



Music Virtual Learning

Music Appreciation

April 23, 2020



Music Appreciation

Lesson: April 23, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

Students will learn about the romantic era composers and their contributions to classical music.

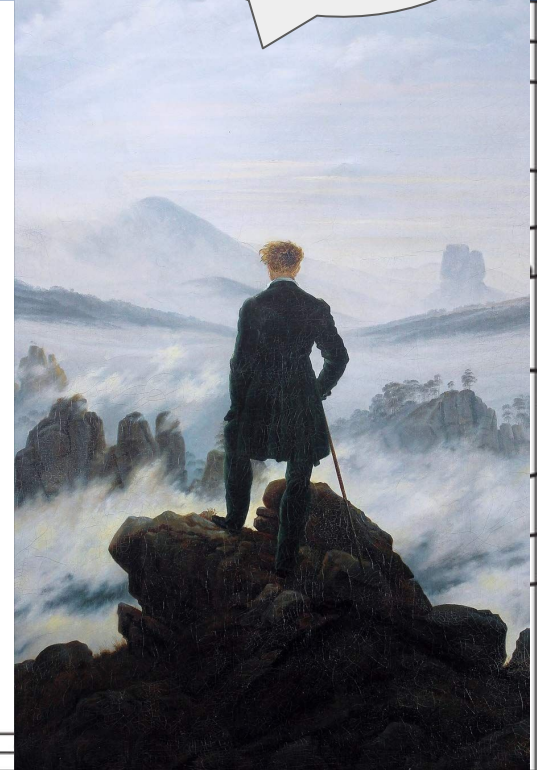
Bell Work



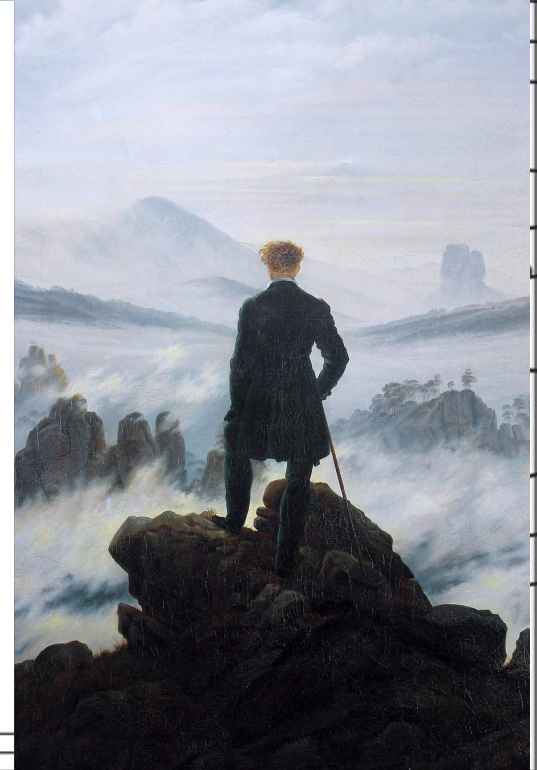
Painting by
Casper David
Friedrich,
*Wanderer above
the Sea of Fog.*

TAKE A LOOK AT THIS PAINTING & THINK
ABOUT WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED ABOUT THE
ROMANTIC ERA:

Write about two emotions you see
expressed in this famous painting? In
what ways has the artist expressed
those emotions?



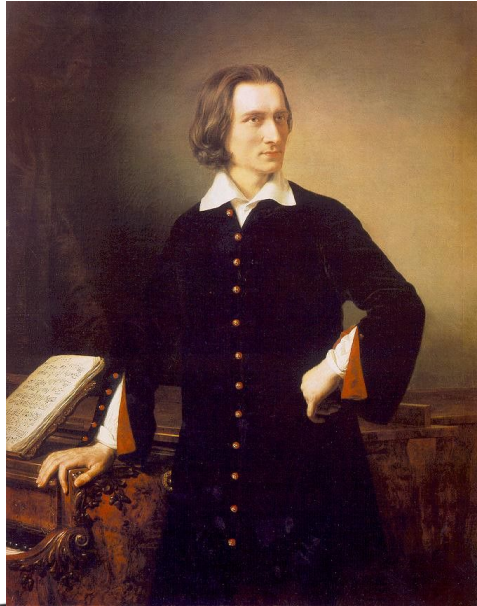
- Romanticism encouraged artists to seek individual paths of expressing emotions.
- Romantics valued nature, the supernatural, myths, realm beyond the everyday, and national pride.
- Political and economic events impacted the way composers wrote music and artists expressed their emotions.



Lesson



FRANZ LIZST



FRANZ LISZT

- Born: 1811
- Hungarian composer
- Virtuoso at playing and composing
- Credited with the creation of the symphonic poem- an extended single movement work for orchestra inspired by paintings, plays, poems or other literary or visual works expressed through music.
- **Famous works:** Rhapsody no. 2 & La Campanella

FELIZ MENDELSSOHN



FELIX MENDELSSOHN

- Born in Germany: 1809
- Child prodigy
- Composed the incidental music for Shakespeare's play "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
- Was also inspired to compose through his travels.
- **Notable pieces:** Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and the Fingal's Cave Overture, also known as the Hebrides, in reference to the rocky coast and ancient caverns of Scotland.

