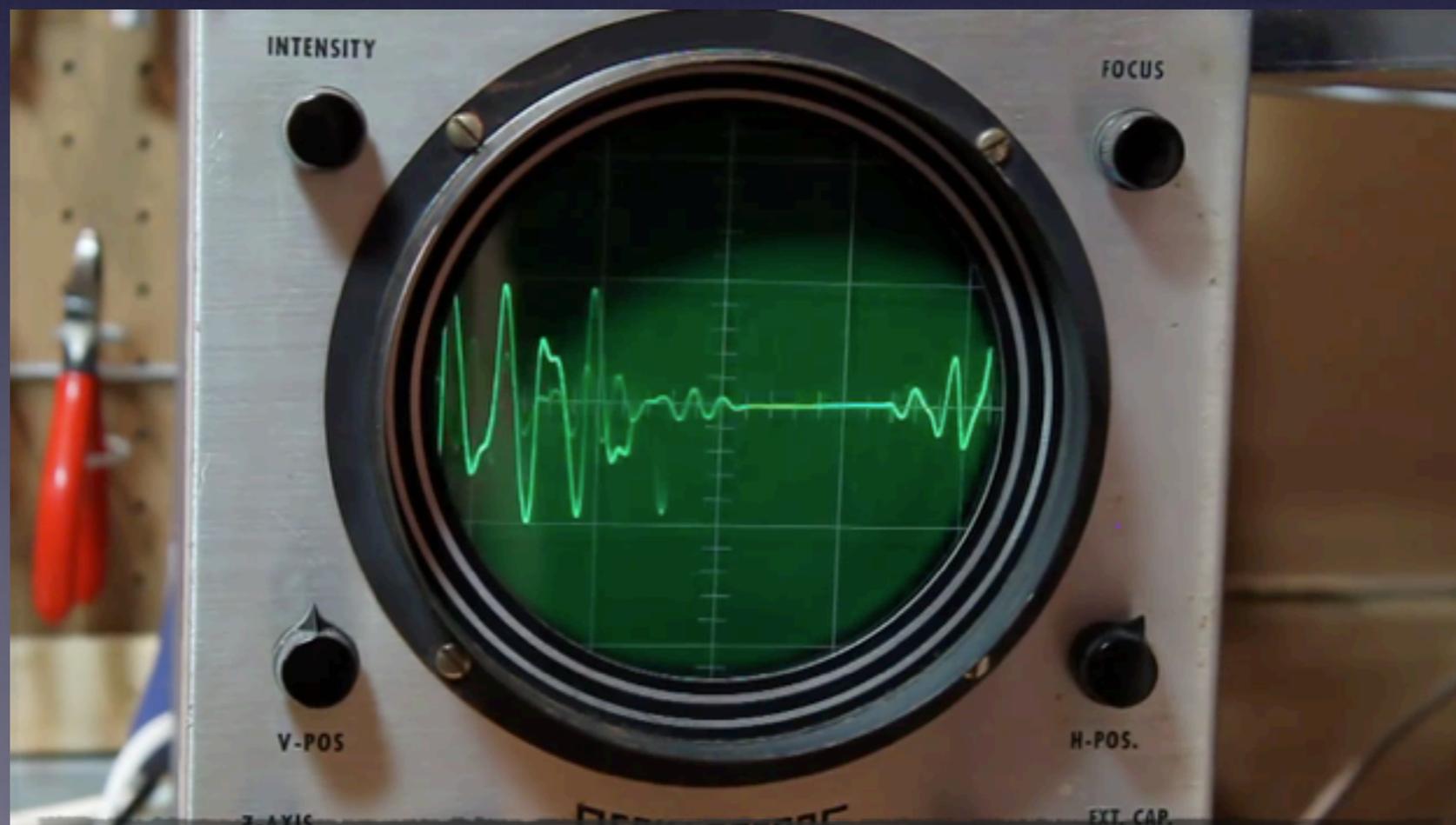
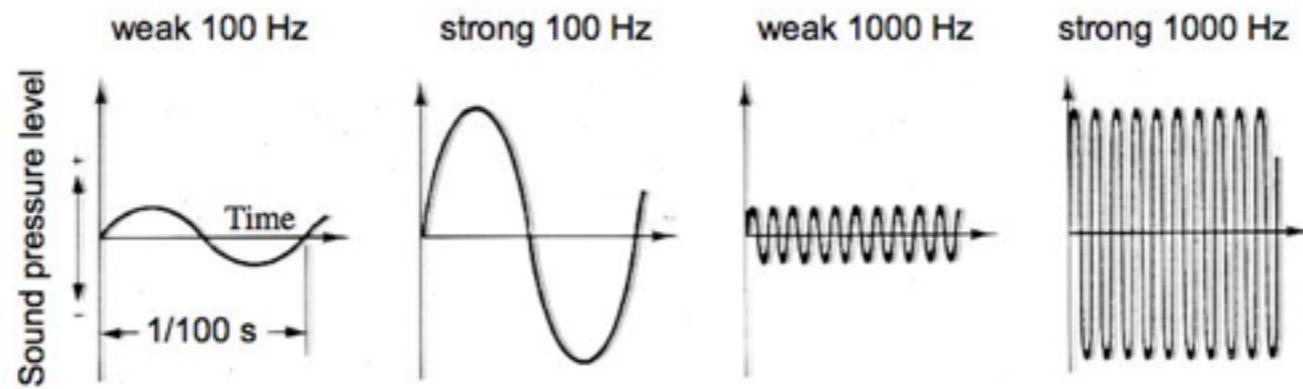


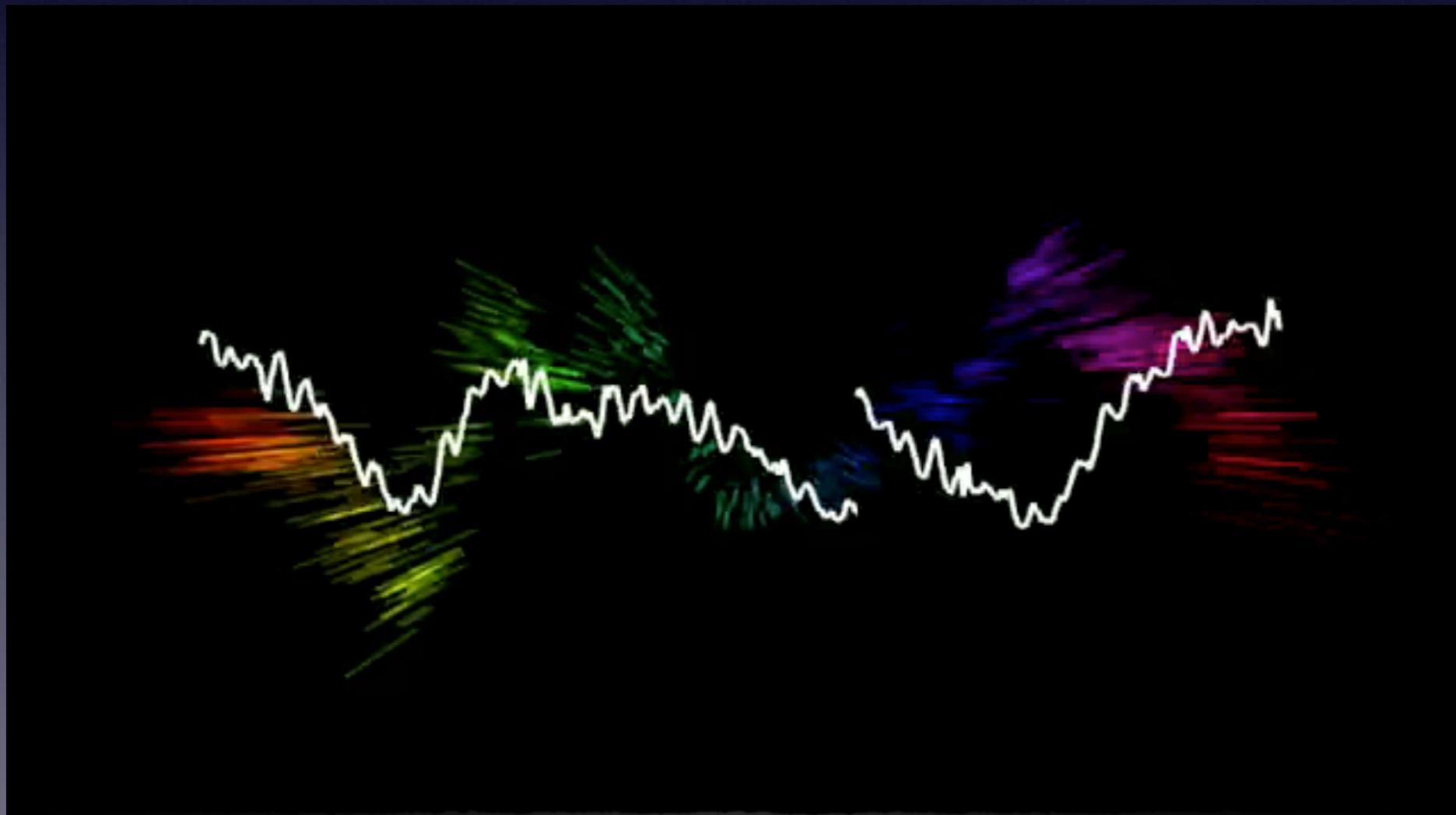
Basics of Sound

- John Cage composed a piece 4'33" that has no music
- Sound is vibration in the air around us which then travels to our ear then to the brain.
- What is pitch? Does it describe the "Color" of the sound?
- Pitch is referred to as Hertz (Hz) and describes cycles per second.

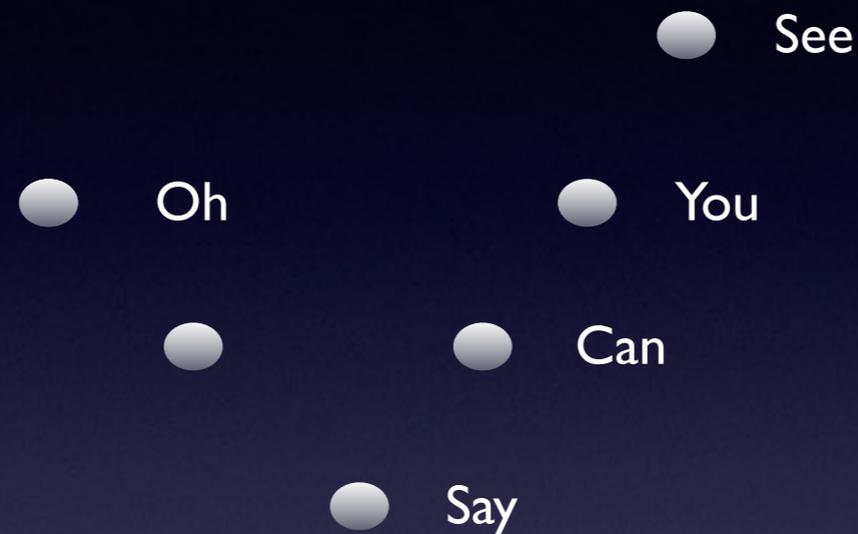
Frequency and amplitude



- The sound that is specific to an instrument is called the timbre. Which is pronounced “tam-ber”
- The timbre can be seen visually in a waveform. Each sound has its own unique waveform.



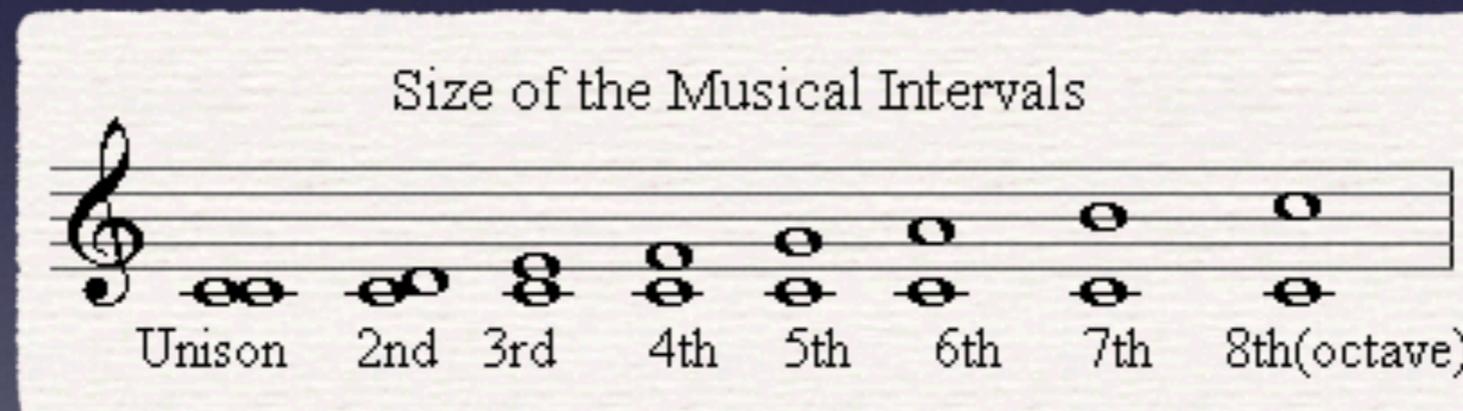
- Let's look at the relationships between the pitches in the "Star Spangled Banner"



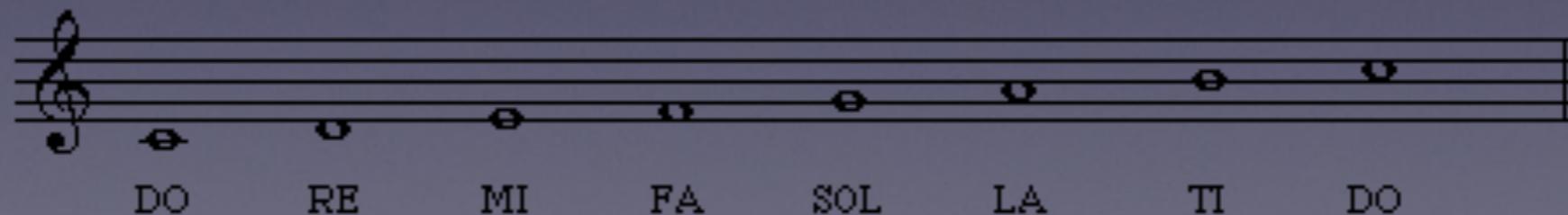
Oh and *You* are the same pitch

Say and *See* are the similar pitches because they are separated by an "Octave" or 8 notes.
Which pitch is higher?

- An octave occurs when notes are the same pitch just higher or lower
- Think of “Octane” or “Octagon”
- The distance between pitches is called an interval. This is just like measuring distance on a map.



- Pitches are organized into scales which is a pattern music heard in a song from the “Sound of Music”
- What are the order of these pitches using these syllables
- Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Ti, Do
- These syllables are called solfege



- The sound of music has a song that uses these syllables which is called “Solfege”
 - Do-A deer, a female deer
 - Re-A drop of golden sun
 - Mi-A name I call myself
 - Fa-A long long way to run
 - Sol-A needle pulling thread
 - La-A note to follow Sol
 - Ti-A drink with Jam and Bread

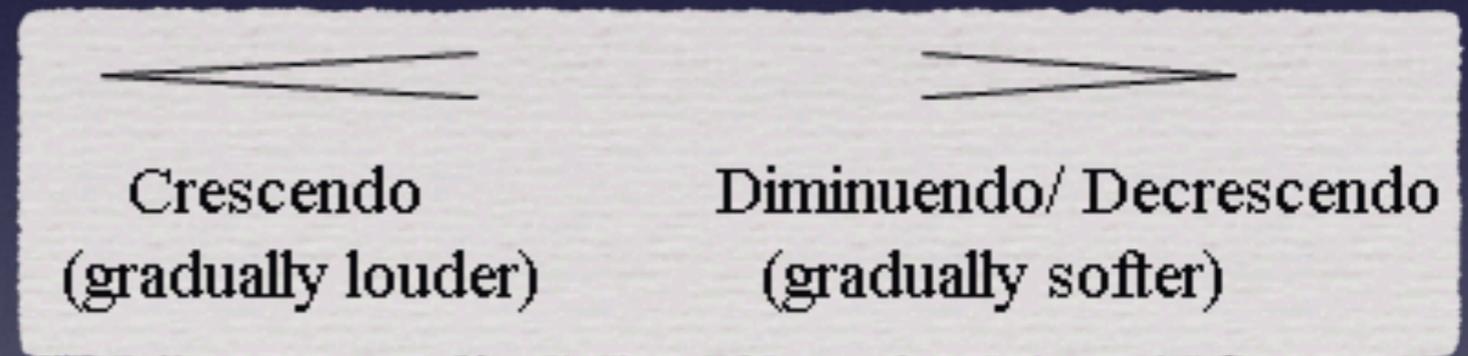


- Dynamics are Latin/Italian terms that tell a musician how loud to sing or play.

<i>mf</i>	mezzo forte	=	medium loud (pronounced "MET-soh FOR-tay")
<i>f</i>	forte	=	loud ("FOR-tay")
<i>ff</i>	fortissimo	=	very loud ("for-TISS-im-oh")
<i>fff</i>	fortisissimo	=	very, very loud ("FOR-tiss-SISS-im-oh")
<i>ffff</i>	and so on...		
<i>mp</i>	mezzo piano	=	medium quiet ("MET-soh PYAN-oh")
<i>p</i>	piano	=	quiet ("PYAN-oh")
<i>pp</i>	piannissimo	=	very quiet ("PEE-an-ISS-im-oh")
<i>ppp</i>	planississimo	=	very, very quiet ("PEE-an-Iss-ISS-im-oh")
<i>pppp</i>	and so on...		

- Sometimes music changes volume gradually, this is done using shapes that represent the volume

- Crescendo
- Decrescendo



- Now let's listen to the "Firebird Suite" by Igor Stravinsky and determine what dynamics are used in this piece.
- Does it make the music more interesting, does it engage the listener, why are dynamics important?



