

Type
Instructions for the final

1. Elements of music

- a. **Rhythm**- the heartbeat of music, ordered flow through time.
- b. **Melody**- a series of single notes that add up to a recognizable whole. It has direction, shape and continuity.
- c. **Harmony**- refers to the way chords are constructed and how they follow each other. It's when many notes of a chord are sounded together. Some chords are stable while others are tense.
- d. **Tone Color**- the quality of sound that distinguishes one instrument or voice from another. It is described as bright, dark, brilliant, mellow and rich.
- e. **Dynamics**- degrees of loudness or softness. Loudness is related to amplitude of the vibration that makes the sound.
- f. **Form**- organization of musical ideas in time. It's made up of phrases, which are combined to make parts or sections of a composition.

2. Textures-

- a. **monophonic**- a single unaccompanied melody
- b. **polyphonic**- simultaneous melodies played at the same time
- c. **homophonic**- one melody with accompaniment

3. Eras (only years)

Middle ages- 450- 1450
Renaissance- 1450-1600
Baroque- 1600-1750

Classical- 1750-1820
Romantic- 1820-1900
20th century- 1900-present

4. Classical Period

Definitions-

symphony- an extended ambitious composition written in 4 movements(usually lasting between 20-40 minutes)- for a full orchestra it is called a **sonata**

- 1. 1st movement- allegro, sonata allegro form (vigorous, dramatic, fast)
- 2. 2nd movement- andante in ABA for (slow, lyrical)
- 3. 3rd movement- minuet or scherzo, ABA form (dance- like)
- 4. 4th movement- finale, rondo form (fast-brilliant-heroic)

(ABA form means that it begins with a melody-A, then switches the melody-B and then at the end repeats the beginning melody-A)

Sonata- a composition for one or two instruments in 3 or 4 movements (1st movement is written in **sonata allegro form**)

Sonata allegro Form- a form of 1 movement (usually used in 1st movements of symphonies, concertos, and sonatas) consisting of 3 main sections:

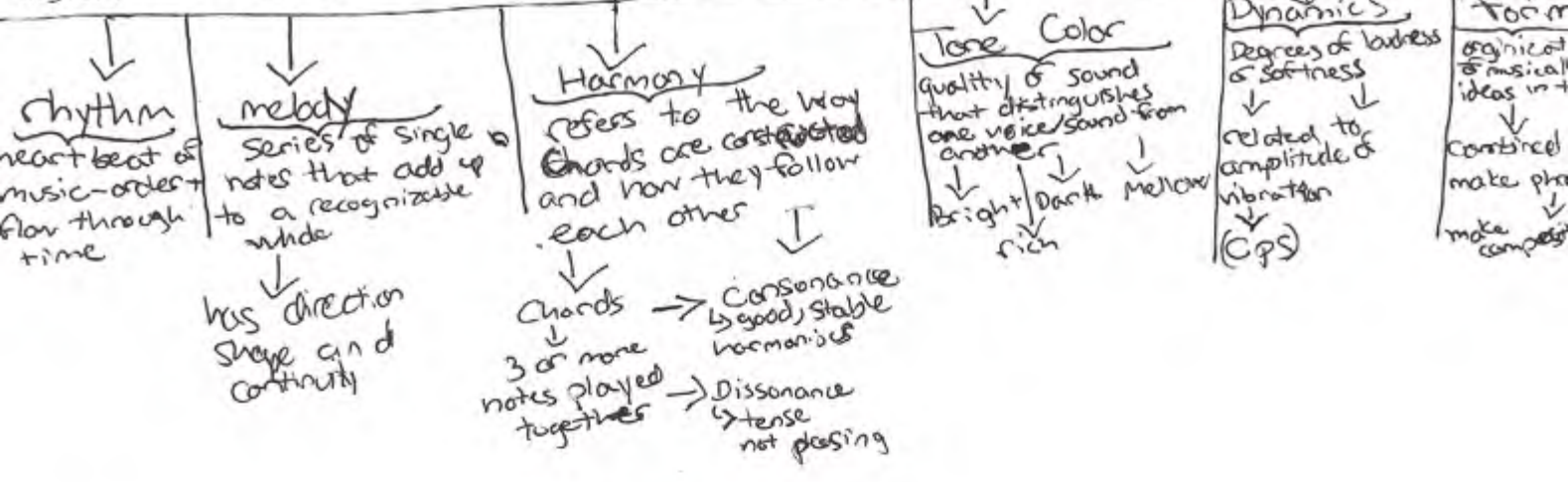
- Exposition**- 1st main theme, transitional theme into the second theme, closing theme
- Development**- themes are broken into fragments, polyphonic textures- most dramatic section

