

IV CHAPTER IV THE CLASSICAL PERIOD



1. The Classical Style (1750-1820)
 - a. Characteristics of the Classical Style
 1. Contrast of Mood – may change gradually or suddenly.
 2. **Rhythm** – wealth of rhythmic patterns.

Preview Ouverturen-Album. für Pianoforte zu vier Händen arrangiert, Hugo Ulrich - 1896 Peters, Leipzig
 Free PDF, Primo 653 kB - Secondo 666 kB, 2 x 5 pages www.quatre-mains.net

Prometheus.

OUVERTURE.

Beethoven, Op. 43.

Adagio.

Primo.

ff *ff* *pp* *cresc.* *sf* *sf*

Allegro molto con brio.

p *p sf* *sf* *p* *pp* **11** *ff staccato*

Beethoven, Op. 43.

Secondo.

Adagio.

ff *ff* *sf* *pp* *cresc.* *p*

Allegro molto con brio.

p *ff* *p* *pp staccato*

3. **Texture** – predominantly homophonic

Sonata in C

W. A. MOZART

Allegro (♩ = 132)

© 1999 BY MEL BAY PUBLICATIONS, INC., PACIFIC, MO 63069
All Rights Reserved.

4. **Melody** – tuneful, balanced and symmetrical.

5. **Dynamics** & the Piano – widespread use of *crescendo* / *decrescendo*.

The piano has the ability to use dynamics & replaces the harpsichord.

Für Elise

L. van Beethoven (1770-1827)

Poco moto

www.virtualbeethoven.com

6. The End of the Basso Continuo (Figured Bass) – composers preferred to write out the parts completely and not rely on improvisation.

b. The Classical Orchestra – A standard group of four sections: strings, woodwinds, brass & percussion.

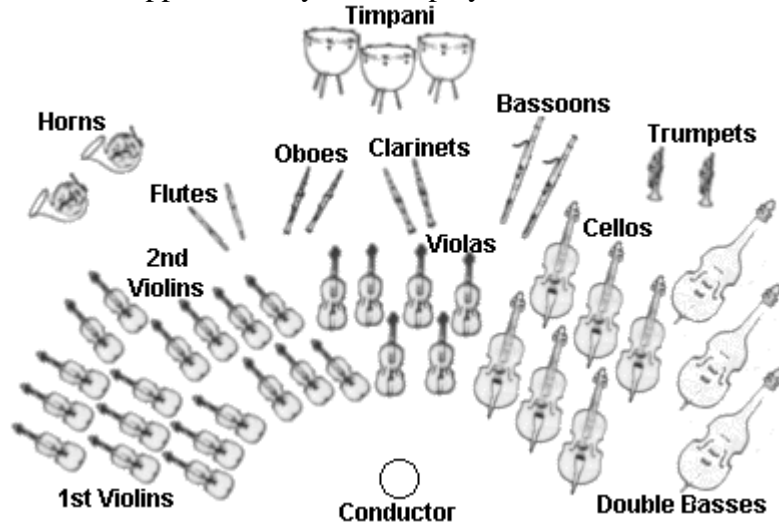
Strings: 1st violin, 2nd violin, viola, cello, double basses

Woodwind: 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, 2 bassoons

Brass: 2 French horns, 2 trumpets

Percussion: 2 timpani

Size of approximately 25 – 60 players.



c. Classical Forms – *Sonata-Allegro* the predominant form

2. Composer, Patron, and Public in the Classical Period

- the composer becomes emancipated. A composer worked for a Patron, but eventually became free-lance. The Public's demand for "in-hand" music led to this breakout.

3. Sonata Form (**Sonata Allegro**) ABA'

i. divided into 3 main sections:

Exposition:	1 st Theme in Tonic key Bridge – containing modulation to a new key 2 nd Theme in new key Closing Section – in the key of the 2 nd Theme
Development:	New treatment of themes, modulations to different keys.
Recapitulation:	1 st Theme in Tonic key Bridge 2 nd Theme in Tonic key Closing Section – in Tonic key
(Coda):	Tonic key

S A S A S A A A S S A S A S A A A S

http://dme.mozarteum.at/DME/nma/nmapub_srch.php?l=2

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qb_jQBgzU-I&feature=Playlist&p=DFC2EE98516E1D20&index=0&playnext=1

4. **Theme and Variations (A A1 A2 A3 etc)**

Listening Outline: HAYDN, *Symphony No. 94 in G Major (Surprise)*

CD#2/26 (6:14) Second Movement: *Andante*

DVD

"Surprise" Symphony
Second Movement Theme

From Joseph Haydn
arr. Pat Schmitt

Andante

This is the "surprise" movement, a [theme and variations](#) in the [subdominant](#) key of C major. The theme is in two eight-bar sections, each repeated. Haydn sets up the surprise, which occurs at the end of the repeat of the first section, by making the repeat *pianissimo* with [pizzicato](#) in the lower strings. The four variations go as follows:

- embellishment in sixteenth notes by the first violins
- a stormy variation in C minor with trumpets and timpani
- solos for the first [oboist](#) and [flutist](#)
- alternating *forte* in triplets with a lyrical repeat

In the coda section, the opening notes are stated once more, this time reharmonized with gently dissonant [diminished seventh](#) chords over a tonic [pedal](#).

