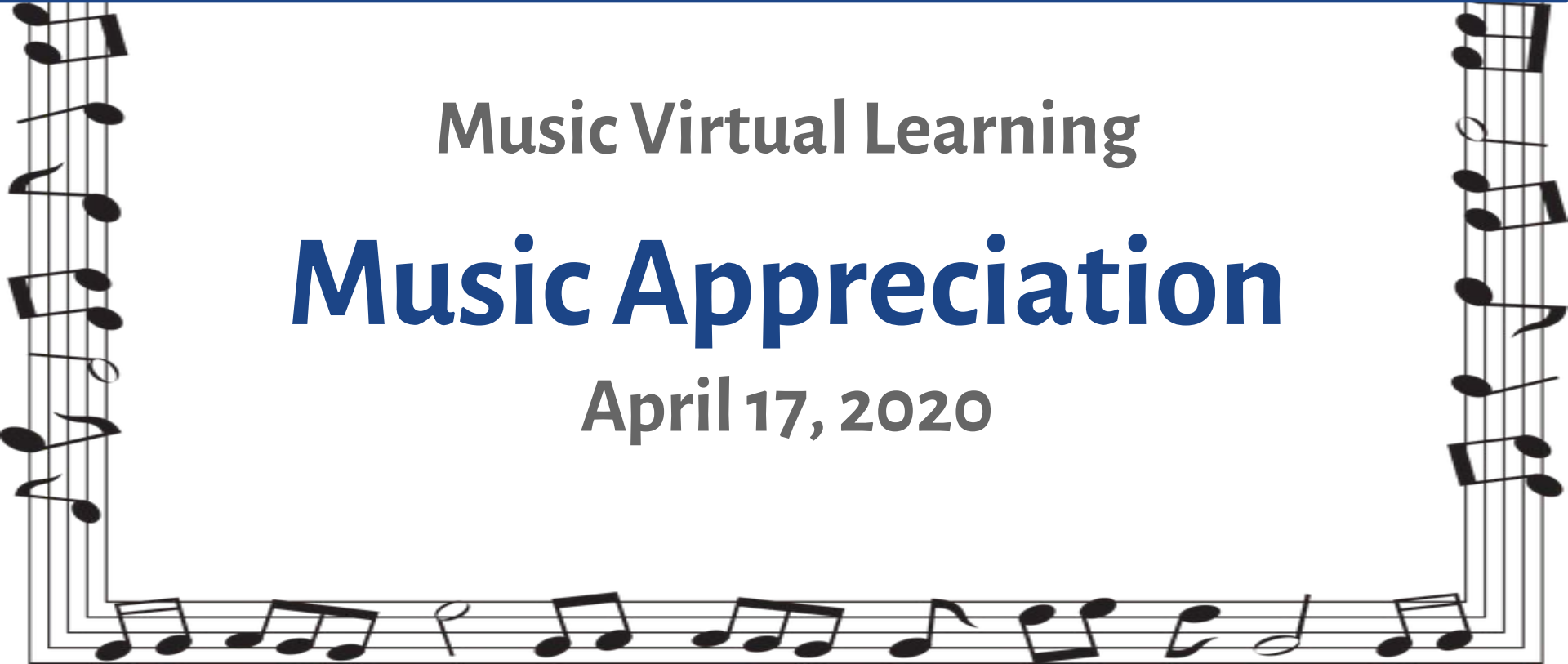




Music Virtual Learning

Music Appreciation

April 17, 2020



Music Appreciation

Lesson: April 17, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

Students will learn the history of various composers.

Bell Work



Listen to the following musical work and fill out the listening log. (click on the link)



[Listening Log](#)

Lesson



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 stems.

LET'S LEARN ABOUT THE COMPOSERS

MOZART



Mozart

1756-1791

- Born in Salzburg, Austria.
- Mozart's father Leopold was a successful composer & violinist and worked for the Salzburg Court.
- Child Prodigy- capable of playing multiple instruments and started performing in public at age 6 with his sister Maria Anna Mozart (Nickname Nannerl)
- Haydn was a close friend and admired his work.
- Composed almost 600 works that included sonatas, symphonies, masses, chamber music, concertos and operas.
- Separated himself from the church and made a living through teaching, concertizing, and composing. Became a free agent.

