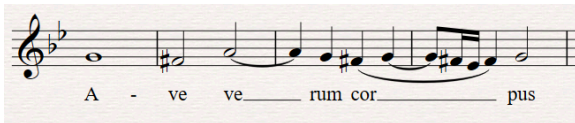


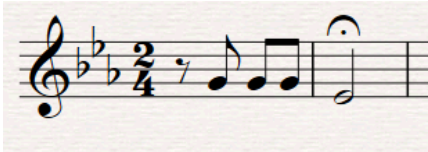
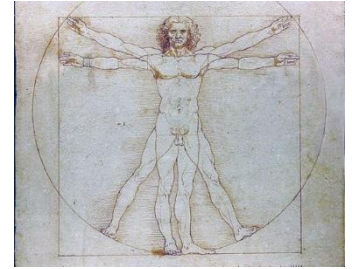


Year 7 Music - **Historical Periods** – overview chart

Periods	Composers		Pieces & links	Main theme & link to video recording	Key information
1400-1600 Renaissance	William Byrd <i>England</i>		From Mass: Ave Verum c.1590	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ioBgfmzRLUE 	Most music was written for the church or for courts . 'Sacred' = religious music 'Secular' = entertainment
1600-1750 Baroque	J. S. Bach <i>Germany</i>		Organ piece: Tocatta and fugue c. 1730	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PEHGxpRoZQM 	Opera & Concerto were invented
1750-1800 Classical	W.A. Mozart <i>Austria</i>		From Piano Sonata No. 11 Rondo alla turca c. 1783	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_THdzBnHy0 	Piano & clarinet were invented
1800-1900 Romantic	Ludvig van Beethoven <i>Germany</i>		Piece for orchestra: Symphony No. 5 1808	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=msolhqi-PC0 	A lot of romantic music has a story or expresses the composer's emotions .
1900-2000 20th	George Gershwin <i>America</i>		The song: I've got rhythm 1924 From show 'Girl crazy'	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pTCywgHysY8 	Invention of these types of music: film / show / pop / jazz

1400-1600

Renaissance



Background:

Most music that was written in the Renaissance era was for the **church** or for the **courts**. Both had lots of money to spend on art and music and wanted the best musicians and composers. The 'courts' were royal and noble households who would use music during meals and afterwards for dancing. Church music was called 'sacred' music and was mainly vocal and often sung in Latin (Catholic services). Other music was called 'secular' music and was mainly for dancing or entertainment.

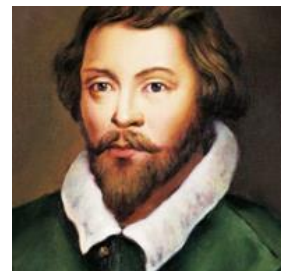
Early Renaissance music developed in Northern European countries such as Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. It then shifted further south and Italy became the musical center during the late Renaissance era.

Famous composer:

Willam Byrd was one of the most famous English Renaissance composers. He wrote sacred music for church services (masses and motets) and secular music such as madrigals (pop songs), dance suites (dance collections) and keyboard solos. He was born about 1540 and died in 1623 spending most of his life living in and around London. During his career he was organist at the Chapel Royal, choir master and composer of a huge amount of music and one of the first English composers to have music printed.