- Choir voices are arranged according to pitch. Males generally sing lower than females, but not always.
- Male voices: Tenor, baritone, and bass
- Female voices: Soprano, mezzo soprano, and alto.
- Watch this guy sing all of the parts “overdubbing” himself onto pre-recorded tracks of his voice



- Here are some examples of Men's and Women's choir, each choir has it's own color or _____ based on the variance of each genders voice



- There are many different types of music that originated across the globe.
- The music we are familiar developed from the “western” part of the world. What does that mean? Think about where many of our ancestors come from.



- What were some of the earliest ways to make music?
- Vocal
- Percussion
- Wind Instruments
- Vocal music was the most popular way to make music until the 1600's then instrumental music became popular afterwards

INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORCHESTRA



- Woodwinds



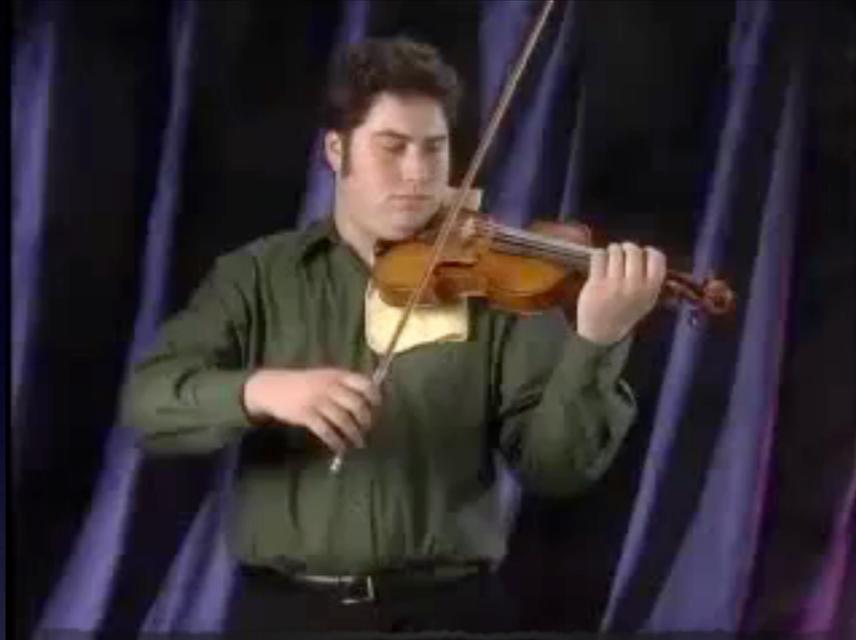
- Brass



- Percussion



- Strings



- Discuss the instrument families with your group then we will introduce them to the class
- Woodwind: Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophone, Oboe
- Brass: Trumpet, Baritone, Tuba, Trombone, French Horn
- Percussion: Snare drum, bass drums, cymbals, marimba, xylophone, chimes, vibraphone
- Strings: Violin, Double Bass, Viola, Cello, Guitar, Mandolin

- What about electronic instruments?



Basics of Rhythm

- Discuss what rhythm is with your neighbor
 - What did you come up with?
- There are four parts to understanding rhythm.
 - Beat/Pulse
 - Meter
 - Tempo
 - Rhythm

- The pulse or beat is what you tap your hand or nod your head to. It is a steady, re-occurring pattern found in most music.



- The beat can be really easy to find or not depending on the instruments that are playing and how often they emphasize the beat
 - Listen to “Les Ondes Orientales” by Dhafer Youssef
 - Is it difficult or easy to find the beat
- Listen to “Barbara Streisand” by Duck Sauce
 - How about now?

- When beats are organized into bigger or smaller parts this is called Rhythm
 - Clapping exercise
- Beats are also grouped into measures which can also be called simply “meter”
 - What meter is most pop music in?

- When the rhythms don't emphasize the beat it is called syncopation or syncopated
 - Which type of music makes it difficult to identify the beat?
 - Jazz music uses the "big four" and also comes from syncopation originally used in Ragtime music
- Tempo determines the rate or speed of the beats going by.

- We use Latin/Italian words to describe tempo too:
 - Largo-Very slow
 - Adagio-Slow
 - Moderato-Moderate
 - Allegro-Fast
 - Vivace-Lively
 - Presto

- What is the tempo of this piece?



- How many different tempi are there in pop music songs?
- Sometimes pieces use a different tempo for each section to maintain interest.
- Listen to this piece “Dramatic Essay” by Clifton Williams and listen to the tempo changes that make the piece exciting.



- Other types of words can be added to modify the tempo so that it is more specific
 - Allegro assai-quite fast
 - Con fuoco-with fire
 - Poco a poco-little by little

- Sometimes changes in tempo are not instantaneous, they are gradual.
- Tempo can be interpreted differently depending on what the conductor wants to hear
- If music that gets faster is called “accelerando” what is it called when it gets slower?
 - Ritardando



- What is this?
 - Watch “Metronome” on Vimeo
 - Why is this device useful to musicians?
- What other professions might use this? Think about a career where timing is essential
 - Medical field
 - Acting/Comedy

Metronome

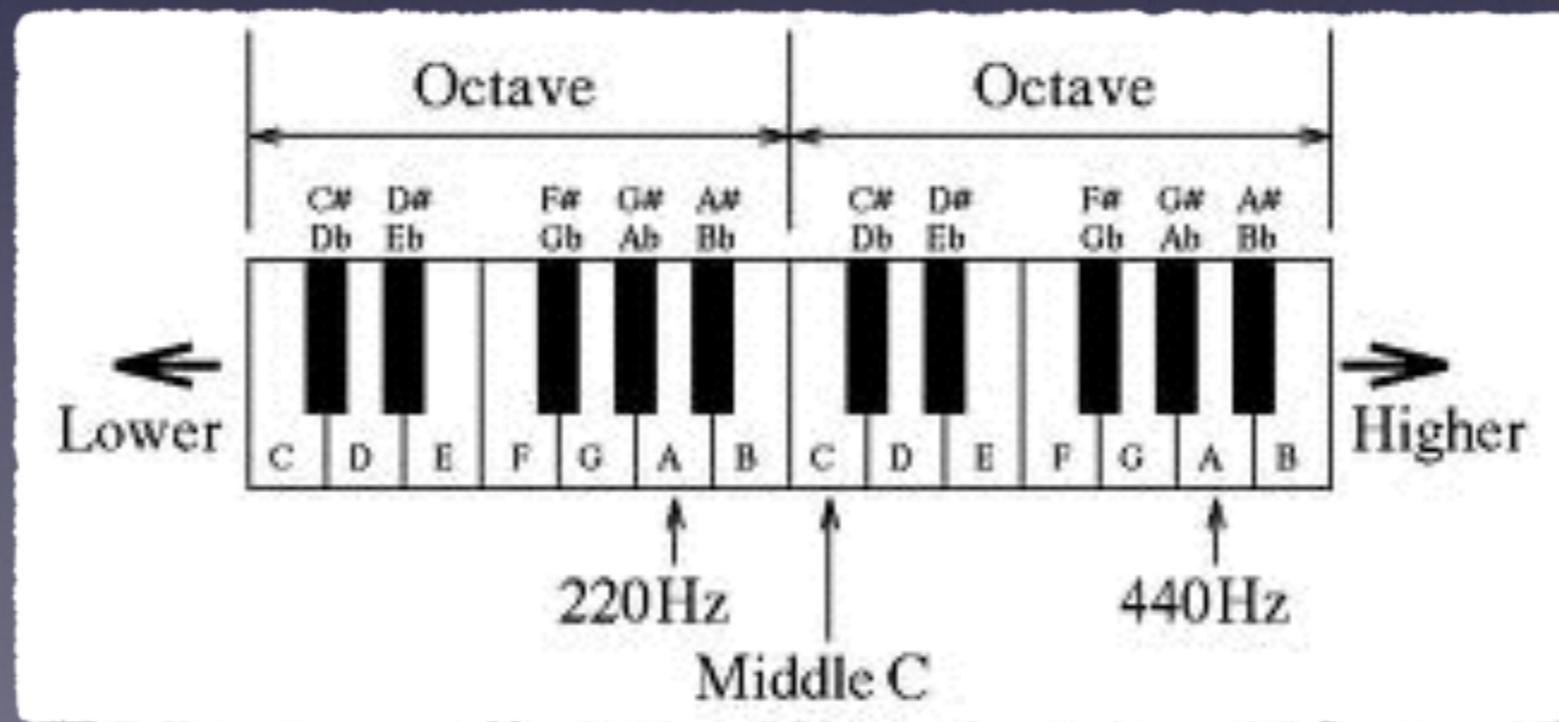


- Music has a written language similar to how we have symbols that represent sounds in english
 - Which directions do you normally read?
 - It's the same when musicians read music
- This language is referred to as “Notation”
 - What types of things do we need to notate?
 - Pitch
 - Dynamics
 - Rhythm
 - Tempo
 - Meter

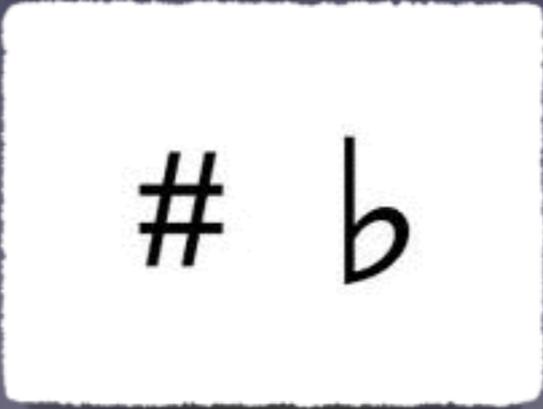
- The most essential symbol is the music staff
 - Not to be confused with Galdalf's weapon of choice
- Draw two barlines at each end of the staff. This tells musicians where the bar begins and ends.



- Let's talk about the musical alphabet
- The musical alphabet begins with the same letter ours does.
 - Where does it end?
 - A-G then it repeats forever and ever
- Label the keyboard on your sheet

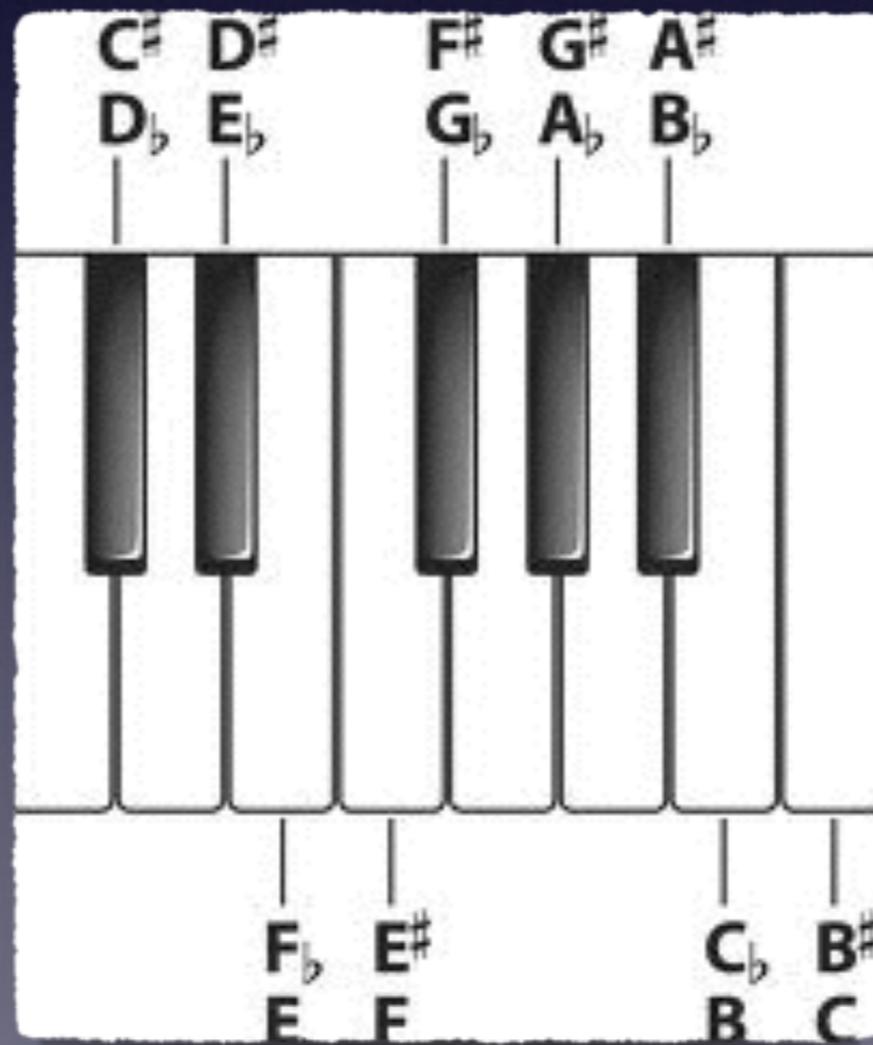


- There are twelve pitches in between in octave in western music.
- What letters do we use for pitches again?
- How many letters is that?
 - Well how does that work? There are only 7 letters for 12 pitches

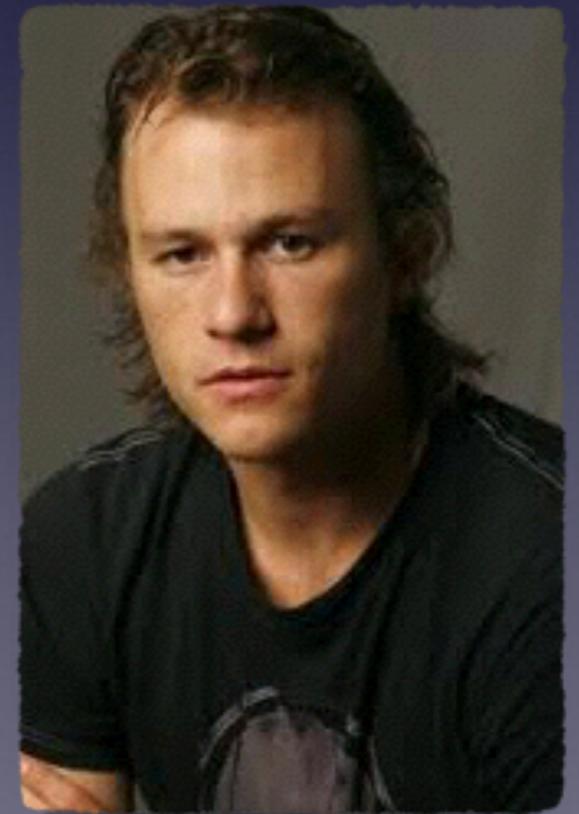


b

- A flat before the note lowers it one 1/2 step. A sharp raises it one 1/2 step
- Enharmonics are the same pitch just named differently



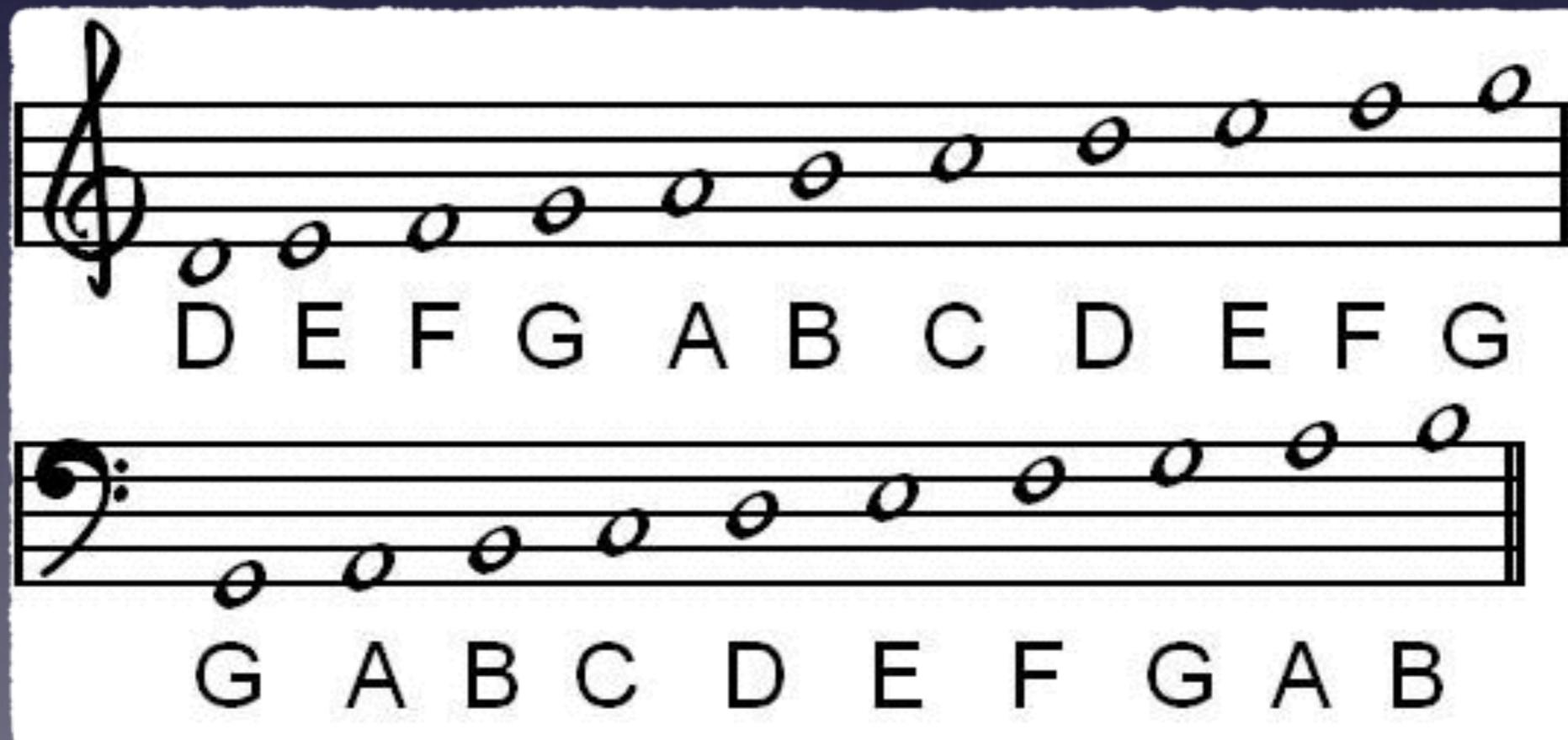
- Sometimes notes are placed above or below the staff, these are called ledger lines.
- Draw some arrows to the ledger lines on your sheet

