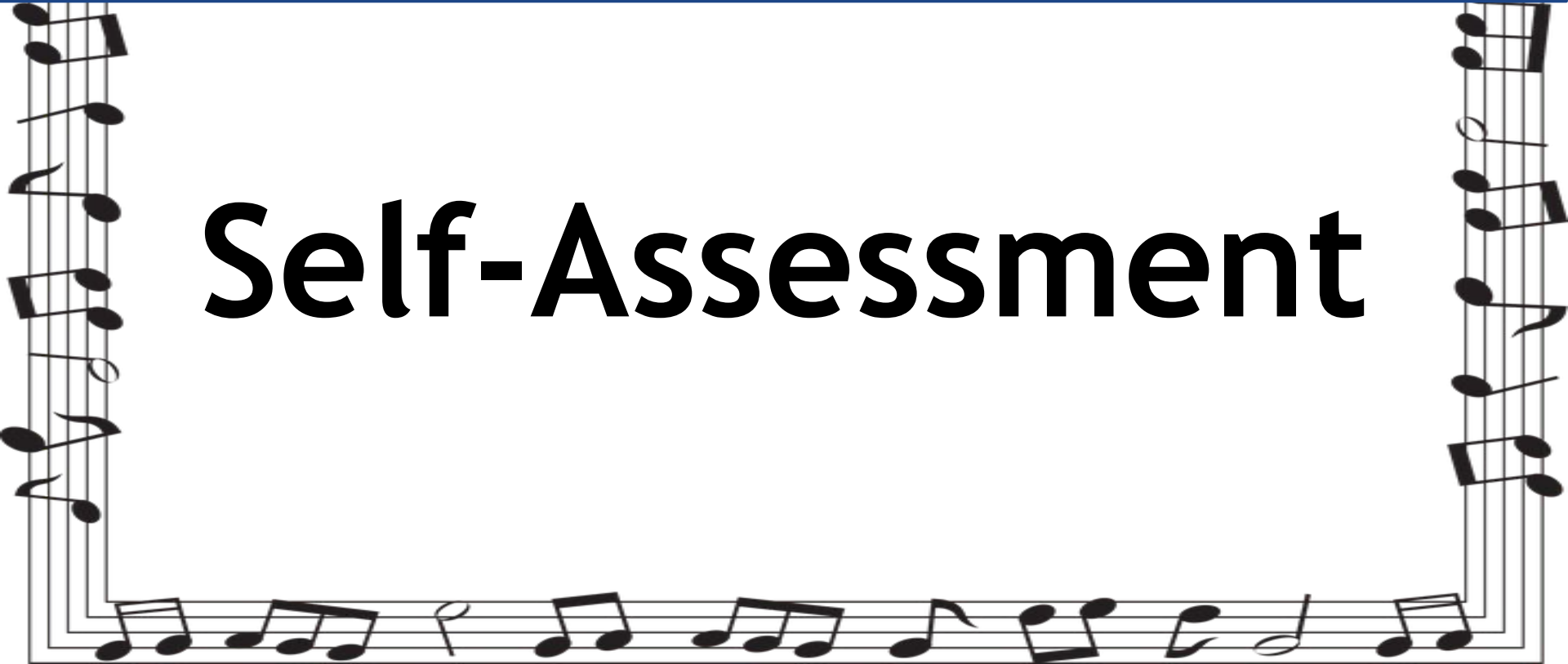



Review





- 
- A decorative border of musical staves and notes surrounds the central text. The border consists of a vertical staff on the left, a vertical staff on the right, and a horizontal staff at the bottom, all containing various musical notes and symbols.
- Instrumental music became a big priority for composers of the classical era.
 - Musical forms included the symphony, string quartet, and the comic opera.

Self-Assessment

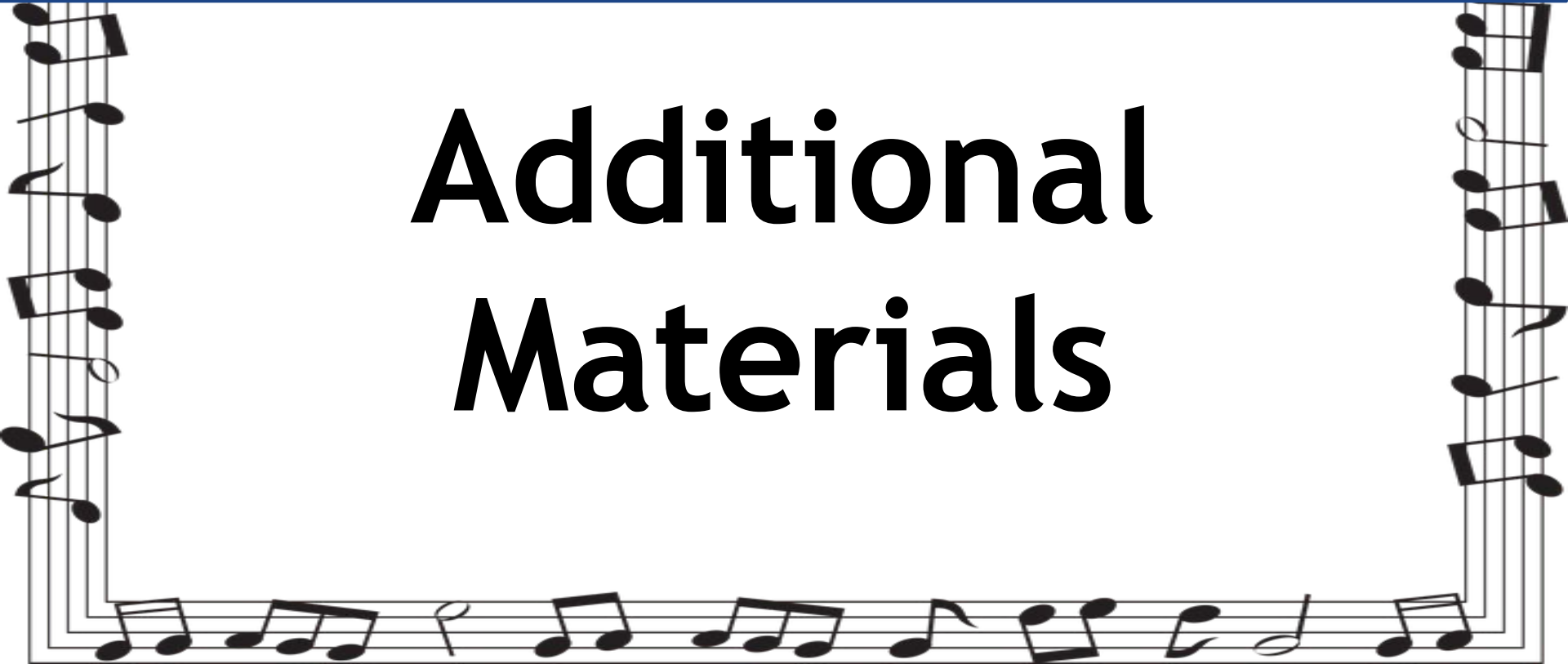




After learning about the various musical forms of the classical period, answer the following questions:

1. Describe and write about the different musical forms you learned about in this lesson.
 2. Listen to one of the musical examples in this lesson and name five musical characteristics that you heard.
- 
- 

Additional Materials



Classical Period

Classical Period 2

Classical Period 3

