



Attendance/Reading Quiz!

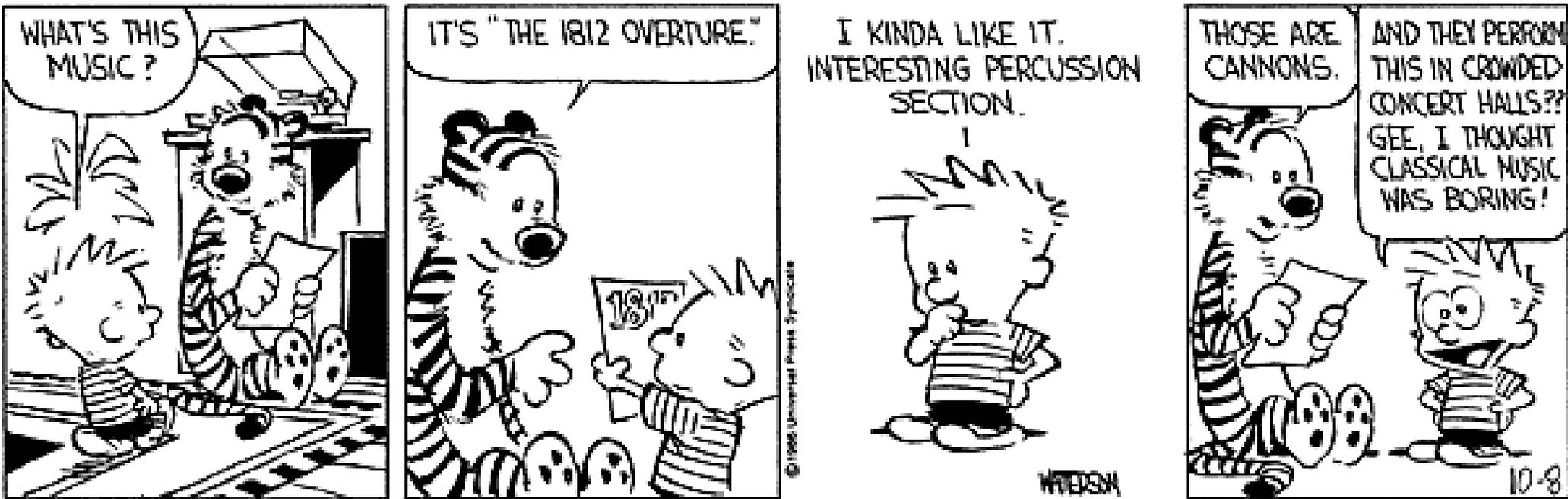
# Mu 102: Principles of Music

Instructor: Dr. Alice Jones

Borough of Manhattan Community College

Fall 2018

Sections 0701 (MW 7:30-8:45a), 2001 (TTh 8:30-9:45p)



# Reading quiz

As an artistic or stylistic period, Classicism can easily be pinpointed in time.

- a) True
- b) False

# Reading quiz

Which of the following are common features of Classical era music?  
Circle all that apply.

- a) Dense, polyphonic textures
- b) Elegant, singing melodies
- c) Regular meters and steady tempos
- d) Two- and four-bar phrases
- e) Strange, dissonant chords or harmonies

# Reading quiz

Religion was the most important basis of European beliefs, governance, and music in the late-18<sup>th</sup> century.

- a) True
- b) False

# Reading quiz

Originality was considered more important than skill for Classical era composers.

- a) True
- b) False

# Reading quiz

What was the most interesting or surprising thing you learned from the reading(s) this week?

# Recap

- Good writing
  - Expresses an opinion that is both interesting and stated clearly
  - Supports that opinion up with details someone else can verify
  - Vivid details (like your soundscape journal)
- Analysis = description + “so what”
- In-class essay on ballet (Analysis #1)
  - You have the option of revising your first version – only if you were present in class last Thursday
  - Revision + first version + process letter (explain what you did differently and what you learned in the process of revising)

# What is a symphony?

- Symphony is a genre of music
  - Genre = style + function
- Multi-movement work for orchestra heard in a concert hall that developed during the Classical era
  - Composers still write symphonies today
- Orchestra: standard mix of strings, woodwind, brass, and percussion instruments

