

Orchestra

Union of Instruments

strings

Woodwinds

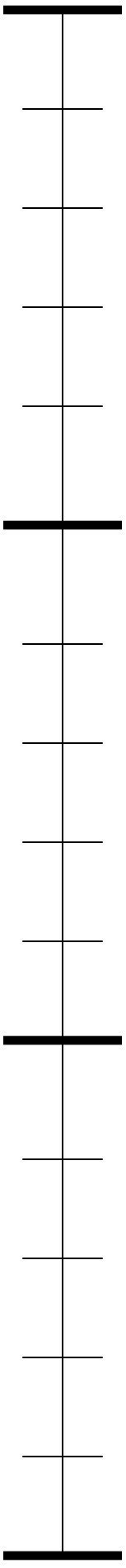
Percussion

Brass

Symphony

Used to refer to an orchestra piece of music for a large body of instruments, and usually consists of four sections or movements.

creation



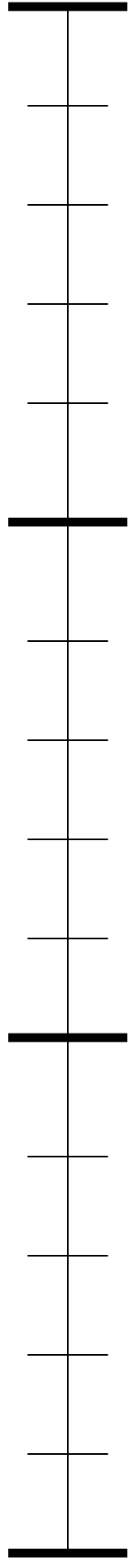
Genesis 4:21

Jubal - Cain

“the father of all those who play the harp and flute.”

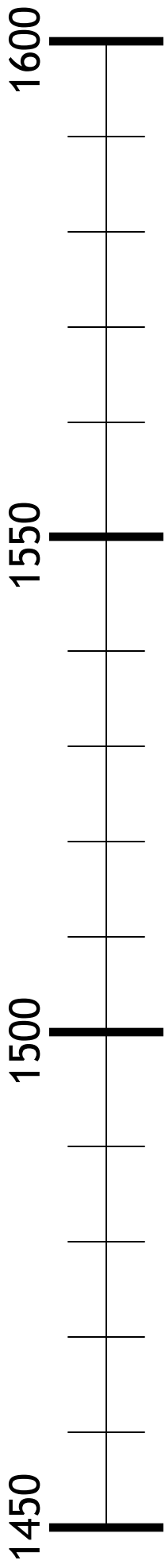
A few generations from Adam

(Taken from Mystery of History Volume 1- Creation to
Resurrection)



Middle Ages

Gregorian Chant (monks) melody in unison
Latin Masses



Renaissance

French for Rebirth

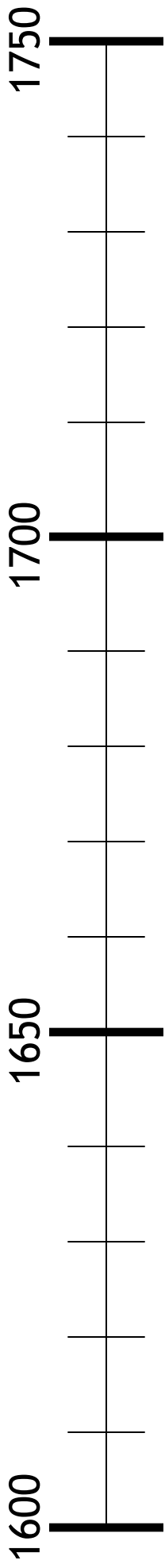
Explored harmonies—several simultaneous
melodies

Looked beyond church

Madrigal accapella, 3 parts

Opera

Word painting



Baroque

Composers experimented,
highly emotional music, frilly, extravagant, fluid
ornaments and improvisation
Word painting without words