FUN FACT

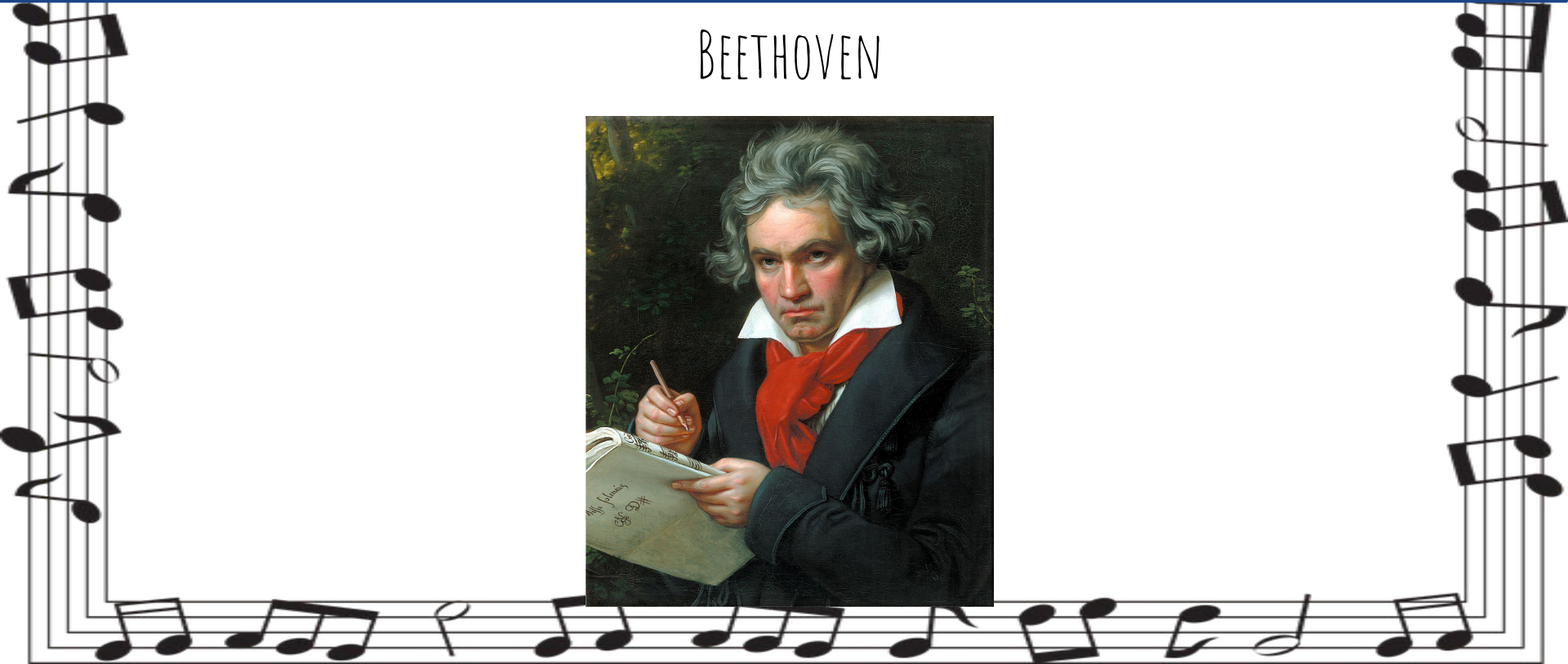
DID YOU KNOW THAT MOZART'S CLARINET CONCERTO IN A MAJOR IS FEATURED IN FILMS INCLUDING *THE KING'S SPEECH*, *27 DRESSES*, AND *OUT OF AFRICA*

Mozart: Ein musikalischer Spaß (A Musical Joke)

Mozart was known to mock other composers during this time period who were strictly writing in the Classical style.



