

Baroque Notes



Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Baroque: _____ to _____
2. Baroque means _____ style.
3. _____ music was as important as _____ music.
4. _____ music was as important as _____ music.
 - a) Music continued to develop in a _____ style. (Bach)
 - b) Music also began to develop in a _____ style (music with accompaniment).
 - c) Usually the _____ voice part was given the melody, while the lower parts would sing _____.
 - d) The most important voice part was the _____.
5. In the Renaissance, music sounded the same from beginning to end. In Baroque music, composers began to write _____ sections within a piece.
 - a) A _____ section would come after a fast section.
 - b) A _____ section would come after a loud section.
 - c) The _____ was the new musical form that developed during this time. It is an _____ work that has three contrasting movements.
6. Other new musical forms evolved that had _____ movements.
 - a) _____ - could be either sacred or secular, a choral piece with accompaniment.
 - b) _____ - sacred music, a choral piece with accompaniment.
 - c) Neither of these forms used staging, scenery, or costumes.
7. They first _____ was written during this time. It is a play, set to music, and staged, usually lasting 3 to 4 hours.
8. Instead of doubling the voice parts, instruments now _____ the vocalists.

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9. The development of the modern _____ began during this period, but it was generally made up only of _____ instruments.
10. Music notation developed into essentially the same notation we use today. (Staff, clefs, etc.)
11. Instruments of this time included:
- a) Strings:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - b) Woodwinds:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - c) Brass:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - d) Percussion:
 - a) _____
12. During the Baroque era, music became more _____. People went to concerts for the sole purpose of hearing the _____.
13. St. Mark's Cathedral, built in the shape of a cross, began _____ music because there were two organs and two choirs that would perform at the same time.
14. Although science made great strides, _____ was still rampant.
15. Religious persecution caused the _____ to come to America. The first book printed in America was a Puritan books of _____ (church music), in 1640.
16. On the day Michelangelo (artist) died, Galileo (scientist was born). He became one of the greatest _____ and got in a lot of trouble with the church for his theory that the Earth was NOT the center of the universe, but the earth revolved around the sun.
17. In 1642, when Galileo died, Isaac Newton was born. He too was fascinated with science, and we know him for studying _____ (the apple). He also studied the swinging of the pendulum, which eventually led to the invention of the _____ in the 19th century. Keeping with the Baroque theme of extremes, both the telescope and the microscope were invented during this time.

Baroque Notes Continued

18. Music was only supposed to convey one _____ (affect) per piece.
19. During this time the tonal system was developed and _____ (chords) were first used.
20. Baroque music (and art) was filled with _____.
21. Performers were expected to ornament things on the spot – like jazz _____.
22. The chordal accompaniment of the Baroque was called _____
_____. It was improvised and written in as numbers to indicate
bass harmonies.
23. In Opera, the text which is set to music is called the _____.
24. Opera generally has two types of music:
 - a) _____ - is very similar to spoken words. Used for plot.
 - b) _____ - An aria however is more like a song, where the rhythm is
definite. Used for reflection.
25. During Renaissance, the _____ had been admired for their extreme range
and the power in their voices, but now women were starting to get beautiful singing roles. The
_____, or first lady in an opera, generally became the
star.
26. Composers:
 - a) Antonio Vivaldi
 - b) George Frederic Handel
 - c) Johann Sebastian Bach
 - d) Domenico Scarlatti