

# Music & Scholastic Bowl

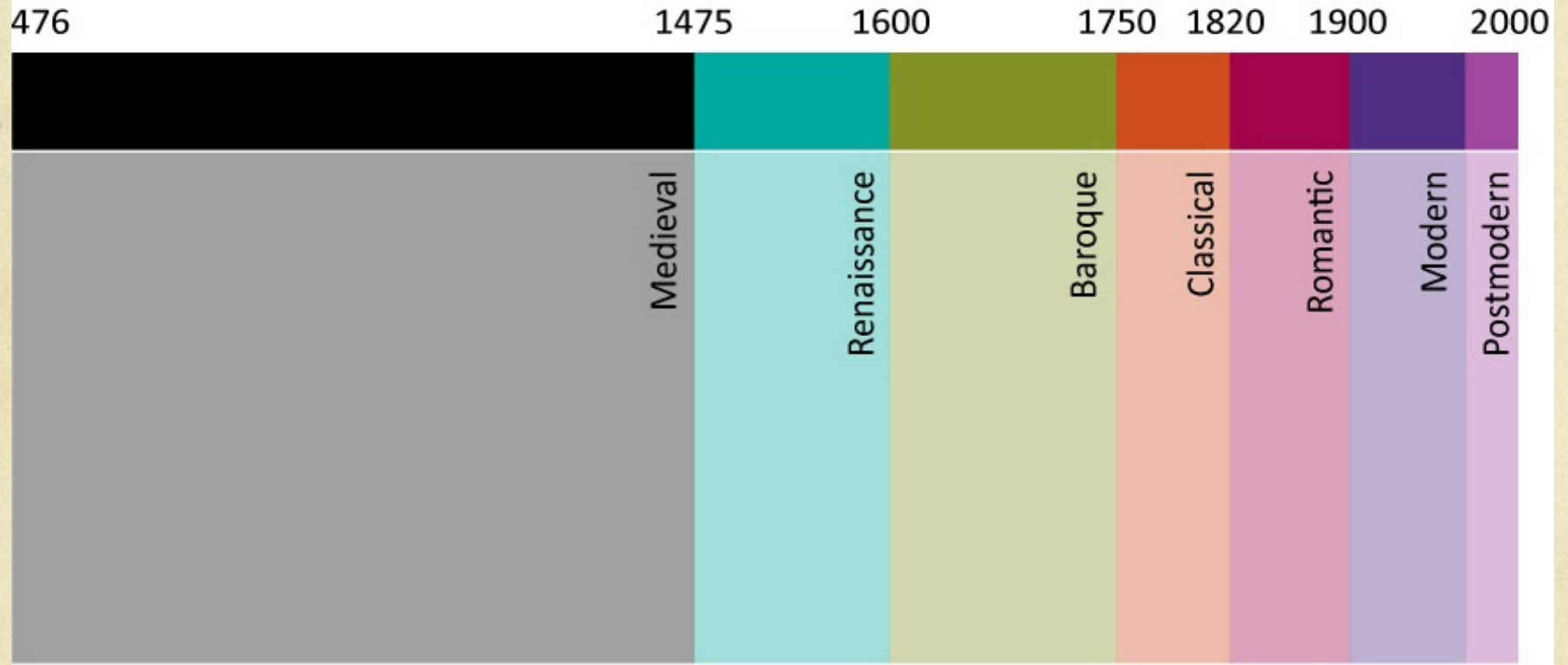
DVHS, March 7<sup>th</sup>

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# The History of Music



# MUSICAL PERIODS TIMELINE





## Periods of Western Musical History

1. Medieval (476 A.D. to 1400 A.D.)
2. Renaissance (1400 to 1600 A.D.)
3. Baroque (1600 to 1750)
4. Classical (1750 to 1820)
5. Romantic (1820 to 1900)
6. Impressionist (1875 to 1925)
7. Modern (1900 to 1960)
8. Post-Modern (1960-present)  
(a.k.a. Contemporary)