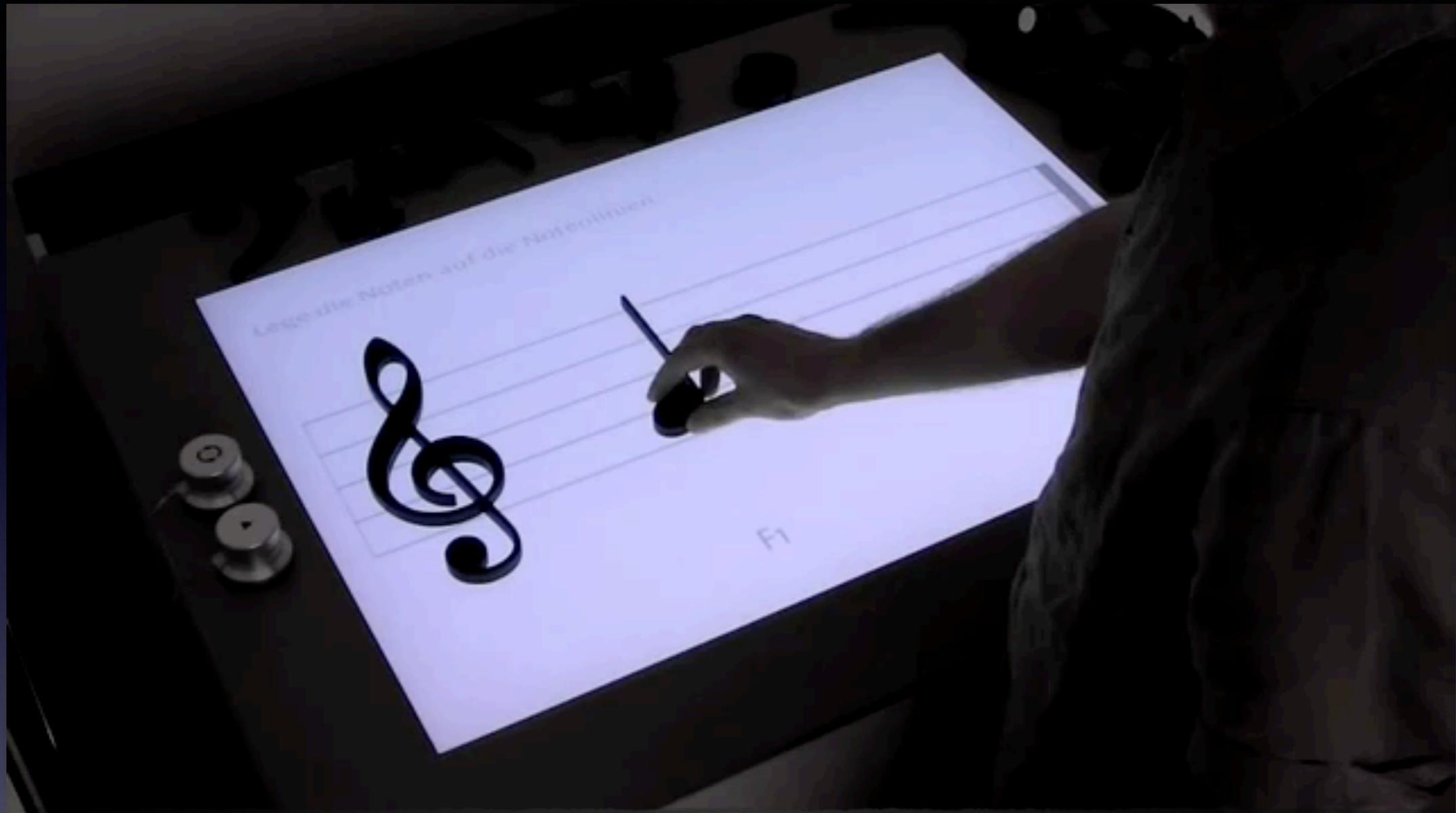


- There are two different types of clefs that represent either higher or lower sounds
- In your car or on your iPhone there are settings to emphasize what sounds?
- These two clefs are called the treble and bass clef



- Now let's figure out why the clef is important
- It tells musicians what the lines and spaces represent on the staff
- Circle the clefs and each "C" on the staff below the keyboard on your notesheet





- How might this help students learn how music works and also help composers write music on the fly?

- What did we learn about notation over the past few days?
 - Staff
 - Barlines
 - Clef's
 - Pitches
 - Flats/Sharps
 - Ledger Lines

- Now we are going to learn how to notate rhythm
 - This requires a head and a stem



- The duration or length of the rhythm is determined by the note head, stem, and flag
- The note head, stem, and flag are both called a “Note”

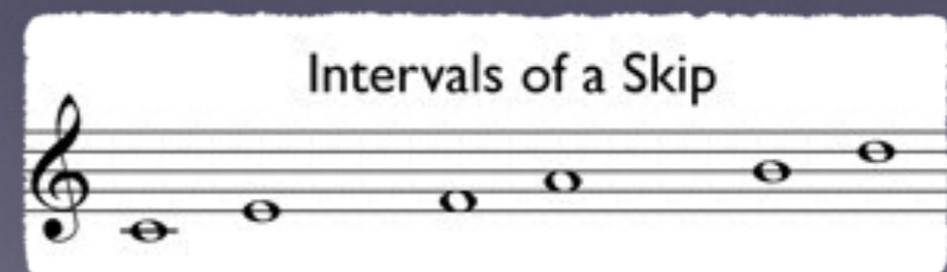
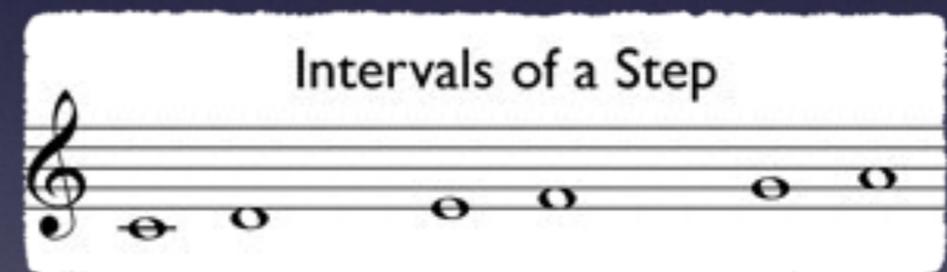
Name	Value	Note	Rest
Whole Note	Holds 4 Quarter Notes		
Half Note	Holds 2 Quarter Notes		
Quarter Note	Holds 1 Quarter Note		
8th Note	Holds 1/2 of a Quarter Note		
16th Note	Holds 1/4 of a Quarter Note		
32nd Note	Holds 1/8 of a Quarter Note		

- When notes are all connected together it is called a.....?



- Silence in music is notated by rest and have the same value as the notes do.
- Meter is notated by using a time signature, here are some examples:
 - $4/4=C$ (ommon time)
 - $3/4$
 - Waltz
 - $6/8$
 - Ant's go marching one by one
 - $2/4$
 - Sousa march like "Washington Post"

- A score is used by the conductor to coordinate all of the parts and see them at the same time.
- Melody describes a series of pitches that are the most recognizable part of music.
- An interval is the space in between pitches and can be identified as either a step or a skip



- There are even more Latin/Italian words that we use to describe the melody.
- Listen to these examples on violin and discuss what the differences with your neighbor
- What did you come up with?
- We use the word “Legato” for smooth and “Staccato” for short.

- Our brain is designed to remember a melody if it's written well. This is how we remember Kesha's "Die Young", or Lady Antebellum's "I Need You Now".
- In most cases this is what you sing to in your car
- Talk to your neighbor about a song that you remember because of the melody. Try singing it to each other.

- Now let's mess with our brain a little bit.
 - Mr. Burgess is going to play some songs that you might recognize. What are they?
 - Now Mr. Burgess will play the original for you, do you notice the similarities.
- Our brain can relate to melody even if different chords are used or if the notes are slightly different

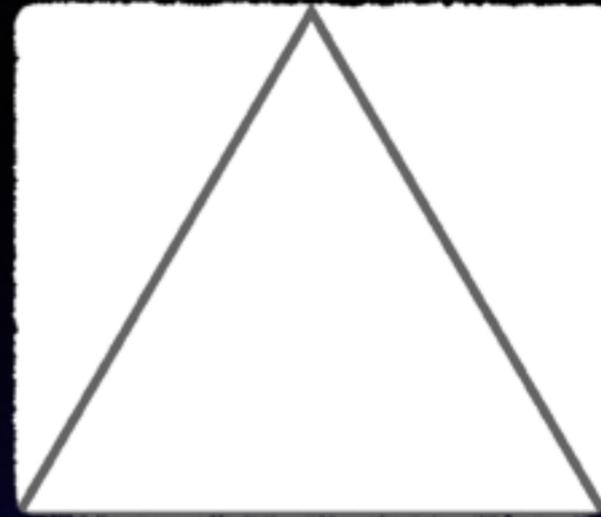
- Melodies are broken down into smaller parts called phrases.
- Let's all sing "Row Your Boat" and figure out how many phrases there are.
 - Does it sound finished after the first or second phrase.....why? Circle and figure out the notes and see if they are the same or different
- Does it irritate you when tv shows cut to commercial at a really important part?
 - This is also a method we use to create tension in music

- A Cadence is punctuation in music, how we know the music or thought is complete.
- If we just leave the music hanging in suspense it is called an “Incomplete” cadence and when it is final it is called “Complete”
- Let’s listen to music from the movie “Hook” and find some cadences.

- Name some other childhood or popular tunes that use this two-phrase technique. Talk about it in your groups.
 - London bridge
 - Rock a by baby
 - Mary had a little lamb
 - Twinkle twinkle little star

- The shape of a melody makes it memorable. Usually the melody raises to a high pitch then it returns where it started
- Harmony is how notes sound together in chords
- A chord is a combination of two or more notes that interact with one another
- We often recognize songs based on the chords we hear in a “progression”

- Let's review some blues harmony. Talk to your neighbor if you can't remember
 - Uses three chords I, IV, and V7 in 12 measure sequences
- Sometimes notes sound good together, this is called consonance, if they sound conflicted then it's called dissonance.



- What shape is this?
- This is an example of a simple chord, how many notes are in this chord. Therefore what is it called?
- A triad



- The notes of a triad are the Root, third, and the fifth above the root. These are found by counting through the notes of a scale.
- What are these notes in solfege?
 - Do, Me, and Sol
- Think about a tree



- The two most important notes in the scale are the first and the fifth which are “grown” on the first and fifth note of the scale.
- If you start on C and count up 5 notes what note do you end on?
- Circle the root of each triad or chord on your notes

- An arpeggio is a broken chord like when we sang “oh say can you see” in the star spangled banner. This is also heard in a lot of electronic music. Like in this Daft Punk tune.
- The key signature tells musicians which notes and “accidentals” to use in the music. Two most common scales are “major” and “minor”
- Listen to Mr. Burgess play through the chords, which one sounds sad/happy?



- The difference in the sound is created by different intervals in between the notes of the scale.
- There are how many notes from C to C on the keyboard?
- There are the same amount of key signatures

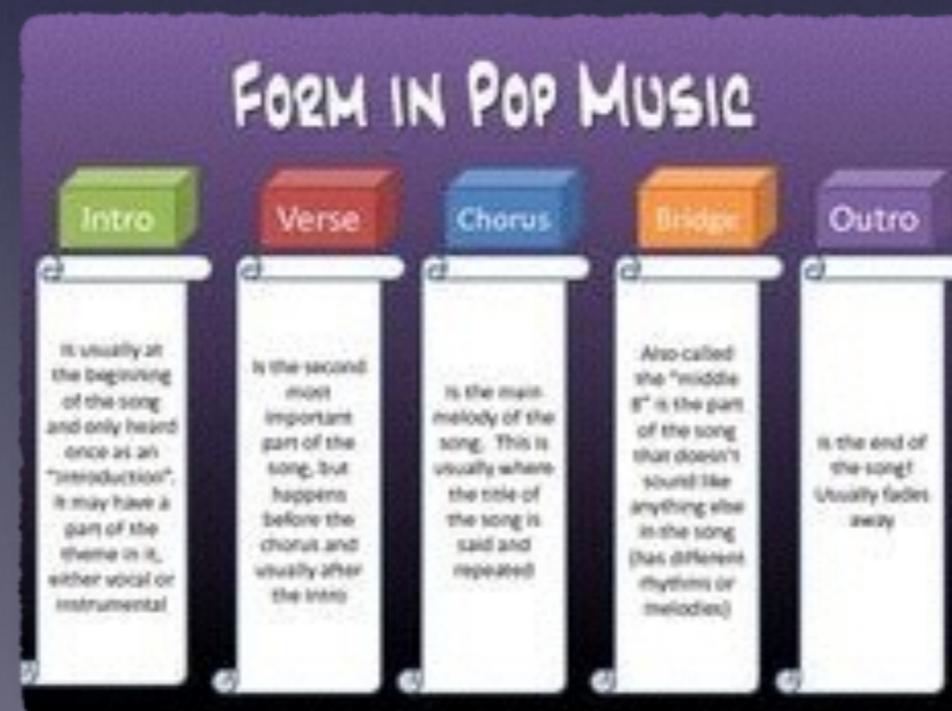




- Texture refers to how many layers of sound are heard at once. Most modern music on the radio is called “homophonic”
- This means that there is one melody accompanied by a beat and harmony



- Form determines what order the music is in. We use letters like A, B, and C to describe sections in music.
- Let's figure out the form for this John Mayer tune.



Middle Ages

- Before we get ahead of ourselves let's talk about where music first originated.
- Humans have been making music ever since our beginnings
- Music started taking off academically in ancient Greece around 500 B.C.

- They believed that different “modes” or scales made us feel different emotions.
- The term “music” comes from the word “muse”.
- A “muse” was a goddess of the arts that represented each realm of creativity.



- There were 9 muses that represented various artwork like poetry, history, dance, comedy, astronomy, song, etc.
- The muse associated with music is “Euterpe”



- The middle ages spanned 1000 years of European history from 450-1450
- There were three social classes
 - Nobility
 - Peasantry
 - Clergy
- Let's watch a short video about the feudal system in the medieval era



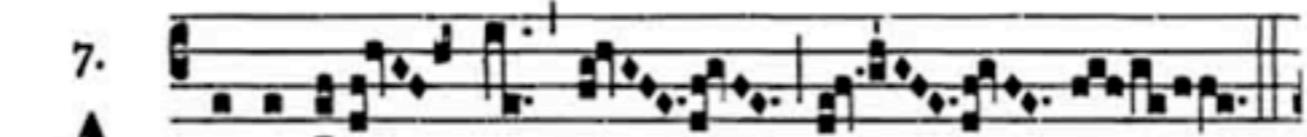
King

- The history of music parallels the history of the church.
- Most music was vocal and most important musicians were from the church being either clergy or priests.

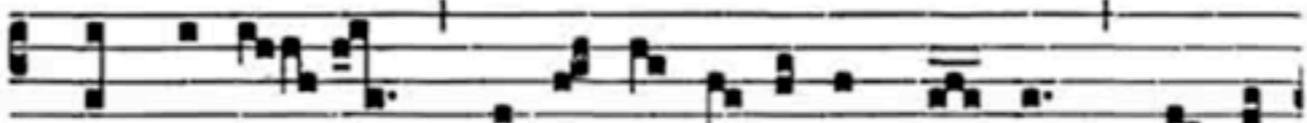


- The earliest form of western music is Gregorian Chant.
- This was the official music of the Roman Catholic church and used sacred Latin texts.

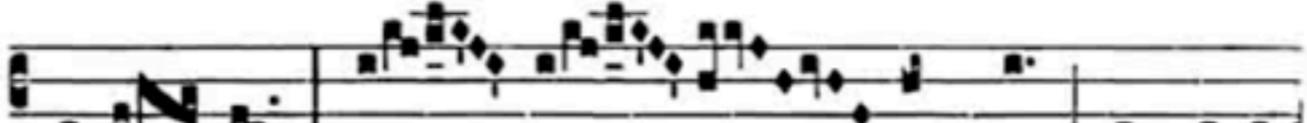
262 Dominica in Albis.

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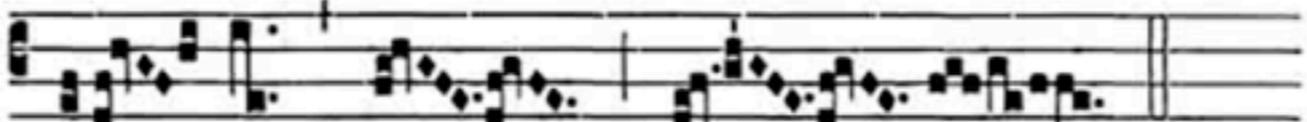
A L-le-lú- ia. • *ij.*



Ÿ. In di- e re-sur-re-cti- ó-nis me- ae, di- cit



Dómi- nus, prae- cé- dam vos • in Ga-li-



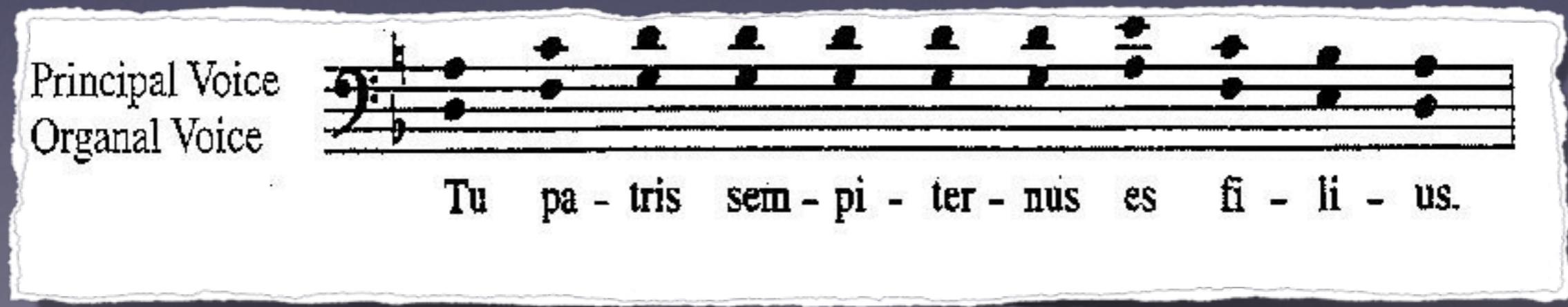
laé- am.