AUDIO (6:38)

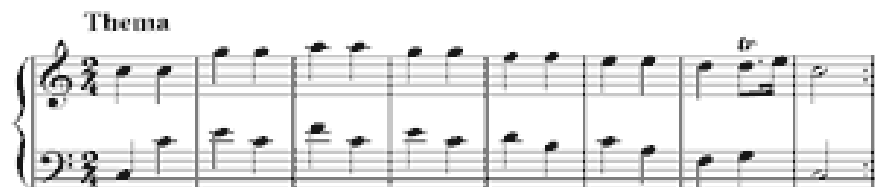
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZJDWh9F3Vig&feature=related>

Variations Form



Diagram of a Typical Variations Movement

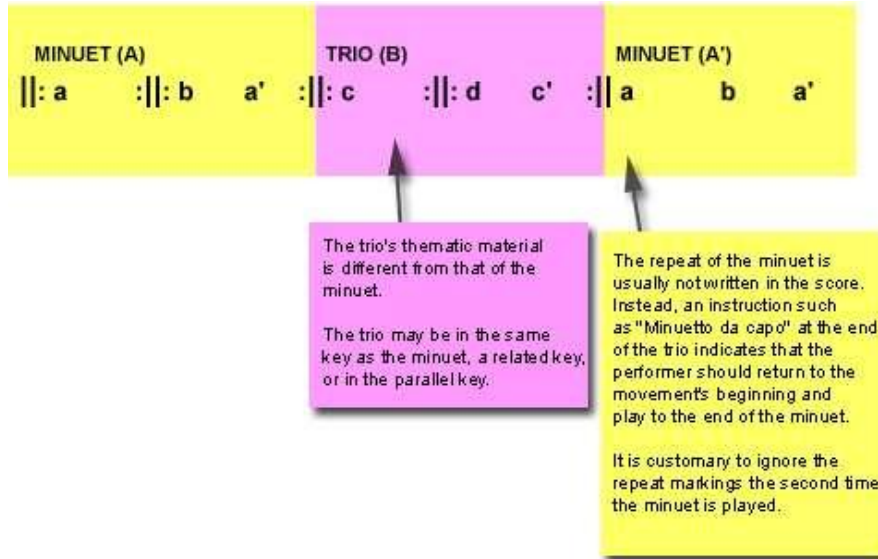
Mozart – Kv 265 – Ah! Vous dirai je mamam – Theme & Variation (9:27)



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3izeEp3JKwc&feature=related>

5. **Minuet and Trio ABA**

Minuet Trio Minuet
 A B A
 a (repeated) ba' – c (repeated) dc' – a ba'



Listening Outline: MOZART, *Eine kleine Nachtmusik (A Little Night Music)*; (1787) K. 525
 CD#2/32 (2:03) Third Movement: Minuet (*Allegretto*)

Online Lesson: <http://www.erikscull.com/portfolio/assets/flash/minuettrio1.html>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d5kk9H68vT4>

6. **Rondo ABACA or ABACABA**

Listening Outline: Beethoven, *String Quartet in C Minor*, Op. 18, No. 4
 CD#2/35 (4:08) Second Movement: Rondo (*Allegro*)



OR



Diagram of a Typical Rondo Movement

Rondo “Alla Turca” – Wolfgang A. Mozart

VIDEO (3:36) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UGDHe14m8ew>

VIDEO (2:29) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5WD3DncRK3c&feature=related>

7. The Classical Symphony

- an extended orchestral piece consisting of 4 movements

1st Movement – fast and in Sonata form

2nd Movement – slow and in Sonata, ABA or Theme & Variation forms

3rd Movement – moderate and in Minuet / Trio form

4th Movement – fast and in Sonata or Rondo forms.