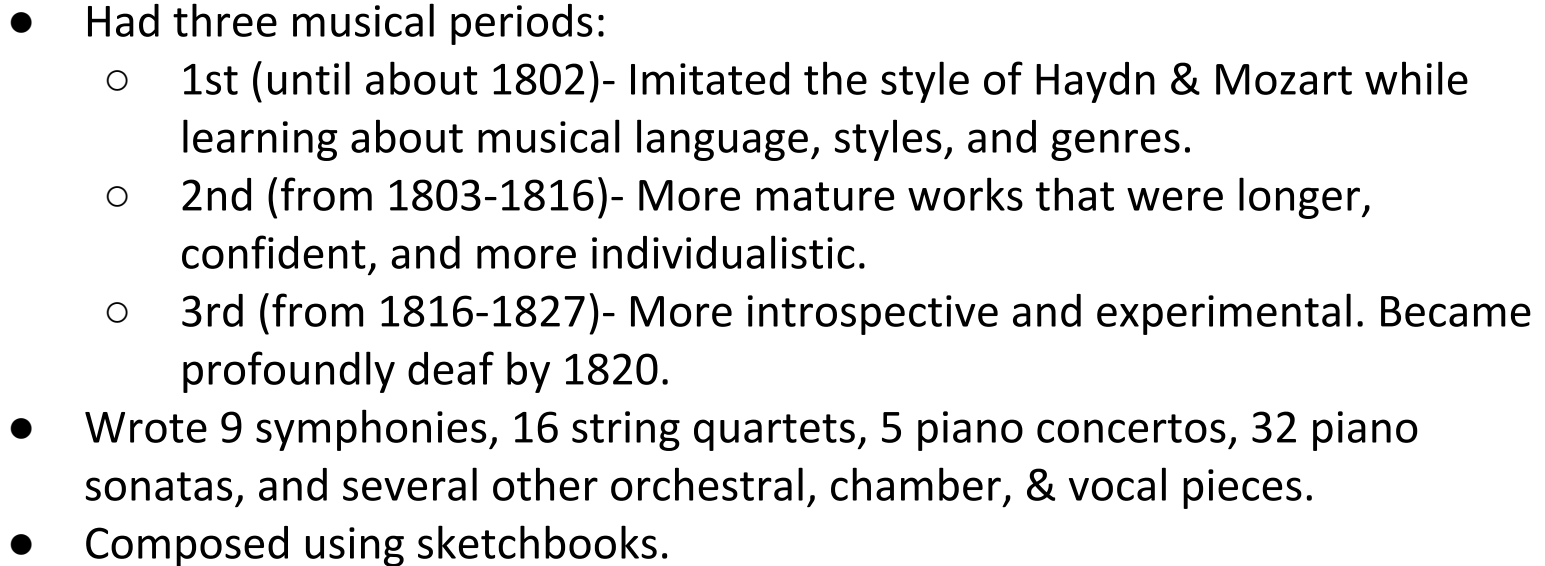
BEETHOVEN



Beethoven

1770-1827

- Born in Bonn, Germany.
- Grandfather and father were musicians at a court in Cologne.
- From a young age, he studied piano and violin with his father. His father wanted him to be a child prodigy just like Mozart.
- First teacher was Haydn who help introduce him to wealthy patrons and aristocrats.
- Had gradual loss of hearing which impacted Beethoven's mental health. However, he felt that he must continue to write music and not let it affect his ability to compose.

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- A decorative border of musical staves and notes surrounds the 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.
- Had three musical periods:
 - 1st (until about 1802)- Imitated the style of Haydn & Mozart while learning about musical language, styles, and genres.
 - 2nd (from 1803-1816)- More mature works that were longer, confident, and more individualistic.
 - 3rd (from 1816-1827)- More introspective and experimental. Became profoundly deaf by 1820.
 - Wrote 9 symphonies, 16 string quartets, 5 piano concertos, 32 piano sonatas, and several other orchestral, chamber, & vocal pieces.
 - Composed using sketchbooks.

FUN FACT

THIS YEAR IS BEETHOVEN'S 250TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.