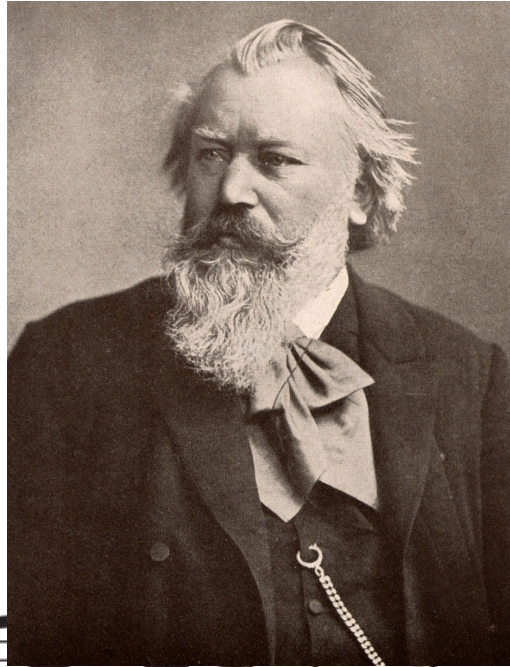
ROBERT SCHUMANN



ROBERT SCHUMANN

- Born: 1810
- Focused on one genre of composing at a time. Piano was his first and most prolific.
- Married Clara Wieck, daughter of his first music teacher
- Promoted the music of Chopin, Berlioz and Brahms-all were close friends.
- Feared insanity his entire life and did end up trying to commit suicide and spent the last years of his life in an asylum.
- **Notable Works:** Scenes from Childhood-13 pieces & Carnaval

JOHANNES BRAHMS



JOHANNES BRAHMS

- Late Romantic Composer
- Born: 1833
- Grew up very poor and made money for his family playing in bars and brothels.
- Compose huge works-Piano sonatas, Piano trios and a Piano Quartet
- Most famous for the German Requiem or Brahms Requiem and Symphony no 1 in C minor- dubbed “Beethoven’s 10th”
- Great friends with Schumann

BRAHMS REQUIEM

- First Requiem performed in the vernacular-meaning the language of the people. Strayed away from traditional Latin text.
- Inspired by the death of Schumann and his mother
- Written for those left behind
- Compositional techniques from the Renaissance and Baroque periods. Bach and Palestrina were huge influences on Brahms.
- Widely performed today due to the accessibility of the language.

