



Music Virtual Learning

# Music Appreciation

April 30, 2020



# Music Appreciation

Lesson: April 30, 2020

## **Objective/Learning Target:**

Students will learn about 20th Century Choral & Piano works.

# Bell Work



REFLECT ON EVERYTHING GOING ON DURING THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY...

- Technology and social change was more rapid than in any previous era. Electric lighting, electrical appliances, first widely affordable automobile in 1908, first working airplane in 1903, moving picture shows, etc.
- Impressionist painters continued to develop highly individual styles of artwork.
- Then came expressionism, surrealism, and abstract art which gave way to new ways of making, seeing, and thinking about paintings.

Take a minute to admire Pablo Picasso's *Three Musicians* (1921)



WHAT DID YOU NOTICE ABOUT THE PAINTING?

WHAT SHAPES DID YOU SEE PRESENT?

COULD YOU SEE EACH OF THE THREE MUSICIAN?

WHAT DO YOU THINK PICASSO WAS TRYING TO COMMUNICATE?

## BACKGROUND ON PICASSO'S *THREE MUSICIANS*

- Painted in the style of Synthetic Cubism
- gives the appearance of cut paper.
- On the left is a clarinet player, in the middle a guitar player, and on the right a singer holding sheets of music.
- Cubism tends to be an intellectual style because artists analyzed the shapes of their subjects and reinvented them on the canvas.