BIRTHDAY SONG

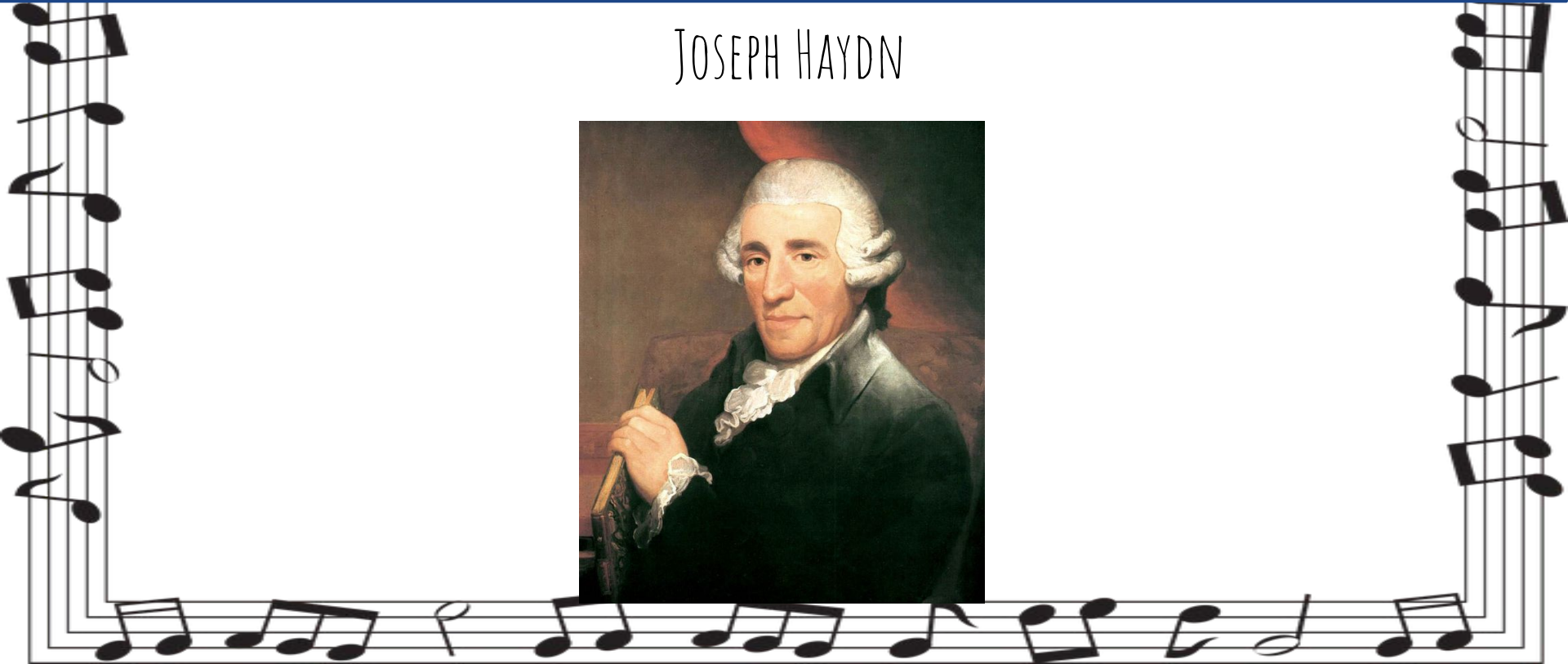
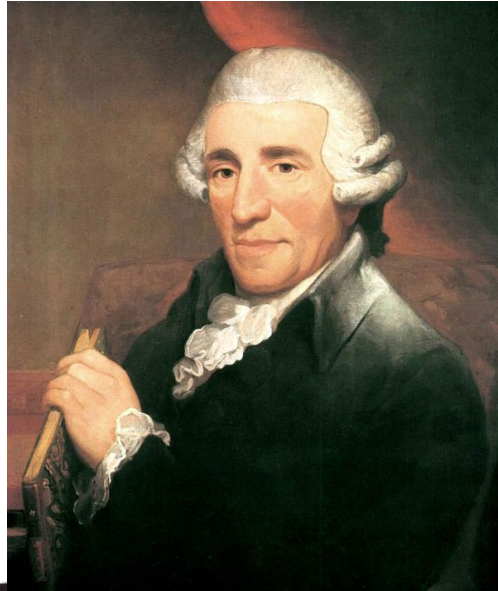
Beethoven: Symphony No. 5, 1st movement



The beginning short-short-short-long rhythm pattern represents “fate knocking at the door” & has many variations throughout the whole work.