# Medieval Period

- Guillaume de Machaut (French; c. 1300-1377)
  - Helped develop the motet (vocal/polyphony) & was part of the Ars Nova movement (Latin for “New Art”); poet
  - Wrote: “Messe de Notre Dame” (1<sup>st</sup> known complete setting of the Ordinary of the Mass) & “Voir-Dit” (True Tale)
- Francesco Landini (Italian; c. 1325-1397)
  - Most well-known composer/organist from Italy
  - Wrote: Numerous ballate, chansons, and madrigals
- Guillaume du Fay (Franco-Flemish; c. 1397-1474)
  - Complex motets and masses & part of the Burgundian School
  - Wrote: “Missa L'Homme armé” (The Armed Man)



# Renaissance Period

- Josquin des Prez (Franco-Flemish; c.1450-1521)
  - Was widely considered by music scholars to be the first master of the high Renaissance style of polyphonic vocal music
  - Wrote: Extensive amount of vocal pieces (masses, chansons and motets)
- Thomas Tallis (English; c.1510-1585)
  - Composed many choral pieces, esp. Latin motets; worked under 4 monarchs; Queen Elisabeth allowed him to use England's printing press to publish music (1<sup>st</sup> of that day); introduced polyphony
  - Wrote: "Lamentations (of Jeremiah the Prophet)" and "Miserere nostri"
- Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (Italian; 1526-1594)
  - Was the most famous representative of the Roman School of musical composition, and greatly influenced the development of music in the Roman Catholic Church; wrote 105 masses & 250 motets!
  - Wrote: "Missa sine nomine" and "Missa Papae Marcelli"

# Renaissance Period - Continued

- Giovanni Gabrieli (Italian; 1553-1612)
  - Is a bridge composer from Renaissance to Classical Period
  - Known for using antiphone (C & R) music; Venetian School
  - Wrote: “Sacrae symphoniae” and “In ecclesiis”
- William Byrd (English; 1543-1623)
  - Is a bridge composer from Renaissance to Classical Period
  - Wrote hundreds of compositions (vocal and keyboard)
  - Considered to be the 1<sup>st</sup> “genius” of the keyboard; dev. madrigals
  - Wrote: “Fitzwilliam Virginal Book” and “Cantiones Sacrae”



# Baroque Period

- Johann Pachelbel (German; 1653-1706)
  - Organist & teacher; helped develop choral preludes & fugues
  - Wrote: “Canon in D” and “Chaconne in f minor”
- Arcangelo Corelli (Italian; 1653-1713)
  - Violinist; helped develop sonatas and concertos
  - Wrote: “Christmas Concerto” (Concerto Grosso in g minor)
- Henry Purcell (English; 1659-1695)
  - First really “famous” English composer
  - Wrote: “Dido and Aeneas,” “Te Deum,” and “Jubilate Deo”



# Baroque Period - Continued

- Antonio Vivaldi (Italian; 1678-1741)
  - Virtuoso violinist and teacher; composed concertos & operas
  - Wrote: “The Four Seasons” and many violin concerti
- George Friderich Handel (German/English; 1685-1759)
  - Known for his oratorios, large instrumental pieces, anthems and organ concerti
  - Wrote: “Messiah,” “Water Music,” “Music for the Royal Fireworks,” and “Zadok the Priest”
- Johann Sebastian Bach (German; 1685-1750)
  - “Father of the fugue”; composed an extensive amount of works
  - Wrote: “The Brandenburg Concerti” and “The Well-Tempered Clavier”

# Classical Period

- Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (German; 1714-1788)
  - Second son of J.S. Bach; “Berlin/Hamburg Bach” (J.C. Bach was known as the “London Bach”); wrote in a sensitive style
  - Wrote many symphonies and concertos (none well-known today)
- Franz Joseph Haydn (Austrian; 1732-1809)
  - Helped develop the piano trio and other chamber music
  - “Father of the Symphony” and “Father of the String Quartet”
  - Wrote: “Surprise Symphony,” “London Symphony (#104)” and “The Farewell Symphony” plus “The Creation”



