Student Study Outline

Chapter 21: Baroque Instrumental Music

1. The Rise of Instrumental Music
	1. Great schools of instrumentalists arose in Italy, France, England, and Germany
	2. Highly skilled performers were known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Violin Family
	1. What are the four members of the violin family? List them from highest to lowest.
	2. What is pizzicato?
3. Harpsichord
	1. How does a harpsichord produce sound?
	2. Why were harpsichords popular in Baroque music?
	3. What was one limitation of the harpsichord?
4. The Organ
	1. Why is the organ known as the king of instruments?
5. New Musical Genres
	1. What is a sonata?
	2. What is a prelude?
	3. Suites are collections of several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		1. Describe binary form.
		2. What does it mean to modulate?
		3. Dance forms in Baroque suites
			1. Allemande
			2. Courante
			3. Sarabande
			4. Gigue
		4. Most Baroque suites written for which solo instrument?
		5. Later suites were increasingly written for small groups of chamber ensembles, such as the trio sonata
			1. How many instruments are required to play a trio sonata?
6. Archangelo Corelli (1653-1713)
	1. What are some of Corelli’s major accomplishments?
	2. Corelli wrote different types of trio sonatas for church and chamber.
		1. How is a sonata da chiesa different from a sonata da camera?
	3. What was Corelli’s favorite instrument?
7. The Baroque Concerto
	1. What is a concerto?
	2. A concerto grosso consists of two different groups of instrumentalists. The smaller group of soloists was known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	3. What is ritornello form?
		1. Ritornello sections alternate with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sections.
8. Listening Map: Trio Sonata, Op. III No. 10 (1689) by Corelli
	1. How many movements are in this church sonata?
		1. What is the tempo of each movement?
	2. What instruments play this piece?