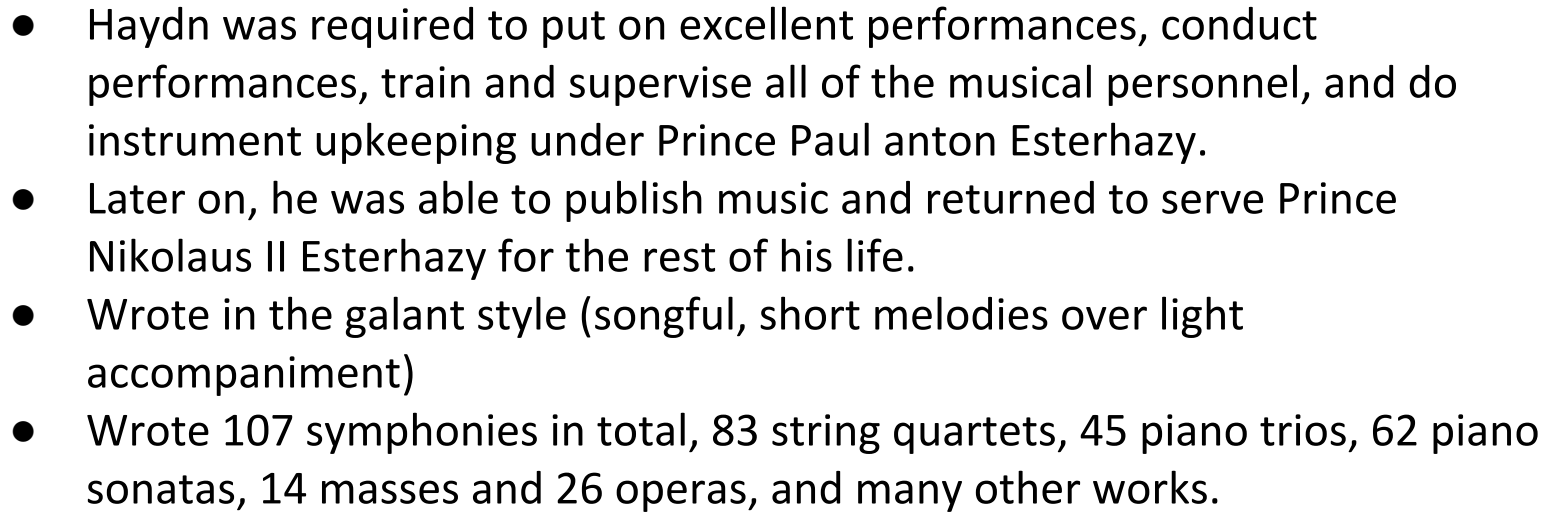
Beethoven wrote this piece as he was struggling with his hearing loss.

JOSEPH HAYDN



Joseph Haydn 1732-1809

- Born in Rohrau, Austria
- Most celebrated composer of his time.
- Remembered for writing symphonies and string quartets.
- Established the standards of quality, style, form, and expressiveness of the classical era.
- Haydn was hired by the Esterhazy family, who was the most powerful noble family in Hungary, to write music for them.
- He was known to have the characteristics of the Enlightenment ideals such as kindness and good character.

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- A decorative border of musical staves and notes surrounds the 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.
- Haydn was required to put on excellent performances, conduct performances, train and supervise all of the musical personnel, and do instrument upkeep under Prince Paul anton Esterhazy.
 - Later on, he was able to publish music and returned to serve Prince Nikolaus II Esterhazy for the rest of his life.
 - Wrote in the galant style (songful, short melodies over light accompaniment)
 - Wrote 107 symphonies in total, 83 string quartets, 45 piano trios, 62 piano sonatas, 14 masses and 26 operas, and many other works.