# Classical Period - Continued

- Antonio Salieri (Italian; 1750-1825)
  - Conductor and teacher; wrote many operas
  - Wrote: “Armida,” “Les Danaïdes,” and “La ciffra”
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (German; 1756-1791)
  - Child prodigy; keyboardist and violinist; wrote over 600 works—symphonies, concerti, operas and chamber music
  - Wrote: “Symphony #40,” “Don Giovanni,” “Eine Kleine Nachtmusik,” “The Marriage of Figaro” and “Cosi fan tutte”
- Ludwig van Beethoven (German; 1770-1827)
  - Pianist; wrote 9 complex symphonies; a bridge composer
  - Wrote: “Symphony #5,” “Choral Symphony (#9),” “Fidelio” (Opera), and “Pathetique Sonata, Op. 13”

# Romantic Period

- Niccolò Paganini (Italian; 1782-1840)
  - Virtuoso violinist; developed caprices and string quartets; a bridge composer; a pillar of modern violin playing techniques
  - Wrote: “24 Caprices for Solo Violin, Op. 1”
- Carl Maria von Weber (German; 1786-1826)
  - Conductor, pianist & guitarist and music critic; composed operas, sonatas and concerti; a bridge composer
  - Wrote: “Der Frieschutz” and “Symphony #1”
- Gioachino Rossini (Italian; 1792-1868)
  - Best known for writing operas and piano pieces; bridge composer
  - Wrote: “The Barber of Seville” and “William Tell” (operas)



# Romantic Period - Continued

- Franz Schubert (Austrian; 1797-1828)
  - Composed over 1,500 works (died just before his 32<sup>nd</sup> b-day!); wrote mainly vocal & piano pieces (over 600), as well as symphonies; a bridge composer
  - Wrote: “The Unfinished Symphony (#8)”
- Hector Berlioz (French; 1803-1869)
  - Conductor, tone poem/programmatic music (paints a picture or tells a story); used huge numbers of musicians in performances
  - Wrote” Symphonie Fantastique” & “Grande messe des morts” (Requiem)
- Felix Mendelssohn (German; 1809-1847)
  - Conductor, pianist & organist; conservative tastes; composed symphonies, concerti, oratorios, piano pieces and chamber music
  - Wrote: “A Midsummer Night’s Dream,” “Italian Symphony,” and “Songs Without Words”

# Romantic Period – Continued!

- Frederic Chopin (Polish; 1810-1849)
  - Virtuoso pianist; child prodigy; wrote many nocturnes, ballades, scherzos, etudes and mazurkas—all included piano in some way
  - Invented the concept of an “instrumental ballade”
  - Wrote: “Minute Waltz” and “Mazurkas” (MANY!)
- Franz Liszt (Hungarian; 1811-1886)
  - Virtuoso pianist, conductor, teacher, organist; nationalist; piano works; invented symphonic/tone poem
  - Wrote: “Hungarian Fantasy” & “Fantasy & Fugue on B-A-C-H”
- Richard Wagner (German; 1813-1883)
  - Composed operas, was a theatre director & conductor; wrote both the libretto and the music for his operas (unusual for that time)
  - Wrote: “Der Ring des Nibelungen,” “Tristan und Isolde” & “Die Meistersinger von Nuremberg”



# Romantic Period – Continued!!

- Jacques Offenbach (German/French; 1819-1880)
  - Composed operas and operettas; cellist and conductor
  - Wrote: “The Tales of Hoffman” and “Orpheus in the Underworld” (Can-Can)
- Bedrich Smetana (Czech; 1824-1884)
  - Nationalist (regarded as the Father of Czech music); tone poems/ programmatic music
  - Wrote: “Ma Vlast (My Homeland)” and “The Bartered Bride”
- Johann Strauss II (Austrian; 1825-1899)
  - Composed operas and dance music; known as the “Waltz King”
  - Wrote: “Die Fledermaus” and “The Blue Danube Waltz”