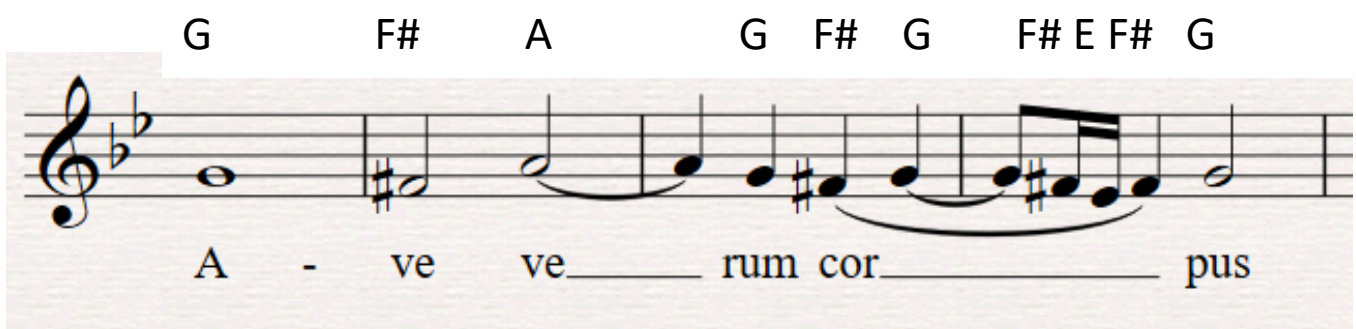
Famous composition:

A **Mass** is a sacred piece of music that is sung in Latin. Sometimes they used instrumental **accompaniment** but some Masses were often sung without any accompaniment (a capella).



Ave Verum is a section of a Mass written by Byrd in c.1590.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ioBgfmzRLUE>



Questions on the RENAISSANCE period:

1. The dates for the Renaissance are
2. The two main types of music written in this period were or religious music and which was music for entertainment.
3. The two main employers of musicians were the and the
4. Musicians at the courts of noblemen would often play during meals and banquets and afterwards for
5. Early Renaissance music begun in Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg but later on the most important country for new music was
6. William Byrd was a famous Renaissance composer from
7. He wrote sacred music such as and
8. Byrd wrote secular music such as madrigals, keyboard music and
9. A Mass is a sacred piece of music usually sung in
10. When music is sung without accompaniment this is called
11. Name a famous piece from a Mass by William Byrd

Complete the Renaissance Summary chart:

Dates	Main Countries
2 types of music	2 main employers
Sacred piece sung in Latin	Most popular entertainment music
Famous English composer	Section of Mass by Byrd

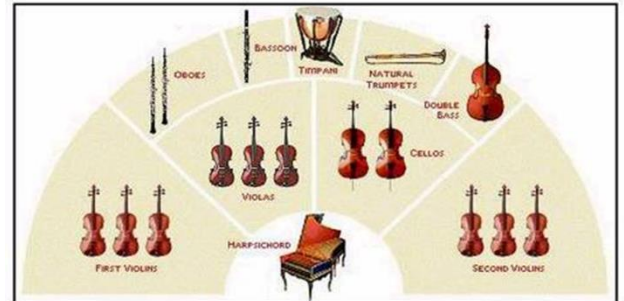
1600-1750

Baroque

Background:

The word '**Baroque**' simply means elaborate and very decorative. It was popular in Italy and then spread to the rest of Europe with Germany becoming the most important musical country. The **orchestra** was established in the Baroque era. It was quite small at this point but made up of 4 families of instruments: Strings, Woodwind, Brass and Percussion. The Harpsichord was the most popular keyboard instrument in this era. As with the earlier Renaissance period, churches and courts continued to play important roles in musical employment.

Baroque Orchestra



Concerto is a piece of music for solo instrument accompanied by an orchestra.

Opera was born in the Baroque and became very popular. It is a play set to music and is usually sung the whole way through with no spoken dialogue, but acted out in costume.

Famous Composer:

J.S. Bach was one of the most influential Baroque composers. He was a German composer who wrote music mainly for the church. His music was dramatic and very decorative. Bach lived from 1685-1750 and had a big family of 20 children, 4 of whom went on to have careers in music.