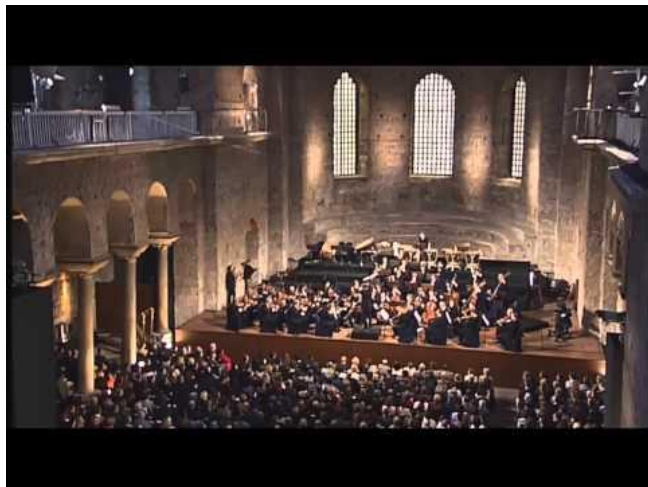


FUN FACT



DID YOU KNOW WHEN HAYDN WAS IN LONDON, HE HEARD THE BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM SO MUCH, HE WAS SO MOVED BY THE PIECE THAT HE DECIDED TO PLAY AROUND WITH A PATRIOTIC TUNE FOR HIS HOMETLAND, AUSTRIA - AND IT BECAME THE NATIONAL ANTHEM FOR BOTH AUSTRIA AND GERMANY?

Haydn: Symphony No. 94 in G Major (Surprise), 2nd Movement.