Alicia Rudy

Title	Composer	Texture	Era	Type	Technique
Concerto in E minor for Violin and Orchestra	Mendelssohn	Homophonic	Romantic	Concerto	Absolute music
Wedding March from a Midsummer Night's Dream	Mendelssohn	Homophonic	Romantic	Incidental Music	X
Nocturne in E major <i>slow</i>	Chopin	Homophonic	Romantic	Nocturne	Rubato
Waltz in C minor <i>slow + fast</i>	Chopin	Homophonic	Romantic	waltz	Rubato
Etude #12, "Revolutionary"	Chopin	Polyphonic	Romantic	Etude	Rubato
Polonaise in A major	Chopin	Homophonic	Romantic	Polonaise	Rubato
The Erlking <i>vocal</i>	Schubert	Homophonic	Romantic	Lied	X
Symphonie Fantastique, 2 nd movement <i>homophonic - theater</i>	Berlioz	Homophonic	Romantic	Program Symphony	idée fixe
Symphonie Fantastique, Dream of Witches Dinner, 5 th mov	Berlioz	Polyphonic	Romantic	Program symphony	idée fixe
Romeo and Juliet	Tchaikovsky	Conflict theme- polyphonic Love theme- homophonic	Romantic	Concert Overture	X
Symphony #4 in F Minor, 4 th mov.	Tchaikovsky	Homophonic	Romantic	Symphony	X
La Donna e mobile <i>vocal</i>	Verdi	Homophonic	Romantic	Aria/opera	X
La cortigiani from "Rigoletto" <i>vocal</i>	Verdi	Homophonic	Romantic	Aria/opera	X
Sirenes <i>vocal</i>	Debussy	Homophonic	Impressionism		Whole-tone scale
Bolero	Ravel	Homophonic	Impressionism	Ballet	Ostinato
The Rite of Spring, Dance of Youth and Maidens	Stravinsky	Polyphonic	20 th century	Ballet	Polychord
A survivor from Warsaw <i>vocal</i>	Schoenberg	Polyphonic/unison	20 th century	Cantata	Sprechstimme speech instrument
Rhapsody in Blue <i>impr inced</i>	Gershwin	Polyphonic	20 th century	Concerto	X
Summertime from opera Porgy & Bess <i>vocal</i>	Gershwin	Homophonic	20 th century	Aria/opera	X
Simple Gifts from Ballet Appalachian Spring	Copland	Polyphonic	20 th century	Ballet	X
America from West Side Story <i>vocal</i>	Bernstein	Homophonic	20 th century	Broadway Show	X
Hotter than That <i>vocal (horn)</i>	Armstrong	Homophonic	20 th century		X

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Music / Elements of Music | Elements of Music | Elements of Music



Textures

- monophonic - single unaccompanied melody
- homophonic - one melody w/ accompaniment
- polyphonic - ~~simultaneous~~ 2 or more melodies played simultaneously