# Romantic Period – Continued!!!

- Johannes Brahms (German; 1833-1897)
  - Pianist; composed symphonies, concertos, variations, and a requiem
  - Wrote: “A German Requiem” and “Academic Festival Overture”
- Camille Saint-Saens (French; 1835-1921)
  - Music critic, conductor, pianist and excellent organist; wrote operas, concerti and symphonies
  - Wrote: “Samson and Delilah,” “The Carnival of the Animals” & “Danse Macabre”
- Georges Bizet (French; 1838-1875)
  - Pianist; wrote many operas
  - Wrote: “Carmen” and “L’Arlesienne”
- Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (Russian; 1840-1893)
  - Member of the Russian Five; conductor; wrote ballets and operas; died young (53)
  - Wrote: “The Nutcracker,” “Swan Lake,” “The Sleeping Beauty,” Eugene Onegin,” “1812 Overture,” “Marche Slave” and 7 symphonies



# Romantic Period – Continued!!!!

- Modest Mussorgsky (Russian; 1839-1881)
  - Nationalist; tone poems/programmatic music; member of the Russian Five
  - Wrote: “Pictures at an Exhibition”\* and “Night on Bald Mountain”\*\*
    - \*Maurice Ravel rewrote this piece for Orchestra, to wide acclaim
    - \*\*Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov re-orchestrated this piece to wide acclaim (fantasy)
- Antonin Dvorak (Czech; 1841-1904)
  - Wrote symphonies; achieved world-wide recognition; nationalist
  - Wrote: “New World Symphony” and “Slavonic Dances”
- Edvard Grieg (Norwegian; 1843-1907)
  - Pianist; nationalist; wrote incidental music/opera
  - Wrote: “Peer Gynt” (“In the Hall...”) and “Holberg Suite”

# Romantic Period – Continued!!!!

- Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (Russian; 1844-1908)
  - Member of the Russian Five; master of orchestration; used folk subjects
  - Wrote: “Flight of the Bumblebee,” “Russian Easter Festival Overture,” “Scheherazade” and “Capriccio Espagnol”
- John Philip Sousa (American; 1854-1932)
  - Conductor; known as the “American March King”; developed the sousaphone
  - Wrote: “The Stars and Stripes Forever,” “Semper Fidelis,” “The Liberty Bell,” “The Thunderer” and “The Washington Post”
- Edward Elgar (English; 1857-1934)
  - Composed concertos & symphonies; used the gramophone & recordings
  - Wrote: “Pomp and Circumstance Marches” and “Enigma Variations”
- Gustav Mahler (Austrian; 1860-1911)
  - Conductor; programmatic, large-scale symphonies; bridge to modernism
  - Wrote: “Symphony #2” and “Symphony #8 (Choral)”



# Romantic Period – Continued (last!)

- Claude Debussy (French; 1862-1918)
  - Impressionism; suites; use of chromaticism (non-trad. tonalities)
  - Wrote: “Clair de Lune” and “Prelude to the Afternoon of A Faun”
- Richard Strauss (German; 1864-1949)
  - Bridge composer; wrote tone poems, operas and vocal music
  - Wrote: “Also Sprach Zarathustra” (based on Nietzsche’s book: *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*), “Don Juan” and “Death & Transfiguration”
- Jean Sibelius (Finnish; 1865-1957)
  - Bridge composer; nationalist; symphonies and symphonic poems
  - Wrote: “Finlandia,” “The Karelia Suite,” “Valse triste” & “The Tempest”
- Gustav Holst (English; 1874-1934)
  - Bridge composer; prevented from becoming a pianist by neuritis in right arm; pioneered music ed. for women at St. Paul’s Girls’ School (‘05-’34)
  - Wrote: “The Planets,” “Brook Green Suite” & “St. Paul’s Suite”