Listening Outline: MOZART: *Symphony No. 40 in G Minor, K. 550 (1788)*

CD (personal) First Movement: Molto allegro

Symphony No 40 (first theme)

Allegro

Mozart 1756-1791



Bernstein Summary: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g0ZE38BQmvQ>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZHKJQdB_Ng&feature=related

Second Movement: Andante

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Td-He4q83uA&feature=channel_page

Third Movement: Minuetto (Allegretto)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eRHx4j6cYQw&feature=channel>

Fourth Movement: Allegro assai



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_vJPjUqWjjg&feature=channel



8. The Classical Concerto

- a three-movement work for an instrumental soloists and orchestra.
- highlights the soloists virtuosity

Adagio
SOLO
Copyrighted Material

Flauto I, II
Fagotto I, II
Corno I, II in Re / D
Clarinetto principale in La / A
Violino I
Violino II
Viola I, II
Violoncello e Bassi

Solo
TUTTI
Tutti Bassi

Great Classical Concerti:

- Mozart – Concerto for Oboe No. 1 – Kv 314 (mvt 1)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HTlt5RI4iDc&feature=related> (6:34)
- Mozart – Concerto for Clarinet – Kv 622 (mvt 2)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yPjtRSgg2fg&feature=related> (7:43)
- Mozart – Concerto for Bassoon – Kv 191 (mvt 1)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qhg6GhNTMZA&feature=related> (6:51)
- Mozart – Concerto for Flute & Harp – Kv 299 (mvt 2)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pRVzdwDgegQ> (9:42)
- Haydn – Concerto for Trumpet – (mvt 3)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ASB6hFUat4g> (4:49)
- Beethoven – Concerto for Piano in Eb - “Emperor Concerto”
 - part 1/4(9:45) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yftk_cnbwKQ
 - part 2/4(9:48) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PrkHtqjXpB0&feature=related>
 - part 3/4(9:52) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=419h93TiCFg&feature=related>
 - part 4/4(8:35) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CUWeszHMJpU&feature=related>

9. Classical Chamber Music
music designed for a small ensemble in an intimate setting.
e.g. string quartet – 2 violins, viola and cello



VIDEO (4:00) Haydn String Quartet Op. 33 No. 2 "The Joke" IV. Presto
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LDkWBzH6dkE&feature=related>



VIDEO (3:25) Haydn Piano Trio in G Major (mvt 3) "The Gypsy"
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EJfBIg4tWjo&feature=related>



VIDEO (5:19) Mozart Duo for Violin & Viola in G Major – Rondo - Kv 423
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ytKuPDLXImA&feature=related>



VIDEO (7:30) Mozart Flute Quartet – Kv 285 – Allegro
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V15l_w-Ztew&feature=related



VIDEO (10:11) Mozart Piano Quartet in Eb – Kv 493 – Allegro
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ejDkcooIugc&feature=related>



10. Joseph Haydn (1732-1809) b. Rohrau, Austria (Patronage System)
- Born in Austria, father was a wagon wheel maker
 - at age 29 he was hired by the Esterhazy family, rich and powerful - Hungarian noble family for which he worked for the next 30 years.
 - usual work load each week was to present 2 concerts and 2 operas as well as daily chamber music.
 - count preferred to stay at his country palace (farewell symphony – 2 players)
 - created the symphony & string quartet – “Father of the String Quartet” & “Father of the Symphony”.
 - his head was stolen after he died, a few years later the prince wanted to move the body and discovered the missing head. (2 friends stole it – but were found out but returned a different head.)
 - head was finally returned in 1954 (Vienna music society)
- Major contributions: 104 Symphonies & 68 string quartets

VIDEO (2:39) 2009: A year for Joseph Haydn
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ytuRTulz6nA>

VIDEO (6:02) Haydn Symphony No. 94 “Surprise” – (mvt. 2)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P-dgEawKamA&feature=related>

VIDEO (9:57) Haydn Symphony No. 45 “Farewell” – (mvt. 4)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RXY4DaF9d9Y>



11. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791) b. Salzburg, Austria
- greatest boy prodigy, started out normally; drooling & wetting diapers
 - started playing and writing at age 4
 - would fill walls with math equations in chalk (no perm. Markers!)
 - he wrote a symphony at age 8, an oratorio at age 10 and an opera at 11.
 - toured throughout Europe with his dominant father through the age 15. (even proposed to Marie Antoinette but was turned down)
 - heard *Miserere* by the Sistine Chapel Choir and wrote it out
 - was opinionated and had a salty tongue (letters to his cousin)
 - wrote much music for the Church in Salzburg but the Archbishop would not let him perform his public works in Salzburg. (also displeased, he was seated only above the cooks)
 - at age 25 he broke away from Salzburg (literally kicked) and stayed in Vienna as a freelance musician.
 - Mozart was highly successful but the advanced qualities and dissonances did not appeal to the fickle public and they began to shy away from him and his music.
 - not good with money and was always borrowing from friends
 - In his last year he was approached by an anonymous visitor commissioning him to write a requiem mass. As his health grew worse he began to believe that it was being written for himself.
 - Mozart died shortly before his 36th birthday leaving the requiem unfinished.
 - buried in an unmarked grave, wife remarried and controlled the output of his music. "Here lies Mozart's widow's husband"

Major contributions: 41 symphonies, 27 piano concerti and 3 operatic masterpieces: The Marriage of Figaro, Don Giovanni and The Magic Flute.