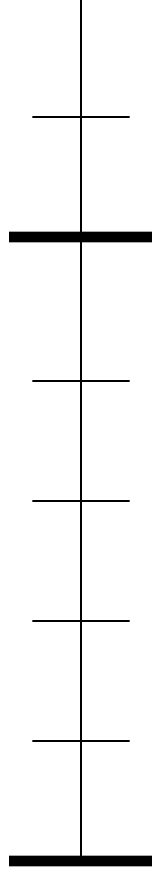
Vivaldi

Handel

Bach

1750

1800



Classical

Classical Style vs. Classical Music

More controlled, more reserved

Sonatas

Symphonies

String Quartets

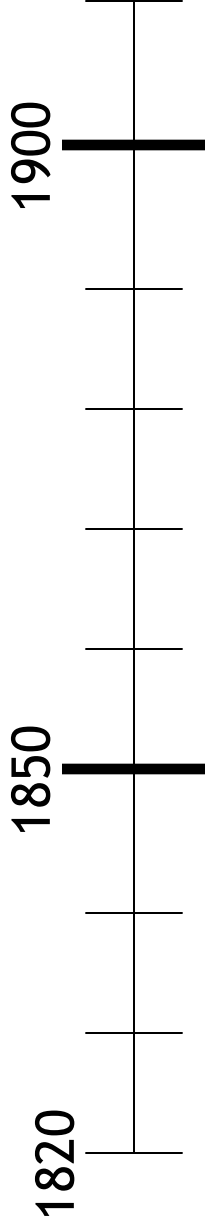
Haydn

Mozart

Beethoven—singlehandedly took music into Romantic Period

Schubert

Mendelssohn



Romantic

[Expression of feeling & emotion]

Inspiration was often forces of nature (sunrise, thunderstorm)

Carl Maria Von Weber—big influence, first to draw up standard seating arrangement for orchestra

Berlioz

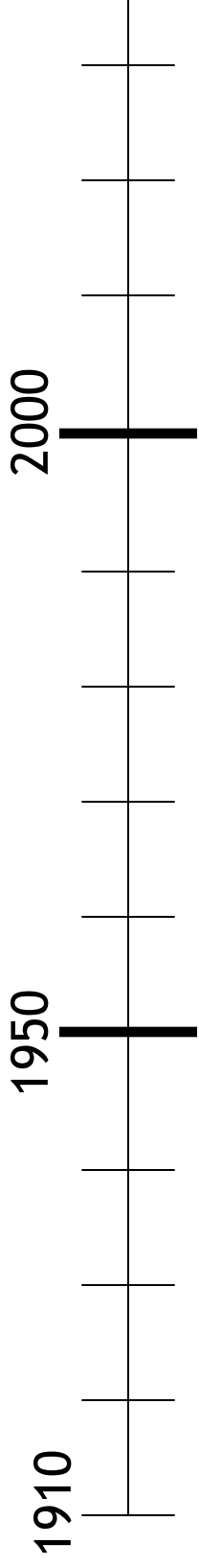
Chopin

Schumann (daughter named Clara ;0)

Brahms

Tchaikovsky

Debussy



Modern

[Music that began to break the traditional rules]

Claude Debussy (impressionist)

Tchaikovsky

Igor Stravinsky (complex rhythms & strange , shocking dissonances)

Adagio

Lamentoso

Slow lament

(lament is a song, poem, or piece of music expressing grief, regret, or mourning.)

Descending scale

Consecutive notes moving from
a higher pitch to a lower pitch.

Fortississimo

fff

Very, very strong, climatic

A directive to perform a certain passage very loudly symbolized by "fff". Louder than fortissimo "ff".

crescendo

growing, a gradual increase in volume of a musical passage.

First Violins

Second Violins

First violins usually play the melody (similar to the soprano voice) and second violins usually plays the harmony (similar to the alto voice).

Musical Impressionism

focused on suggestion and atmosphere
rather than strong emotion

Timpani Kettle Drum

they consist of a skin called a head stretched over a large bowl traditionally made of copper, and more recently, constructed of more lightweight fiberglass. Capable of making a pitch and can be tuned.

Base Drum

A large drum that produces a note of low pitch. Many different timbres, or sound-colors result depending on how and where the drum is struck. (It is sometimes used for sound effects like a thunderstorm or an earthquake)

Bassoon

A woodwind instrument in the double reed family that typically plays music written in the bass and tenor registers, and occasionally higher. Listeners often compare its warm, dark, reedy timbre to a male baritone voice.

Piotr Ilyich

Tchaikovsky

Romantic

Claude

DeBUSsy

Modern

Igor

Stravinsky

20th Century Modern

Johann Sebastian

Bach

Baroque

George Frideric

Handel

Baroque

Wolfgang Amadeus

Mozart

Classical

Sonata

Symphony composed for one or
two instruments, means
“sounded”.

Horns

Oboes, Bassoons,
Trumpets

FUGUE

Complex composition usually
written for four musical lines, or
voices.

Harpsichord

String instrument

Roundo

The main theme comes
back again and again.

Concerto

Means “concert” in Italian,
Solo instrument with orchestra
playing back and forth.

Ludwig van
Beethoven

Classical

Johannes Brahms

Romantic

Anton
Dvorak

Romantic