# Modern Period (20<sup>th</sup> Century)

- Impressionism: Continues (carryover/bridge composers)
- Futurism: Italian movement; incorporated noises into music; founded by Filippo Marinetti; Pannigi (1922 “Ballo meccanico” included 2 motorcycles); influenced many other mainstream composers (i.e. - Prokofiev, Ravel, Igor Stravinsky and Arthur Honegger)
- Expressionism: By late 1920s, neoclassicism becoming popular; discarding ALL previous “rules” of writing; all about feelings; Composers: Arnold Schoenberg, Anton Webern, Alan Berg, Paul Hindemith & Stravinsky
- Minimalism: Features repetition; used phasing; Philip Glass, Terry Riley and Steven Reich are well-known American composers using this technique
- Atonality: Austrian composer Arnold Schoenberg developed a 12-tone technique (using all 12 notes of an octave in a series of prescribed “rows”; systematic); influenced: Aaron Copland, Berg, Webern & Stravinsky
- Electronic Music (1950s): Used magnetic tape (recorded sounds that were manipulated); starting in 1957, use of computers increased; Moog synthesizer used frequently (60’s-70s); Leon Theremin’s new invention/instrument



# Modern Period (20<sup>th</sup> Century)—Continued

- Rock 'n Roll: Began in the late 1940s/early 1950s; combo of: gospel, boogie woogie, R&B, and country; has distinctive accentuated backbeat; in 1942, Billboard magazine columnist Maurie Orodenker started using the term to describe ALL upbeat music; In 1951, Ohio radio DJ Alan Freed used the phrase on the air to describe the new music; early performers: Chuck Berry, Fats Domino, Bill Haley & His Comets, Little Richard, Jerry Lee Lewis, Elvis Presley, Johnny Cash, Carl Perkins, Buddy Holly, Ink Spots, Mills Brothers, The Platters, The Coasters, The Impalas, The Beatles, Herman's Hermits, The Who, Aerosmith, The Rolling Stones, Traffic and Cream and Three Dog Night
- Jazz: Comes in MANY variations; originated amongst African Americans in New Orleans in the 1910s-1920s; characterized by: swing notes and blue notes, call and response vocals, polyrhythms and improvisation; later (60s & 70s) was “fused” with Rock; early performers: Scott Joplin, Louis Armstrong, Benny Goodman, Billie Holiday, Ella Fitzgerald, John Coltrane, Duke Ellington, Bessie Smith, Charlie Parker, Miles Davis, Wynton Marsalis & Phil Woods

# Post-Modern Period

## (Contemporary/21<sup>st</sup> Century)

- Defined as art music, by all intents and purposes; retained postmodernism, polystylism and eclecticism from 20<sup>th</sup> Century music; has led to the blurring of genres; continues to be influenced by: rock, pop, jazz and dance; increased prominence of women performers/composers
- Tremendous use of technology (computers, digital recorders, synthesizers, electronic instruments, etc.)
- Ease of researching and the ability to spread the medium quickly, via the internet, has caused a remarked increase in popularity and prominence