VIDEO (3:21) Salieri discusses Mozart's music

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pxgZcMGmkkI&feature=related>

VIDEO (0:35) Kv 1a, 1b & 1c – Mozart's 1st compositions (age 4)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3i-SzzhUtws&feature=related>

AUDIO (5:49) Symphony No. 1 in Eb Major – Kv 16 – 1st Mvt – (age 8)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hL0bBPMH8qg>

VIDEO (1:38) Bastien und Bastienne – Opera – K 46b – Overture – (age 12)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LlqxKK_Mdck&feature=related

VIDEO (2:28) Alleluia from Exultate Jubilate – Kv 165 – (age 17)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vabmb8_O-sc

Mozart's Output:

VIDEO (3:45) Sonata in C – Kv 545 – 1st Mvt

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qnz91LnGSD4>

VIDEO (4:36) Adagio for Glass Harmonica, Flute, Oboe, Viola & Cello – Kv 617

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sXSnI8VTIDM&feature=related>

VIDEO (8:08) Concerto for Piano No. 21 – 2nd Mvt. – Kv 467 (music&score)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rKZr3ExeXUc&feature=channel_page

VIDEO (3:03) Gran Partita (Serenade for 13 Wind Instruments) – 3rd Mvt. – Kv 361

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZAApsnJuJU&feature=related>

VIDEO (1:47) Dies Irae from the Requiem – Kv 626

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DFq-HHA0k2E>

VIDEO (4:57) Confutatis & Lacrimosa from the Requiem – Kv 626

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CQUFQ_N0JI8&feature=related

VIDEO (use DVD) Final Scene from Amadeus



12. Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 – 1827) b. Bonn, Germany
- Considered the highest level of musical genius.
 - Child prodigy, father pushed him, even lied about his age. (didn't know that he was actually 2 years older than was told)
 - Beethoven was a difficult child (adult) – grungy, hair puller, quit school at age 11.
 - A slob as an adult, had a hot temper and was known as a spitter.
 - (drank strong coffee – 60 beans per cup – exactly) .
 - Free spirited, once told a count “there are thousands of counts, but only ONE Beethoven.
 - Made his income through lessons, concerts and from nobility (needed to not leave Vienna).
 - Began to go deaf, considered suicide. As his hearing decreased his creative output increased.
 - Couldn't play the piano in public, but still conducted (!?)
 - Would play so hard he would break strings on the piano.
 - He was the bridge to the Romantic period – increased the range in music for pitch and dynamics.



VIDEO (3:24) Für Elise (For Therese): Bagatelle in A minor, written 27 April, 1810

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4n5ZSqMU0Jw>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0VwTw1eZ1k> (music & performance)

VIDEO (7:33) “Moonlight” Sonata in C#minor – 1st mvt. Adagio sostenuto

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oFSRs7iqAv8&feature=SeriesPlaylist&p=D12951B688DB52DD> (music & performance)

VIDEO (2:21) You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=toyLQzd8HrY>

VIDEO (14:24) 3rd Symphony (Eroica) 1st mvt. Von Karajan
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FFltqVS8d9I>
originally dedicated to Napoleon



VIDEO (8:46) 9th Symphony (Choral) 4th mvt. Bernstein (1 of 4)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=imv2M64t_og

VIDEO (8:18) 9th Symphony (Choral) 4th mvt. Bernstein (2 of 4)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6K4635W4roY&feature=related>

VIDEO (6:33) 9th Symphony (Choral) 4th mvt. Bernstein (3 of 4)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-GbesR5AEM&feature=related>

VIDEO (5:04) 9th Symphony (Choral) 4th mvt. Bernstein (4 of 4)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tIsXmOHO7EA&feature=related>

DVD (35:00) 5th Symphony in C minor –

1st mvt. Allegro con brio

- 4 note motif – appears throughout the symphony
- Sonata-Allegro form



2nd mvt. Andante con moto

- Theme & Variation

3rd mvt. Scherzo, Allegro

- Scherzo (ABA) – replaces the Minuet Trio



4th mvt. Allegro

- Sonata Allegro segues out of the Scherzo