Eras

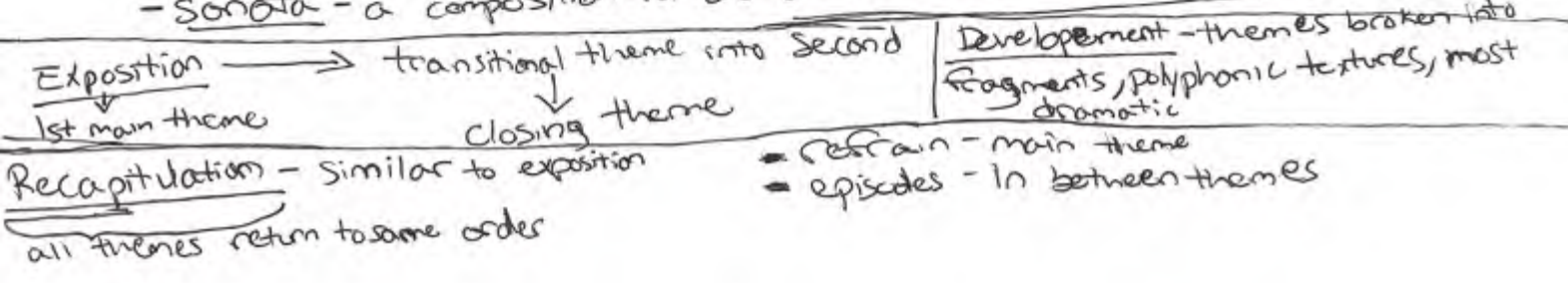
- Middle Ages - 450-1450
- Renaissance - 1450-1600
- Baroque - 1600-1750
- Classical - 1750-1820
- Romantic - 1820-1900
- 20th Century - 1900 - present

Classical Period (1750-1820)

Definitions - Symphony - extended ambitious composition written in 4 movements [20-40 min.]

- 1st movement - allegro, sonata allegro form (vigorous, dramatic, fast)
- 2nd movement - andante in ABA (slow, typical)
- 3rd movement - minuet/scherzo, ABA form (dance-like)
- 4th movement - finale, rondo form (fast, brilliant, heroic)

Begins in Sonata allegro form
- Sonata - a composition for one or two instruments in 3 or 4 movements



Classical Characteristics

- Contrast of mood - contrasting themes w/ in movement, contrasts w/ in single theme.
- rhythm - unexpected rests, variety of patterns (often change)
- texture - homophonic - Contrapuntal - for more specific purposes
- melodies - organized to symmetrical q+a structures (tuneful, easy to remember) balanced
- dynamics - gradual changes - harpsichord replaced by piano
- orchestra - based on 4 families (20-50) players
- old and new forms
- improvisation - limited to cadenzas (not essential to this time pd.)

Mini bios (classical) (1750-1820)

Mozart - wrote in all musical forms (sonata, symphony, concertos)
↳ requiem - payed anonymously for funeral (depressed & it like making for own funeral)

Beethoven - Bridged Classical and Romantic.

• Program Music - instrumental not vocal music - no words

- ↳ associated w/ story, poem, idea or scene
- ↳ descriptive ~~title~~ title

1) Program Symphony - Symphony w/ a story - has characters

4-5 movements ↳ (no words) descriptive title

e.g. - Symphonie fantastique } H. Berlioz
Symphonie Romeo + Juliet }

2) Incidental Music - Music intended to be played before and during
a play ↳ sets scene moods
↳ highlights dramatic action

e.g. - wedding march from midsummer night's dream (Arendt)

3) Symphonic Poem - one movement orchestral composition based
~~concert overture~~ on a story, written in any form

e.g. - Sorcerer's Apprentice by Paul Dukas
Scherzade by Rimsky-Korsakoff

4) Concert Overture - One movement orchestral composition
in sonata allegro that establishes the mood of an opera, not intended
to precede a stage work.

e.g. - Romeo and Juliet - Tchaikovsky

Textures

1. Conflict theme - polyphonic
2. Love theme - homophonic.

Romeo and Juliet Soundtrack.

Absolute Music - Instrumental Music - no intended association w/ a story

↳ no descriptive titles

e.g. - Rondo in a minor
Symphony # 5

Hector Berlioz - First Composer to tell story through music

- ↳ unrequited love
- ↳ unsuccessfully tried to kill himself.

- idée fixe - recurring melody - represents character throughout whole
Symphony

↳ program symphony

- Nationalism - Drawing creative inspiration from composers home land.

e.g. Tchaikovsky: 1812 Overture

- exoticism - Drawing creative inspiration from countries foreign from composer

e.g. Scherzade - Rimsky-Korsakoff

- Peter Ilyk Tchaikovsky
 - nationalistic through music
 - 6 Symphonies, Piano-violin concertos, 10 operas, 3 ballets
 - ↓
 - Sleeping beauty
 - Swan lake
 - nut cracker
 - fused national and international elements
 - concert overture, Symphonic poem.
 - Romeo + Juliet, Symphony #4, IV movement
- Giuseppe Verdi - most popular of all opera composers
 - all tragedies
 - last one "Falstaff" was comedy.
 - Rigoletto - based on novel Le Roi S'amuse