# Lesson





# 20TH CENTURY CHORAL MUSIC

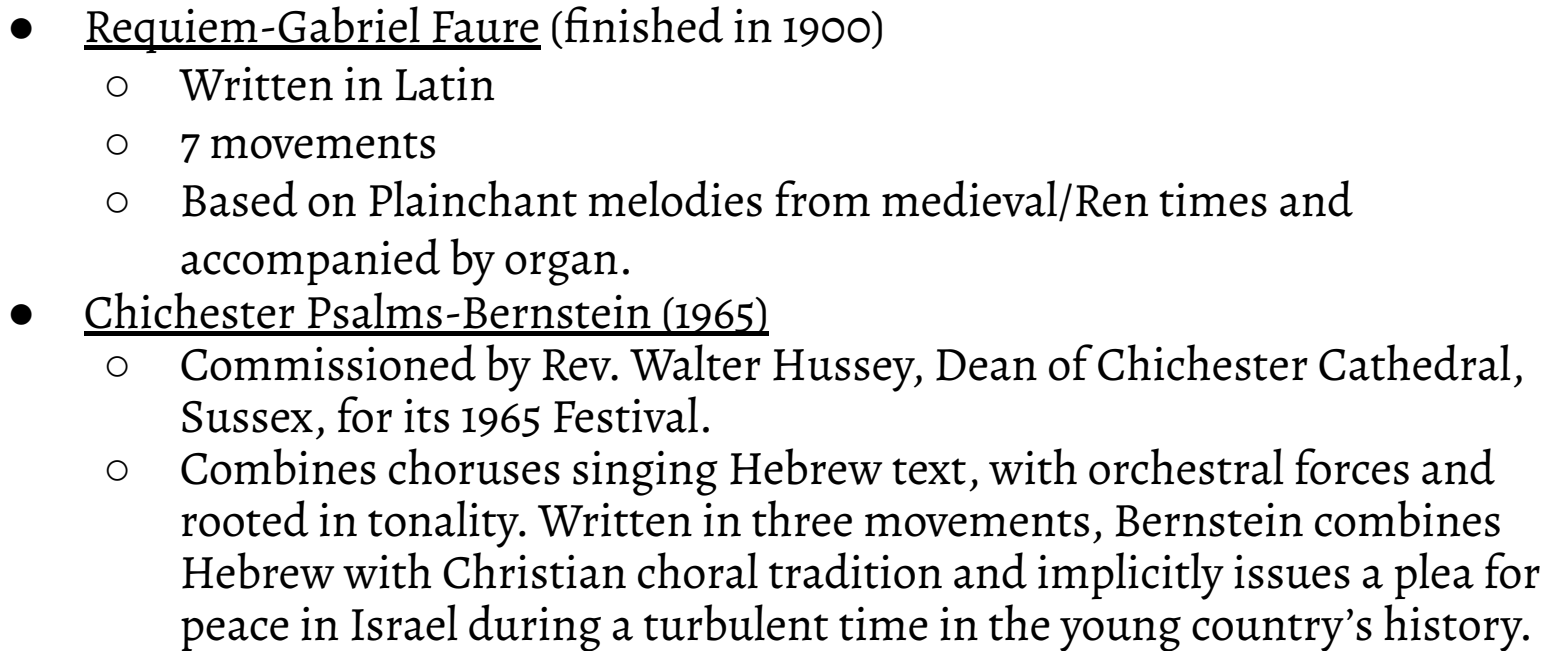




## CARMINA BURANA-CARL ORFF (1935-36)

- Based on 24 medieval poems about gluttony, lust, drinking, gambling, nature and joy. It's in Latin. Minimalistic and expressionless writing. Text drives music. Very Renaissance. Ex. O Fortuna-O Fortune



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- A decorative border of musical staves with various notes and clefs surrounds the text. The border is composed of several staves, with notes and clefs placed at various intervals along the lines.
- Requiem-Gabriel Faure (finished in 1900)
    - Written in Latin
    - 7 movements
    - Based on Plainchant melodies from medieval/Ren times and accompanied by organ.
  - Chichester Psalms-Bernstein (1965)
    - Commissioned by Rev. Walter Hussey, Dean of Chichester Cathedral, Sussex, for its 1965 Festival.
    - Combines choruses singing Hebrew text, with orchestral forces and rooted in tonality. Written in three movements, Bernstein combines Hebrew with Christian choral tradition and implicitly issues a plea for peace in Israel during a turbulent time in the young country's history.



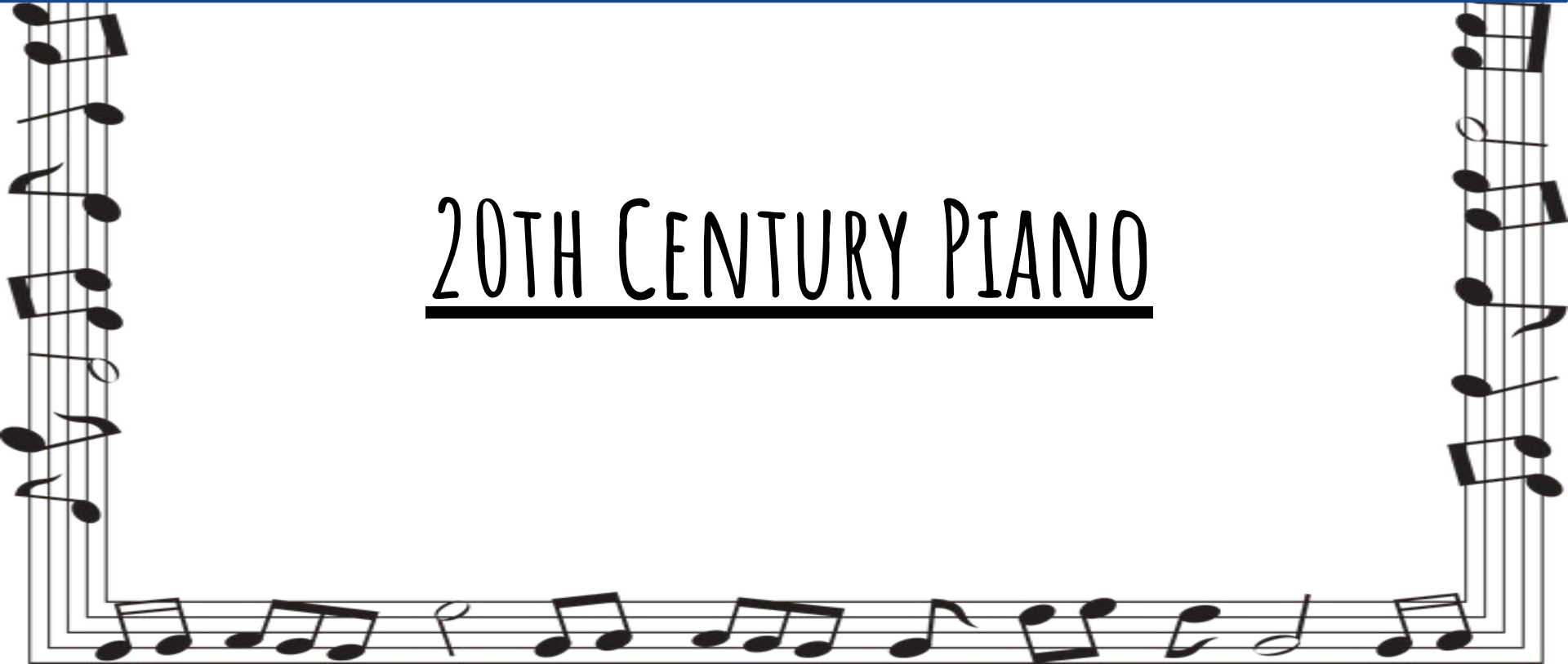
## WAR REQUIEM-BRITTEN (1961-62)

