

2012-10-08

- Thomas Morley (1557-1603) English; Weelkes (1575-1623) English;
- Madrigals.
- Dowland (1563-1626) English = virtuoso lute (string)
- Shakespeare's time; songs = melancholy and sad = AABBC - minor - grief
- four notes down = falling tears = A-minor, B-minor, C-tears
- Passamezzo - Italian 16c-17c dance - slow, processional type;
- Galliard - 16c Italian happy - 6/8 (3/4)
- Venetian School - Venice - center of vocal and instrumental music; active trade center for Europe and near east; Important architecture and painting; St. Mark's Cathedral - center of music (20 inst., 30 singers)
- composers influenced by arches and separate choir lofts
- Giovanni Gabrieli (1555-1612) studied in Germany; organist at St. Mark's, added strings and brass to choral music; polychordal notes - for 2 or more choirs.
- Baroque (1600-1750) - "Age of Grandeur"; a style in the arts elaborately ornamented; = fills space with action and movement; in music = sound
- Period of opera, oratorio and concerto. Painting, architecture, sculptures were signs of wealth and power. Churches used art and music to make worship more attractive. Middle Class commissioned painting of everyday life and new compositions in new forms.
- Scientific discoveries
 - Newton = motion;
 - Galileo = math;
- advances in mining, medicine, industry, navigation and development of music inst.
- Baroque music = 3 periods
 - Early (1600-1640) one of most revolutionary in music history = emphasis on homophonic (by late Baroque - polyphonic again in style)
 - Monteverdi = created opera = drama sung to orchestra accompaniment. More use of dissonance, chords, melodic lines for instruments
 - Middle (1640-1680) major and minor scales = basis of all comp. Inst. music = achieved importance unknown before this.
 - Dance forms used as inst. forms for listening. Orch. not standardized in early Baroque (had brass, winds, violins, violas, cellos, bass) - Harpsichord almost always present
 - Late (1680-1750) - Inst. as important as vocal; mood = 1 emotion throughout.
 - Rhythm = same, creating energy and drive; more beat.
 - Melody = very ornate, repetition and fancy.
 - Terraced Dynamics = sudden = no crescendo or decrescendo.

2012-10-08

- Texture = polyphony = sop. and bass = most important lines; imitation used;
- *Basso continuo* ("continuous bass") = figured bass = bass line written by composers with number for chords in right hand (p.124) (bass line on harpsichord doubled by cello or bassoon.) Word painting; many notes on one syllable, phrases repeated many times. Required virtuoso singing Recitative = rhythm as with speaking; not very melodic
- Fugue = (p.132) for group of inst. or voices - or keyboard inst.