

Western Classical Music

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

STYLE

Minimalism

- *Started in 20th 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:** 7th, 9th...

***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!)

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

