

SUMMARY OF MUSIC TIME PERIODS

BAROQUE PERIOD 1600 - 1750

- The period in which music changed from polyphonic (2 or more melodies woven together) to homophonic (melody + accompaniment)
- Introduction of major and minor keys replaced modes
- Vocal and instrumental music were now both important with secular music gaining more popularity over sacred church music
- The period of the music reflected the flamboyance of the time that gave rise to large architecture

Composers

- Germany: JS Bach, Handel, Telemann
- Italy: Domenico Scarlatti, Corelli, Vivaldi
- England: Purcell, Handel
- France: Rameau, Couperin, and Lully

Works

- Keyboard: harpsichord, organ, clavichord
- Opera, Oratorio, Cantata: solo voices, choirs, chorus, orchestra
- Violin, Flute, Cello: sonatas and suites
- Orchestral works: concerti grossi, suites

Forms of Works

- Binary AB
- Ternary ABA
- Simple Rondo ABACA
- Theme and Variations

Your own notes:

CLASSICAL PERIOD 1750 — 1830

- Music in this time period was more restrained
- Clarity of form was important
- Homophonic style was now more important than polyphony with popularity of the Alberti Bass
- In the later half there was growing interest in dynamics as the piano gained popularity

Composers

- Germany: Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Gluck
- Italy: Boccherini, Clementi

Works

- Keyboard: sonatas
- Symphonies
- Concertos
- Chamber music
- Lieder (German art song in which the accompaniment is as important as the melodic line)
- Opera

Forms of Works

- Binary AB
- Ternary ABA
- Simple Rondo ABACA
- Rondo Sonata ABA (episode) ABA (Coda)
- Theme and Variations

Sonata Form

- Exposition: A (bridge) B (Codetta)
- Development: (goes through different keys)
- Recap: A Bridge B

Your own notes:

ROMANTIC PERIOD 1830 - 1920

- Greater use of expressive techniques
- Use of more imaginative titles, colour and variety
- Use of chromaticism
- Form and structure were not as important
- Also includes periods of Nationalism which saw composers use traditional folk rhythms and Impressionism where composers such as Debussy used music to hint at an image

Composers

- Early Romantic:
 - Germany: Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Strauss
 - France: Chopin
 - Italy: Puccini
- Late Romantic:
 - Germany: Brahms, Wagner
 - Russia: Tchaikovsky

Works

- Short piano pieces often used dance forms and names such as Mazurka, Polonaise and Waltz
- Symphony: concerto, ballets
- Chamber Music
- Program Music: which aims to create a picture through the use of sound
- Lieder: German art song where the piano is as important as the singer

Forms of Works

- Binary AB
- Ternary ABA
- Simple Rondo ABACA
- Rondo Sonata ABA (episode) ABA (Coda)
- Theme and Variations

Your own notes:

CONTEMPORARY PERIOD 1920 - PRESENT

- Radical experimentation with music using:
 1. Neo Classicism (return to the Classical style of music)
 2. Neo Romanticism (return to the Romantic style of music)
 3. Impressionism (create or hint at an image or thought)
 4. Expressionism (expressing the inner self)
- Incorporation of Folk Music
- Strong use of chromaticism
- Jazz influence grew
- Rhythms and forms are less structured with use of unconventional time signatures 5/4 and use of syncopation

Composers

- Australian: Sutherland, Norton, Brumby, Hyde, Holland
- Russian: Stravinsky
- English: Britten

Your own notes



Easy n Fun Piano