- The texture is how many voices or parts are heard at one time. How parts do you hear?
- The texture only has one voice or part so it is called “monophonic”
- This chant is named after pope Gregory the 1st



- There are two types of music
 - Sacred
 - Secular
- Sacred is anything that is written with religious intent
- Secular is music that is written for entertainment or anything outside of religion

- Monophonic describes what?
- What is it called when music has 2 or more voices or parts at once.
 - Polyphonic
- Music that used multiple parts in the medieval era is called “organum”



Principal Voice
Organal Voice

Tu pa - tris sem - pi - ter - nus es fi - li - us.

The image shows a musical score for two parts: 'Principal Voice' and 'Organal Voice'. The Principal Voice part is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Organal Voice part is written on a single staff with a bass clef. The lyrics 'Tu pa - tris sem - pi - ter - nus es fi - li - us.' are written below the staves. The Organal Voice part consists of a series of notes that are mostly in the same pitch as the Principal Voice, with some variations in rhythm and pitch.

- “Cantus firmus” was a chant that was the basis of polyphonic music.
- This is when a chant was used as the “foundation” and other parts were sung on top of it.
- Changes in the 14th century in music notation was called “Ars Nova” or the “New Art”

- These were called “Illuminations” and were elaborately created to be very visually appealing
- After Ars Nova, music started to look similar to what we would see today written on the page





- Guillaume De Machaut was a famous poet and composer. He is famous because of the Notre Dame mass which he composed.
- It is important because it is the first polyphonic arrangement of the mass ordinary

PleaseTakeMeTo.com



- The mass ordinary are specific texts/song that are always used in a church mass or “liturgy”
- These consist of:
 - Kyrie - Lord have mercy, God have mercy
 - Gloria - Glory be to God
 - Credo - A promise to God to live by specific ideals
 - Sanctus - Holy, Holy, Holy
 - Agnus Dei - Lamb of God takes away sins of the earth

Music of the Renaissance

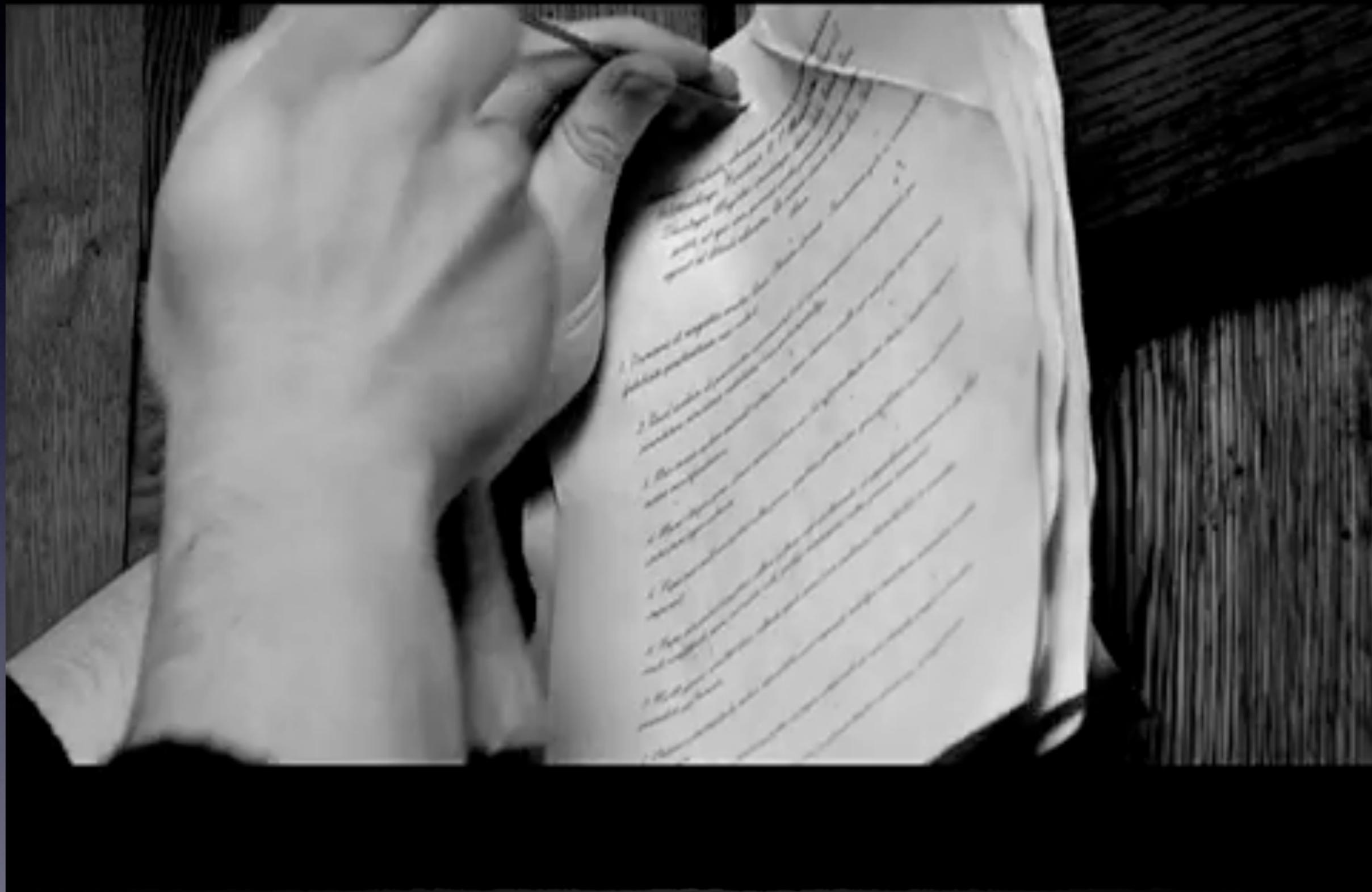
- The renaissance consists of the years 1450-1600
- How do you think most people felt about their lives during the medieval era as a peasant?
- What are we told we can do when we grow up?
- Humanism was where this idea began

- Humanism was the idea that everyone had special abilities and could contribute to mankind.
- Could people read/write in the middle ages?
- During the renaissance more people became literate.





- A gentleman named Martin Luther. The guy who Martin Luther King Jr. was named after. Attacked the Catholic church and nailed his 95 theses to their doors.
- The church was making people pay “Indulgences” to get into heaven
- Luther was excommunicated from the church for protesting



- Musicians started earning more money and had a higher status in society.
- Composers started to put their name on their works so that they would receive credit for them.
- Idea of the universal man.

- Physical
- Mental
- Cultural



- Renaissance composers used a technique called “word painting” that fit music to text
 - Faster notes could represent running
- A line that goes lower in pitch could represent going to hell/a line that goes higher going to heaven
- Acapella music was still the most popular. What does this word mean?
 - Think about pitch perfect





- Remember what polyphonic and monophonic mean?
- Music in the renaissance was polyphonic and had multiple voices all happening at once. This made the music sound chaotic at times.
- An example of this is a “motet” by Guillaume Dufay



- Remember what sacred and secular mean?
- The most important type of secular music was called the madrigal
 - Let's listen to what a madrigal dinner is
- Instruments became more popular like the lute and organ. Let's watch the artist Sting sing a John Dowland tune





- Most instrumental music was invented for dancing
- Sackbuts were early trombones
- An english ballett was similar to a madrigal and also known as a fa-la. Let's figure out why then talk about the form of Thomas Morley's "Now is the month of Maying"



Music of the Mediterranean



- Let's watch a brief video of Algeria



- Classical music from Algeria is “andalous” music. This music was played for royalty in palaces.
- What do country musicians sing about?
- Who do they represent?
 - The people, common music about real issues



Solo Benjamin Bouzaglo

החזמוזאן
האנדלוסית
הים-תיכונית
אמנויות

- In Algeria country musicians are performing for common folk outside of royalty.
- This music was performed for the masses
- Algerian country music is called “Rai” which means opinion, advice, or discourse.
- The audience was mostly illiterate farmers that would yell “ya rai” which is like us saying “Tell it like it is” or “FREE BIRD!”



- Cheika Remitti was one of the most taboo Rai musicians singing about provocative lyrics.
- Men who sing Rai use the word “cheb” before their names.
- This means “young” or “charming”
- Cheb Mami is a great example of this
- He sang with Sting on “Desert Rose”

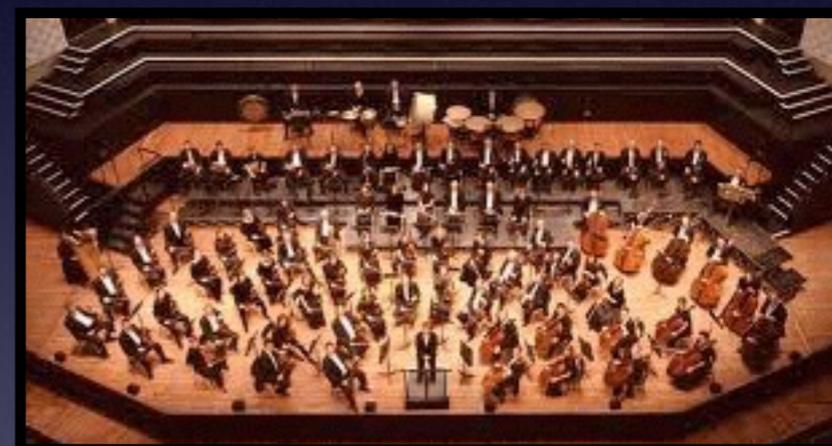




- Flamenco music is from Spain and is filled with pauses and uses a guitar that weighs less than normal guitars which changes the _____?
- The most famous flamenco guitarist is Paco De Lucia who moved towards “new” or “fusion” flamenco.
- This music just like most other music is accompanied by dance in high heels and with a lot of clapping.



- Portuguese blues is called “fado” which means “fate”
 - Let’s listen to Amalia Rodrigues
- Rembetika is Greece’s folk music and was music of the poor, it is Greece’s blues music.
- Turkish folk music is called “halk muzigi”
 - Musa Eroglu



Unit II: Development of western music

Music of the baroque era



- The word baroque has meant bizarre, flamboyant, and ornamented. The word baroque now represents a specific artistic quality
- Baroque artwork fills space with action and movement



- The church used this style of architecture to make worship more attractive.
- Everything was opulent and “encrusted”. Which means overdone and elaborate.





- This new era of artwork was also accompanied by a change in how scientists thought
- Pioneers in science like Galileo and Newton changed the way people would think forever.
- The baroque era started in 1600 and ended in 1750
- Let's review the eras so far
 - 450-1450 was the medieval era
 - 1450-1600 was the renaissance era

- We spoke about chords in the last unit. What is a chord?
- The idea of a cadence was created in the baroque era. What was a cadence?
 - Cadences existed, but this is where chords went from the V(5th) to the I(1st) chord.
- This gives the music a sense of finality just like in “row row row your boat”
- Some baroque composers started using dissonance in their compositions. This created tension in the music.



Mamma says that the tri-tone is the devil

- Using dissonance in the medieval era was thought to be “The devil in music”
- A piece of baroque music usually represents only one emotion or mood
- The beat is more noticable and rhythms were more continuous/similar. This provided more energy to the music

- We know about dynamics from the last unit. What were crescendo's and decrescendo's?
- In baroque music it goes from loud to soft or soft to loud right away (no gradual changes). Let's listen to Antonio Vivaldi's "Spring" from his piece "The Four Seasons", and pick out some of the different dynamics
- This is called terraced dynamics



73

S For un-to us a Child is born.

A For un-to us a Child is born.

T For un-to us a Child is born Un-to us a son is

B us a Child is born. un-to us a Child is born Un-to us a son is

- Baroque composers emphasized text by using fast moving passages like in “The Messiah”
- The harpsichord was a keyboard instrument much like the piano. Since the piano hadn’t been invented yet, this keyboard was used
 - It could only make gradual dynamic changes but not as noticeable as the piano



- Some baroque composers wrote music in multiple movements that contrast in mood. Like the various “seasons” in Vivaldi’s “The Four Seasons”.
- But why didn’t they just change mood throughout one continuous piece of music?
- Think about what we spoke about before.
- The baroque orchestra was small by today’s standards.



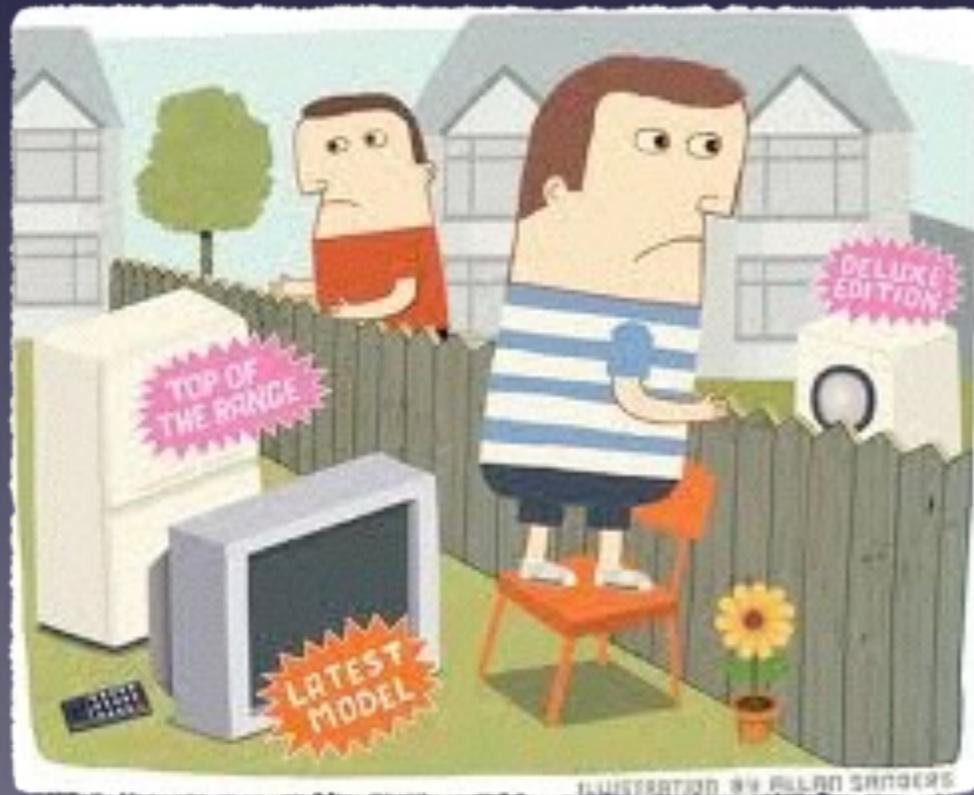
- Most music was written to order for specific purposes.
- Just like Subway or Burger King
- Except this music was written for either the church and/or aristocratic courts
- Parties were the only way to entertain, there were no TV's, iPods, Atari, X-Box or any other electronics





BURGER KING
HOME OF THE WHOPPER

- The demand was for new music all the time. This kept composers very busy and rich people wanted to have the “latest and the greatest” to keep up with the joneses!
- The more money you had the bigger the orchestra was ranging from about 18 to 80 players



- Concerto grosso was a form in which a small group of soloists play with a larger group.
- The ritornello is when the larger group of instruments take over and the soloists can take a break.



- The fugue was mastered by Bach and was a polyphonic composition based on a simple music idea called the “subject”
- Sometimes the subject may be accompanied by a counter subject that is contrasting to the main subject
 - There are usually episodes in between subjects

Johann Sebastian Bach's
Toccata and Fugue
in
D Minor

- Most electronic music involves “dropping the bass” which is when the bass drum or bass voice enters. In baroque music this was called a “pedal point” and is often held below the notes so the harmony changes.
- Let’s listen to some examples of this.
 - Bass Head-Bassnectar
 - Toccata and fugue in D Minor-J.S. Bach



DROPPING THE BASS

YOU'RE DOING IT WRONG

- Let's talk about Benjamin Britten's piece "The Young Persons Guide to the Orchestra"

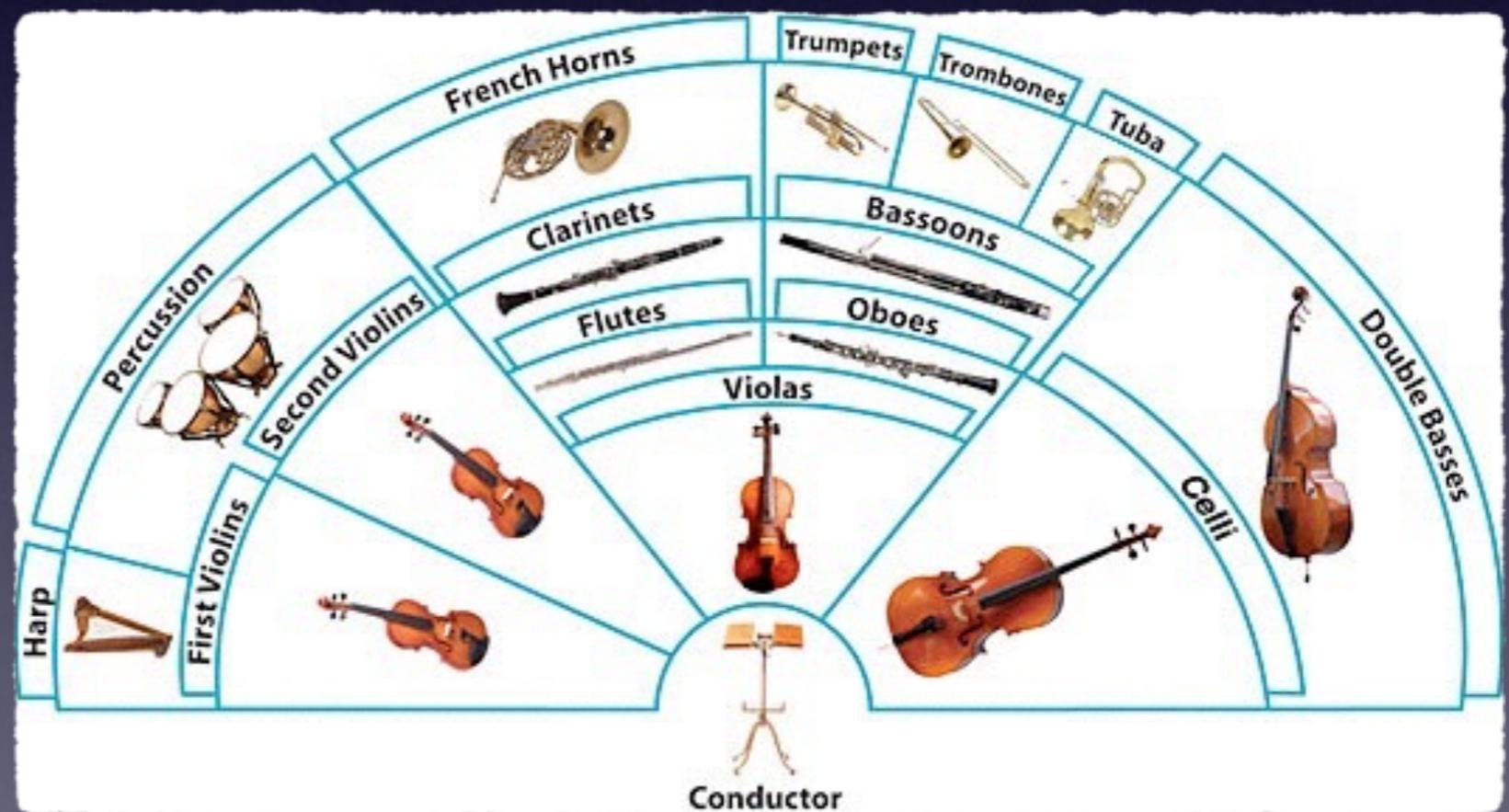
- What are the four instrument families again?

