

2012-10-24

- Classical Period (1750-1820) "Age of Enlightenment".
  - (Novel and symphony)
  - Rousseau; "salon";
  - Rococo. "neoclassical" - middle class, (booking agents and managers); Vienna. Style galant and gallant style.
- Sonata form (sonata allegro): form for a single movement: 3 main sections:
  - 1. Exposition = theme presented;
  - 2. Development = theme heard in new ways;
  - 3. Recapitulation = theme returns;
- Coda = concluding section (:|| = repeat sign) Flexible and dramatic music form
- Order:
  - A, Exposition; themes - 1st theme, tonic key
  - Bridge
  - B, Development; 2nd theme, various themes in other keys
  - Retransition
  - A, Recapitulation; 1st theme, other themes in 1st key.
  - Coda; conclude.
- (Bridge = essential feature = gives the form dynamic forward movement)
- Theme and Variations
- Serenade = light on mood - for entertainment listening.
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- Minuet and Trio (used as 3rd move of symphony or string quartet) - 3/4 time; Minuet originally a dance. A = Minuet, B = Trio, A = Minuet.
- Scherzo = Beethoven used for 3rd move. ABA - 3/4 - faster than Minuet and Trio.
- Rondo = tuneful main theme alternatives with other themes (ABACA or ABACABA).
- String quartet (also symphony) = 4 movements
  - 1. Opening - Tempo = fast/moderate - form = sonata form,
  - 2. Slow - Tempo = slow, very slow - form = no standard - sometimes sonata, rondo or theme + varia.;
  - 3. Minuet and Trio = tempo = moderate, form = minuet and trio;
  - 4. Closing = tempo = fast, very fast, form = sonata or rondo
- String quartet = show ability of each inst. (2 violins, viola, cello). Like a conversation between 4 soloists.
- For Monday and Wednesday next week = read all the rest of Classical = Mozart and Beethoven, Haydn.