Bios

- Mendelssohn - (1809-1847)
 - brought back all Bachs compositions
 - wrote in many forms (fairytale like)
 - no operas
- Chopin - Pianist (1810-1849)
 - very original pianist
 - never imitated other composers
 - first to play with all five fingers not four.
 - Funeral March (Chopin) and requiem by Mozart played at funeral
 - ~~Schubert~~
- Schubert - bridged classical and romantic pds.
 - little mushroom
 - over 600 songs (no concertos)

Romantic Characteristics

- melody - lyrical
- harmony - chromatic, dissonant
- tempo - rubato → fluctuates
- texture - mostly homophonic
- Dynamics - PP → FF (big range)
(but gradual change)
- orchestra - lots ppl.

- realm of fantasy
- self expression / individual style.

Romantic Definitions

- Cadenza - soloist in concerto - can be improvised
- Rubato - a slight holding back or speeding up tempo to show emotion (mood)
- Nocturne - slow, lyrical, intimate piano composition
- Waltz - Dance in triple meter
- Mazurka - faster and 'jumper' than waltz (3 beats per measure)
- Etude - an exercise, study piece, helps performer master specific techniques
- Polonaise - dance in triple meter, w/ qualities of a march.
- Lied - romantic art song for a solo voice and piano accompaniment with german text (erik king)

• Strophic form - form where music in each stanza is the same

• Prelude
brief piano section
that introduces song.

Interlude
piano section btw.
stanzas

Postlude
piano section like
epilogue

Impressionism - a style in art or music which stresses misty atmosphere
(fluidy water) + tone color

↳ originated in France

↳ main composers Debussy and Ravel ^{Claude Debussy}

↳ use ~~of~~ dissonant chords and whole tone scales (no major, tonic)

• Maurice Ravel - Ostinato - short rhythm or melody ~~repeated~~ repeated persistently through a section of music

Bolero - composition based on one rhythmic pattern repeated

20th Century

- no changes first 15 years
WWI stopped Romantic ideas

techniques - atonal - no clue what the next note will be
polytonal - two tones played on 2 different chords
polychord - 1 chord consonance played w/ another to make it dissonance

Characteristics

rhythm - uneven rhythm, changing meters

melody - difficult to sing

harmony - clash of many sounds

tone color - orchestra - unusual ensembles

Neoclassicism - artistic movement in 1920s - 1950s which is characterized by emotional restraint/balance/clarity

Polychord - combination of 2 different chords

Polyrhythm - two or more contrasting rhythms played at same time

Poly-meter - several dif. meters used at the same time

Polytonality - two or more tonal centers used at same time.

Expressionism - artistic movement centered in Germany and Austria (1905-1925)

↳ Stressed intense subjective emotion

↳ explored inner feeling

↳ Expressionists use deliberate distortions to shock audience

↳ depicted horrors of war

e.g. Survivor from Warsaw

Twelve tone system - gave equal importance to 12 chromatic tones

Tone Row - Special order of 12 chromatic tones

Atonality - The absence of the main key

Sprechstimme - a style of vocal performance $\frac{1}{2}$ way b/w singing and speaking

The Twentieth Century (1900 – present)

Radical changes have taken place in the first half of the 20th century. World War I demolished the ideals of the 19th cent. After that, the 20th century really began. At war's end every one of the major "isms" of contemporary art, including surrealism, expressionism, cubism, had made its appearance on the scene.

Music of early 20th century reflects the upheavals of their time. Music no longer tried to "please" the audience. It was composed to excite the aural nerve, to make listeners sit up and notice.

There were more fundamental changes in the early 20th century years in music than any time since the Baroque era.

The following events of the 20th century affected the music as well as other arts: WWI, The October Revolution, WWII, inventions and discoveries: (radio, gramophone, automobile, telephone, movies, photography), changes in economy, technology (Space Age, computer.)

A famous riot occurred in Paris in 1913 at the premier of ballet "The Rite of Spring" by Stravinsky. One critic called it a "cruel dissonance," another said "from first measure to last whatever note one expects is never the one that comes," and yet another said, "hideous in sounds is a mild description."