- Brass

- Woodwind

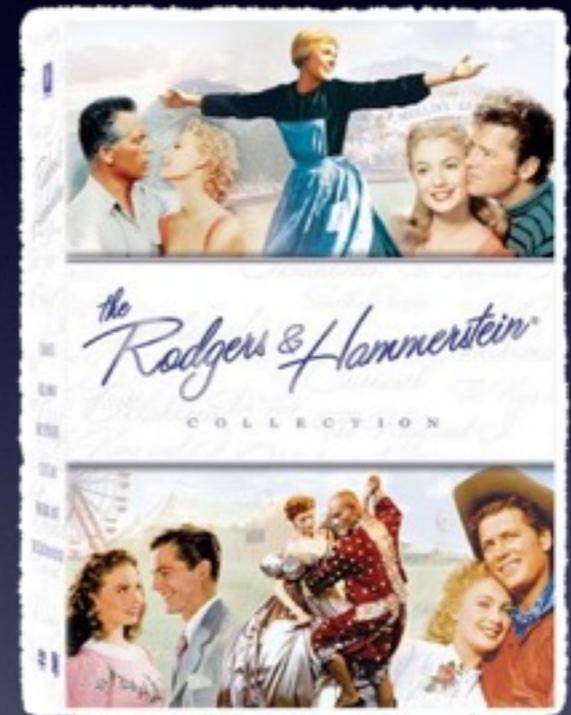
- Percussion

- Strings



- The idea of the opera was introduced in the baroque era
- Opera began very simply using stories about gods or goddesses and would later adapt to modern themes eventually using rock music.
- Opera is a dramatic production (much like a play) that is set to music.
- Absolutely everything is sang (if its not the performance is called an “operetta”

- An opera is usually written by two people. What might they both be responsible for?
- One writes the music
 - The composer
- The other writes all of the text
 - The librettist (just think where you go to read text)



- There are two different types of songs in opera
 - The aria is just like a normal song.
 - The recitative is a little bit different, it sounds more like someone speaking and doesn't always have a steady beat.
- Claudio Monteverdi was the most important operatic composer of the baroque era.
 - Let's talk about the epic poem of Aeneid by Virgil.
- A gentleman named Henry Purcell made this into an opera called Dido and Aeneas.



Can you figure out which part is the recit and which part is the aria?

Thy hand, Belinda, darkness shades me,
On thy bosom let me rest:
More I would but Death invades me:
Death is now a welcome guest

When I am laid, am laid in earth, may my wrongs create no trouble, no trouble in thy breast. Remember me! But ah! forget my fate.

- Ground bass is a term that was used to describe a melodic idea that would stay the same in the bass instruments while other stuff happens over the top.
 - This is different than pedal points because the notes move around
- The sonata was a music form that had several movements. A trio sonata is written for how many voices?

- Antonio Vivaldi was a priest but had to leave the church because of poor health. He was known as the “red priest” because he was a ginger. He taught and composed at the music school for orphans.
- Vivaldi is known for writing a lot of violin concertos and also for his composition “The Four Seasons” which we have listened to before in this class.
- Let’s listen to a brief clip from all of the seasons to see if they match musically



- J.S. Bach is one of the most well known composers and his family name became synonymous with “town musician”
- He loved music so much that he would walk up to 30 miles regularly and walked 200 to see his favorite organist Deitrich Buxtehude
- He later married his cousin Barbara
- Bach could play with his feet better than most people could play with their hands. He started working at his first post when he was 18 years old!

- Bach was responsible for rehearsing, conducting, and composing music for church each Sunday. He wrote for every style of baroque music except opera.



- As we have learned about the baroque era music was written to order for rich people or the church.
- The MAIN way to make music in a Lutheran church was the cantata.
- Another way to make music in church was the oratorio which was a dramatic opera-like take on stories from the bible.
 - There was no acting, scenery, or costumes but there were definite characters involved.

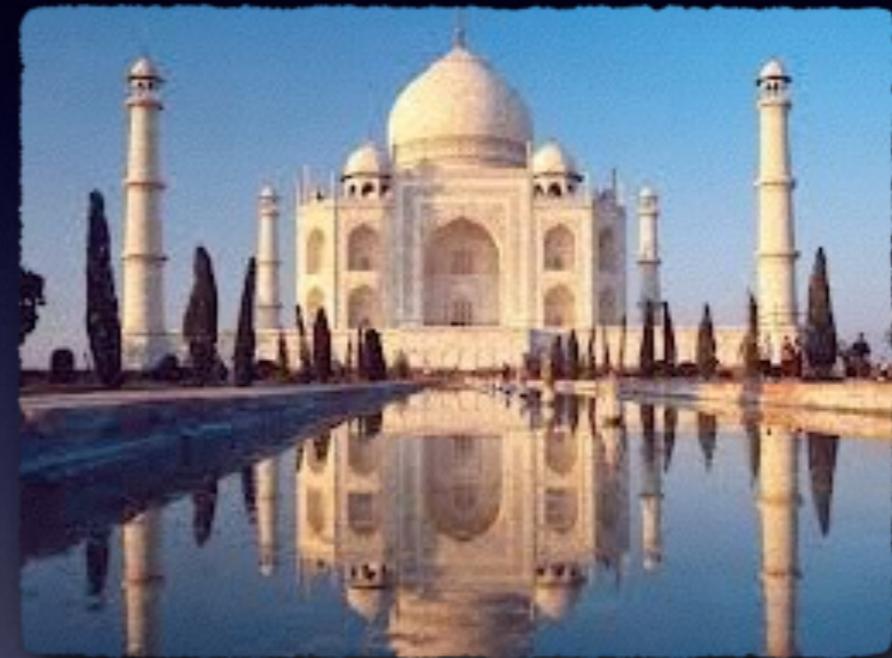
- Lets now watch a cantata written by Bach



- Handel (no not like bike handles) was a master of Italian opera and composed the famous piece “The Messiah” as a gift for an orphanage in Dublin.
- This piece was composed in just 24 days and lasts 2.5 hours! Thats a lot of music.



The music of India



- Indian music regards singing to be the highest form of classical music.
- Indian musicologists speak of two different types of music:
 - Spiritual music
 - Physical music
- The purpose of spiritual music is to liberate the soul. To feel it requires great sacrifice, devotion, and concentration which the average person can never really attain.

- Instruments are:

Santoor



Sarangi



Shehnai



Bansuri



Tabla

- The popular music of India comes from the cinema screen or movies.
- The actors sing to a pre-recorded track made by playback singers in the studio
- The most prominent music in northern India is called “Raag” or “Raga”
- Every raag has a very strict set of rules that need to be followed which is why improvisation is regarded as mastering in India
- The sitar is a very familiar Indian instrument that most people associate with raag



Classical music

- What was so important about the renaissance about how people thought?
- During the classical era we have a lot of political discord between the classes. The lowest classes started to get smarter. They started to see that they were being taken advantage of by the rich people.
- Revolt was in the air in what we call the “Age of Enlightenment”

- The “age of enlightenment” began by people questioning religion and turning to reason instead of traditional ways of thought. People started to ask “why” rather than just say “ok”.
 - this thought eventually led to progress
- The aristocracy and clergy were targeted as being the “bad guy” for their quality of life while the middle class started to fight for their rights as human beings
- This is around the same time of America’s revolution “all men are created equal”

- We move from really intense polyphonic music to more simple “homophonic” music in the classical era with only one melody being present.
- Classical composers wanted simplicity and often neglected a polyphonic texture and wanted a tuneful melody instead. Again this was called “homophonic”
- Classical music takes the audience through different moods during the same piece which is much different than baroque music.
- Mood sometimes changes suddenly or gradually

- The classical period began in 1750 (the year of Bach's death) to 1820
- The term “classical” is often used to describe any music that is older than “pop” music. This is wrong as we have learned with all of these different types of music
- “classical” came from the visual arts of this era which emphasized clarity of form and simplicity.

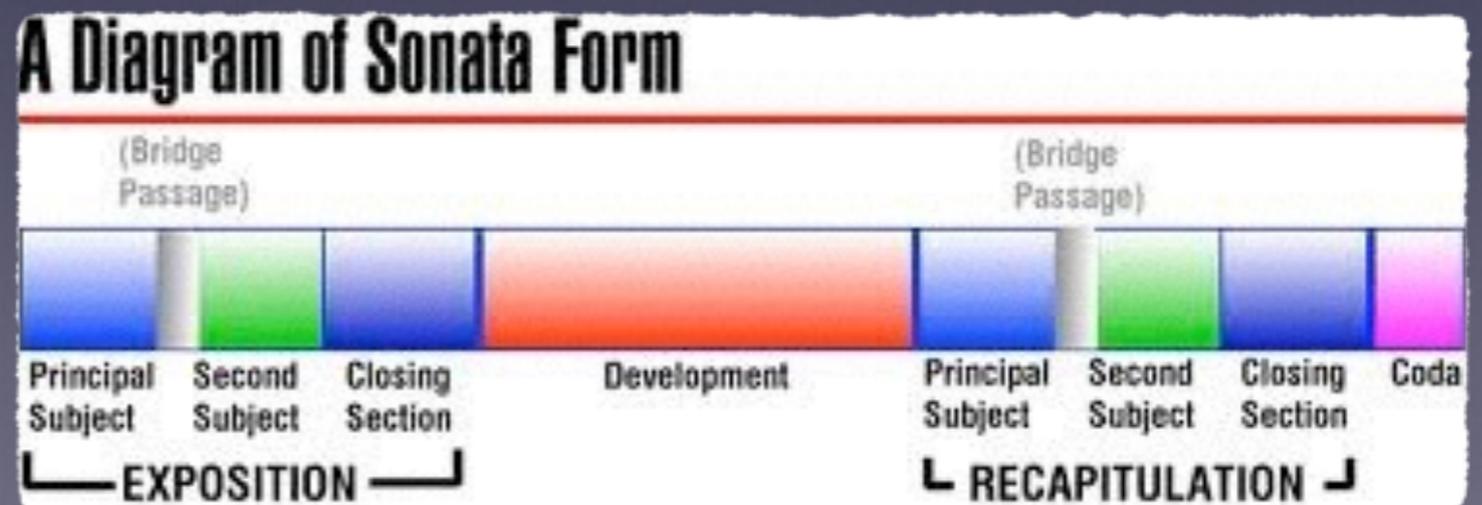




- Rhythms in classical music can be unpredictable with sudden pauses or syncopation.
- In general classical music has more “flavor” because of changes in music.
- The classical orchestra changed depending on the instrumentation required by specific pieces of music
- Vienna was the center of culture and music in Europe during the classical period.



- The sonata form was a very important way to compose music in the classical period. It's different than the baroque sonata.
- Exposition=Beginning
- Development=Music changes
- Recapitulation=Goes back to the beginning
- Coda=Ending



- We spoke about the concerto in baroque music. There is also a classical concerto that is written in three movements for an instrument accompanied by an orchestra.
 - Concerto Grosso “multiple soloists”
 - Concerto “one soloists”
- Typically the tempo would change so that the structure of the movements would be fast, slow, and then fast

- In the first movement there would usually be a place for the soloist to “show off”. This is called a “cadenza”.
- Chamber music was played in small rooms using few people without a conductor.
- Joseph Haydn worked nonstop for the Esterhazy’s for 30 years. They were the richest of the Hungarian noble families. He composed two concerts and two operas every week!



- Haydn's most famous piece was called the "surprise" symphony while he was visiting London. Why was it called this?



- What is a prodigy?
 - Someone that's very good at something at a young age.
- Mozart was considered a child prodigy. He was playing for royal courts by the age of 8 and could write music in his head and read music perfectly the first time



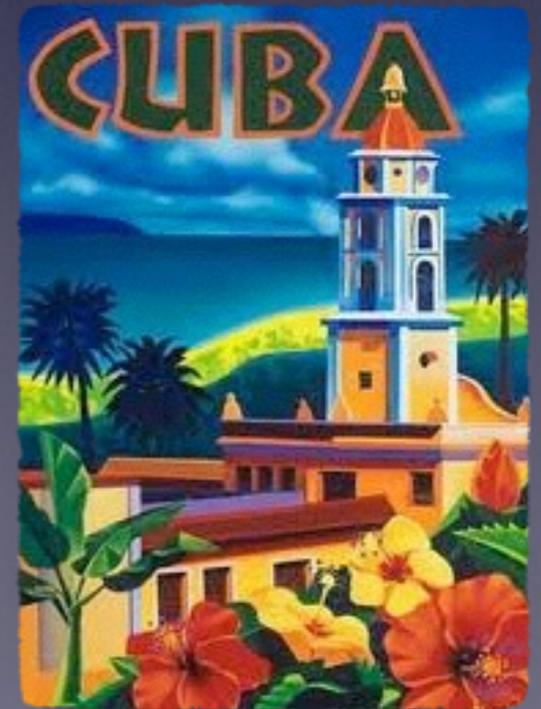


- Mozart wrote masterpieces in all musical forms during his time on earth.
- Mozart composed many operas that were state of the art and pushed the envelope both musically and morally
- A requiem is a mass for the dead which mozart composed one of the greatest choral works of this period.

Music of the Caribbean

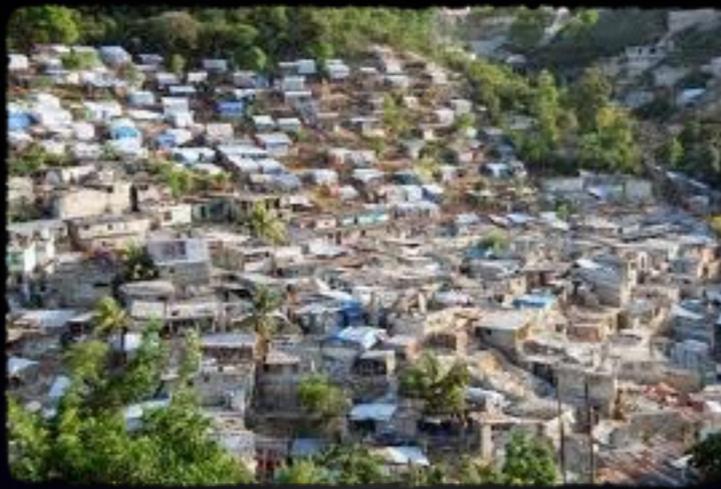


- Music is considered to be Cuba's greatest export
- Just like in America, the music in Cuba was influenced by African culture because music was an inseparable part of life.
- Some music that comes from Cuba is Mambo and Rhumba which are all about dancing
- In Cuba musicians are either considered Aficianados or profesionales.



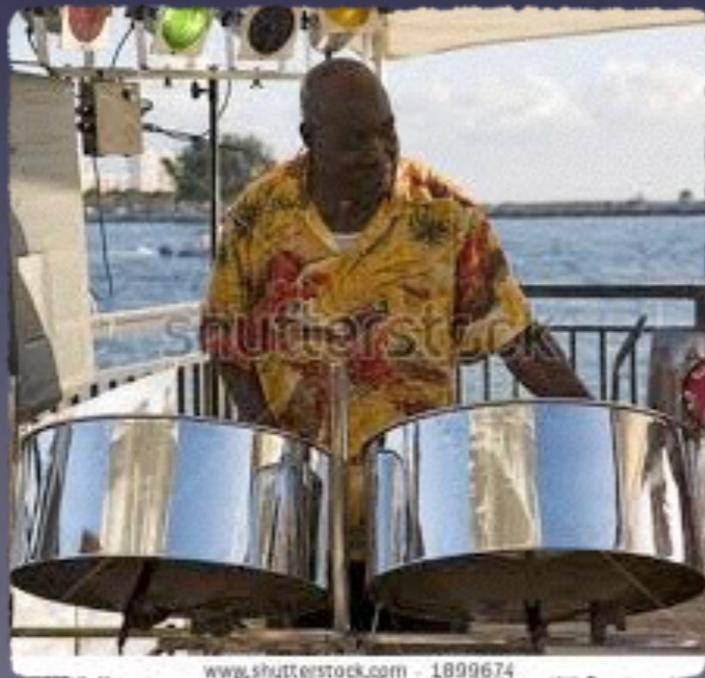


cubasm
Forever Plugging Cuba



- Music and dance in Cuba was developed from “son” a style of music that takes many forms from rustic to brassy. It is now a universal style of music
- Salsa music came from Cuban, Puerto Rican, and big band influence from the American city of New York.
- The popular music in Haiti is called compas.
- The music in Haiti has been influenced by Latin music from islands just 50 miles away

- Calypso is music that was developed in Trinidad and uses steel drums. It has achieved international recognition.
- Jamaica is most famous for Reggae music made popular by musician Bob Marley. He was part of the Rastafarian religion which was important to his music and its message which spoke of peace and brotherhood.