- Commissioned for a new cathedral at Coventry, a city destroyed in a German bombing raid during World War II. Britten objected war in any form and it expressed in this choral piece. It uses Latin text from the Requiem Mass with verses by Wilfred Owen. Set for soprano soloist, chorus, and full orchestra, with sections for boys' choir and organ.

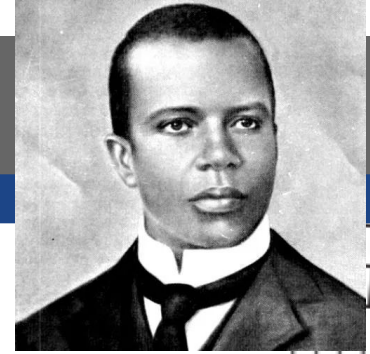


Watch Benjamin Britten conducted War Requiem back in 1964

# 20TH CENTURY PIANO



- Bela Bartok- Romanian Folk Dances (1915)
  - Hungarian-Heavily influenced by folk melodies from Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and Bulgaria.
  - Trained as a pianist and used technology to do audio recording of folk songs.
  - 6 short pieces: Dance with Sticks, Waistband Dance, On the Spot, Hornpipe Dance, Romanian Polka, and a Fast Dance.
- Sergei Rachmaninoff- Sonata No. 1 in D minor (1908)
  - Russian-"Tween composer" between Romantic and 20th Century.



- Scott Joplin- The Entertainer (1902)
  - American- New Genre-RAGTIME!-Pre-cursor to Jazz-
  - Black composer, classically trained, from Missouri!
  - Didn't become as popular until it appeared on the multiple Oscar winning film *The Sting* in 1973.
- George Gershwin-Rhapsody in Blue (1924)
  - American-Heavily influenced by Jazz-also a new Genre.
  - Jazz concerto originally written for solo piano and a jazz ensemble.
  - Helped bridge together jazz, blues and popular music with art music.



