

Na	ame:	Date:			
1.	. Classical: to		and the		
2.	Described as: Elegant,, and restrained.				
3.	Instrumental music is more important than music.				
4.	Most important musical form of this era was the				
5.	. Forms: 1. <u>SYMPHONY</u> :				
	1. Music for	·			
	2. Usually inm 2. SONATA:	ovements.			
	1. Music for				
	2. Usually inr 3. CONCERTO:	movements.			
	1. New form,	symphony and s	sonata.		
	2. Music for	an	d orchestra.		
	3. Usually inm	ovements.			
	4. Includes	, soloist gets to sh	ow off.		
6.	Instruments of the Orchestra: 1. STRINGS: 1. Violin, viola, cello,				
	 WOODWINDS: Flute, oboe, clarinet 				
	 BRASS: Horn, trumpet, 				
	4. PERCUSSION: 1. Drums,				
	I. DIUIII3,	, unipalli			

Classical Notes Continued

7.	now the most popular keyboard instrument.				
8.	3. This instrument had a wide		range.		
9.	Now, compo	sers began changing	g dynamics within		of music.
10.	Vocal Music	Forms:			
	1		– staged singing	, 2 to 3 hours, secular	
	2		– unstaged oper	a, biblical, for choir	
	3		– small oratorio		
11.	Employment	: :			
	7. Com	posers were employ	ed or supported by _		·
	8. The a	aristocrat was then c	considered a		
	9. Patro pay fo	on would or them.	co	ompositions – ask for or	iginal compositions and
	10. Patro	onage gave compose	rs a continuous sourc	ce of	·
	11. Comp	posers could produc	e	works this way.	
	12. They	could also be		and original.	
	13. Many	y composers		_ to perform their musi	c throughout Europe.
	14. This §	-	fied musical sound, r	egardless of which	
12.	Style Charac	teristics:	you were iii.		
	1.		sound		
	2.	Mostly			
	3.	Clarity,			
	4.	Clear-cut	, outlines		
	5.	Generally		, optimistic	
	6.	Refined and		character	
	7.	Melodies		than Baroque	
	8.	Mathematical ar	nd		

Classical Notes Continued

13. Composers:

1.	Franz Joseph Haydn			
	1.	Father of the		
2.	Wolfga	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart		
	1.	Master of , child		
3.	Bridge	Composers - Bridge between Classical and		
	1.	Ludwig van Beethoven		
	2.	Franz Schubert		