Music history 1-4-13

Another name for the classical period is thee age of enlightenment.

Watched in class all the mornings of the world. The viol has 7 strings and is closest to the human voice.

Farinelli also, a castrati, who was said to perform handels works. One of the most famous of the castrati.

Music history 2-15-13

Skeskeegi for Wednesday. Is 15 dollars if I want to go .

Sacopera.org. at the convention center on L street, get off on the j street, go to 15th or 16th then goto L and 13th. 7pm today when you go to the opera you can order food in advance and a table will be ready for you at intermission.

Sacramento ballet, the great gadspy this weekend.

Opera in the 18th century, with the rise of the middle class, the satire opera, the beggers opera makes fun of the Italian opera.

Molenair, French play write all his plays were satirical, sometimes people get in trouble

.

Different types of opera.

Serio opera in Italy serious Opera.

Opera buffa Italy is comic, basso buffa is a professional characters.

Intermezzo, a mini opera in the intermission, usually light and comedy for intermissions.

Predona is an example of Intermezzo. Makes fun of the wealthy patron.

Music history 2-25-13 notes

The Bach that was famous in England. Johann Freedman Bach. Wrote a lot of Sonatas. Wilhelm Freedman Bach. He was the only Bach ot write an Opera,

Christopher.Philippi.Emanual. Bach was court composer, worked for king Fredrick the Great. As a court composer.

Empfendsam kiet.

 Sturm and Drang, give a darker contrast.. may be considered sub styles.

Listened to cpe back sonata in a major. 186 in class. Has more refined passion and melancholy. Specialist on the clavichord,

Compare the last sonata with domica scallati sonata on harpsicord. Itallian

Tell the difference between.

 Different symphonies.

Listened to in class

1. Italialian, sam martini,
2. Bohemian, Mannhiem, stanitz
3. Haydn.

Chapter 16… Hyden worked for prince Esterhousy, the family was very prominent on the Arts in supporting them.

Haydn considered venecian composer, from viena, not Venice.

In germanl, Viena = Wien

 Venice = Venezzia

 Florence = Firenze.

Switcherlland, Italian, german, French, helbetca, national languages.

Not sweeden.

Hydn, Mozart, Beethoven are considered high classical.

Haydn live till 77 yrs, known as papa haydn because he was a very likeable guy. Didn[t have that many children, but looked after musicians, and orchestra players, etc. He became papa, Haydn.

Haydn wrote the farewell symphony where the musician would get up and leave, little by little , to suggest that the musicians should have time to see their families.

Haydn had a great sense of humor… would have uneven bar measures, 5, 7, etc,

The generous of Mozart is that he would make convention language sound so beautiful..

Listen to in class Hayden’s Oxford symphony number 92. Harpsy cord included in the symphony. Deceptive cadences,

MH3-11-13notes.

Mozart is one of the first notable composers to set the music to the plays Figaro.

Librettists writes all the dialogue of the opera,

Mozart’s most influential person in his life was his father Leopold. Because of the fact that they toured when he was six. He toured with his sister, who was quit a good musician her self

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Music History 2-20-13

Itally

Opera seria p serious opera

Opera buffa -- not serious

Intermezzo intermission type

In france

Opera -tradedie lyrique – serious

Opera - opera comique – comedy.

Opera – vaudeville, not necessarily between acts and lighter then comique.

In germany

Opera Singspiel like comique

England

Ballade, opera – like vaudeville

Singspiel and Comique and Ballade have spoken dialogue.

The lower in the chart are more appealing to the wider classes.

Dido and Anease was famous for multiple reasons.. sung in English, and content such as witches. Etc… by Purcell. Was more Opera seria.

Carmen.. was Opera comique not because it had comedy because it was a serious content but was considered comique because of spoken dialogue.

Opera Reform

Because the barouche style opera was beginning to be embellished. This resulted in opera reform. Because the divas were out to showcase there talent they would want to change the opera, so the reforem came to make the show about the drama.

Orfeous Greek mytholory, from greek mythology, his vocals when sung was so beautiful that he was able to make a deal with the underworld to get her back and is allowed to but then looks at her before emerging from the underworld which makes it so that she has to stay in the underworld.

Opera Reform

They wanted to advance the plot and make the music more related to the plot…

 Recitative is where you advance the plot, become more espressive.

 Arias ….

Instruments changed tooo

* Overture—was separate like an announcement to get to your seat the show is about to start, but now was more connected to the content and highlighted for what to expect.
* then during the arias they were more and more accompaniment.
* Started using the orchestra to create dramatic mood.

Example “ode to the magic flute” about the free mason stuff. What to expect.

Opera Reform started using chorus more in opera’s before this Handel used chorus in His oratorios, so in Opera reform they started using this tool.

 As a result in Glucks chorus of “hades” in His opera.

 Music History 2-22-13 notes

Sonata is a big new development in the 18th cent.

Sonata allegro form gets established became so popular everybody had to do it.

Exposition Development Recapinantion

|| A || A||

 I V I

Development has lots of experimentation.

Recap may start in different key but will always return to the first.

This form developed by **Koch**…

Listened to Dominic Scarlatti harpsy chord piece in class

Watched Orfeo by Gluck on video

Mannheim Orchestra. Famous for crescendos etc. simpler harmony.

 Introduce something called the Mannheim Rocket.