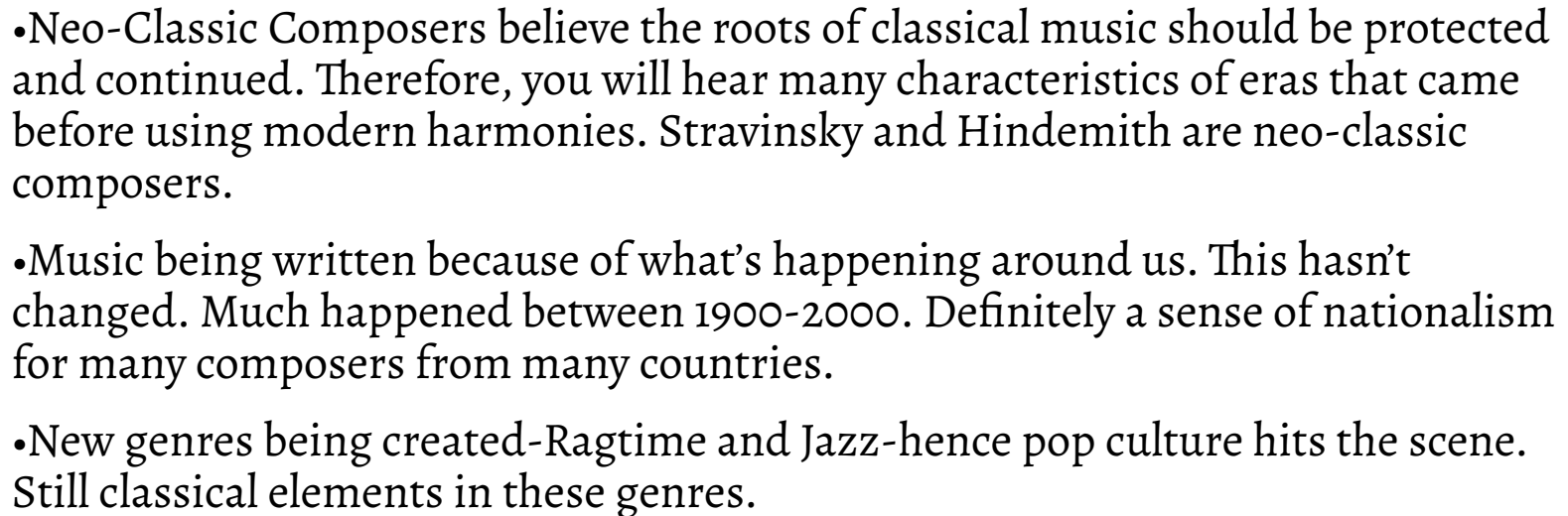
# Review



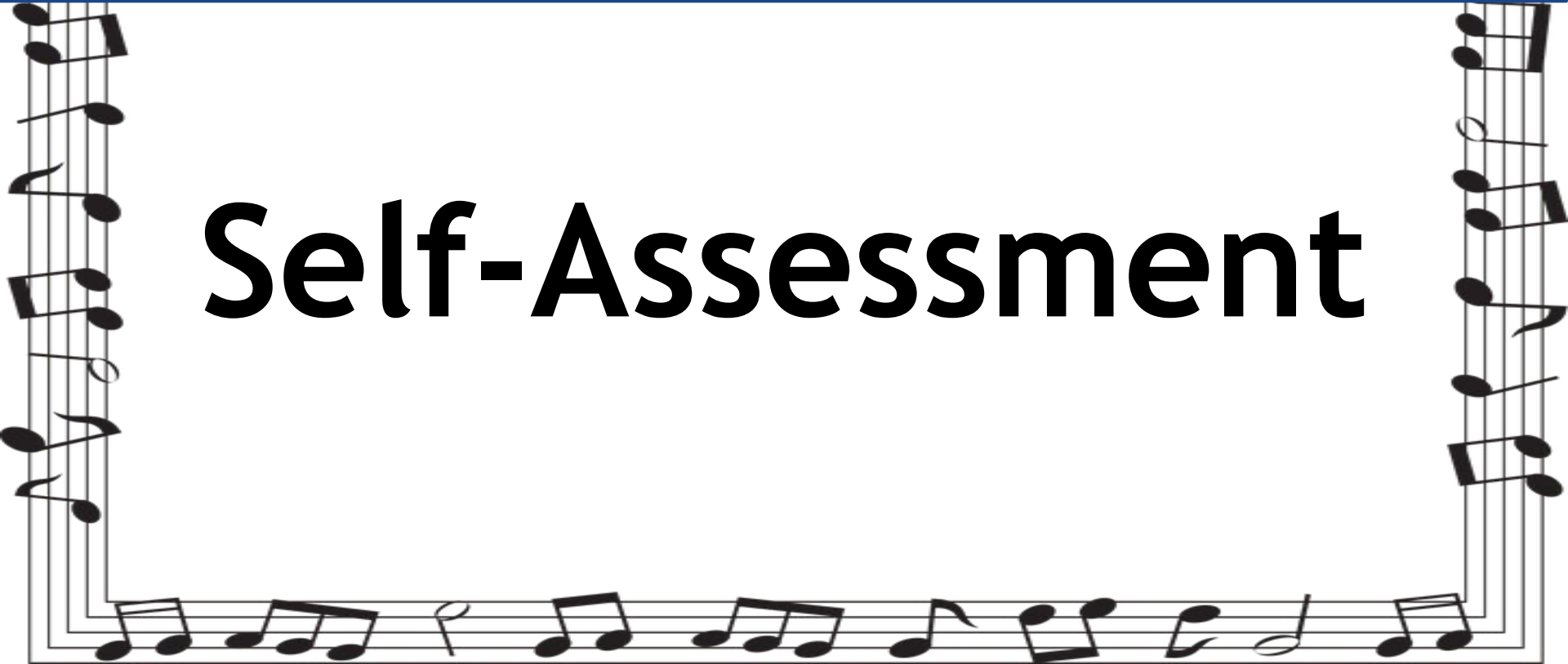


## SUMMARY

- Advances in music technology and sheet music made music more accessible to the masses. Other than attending concerts, any class of people could experience music daily.
- Orchestras are growing, forms are fleeting, tonality bending and rules dying.
- Some music considered minimalist and without feeling. Text drives the music.
- Some music still “programmed” meaning it has meaning but not necessarily driven by emotion.