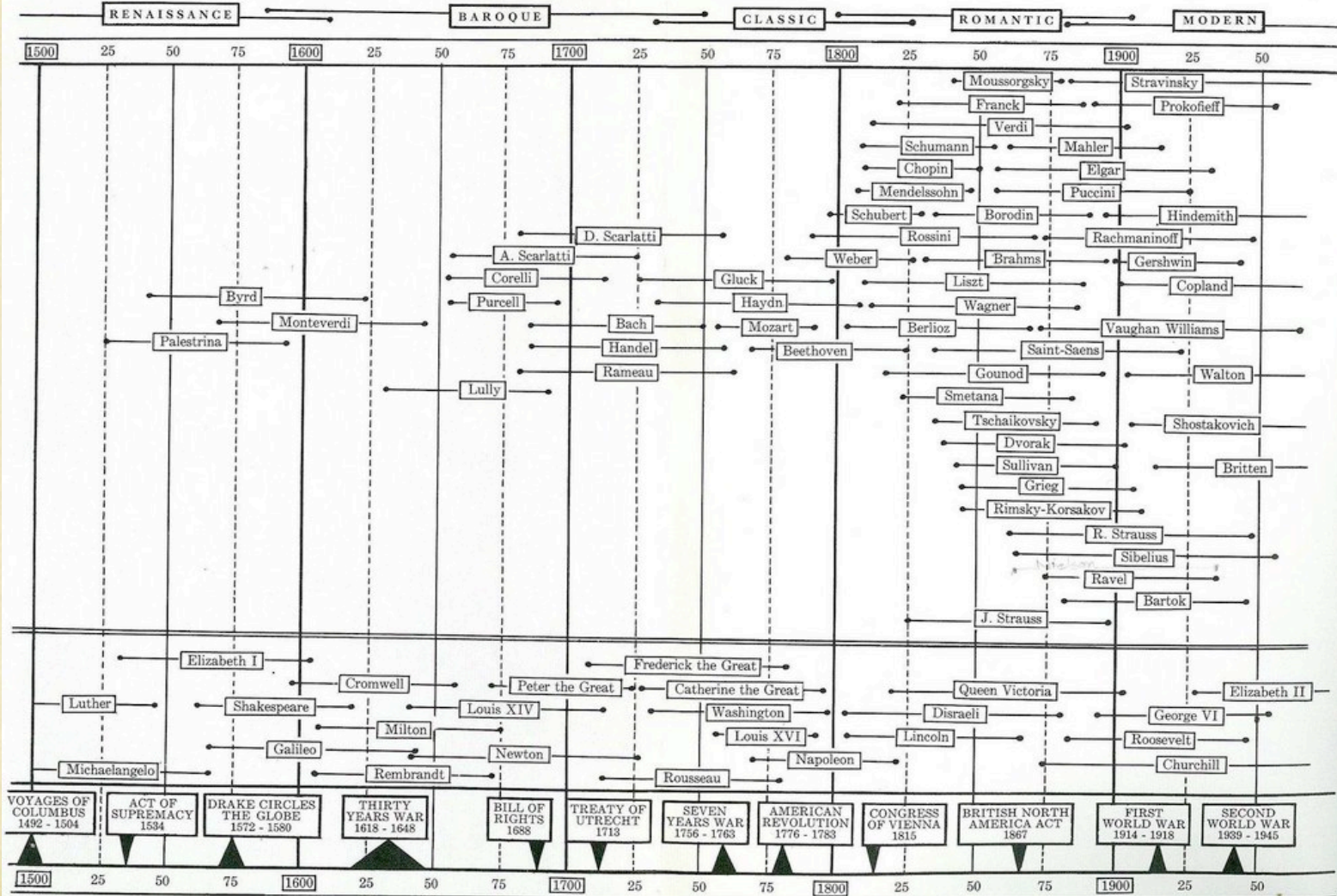


# \*Handout:

# Music History Timeline

## MUSICIANS through the AGES

A Chronological Table showing Famous Musicians, Main Musical Eras, and Outstanding Historical Persons and Events



Credit: Jennifer Cluff <http://t.co/8rSXESon>

# Questions???

## Sources:

About.com

Brittanica.com

Jennifer Cluff: <http://t.co/8rSXESon>

Metalstorm.net

Quinterest.org

Wikipedia.com



# Best Wishes!!!

○ Need further help?

- See a Music Teacher!
- Contact Me (FB)!! 😊

Lets Go WARRIOR NATION!!!

