

Grade 11

Western Music

Classical Period (1750 - 1820)

Introduction

During this period the music deviated from the heavy ornate Baroque style of architecture which gave way to a Cooler, more restrained style, based on the serene proportions of the ancient world.

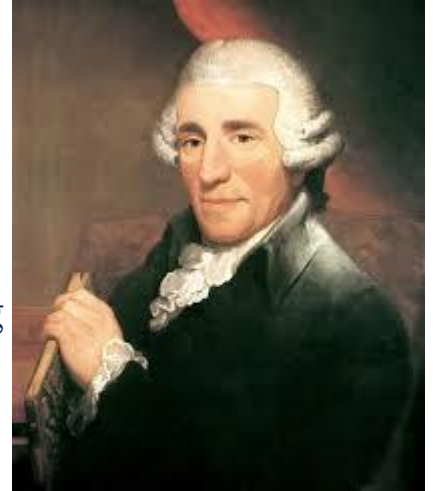
Strong and regular beat, melody followed with chord or broken chord accompaniment, larger sounding Orchestra.

The style was “Gallant” which aimed at grace and elegance in contrast to the dignity And seriousness of Baroque music.

Franz Joseph Haydn(1732-1809) Austrian

About:

- Known as the “father of the symphony”.
- Haydn is remembered as the first great symphonists and the composer who essentially invented the string quartet.
- Haydn’s most celebrated student was Beethoven.
- His major breakthrough when prince Esterházy happened to hear a symphony of Haydn and immediately offered a job which he accepted .



Main works:

Symphonies (104 symphonies)

- The Surprise symphony
- The clock symphony
- Drum-roll symphony
- London symphony
- Farewell symphony

String quartets

- Op. 51, Nos. 50-6 (Seven Last Words from the Cross)

Opera (10 operas)

- Il mondo della luna (The world on the moon)

Oratorio

- The Creation

Sonatas (52 sonatas)

His works were catalogued by Hob no.s

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart(1756-1791) Austrian



About:

He showed prodigious musical ability from his earliest childhood who was nicknamed as “Child Prodigy” and “the Prince of Concertos”. Performed as: Pianist (soloist); also organist, violinist, violist and a conductor. Mozart was a prolific and influential composer of the Classical era. He performed at the age of 4 years and composed at the age of six.

His father Leopold Mozart was a talented violinist. And his elder sister Maria Anna(Nannerl) was also a talented pianist. His father took both of them on a tour to Paris and London to perform for both French and English Monarchs.

Main works:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Operas</u> (3 operas)<ul style="list-style-type: none">* The Magic Flute* Marriage of Figaro* Don Giovanni	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Symphonies</u> (41 symphonies)<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Jupiter* Paris* Haffner
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Church music</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">* 17 masses* The Requiem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Orchestral works</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">* Serenade – Eine kleine Nacht Music* 21 piano concertos* violin concertos* Clarinet and other wind concertos
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Keyboard works</u> (17 sonatas)<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Sonata in C* Sonata in F* Sonata in B Flat	

His works were catalogued by Ludwig Koechel which are referred by “K” numbers.

Ludwig - Van Beethoven (1770-1827) German

About:

Was born in to a musical family. His grandfather had been music director to the Archibishop of Cologne. His father too a court singer who wanted the son to follow his footsteps. Since his father was an alcoholic he had a miserable childhood. He quickly began to make a name of a pianist and was greatly admired for the velocity of his playing which astounded everybody and for the way he mastered the greatest difficulties with ease. He was nicknamed as the “Shakespeare of Music”. All these works show Beethoven’s desire push at the boundries of conventional compositional technique. He even introduced a choir into his ninth symphony which was called the Choral Symphony. By the last decade of his life he was almost totally deaf. He gave up performing in public but continued to compose.



Main works:

- Opera (only one opera)
 - * Fidelio
- Symphonies (9 symphonies)
 - * Pastoral Symphony No.6 – 3rd movement has programmatic music
 - * Symphony No.5 – 1st movement
 - * Eroica Symphony No.3 – 1st movement
 - * Choral Symphony 9th – last movement
- Keyboard works
 - * Piano work – Fur Elise

Sonatas (32 sonatas)

 - * Moonlight sonata
 - * Pathétique sonata
 - * The Appassionata
- Oratorio
 - * The mount of Olives
- Violin Concerto
 - * Razmovsky