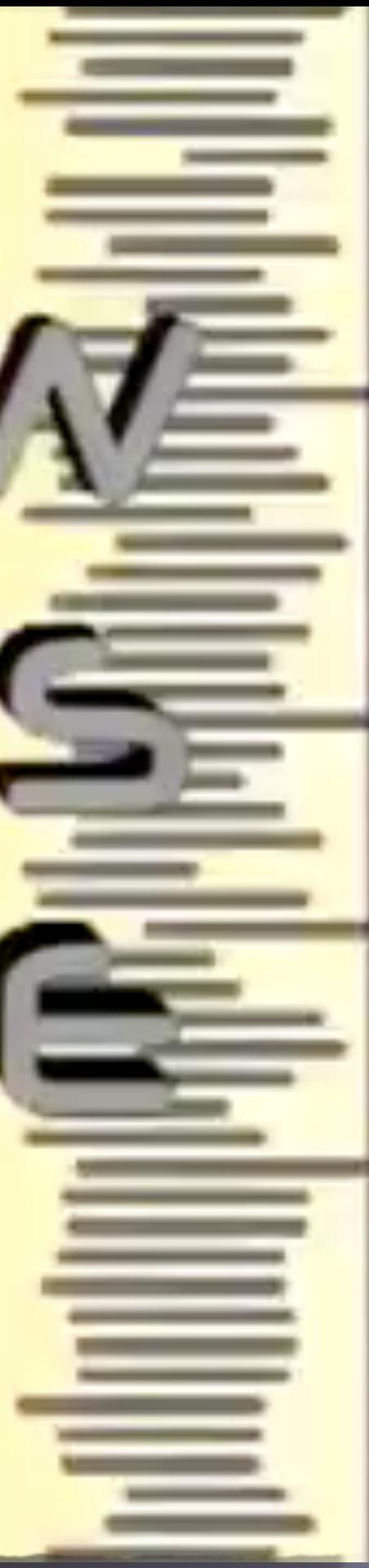




HOW

IT'S

MADE



The music of Latin America



- Cumbia is the native music of Colombia
 - The dance and beat are very simple outlining the quarter note just like in our dance music
- The most popular music in Mexico is Ranchera and developed from mariachi music which was popular during wedding ceremonies.
- The instruments typically used are: Violin, Guitar, Guitarron, and Bass

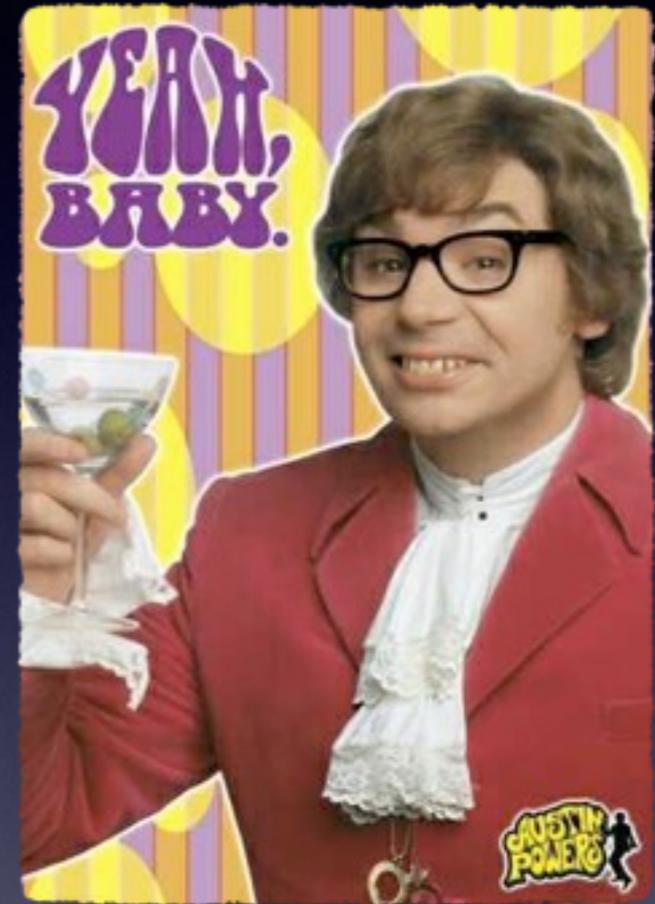


- Now let's read about "The Accordionist from hell"
- What story is this similar too?
- Who beat the accordionist from hell?





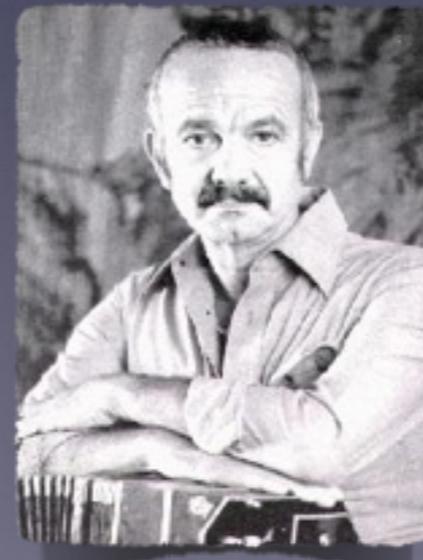
- Brazilian music is recognized and played around the world.
- Some popular music from Brazil is:
 - Samba
 - Lambada
 - Bossa Nova (do you know any bossa nova's? Think about Austin Powers)



- There are samba schools in Brazil that play during a very large celebration called “carnival”. This is in the city of Rio de Janeiro.



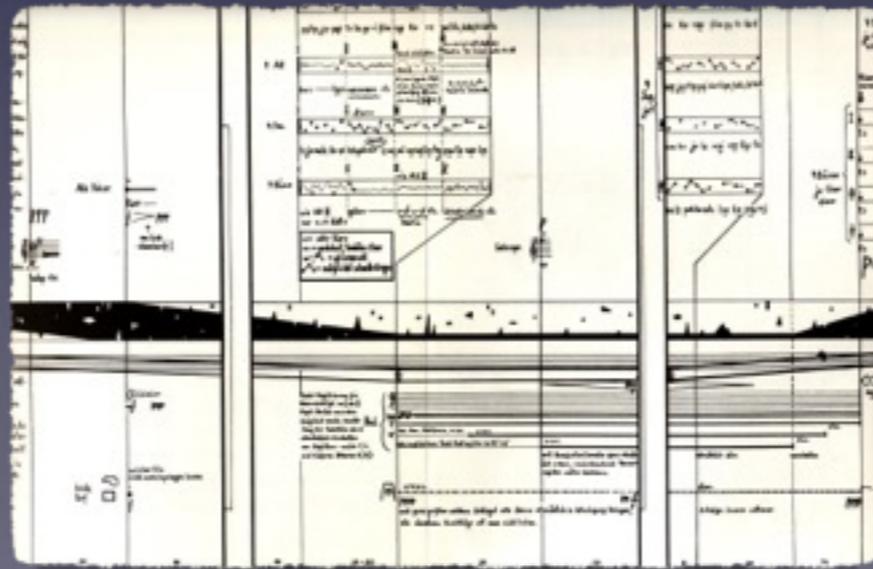
- Tango is music from Argentina and was born in the brothels which is why it is somewhat provocative.
- The composer Astor Piazzolla brought new ideas to Tango music.
- The oldest music traditions of Latin America are from the Andean indians that used panpipes and dressed in ponchos. The Inca set a united musical tradition throughout South America with some differences between countries.





Unit 3: To infinity and beyond!

Music of the Romantic era, 20th century, and modernity.

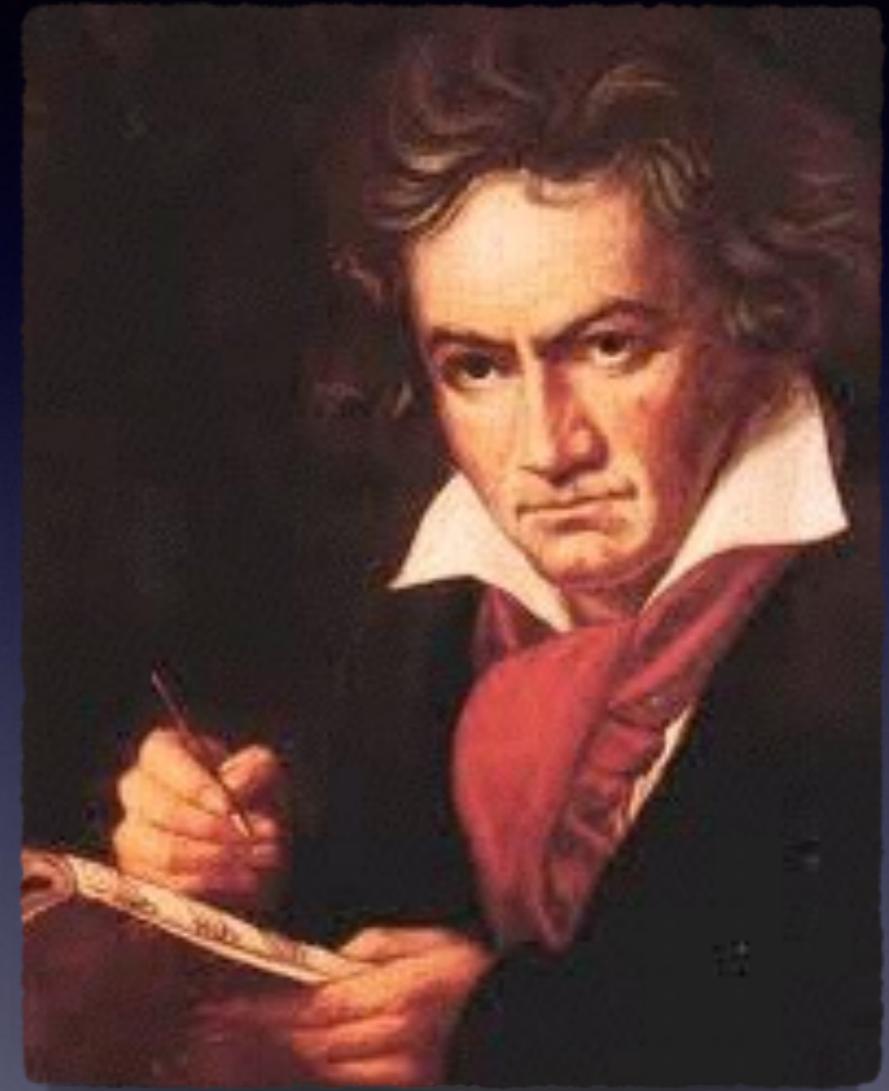


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B+	E+	A	G#	D+	F#	A#	E#	B#	F#	D#	E
C	F	B-	A	E-	G	B	F#	C#	D	G#	E
F#	B-	E-	D-	A	C#	E#	B#	F#	G#	C#	A#
D-	G-	C+	B-	F7	A	C#	G#	D#	E	A#	F#
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F	B-	E-	D-	A-	C	E	B	F#	G	C#	A

Romantic Music

- For most people, Beethoven is the most recognizable composer. Ludwig Van Beethoven represents the highest level of musical genius.
- He has been compared to Shakespeare and Michelangelo based on the artistic quality of his works

- Just like Mozart and Bach, Beethoven was from a family of musicians
- Beethoven played for one of his idols, Mozart, when he was 16. Mozart told everyone to “keep an eye on him” because he was so good.
- Beethoven left his hometown of Bonn to study with Haydn in Vienna, but he was extremely busy and didn't have time for Beethoven so he sought instruction from another teacher.
 - Haydn never found out.



- People thought his music was exciting and they loved a “certain magic” in his expression and was able to connect to others through music
- Beethoven wrote his third symphony and dedicated it to Napoleon. After he made himself the french emperor Beethoven became enraged and furiously scratched out his name “Bonaparte” and replaced it with “Eroica” which means hero.



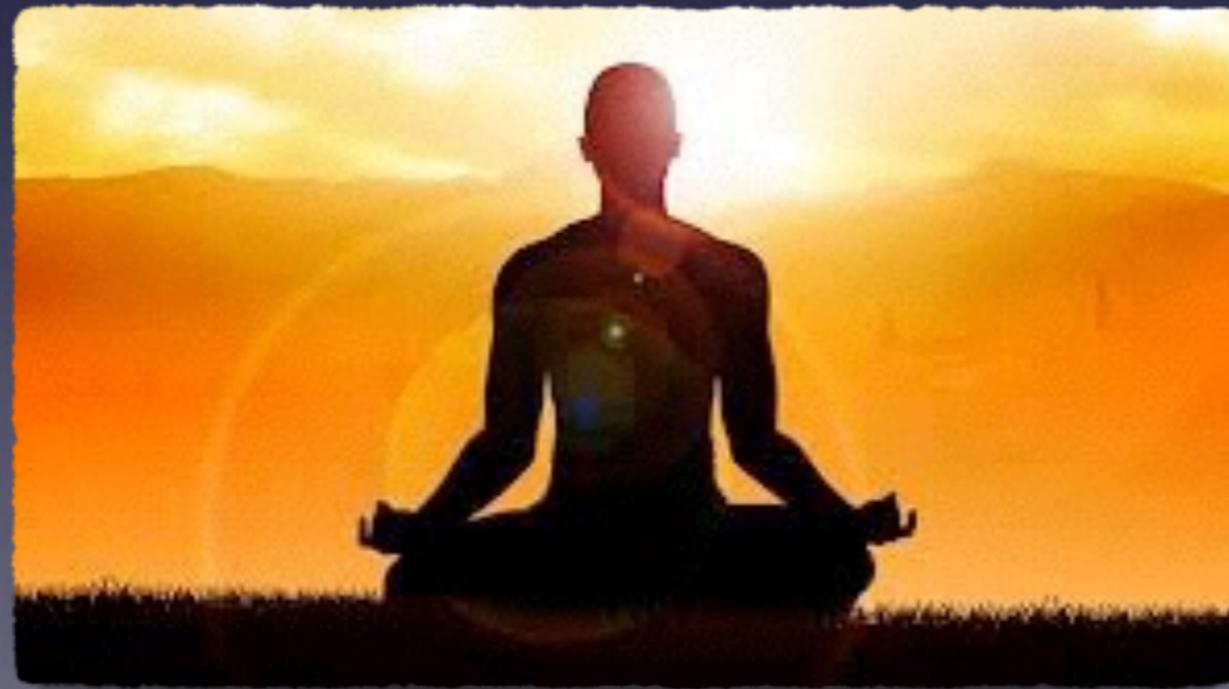
- To Beethoven, music was not entertainment. He thought that it could change people to make them better. It could make people have a vision of what is right and wrong.
- He thought music was capable of creating a vision of moral ideals
- By the time Beethoven was 44 he could barely hear. He had to stop playing and conducting in public.



- One of his most famous piano sonatas was called Pathétique because of its passionate style, dynamic changes, accents, and use of interesting chords.
- Beethoven was technically considered to be part of the CLASSICAL ERA, but he wrote music that sounded more like the ROMANTIC era.



- Romanticism is the rebellion against the age of reason (enlightenment) and focused on emotion, imagination, and individualism
- This involved people looking inward





- Because of this “inward” thinking artists started looking into the unconscious, irrational, and the world of fantasy and dreams.
- This is similar to “Lord of the Rings” or other artists like J.R. Tolkien who set their scene on other worlds.

- The romantic era started in the year 1820 and ended in 1900
- There are many famous composers from this era which explains the large amount of different music from this era
- Some composers looked towards classical styles while some were revolutionary in their approach
- Composers started to put their own personality into their works.

- Nationalism is music that represents a specific national identity using folk songs, dances, history, and the culture of the homeland.
- Now we are going to listen to a piece called “The Moldau” by Bedrich Smetena, a Czech composer.
- It is about a journey along a river seeing different things along the way.
 - As the music changes write down what you think they are floating by (is it a party, a fictional character, wildlife, etc.)



- What are some nationalistic songs from our country?
 - America
 - This land is your land
 - Stars and Stripes Forever
 - Erie Canal
- Exoticism is when composers use music from other countries that inspire them that use specific styles, rhythms, and pitches that sound very different to our ears

- A great example of this is Gamelan music from Bali/Java
- The composer Claude Debussy used this music





- Program music is written for a specific story, poem, or idea like Romeo and Juliet written by Tchaikovsky.
- Why do we need programs at a concert?