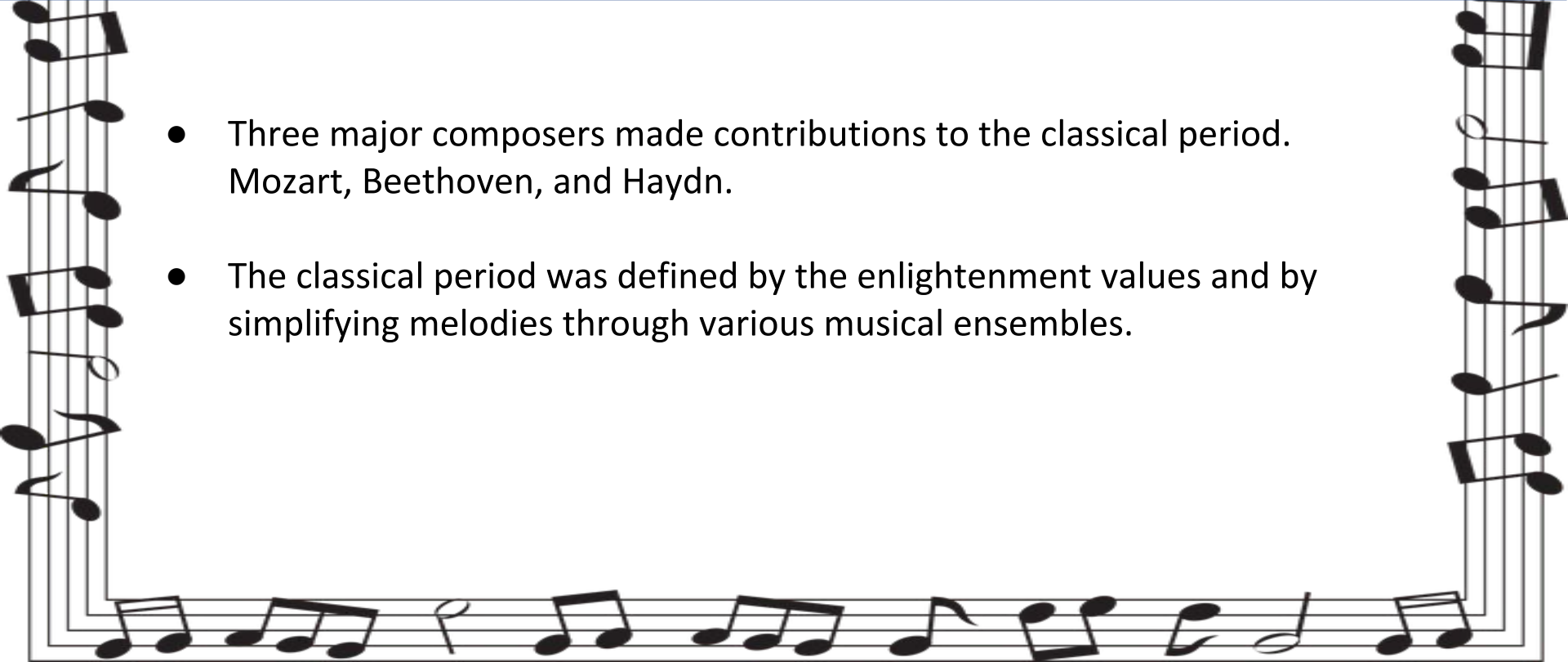


The name surprise was given by flutist Andrew Ashe, who admired how Haydn added an unexpected bang in the piece.

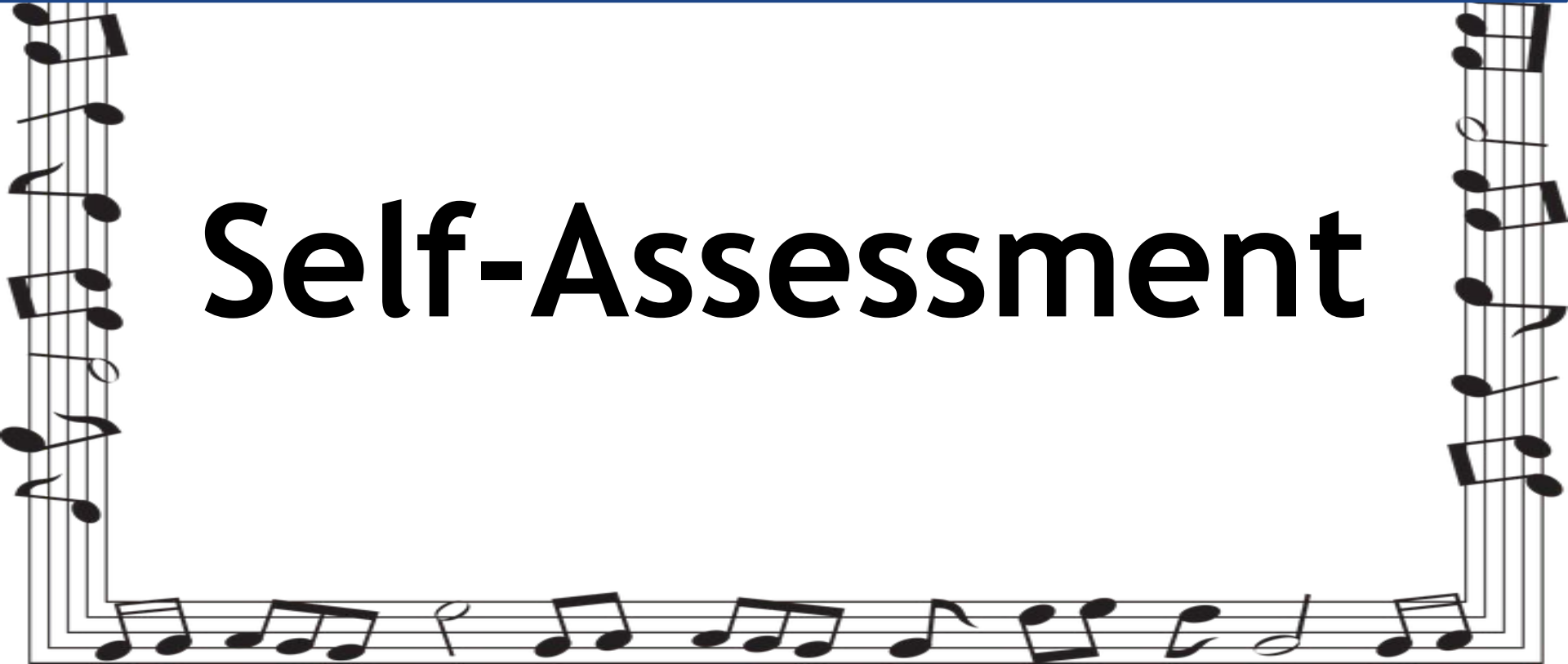
Haydn added later that he Liked that it might make the “ladies jump.”