Famous Composition:

He wrote the famous **Tocatta and Fugue in D minor** for solo organ. Here is the opening.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p034fjvf>



Questions on the BAROQUE period:

1. The dates for the Baroque period are
2. The word Baroque means
3. Which ensemble originates (was first seen) from this period
4. The 4 orchestral families are the
5. Early Baroque music begun in Italy but later on it was that became the most important country.
6. The most famous keyboard instrument of the Baroque was the
7. One of the most famous Baroque composers was
8. Bach wrote which famous organ piece
9. Which 2 types of music were invented in the Baroque?
10. A Concerto has to be a solo piece accompanied by
11. Most of J S Bach's music was written for the

Complete the Baroque Summary chart:

Dates	Main Countries
Ensemble invented	2 main employers
2 most popular Keyboard instruments	
Famous German composer	Organ piece

1750-1800

Classical

Background:

Classical music is less decorative and elaborate than Baroque music and instead focuses more on elegant melody lines. It often uses short musical ideas called **themes**. The size of the orchestra grew to around 25 and a conductor was now used to guide the orchestra. The main new addition was the invention of the clarinet. Germany and Austria had the most famous composers of the period.

The harpsichord became less popular and the newly invented **piano** took over as the most popular keyboard instrument. The new piano could be played soft (**piano**) and loud (**forte**) just by using different pressure on the keys. This is how it got its name. It was first called the fortepiano (the 'loud-quiet'!) and later on the 'pianoforte' ('piano' for short).

Famous Composer:

Mozart was a famous Classical composer. He was born in 1756 and died in 1791 and was from Salzburg, Austria. At the age of five, he was already composing little pieces and performing all over Europe on the piano. He loved to compose and could write a symphony (a long piece for full orchestra) in the space of an evening. By the time he died at only age 35 he had already composed over 600 pieces.



Famous Composition:

Mozart wrote 18 piano sonatas. A sonata is a piece for a solo instrument in 3 large sections (or movements). The 3rd movement (3rd section) of his piano sonata number 11 was called **Rondo alla turca**. A 'rondo' is a structure where the main theme (idea) keeps coming back again and again – so the main theme keeps coming back 'around' (so 'rondo').

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=msolhqi-PC0>



Questions on the CLASSICAL period:

1. The dates for the Classical period are
2. Classical music is normally less elaborate and more
3. Which woodwind instrument was invented in the Classical period
4. Roughly how many players would be in a classical orchestra
5. Which 2 countries had the most famous composers
6. The most famous keyboard instrument of the Classical was the
7. Which 2 dynamic terms gave the keyboard instrument its name
8. One of the most famous Classical composers was
9. By age 35 Mozart had already composed over pieces.
10. A sonata is a piece for in sections
11. The 3rd movement of his 11th piano sonata is called

Complete the Classical Summary chart:

Dates	Main Countries
New instrument added to orchestra	New keyboard instrument of the period
The most important musical element of classical music was the	
Famous Austrian composer	Famous piano sonata movement

1800-1900

Romantic



Background:

The Romantic era did not mean that music was all about 'love' but music did become more dramatic and emotional. To make the music more dramatic composers used a greater range of dynamics, a wider range of instruments, larger orchestras, longer pieces and more complicated harmony. The orchestra continued to grow and could use up to 100 instruments. A lot of music was used to tell a story or to express an emotion. This was called **programme music**. Most European countries had famous composers in this period.

Piano music became even more popular during this time and much of it is very showy and exciting. Solo performers asked composers to write 'virtuoso' music which showed off their incredible technical skills. Many of these performers got celebratory status.

Famous Composer:

Beethoven started writing music during the late Classical era but was mainly a Romantic composer. He composed 9 symphonies. By Symphony Number 5 he was really writing in the romantic style creating music with feelings of fate and anger. At this time he had started to lose his hearing. By the time he wrote his 9th symphony, his last, he was completely deaf.



Famous Composition:

Beethoven's 5th **symphony** (long piece for full orchestra) expresses a lot of his personal emotion with the use of the dramatic **minor** tonality. The piece begins with a very famous **motif** (catchy musical idea) and he uses this in lots of different ways throughout the entire piece.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/2TQ7jtfINVsY1c1DTCT0pBw/symphony-no-5-1st-movement-by-ludwig-van-beethoven>

G G G Eb



Questions on the ROMANTIC period:

1. The dates for the Romantic period are

2. Romantic music tends to be very dramatic by using which 5 features?

a)	b)
c)	d)
e)	