- The harmony in this era is more “colorful” and expressive using notes that are not in the key signature.
- Rubato is a term that defines fluctuations in tempo like in Chopin’s music



- The composers role changed a lot during this era
- Instead of writing for clients, money, or commissions, composers started writing music for “musics” sake as freelance artists.
- Beethoven was famous for always saying that “he was owned by no man”





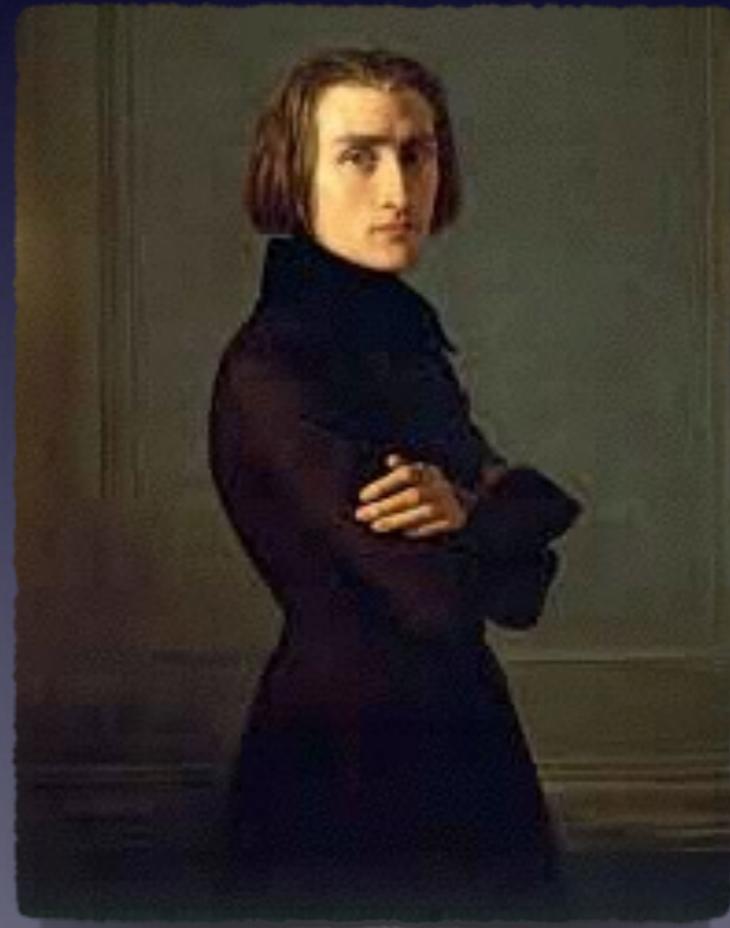
- Many musicians lost their jobs during the romantic era...why was this?
- Because the rich kings/queens/emperors were being overthrown by their people.
- Most musicians and composers were hired by specific courts
- Rich people in general couldn't afford music anymore

- Many music conservatories opened during this era in the US



- Audiences were awed by virtuosic players

- Some of these virtuosos were Franz Liszt and Paganini who exhibited amazing technical and musical talent.



- The “art song” was an invention of the romantic period written for solo voice and piano
 - Franz Schubert was a master of the art song
- Gretchen am Sinnerade is about a woman spinning thread
 - Does the music match the scene?

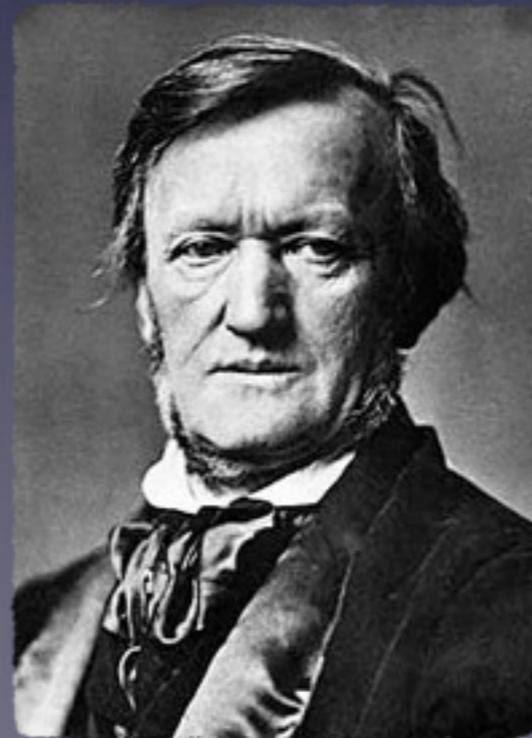
- Frederich Chopin made the piano sound beautiful through his unique style. He captured the spirit of the Polish people and used rubato

- What is rubato again?



- Franz Liszt was handsome, long haired, and had a stunning personality. He was the 19th century heart throb.

- Program music was a big deal because it related music to a story.
- Pictures at an exhibition was a piece by Modest Mussorgsky dedicated to an artist Victor Hartmann. It was arranged for orchestra by Maurice Revel.
- Richard Wagner was an interesting composer that didn't follow the rules.



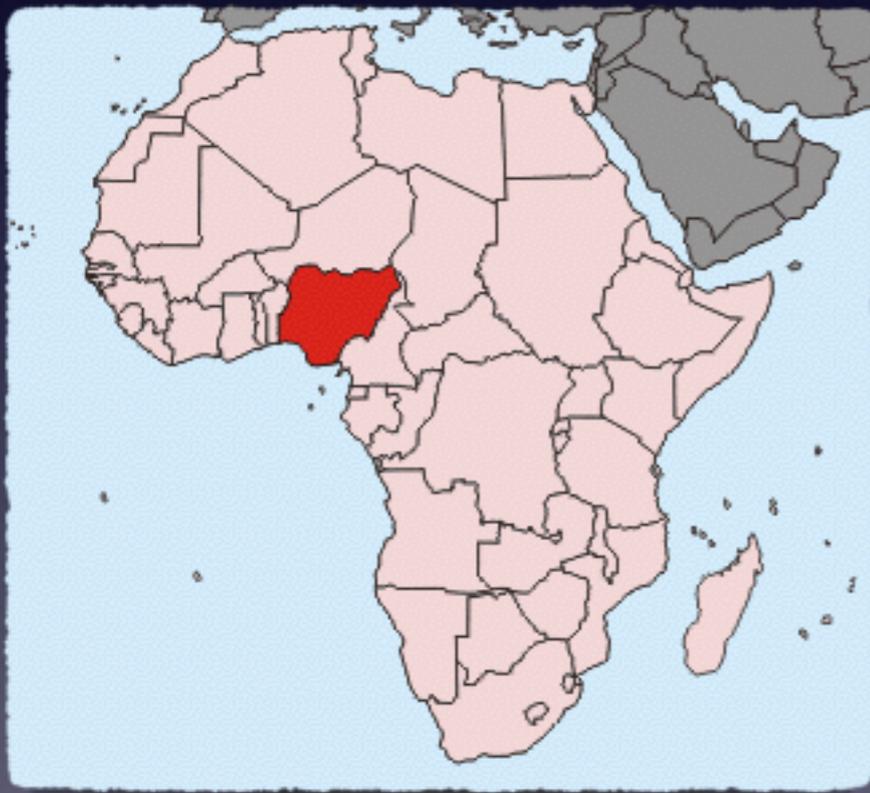


The Music of Africa

Western and Southern Africa



- Nigeria is the heart of African music. There are a lot of recording studios and a large home market



NEW YORK

A scenic view of the New York City skyline across a body of water, with the word 'NEW YORK' overlaid in large, semi-transparent white letters. The skyline includes various skyscrapers and buildings, with the water in the foreground and a cloudy sky above.

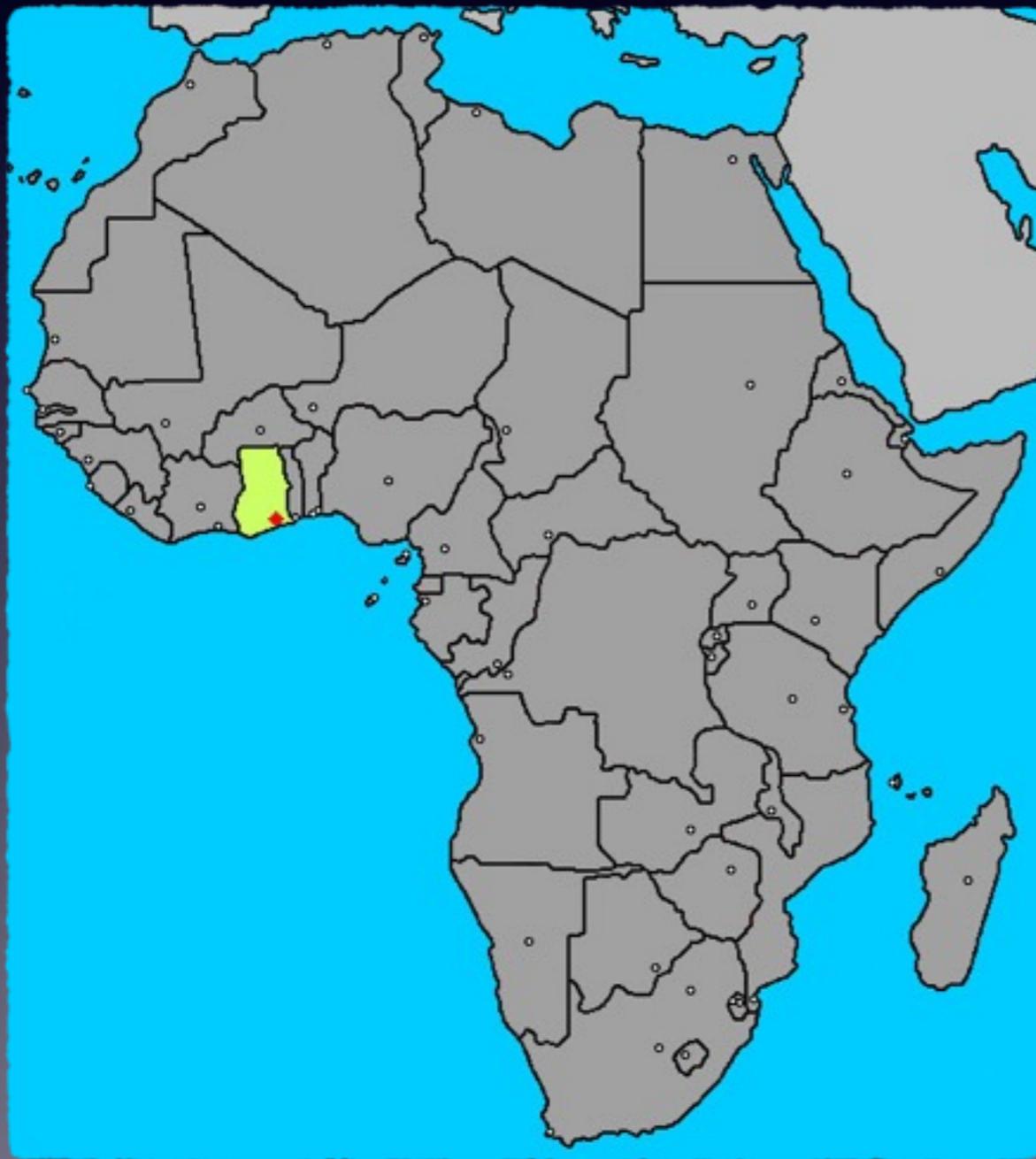
DISCOVER A
FASCINATING
COUNTRY

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- Three main types of music from Nigeria are:
 - High-Life, Juju, and Fuji.
- The famous drummer Babatunde Olatunji was a pioneer of Juju music.

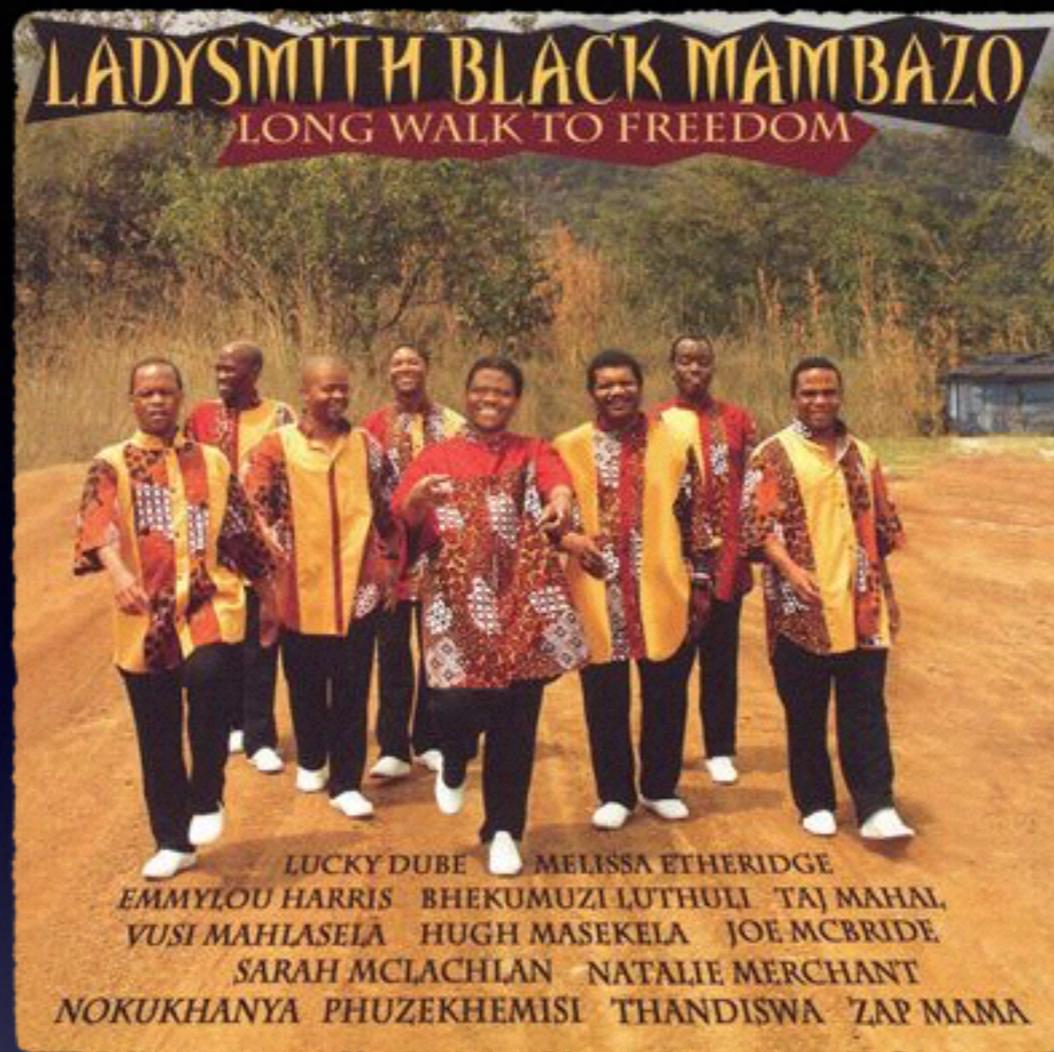


- Highlife is technically the music of Ghana. This music came from ritzy ballroom dances and rural guitar bands.
- The traditional people of Ghana are called Ewe





- The republic of South Africa has been the largest producer of music that all other countries in south Africa seem to not make music.
- The earliest forms of music originate 4000 years ago by hunter-gatherers called the San who sang in a strange “clicking” language.

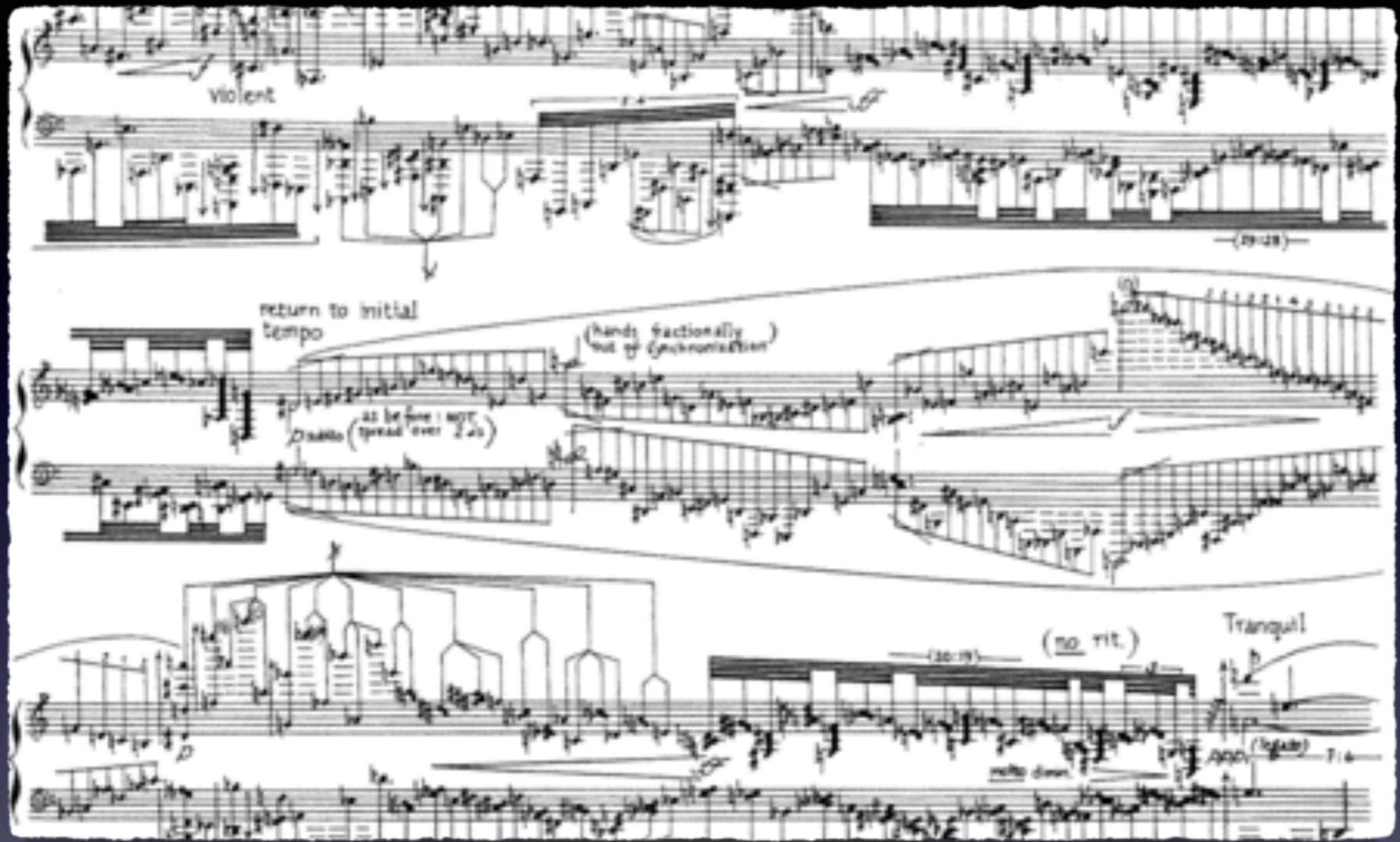


- One of the most popular a cappella groups was Ladysmith Black Mambazo who were made famous by the songs
 - The Lion Sleeps Tonight
 - Life savers commercial



- The capital of Zimbabwe is Harare which means “don’t stop” which explains the sleeplessness of the city.
- The mbira of “Thumb Piano” is an instrument that is used for the bira, a tradition that is used to summon the ancestors who are nearest to god.