Review



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- A decorative border of musical staves and notes surrounds the 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.
- Three major composers made contributions to the classical period. Mozart, Beethoven, and Haydn.
 - The classical period was defined by the enlightenment values and by simplifying melodies through various musical ensembles.

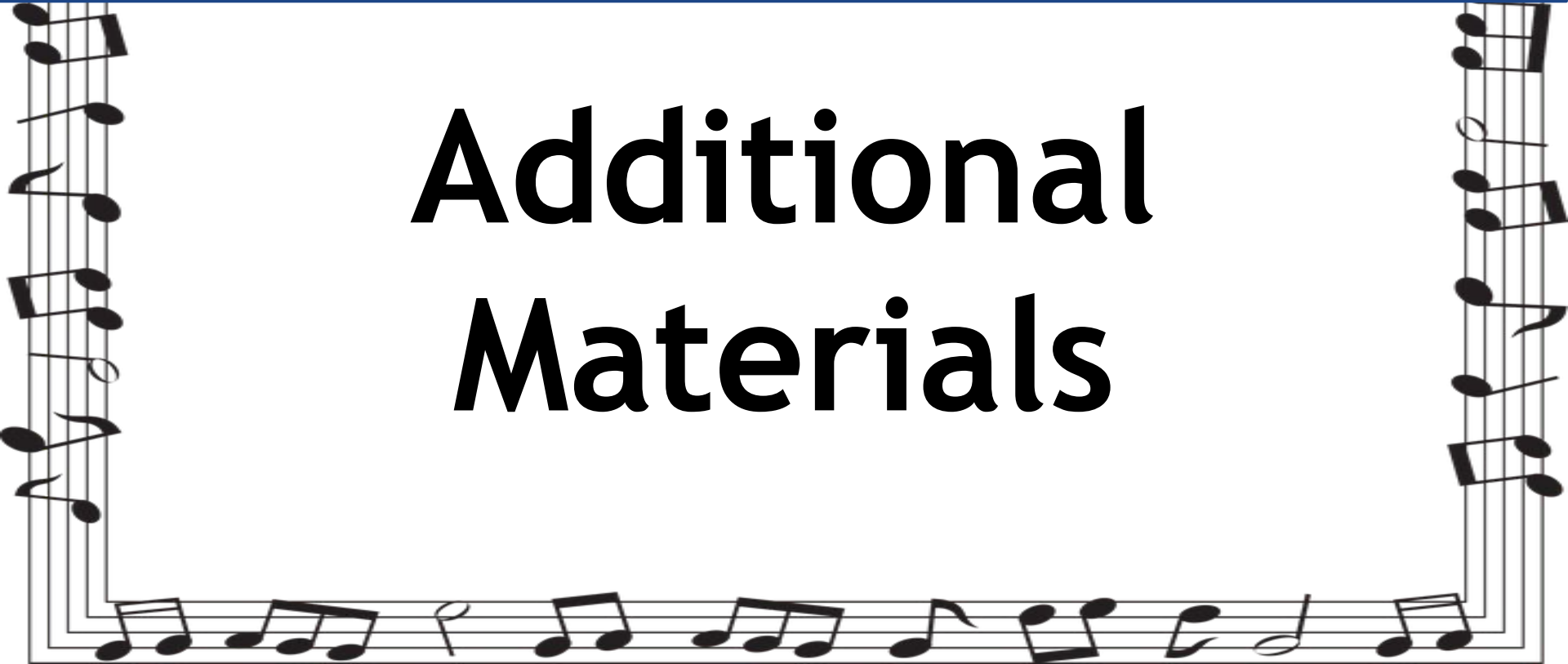
Self-Assessment



After learning about the classical era and its composers, think and write about the following questions:

1. What new musical inventions came about during this time period?
2. What contributions did each composer make to the world of western classical music?
3. How did society influence these composers?

Additional Materials



[Mozart's Biography](#)

[Beethoven's Biography](#)

[Facts about Haydn](#)