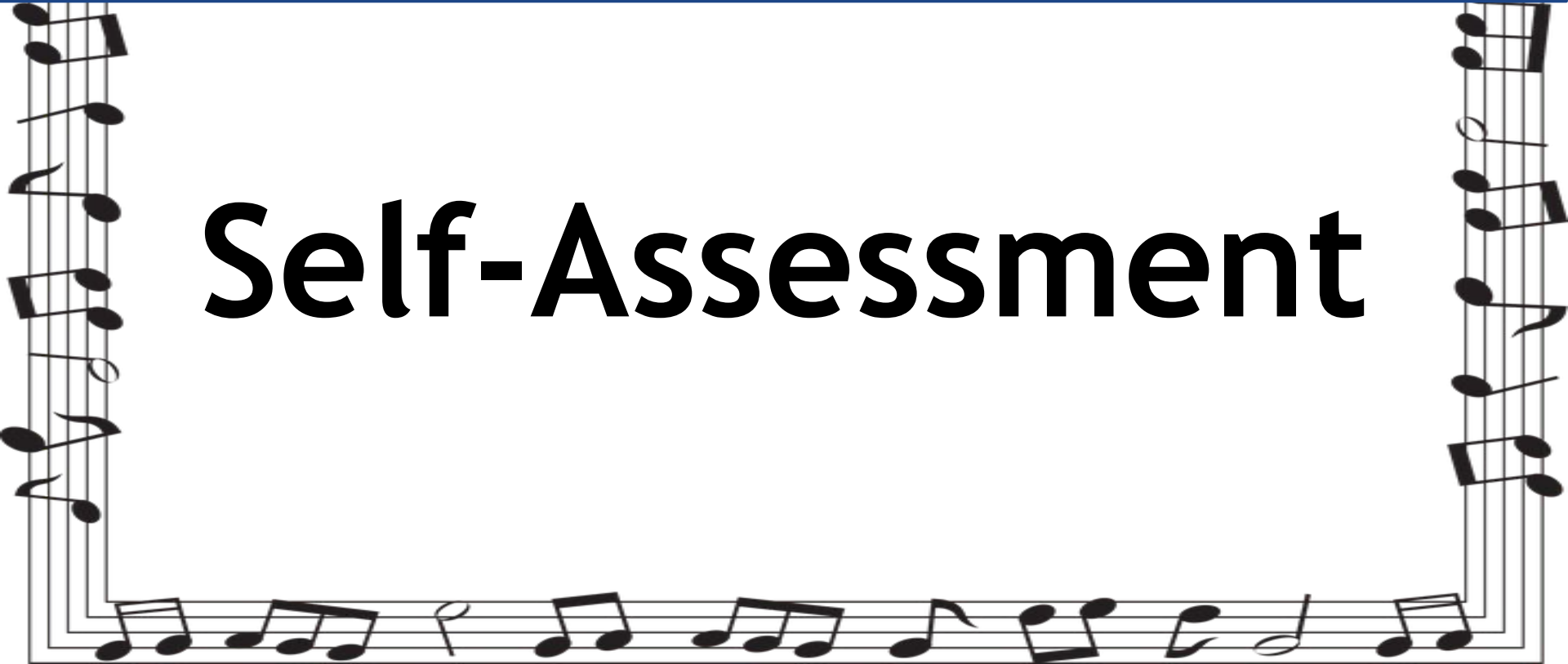
Review




SUMMARY

- Uninhibited expression!
- Rise in Nationalism- Pride in country.
 - Ex. Chopin Mazurkas/Polonaises, Fascinations with Folk melodies and folk traditions.
- Free forms, wider and more colorful pitch palate, songs about nouns. (people, places, and things)
- Looking for emotional connection to music.
- Composers of this era: Liszt, Schumann, Mendelssohn and Brahms

Self-Assessment





After looking at the Romantic Era, you are going to imagine that you are a composer of this time period and compose a piece (figuratively). Include the following:

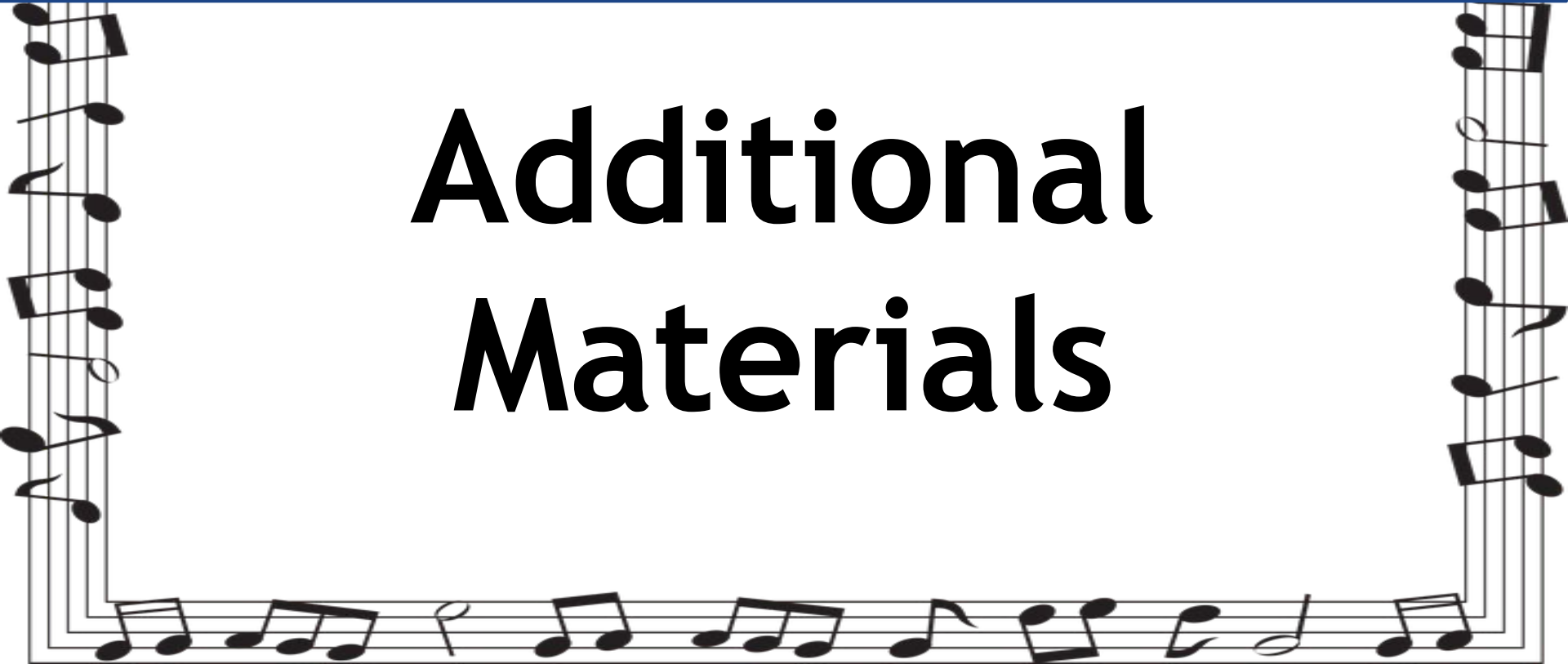
1. What is the title of your work
2. What is it inspired by
3. What is the orchestration/instrumentation
4. Does your work tell a story? If so, what is it about
5. What do you want your listener to gain from listening

When you have thought about these, complete the google form attached:

[Romantic Era Composer](#)



Additional Materials



Classic FM's Fast And Friendly Guide To The Romantic Era

Introduction to the Romantic Era