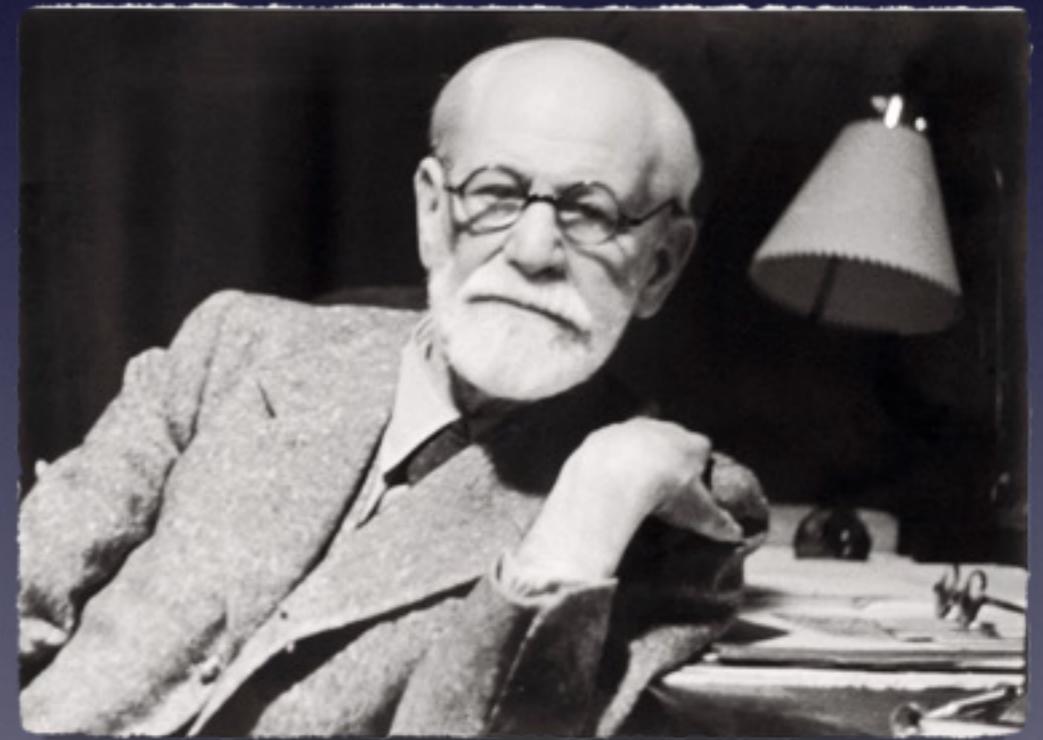
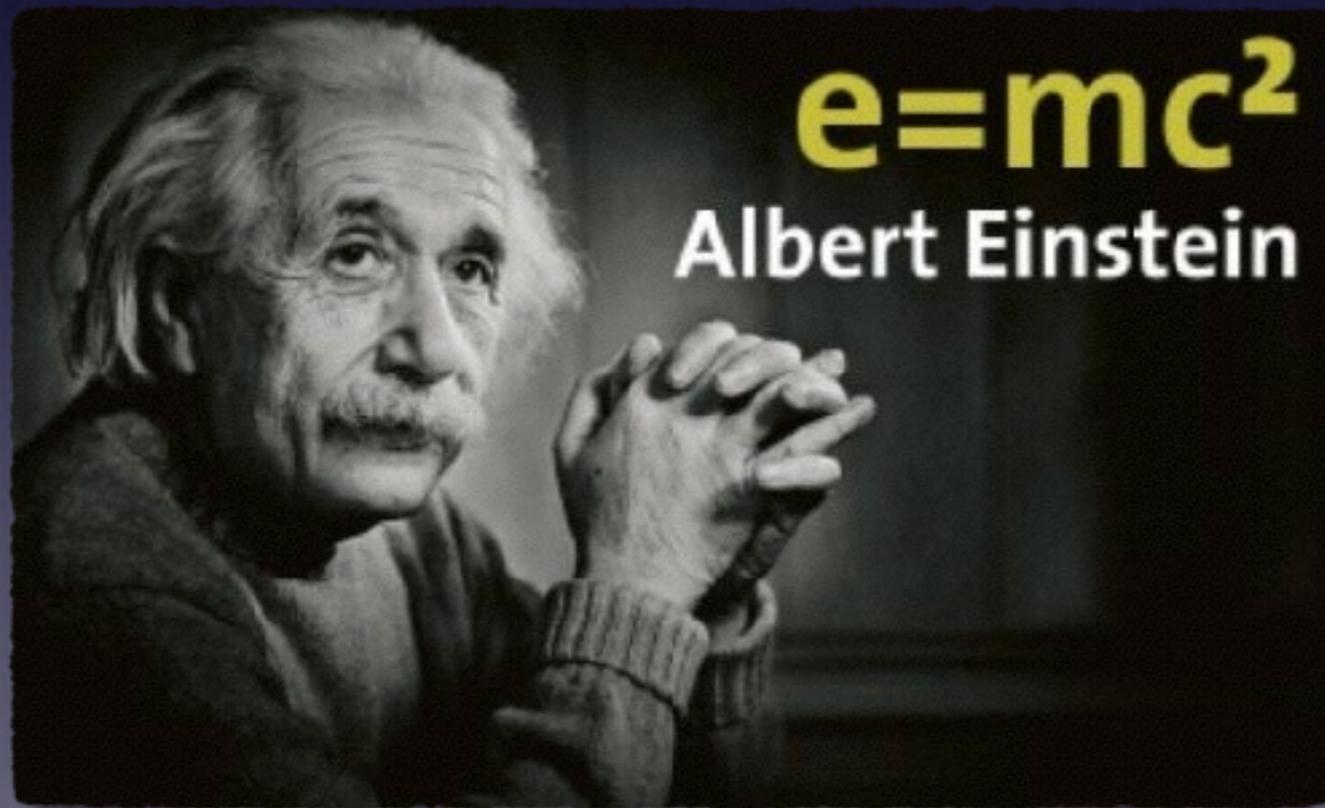




Music in the 20th Century

- Let's review the music eras
 - Medieval (450-1450)
 - Renaissance (1450-1600)
 - Baroque (1600-1750)
 - Classical (1700-1820)
 - Romantic (1820-1900)
- The modern era of music is still alive and well (1900-present)
- This can be split up between 20th and 21st century music.

- Important events during this era include Einstein's theory of Relativity and Freud's psychoanalytic process



- Igor Stravinsky wrote a piece of music called “The Rite of Spring” that was extremely controversial because it used a lot of dissonance
 - This caused riots on the streets in 1913 when the piece was premiered.
- It is now considered a masterpiece.
- This era led to the greatest transformation in how music was composed.



To Peter Barakat
Sincerely
J. J. [Signature]



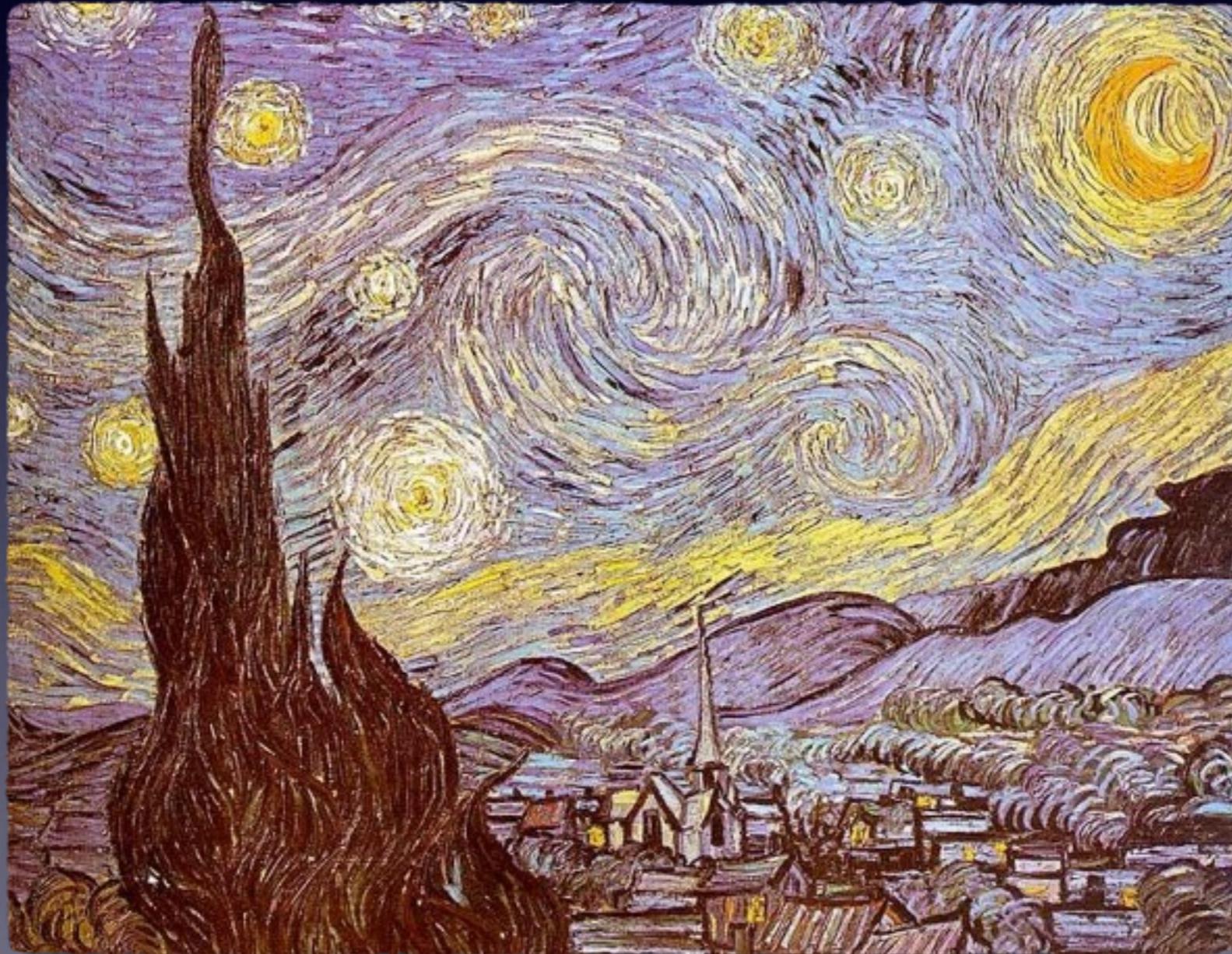
- 20th century music is based on peoples conceptions (ideas about how music should sound) then using them by changing the rules.
- This is why people were sometimes angry, because the music didn't follow their expectations of how it should sound
- Some composers like Claude Debussy used instruments from the Gamelan music we listened to last week

- Percussion instruments became very popular and were brought out to the front of the stage
- We will be having a percussion ensemble concert in the spring 2016 with DC Percussion!



- The idea of Tonality (key signatures) is thrown out the window and composers either use multiple keys at once or none at all.
 - When composers use no key signature this is called “atonality”
- Rhythms become unpredictable and time signature irregular

- Debussy was inspired by impressionist artists and his music was also considered “impressionistic”. The chords in his music didn’t always resolve like in the “Sunken Cathedral”.

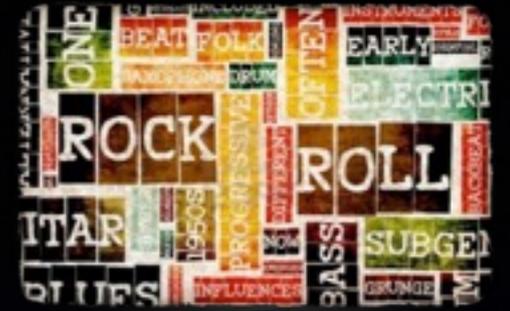


- Arnold Schoenberg composed using a mathematical approach called the “twelve-tone” system.
- All notes had to be used before the next phrase could begin

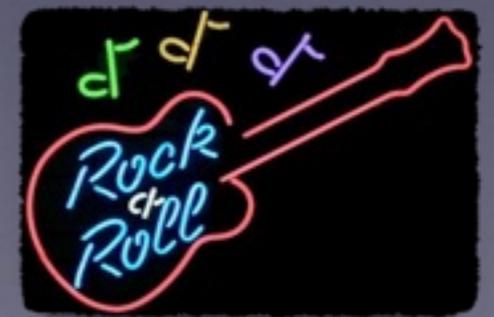




- Bartók was a Hungarian composer that worked with Kodaly and wrote folk music using modern techniques.
- Edgar Varese wrote the first percussion ensemble piece called “Ionisation” which was about the French Revolution.
- Some music of this era is considered to be minimalistic like John Adams “Short Ride in a Fast Machine”

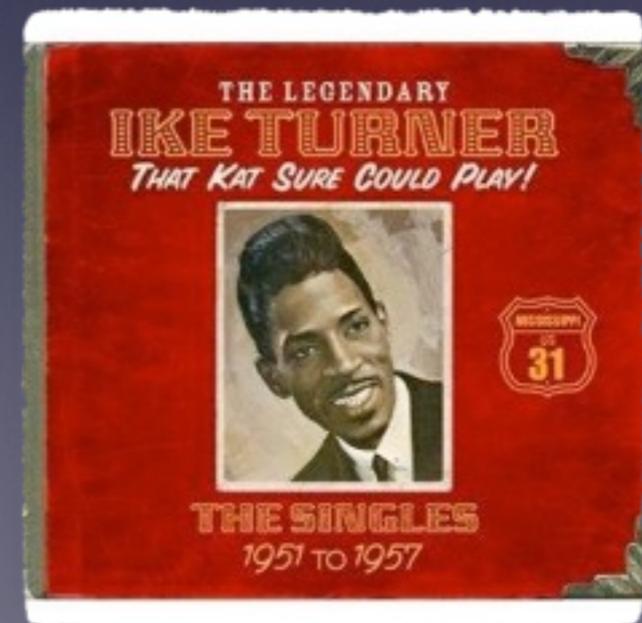


History of Rock and Roll/Pop music



- Rock and roll was established as a genre in the 1950's
- Rock tends to be vocal music with a hard, driving beat
- Rock music developed from R&B and Soul which fused blues, jazz, and gospel music together. Country music also played a large part in rock music's birth

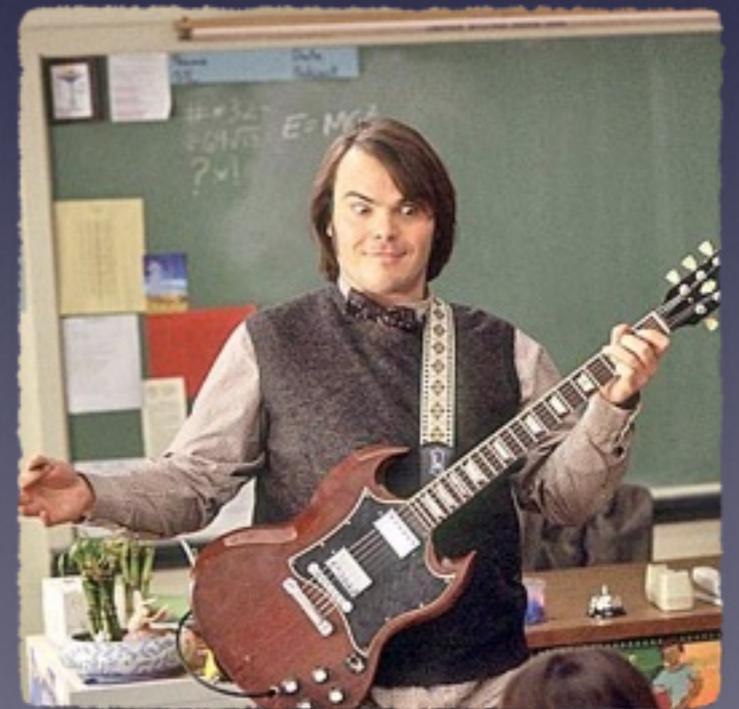
- The first rock hit was Bill Haley and his “Comets”. Their tune “Rock Around the Clock” was the first rock hit.
- Although it was considered the “first hit” the first recording was made at Sun Studio in Memphis by Ike Turner singing “Rocket 88” in 1951.
- It is also the first recording to use distortion



- Elvis was considered to be the “king” of rock and roll music
- He lived in Graceland off of highway 51 near Memphis.
- During the 60’s rock music that was played by black performers was referred to as “soul”.
 - Although soul music predated rock music, people still often used this word to describe any “black” music
- STAX recording studio in Memphis was one of the most premier soul recording studios in the world. It’s now a museum



- A new era of rock began in 1964 with the Beatles
- Rock music still sounded a lot like country/R&B
- Rock lyrics started to get more complex, the music took on its own “flavor”
- The lyrics often addressed socially important issues of the time
 - Not just love, stickin’ it to the man!



- Rock music was promoted in the 1980's with the introduction of MTV.
- Yes, believe it or not, MTV originally showed just music videos and interviews with artists. Not just awful reality shows!
- During the 1970's hip-hop culture grew from the Bronx in New York city. This culture consisted of three parts:
 - Emceeing (rapping)
 - Breakbeats
 - House parties



Kool Herc

Street Science

Zaal de Unie

17 juli 2009

18:30



- Hip hop was developed by “Kool Herc” and he established the foundations of Rap and DJ’ing
- DJ’s like Jazzy Jeff and Grandmaster Flash set the example for using break beats which takes funk rhythms and repeats them for rapping.
- Hip hop gave a voice to the young African American culture and the hardships they endured everyday trying to get by in a unfair society
- Hip Hop is now considered the “worlds favorite youth culture”

