

## Western Classical Music

Baroque Period 1600-1750	Classical Period 1750-1810	Romantic Period 1810-1910
Bach, Vivaldi, Handel	Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven	Chopin, Schubert, Wagner
<b>Ornaments</b>	Balanced, <b>regular phrases</b>	Use of the <b>leitmotif</b>
<b>Terraced Dynamics</b>	<b>Alberti Bass</b>	Music <b>more expressive</b>
<b>Major &amp; Minor Keys</b>	Wider range of <b>dynamics</b>	Huge range of <b>dynamics</b>
<b>Harpsichord</b>	<b>Pianoforte</b> introduced	Use of <b>chromatic</b> chords
<b>Small Orchestra</b> (Mostly Strings)	<b>Wider range of mood</b>	Unusual <b>Key Changes</b>
<b>Basso Continuo</b>	<b>Orchestra got bigger</b>	<b>Large Orchestra</b>
	<b>Elegant/Graceful style</b>	Use of <b>Rubato</b>

# STYLE

## Minimalism

- \*Started in 20<sup>th</sup> Century
- \*Composers - Philip Glass...
- \*Based upon **Repetition**
- \*Uses small motifs that **gradually change**
- \***Slow changing harmony**

## Jazz & Blues

### \*The 12 Bar Blues

I	I	I	I
IV	IV	I	I
V	IV	I	I/V

- \***Improvisation** - Performers make up music in the performance
- \***Rhythm Section** - Drums, Double Bass, Piano/Guitar
- \***Front Line Instruments** - Saxophones, Trumpets, Trombones
- \***Walking Bass** - The bass plays a steady rhythm & walks up/down the notes of the chord or scale.

\***Swung rhythms**

\***Extended chords:** 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>...

\***Blue notes** – ‘bending’ some notes by a semitone



## Fusion - Mixing more than one style of music together

For example...

**Bhangra** - Came to UK in 1980s. Mixing traditional Indian music & pop music.

Tempo	Structure	Melody
Lively and Upbeat	Verse / Chorus structure	Quite repetitive. Simple. Decorated.
Rhythm	Instruments	Technology
Syncopation. 4 beats per bar.	Indian instruments (e.g. Dhol, Tabla, Sitar) & Pop Instruments	Drum machines. Synths. Scratching.

## Pop & Rock Music

- \***Pop** - Commercial music which appeals to lots of people
- \***Rock** - Generally ‘more aggressive’ but also includes rock-ballads.
- \***Instruments** - (See instruments sheet!)

<b>Intro</b>	The beginning. Sets the mood & style. Usually just instruments.
<b>Verse</b>	Tells the story. Lyrics change each time but tune stays the same.
<b>Chorus</b>	The main message of the song. Same words and tune each time.
<b>Bridge</b>	A section that links two other sections.
<b>Middle 8</b>	A contrasting section of new ideas – usually 8 bars long.
<b>Outro</b>	Extra bit of music to finish off the song.

\***Riff** - A repeated pattern. Can help make the song memorable.

\*Examples:

The Who Jimmy Hendrix The Beatles

Pink Floyd The Sex Pistols The Clash

AC/DC David Bowie Queen

## Film Music

\***Genre** - Action, Adventure, Horror, Romance, War, Sci-fi, Western...

\*Composers - John Williams, James Horner, Jerry Goldsmith

\*Think, how do the **musical features represent what is happening on-screen?**

e.g.

Car Chase: Fast tempo, loud dynamics, sudden changes in melody direction...

WWII Film: Military instruments, fanfare, monophonic to represent isolation...

Large Theme Park Scene: Big Orchestra, Loud Dynamics, Fast/exciting rhythms...

Horror Scene: Dissonant chords and use of repeated pattern to build tension...

\***Leitmotif** - A short musical idea linked to a specific character / thing



## Musical Theatre

\*A theatrical story told through music, singing, acting and dance

\*Types: Jukebox, Film-to-stage, Sung-through (no speaking), Disney...

\*Composers - Andrew Lloyd Webber, Leonard Bernstein, Stephen Sondheim...

\***Overture** - The music played before the musical begins, usually featuring the musical's main themes.

\***Solo** - Song for one character

\***Duet** - Song for two characters

\***Chorus** - Song for usually the whole ‘company’ to sing

\***Recitative** - A song which does not have a memorable tune (more speech-like), often used to fill in the story if the show is all sung.

