Student Study Outline

Chapter 29: Music in the Classic Period

1. Music in the Classical Period
   1. The 18th century style was truly international and widely popular throughout Europe.
   2. Who were some major composers of this period? Name at least five.
   3. Who was the Chevalier de Saint-Georges (1745 – 1799)?
2. New Musical Public
   1. By mid-century, many composers were no longer writing exclusively for royal patrons, but were also producing music for a new musical public.
      1. Public concerts were beginning to thrive
      2. Music publishers were responding to a new market of musical amateurs in rising middle class
3. Viennese Classicism
   1. Who were the three composers who were essential to the musical life of Vienna and who represent Viennese Classicism?
4. Melody in Classical Music
   1. Classical composers favored melodies that used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phrases.
      1. How does the theme from Haydn’s *Surprise* Symphony serve as an example of this preference?
         1. What is the difference between staccato and tenuto?
5. Making Connections: Balance in Neoclassical Art and Architecture
   1. How did Classical music and Classical architecture reflect Enlightenment ideals?
   2. What is neoclassicism?
6. Dynamics in Classical Music
   1. What new types of dynamics emerged during the Classical period?
   2. How did the fortepiano reflect these new types of dynamics?
      1. Who invented the fortepiano?
      2. How is the fortepiano different from modern pianos?
7. Rhythm in Classical Music
   1. In what way did Classical composers differ from their Baroque counterparts in terms of rhythm?
8. Harmony and Texture in Classical Music
   1. Haydn and Mozart often set themes against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   2. How did Classical composers use counterpoint?
   3. Did Classical composers prefer major or minor keys?