3. Romantic orchestras are typically much larger than orchestras in the Classical period and can use up to players.

4. Much Romantic music aims to tell a story or put across a particular emotion. This is called

5. A 'virtuoso' soloist is

6. One of the most famous German composers of the Romantic was

7. Beethoven continued to compose despite

8. A **symphony** is a

9. Which Beethoven piece begins with a dramatic 4 note motif?

Complete the Romantic Summary chart:

Dates	Orchestra size
Features of Romantic music include:	
Famous German composer	Piece opening with famous 4 note motif

1900-2000

20th Century Music



Background:

The 20th Century saw some dramatic changes to the music we listen to. There was an explosion in variety with lots of new and different styles arriving. Music was written for new purposes such as **Film Music**. **Jazz** was born. **Musicals** became extremely popular and had developed by adding popular songs and dialogue to Opera. **Pop music** (popular music) became a style of its own and even that started to develop and change quite quickly in every decade. Pop music has changed throughout the 20th century but it usually contains a singer and backing instruments. Its main purpose is for personal enjoyment and for dancing to (so not that different from the reasons 'secular' music was written back in the Renaissance then!). By now most music is 'secular' though – so very different from the Renaissance in that way. Instruments like the saxophone, electric guitars and electronic keyboards were new and ensembles varied in size and combination more than ever.

Famous Composer:

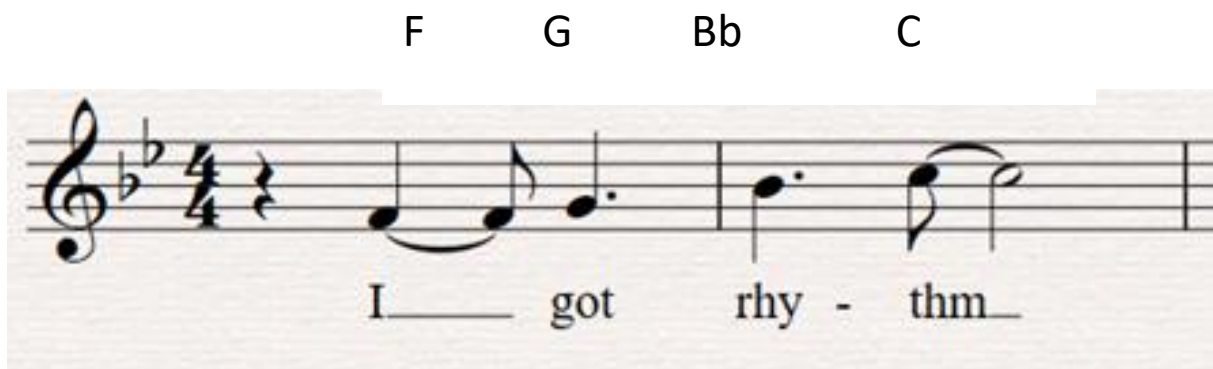
George Gershwin was an American pianist and composer. He wrote popular songs, musicals and classical music. He was born in 1898 and died in 1937 and wrote over 500 songs.



Famous Composition:

One of his most famous songs was called '**I got rhythm**' which was written for the show 'Girl Crazy'. It was heavily influenced by **Jazz** music. Jazz was a particularly important type of music in America as it was influenced by 'the Blues' and did not belong to the very European classical music tradition.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pTCywgHysY8>



Questions on the Twentieth Century period:

1. The dates for the Twentieth Century period are

2. Twentieth Century music included some major new styles such as:

a)	b)
c)	d)

3. Which style was non-European and influenced by Blues?

4. Which style started with Opera and added dialogue (speaking), popular songs and more up-to-date story-lines to get a new style

5. Name 3 new C20th instruments

6. Name a famous American composer of songs and shows

7. The biggest difference between C20th music and Renaissance music is that most C20th music is

8. A famous song by Gershwin is

9. The most fascinating thing about C20th music is the variety of

Complete the Romantic Summary chart:

Dates	New instruments
Four new styles seen in the C20th	
Famous American song composer	Famous show song title