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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.
- Neo-Classic Composers believe the roots of classical music should be protected and continued. Therefore, you will hear many characteristics of eras that came before using modern harmonies. Stravinsky and Hindemith are neo-classic composers.
  - Music being written because of what's happening around us. This hasn't changed. Much happened between 1900-2000. Definitely a sense of nationalism for many composers from many countries.
  - New genres being created-Ragtime and Jazz-hence pop culture hits the scene. Still classical elements in these genres.


# Self-Assessment



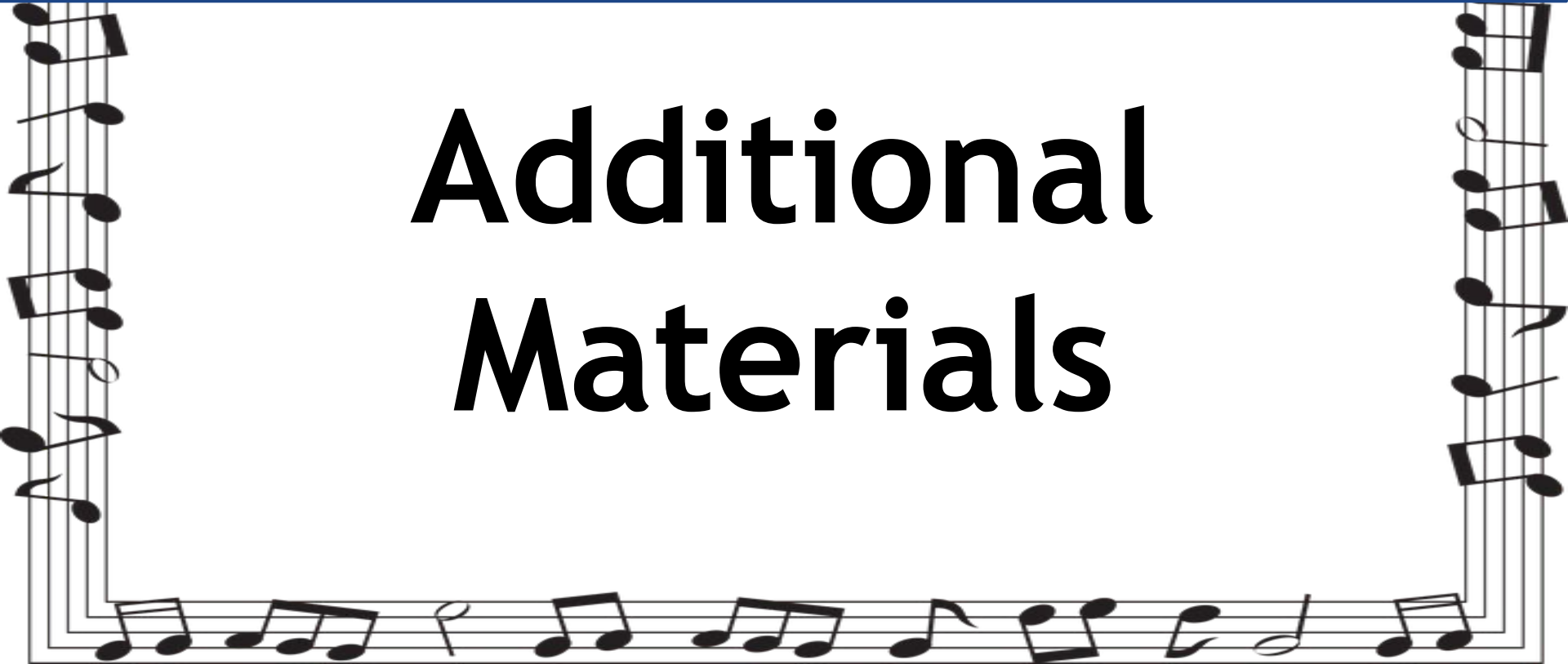


What was going on historically during the beginning of the 20th century that affected the way that composers wrote?

How is this style of music different than the baroque, classical, and romantic era?



# Additional Materials



# Top 10 composers of the 20th Century

## Modernism in Music

