

Class notes chapter 13

Corelli's Sonata grew into a concerto.

Types of concerto –The concerto became the symphony in the 1800's

- a. Concerto Grosso. (Big—name genre)
- b. Solo Concerto.

Trio sonata--

Had Basso continuo harmony

Vln 1

Vln 2

Viol

Continuo.

Tutti is when all the instruments play.

Tutti/repreno –vs- concertino or solo, soli.

Ritornello, everybody plays –vs—episodes, or soloist.

Homework: click on composer Biography and read it. In addition to Listening to the selections. Finish reading chapter 13

The four Seasons by Vivaldi. Look at listening guide while listening. This is very beautiful and lasts 48 minutes .

Program Music – Music that has extra musical association. Such as a program that comes with it.

Torrelli – established the three movement form.

Opus is Latin for Singular.

Opera is Latin for Work.

Bwv number is "Body of Work"

Opus number for Boethiun.

Vivaldi

Usually has 3 movements, Normally fast, slow, fast. Was the first person to give great significance to the slow movement.. wrote over 500 cantatas.

Barouche music is based on counter point.

Classical music is based on homophony and triads.

Bach—

Wrote everything but opera. He worked for mostly churches , st Thomas and st Nicolas.

Choral—anything choir related.

Chorale—specifically very simple hymn tunes of the Lutheran church. Written more by theologians –not necessarily music masters. But include the lessons of life

Chorales are in bar form. Example

Stollen	Stollen	Abqescin
2 lines	2 lines	4 lines
Text	text	text
A	A	B form AAB

Chorale prelude --- through Adams fall—are for Organ.

Chorales usually have a narrow range.

Listened in class to # 97 and #92

We must be able to tell them apart.

Preludes, toccatas, the title gives away how your supposed to play it.

Fugue – implies imitative counter point.

Ritornello form of Vivaldi

- Bach patterned after.
- Reoccurring theme but may return in different key (like a motif).
- Is usually played tutee (by everyone).

Episode

- The other part opposite the Ritornello
- Usually played by soloist.
- Is the smaller part of the song.

Idiomatic Violin—reoccurring sequence by descending chromatically.

Listened to in class song number #96 prelude and fugue.

Tuning – not exact to the natural tuning. **Well Tempered.** Clavier written in every key. Barouche interested In the color of different keys.

Affekt—German for affect. A term they associated with the color and emotions of music.

Bach wrote pedagogical works to teach and explore.

Suites—series of dance music. Several movements based on dance.

French suites had French dance, English suites had English dance. .. etc.

Homework listen to Back cello suites, would make a single instrument create polyphony.

- Were not intended to be danced to. They are stylized dance.
- tchaikovsky (dance of the sugar plum) is a suite that is intended to dance too(ballet).

Liturgical Year—the full year of events and church doings. In Bach’s case all the music that needed to be written for the year, Christmas, Easter, Lent, on top of all the normal stuff.

Homework.. Knom kon len Highland Highly... page 287.
Song listened to in class.

Chorales 6 movement and chorus, choral motet.

Vrs 2+3 have tenor soloist, Is Da capo w/ orchestra.

The music makes sounds like angels coming down.

4+5 Bass soloist recitative, w/ Basso continuo.

6 Bass da capo aria, w basso Continuo (unison orchestra which is very uncommon)

7 suitor, accompanied recitative.

8. chorus choral harmonization.

Edman Neumeister. –Made a general pattern for working a chorale into a cantata.

Cantus firmus – mid-evil time period – take a melody, elongate it and use the structure to create polyphony music, usually in tenor.

De Capo Aria – form – from Italian aria. Means back to the head. A, B then back to A creating a ABA.

Recitative.

- a. Accompinato—Meaning accompanied especially by Orchestra.
- b. Seccol-- Recitative means (dry) – accompanied only by basso continuo.

Homework

Paper on Contata. Knome le hieider highland .

Personal reaction- text –music –identify text painting in bass recitative. Email. Read Intro to chapter 8 and chapter 8. Listen to B minor mass.

Barouche is from 1600-1750

Bach—Reception was thought to be old fashioned because of his use of counter point.
Hyden owned a copy of Bach's B minor mass.

Parts of the Mass. Ordinary and Proper.

Mozart also studied Bach.

Felix Mendelssohn did a revival performance of st. Matthews Passions which marked an increase in interest in the barouche, especially Bach.

Handle Born in Germany studied intercultural styles.

- 1. French overture. The dotted note.
- 2. Italian opera- de capo aria.
- 3. Recitative Seccol(dry) accompanied by Basso continuo. Or simplice –simple.
- 4. Recitative Accompinato—orchestral outbursts to punctuate text. Don't confuse with Grosso.
- 5. England uses English singers and words. Motets-madrigals-choral music—where great at using choral to punctuate .

Be able to identify arioso, secco, or accompaniment recitative.

Obligato--Earlier style -- goes more general to Accompinato -- 1 or 2 instruments in counter point against the vocal line, more prominent in arias. Like in instrumental counter melody against the vocal line melody.