**I. Sonata-allegro**

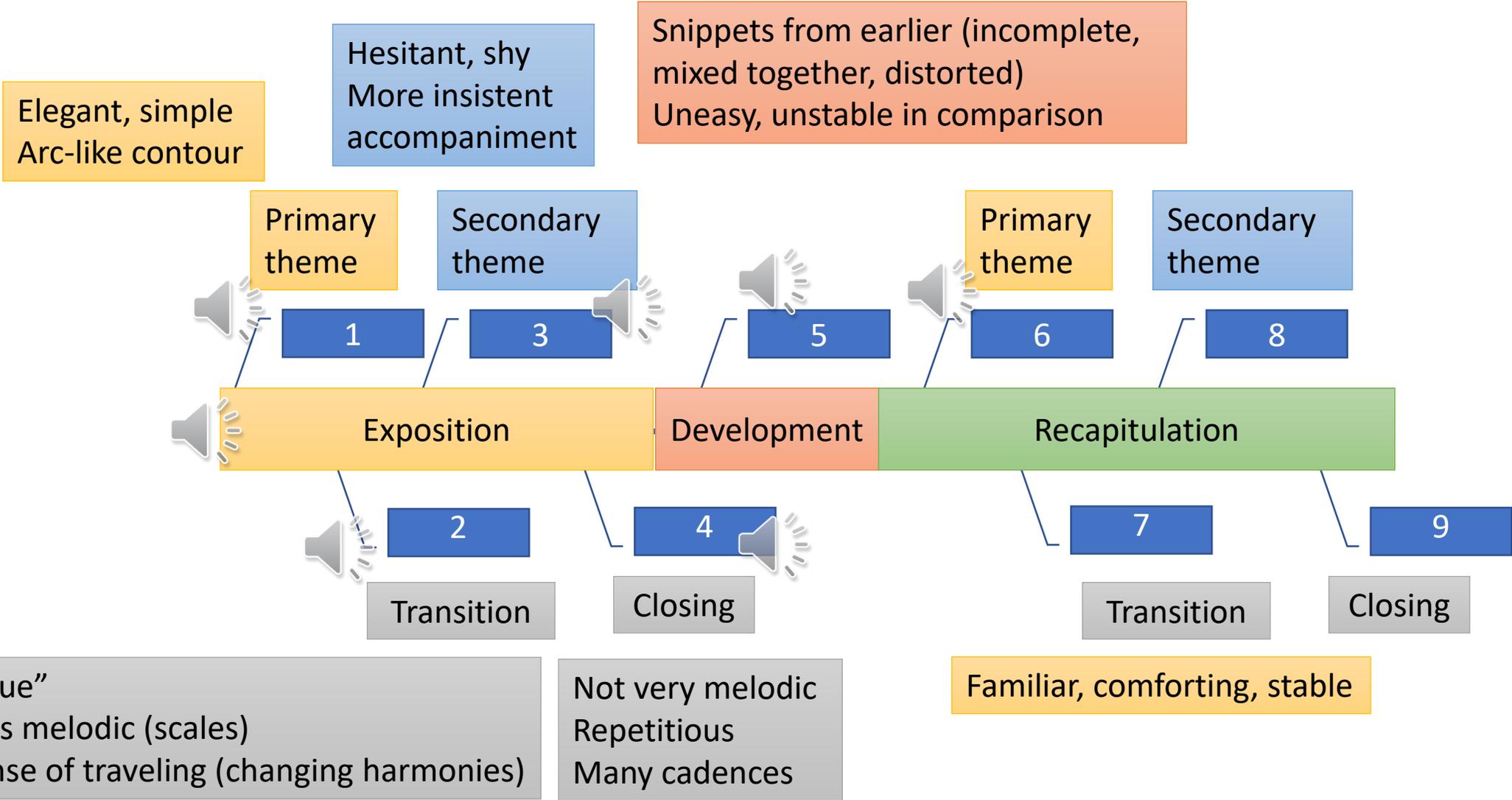
**II. Slow movement**

**III. Minuet**

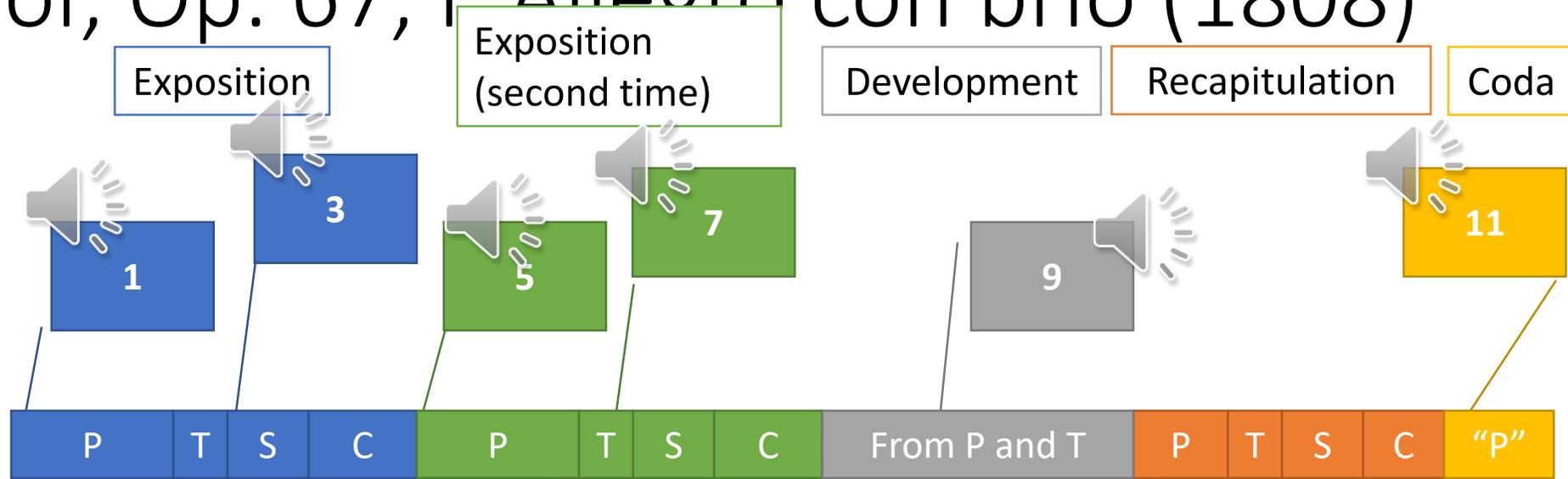
**IV. Rondo**



# Form: sonata form



# Ludwig van Beethoven, Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Op. 67, I. Allegro con brio (1808)



(1770-1827)



"Architecture is frozen music, and music is flowing architecture"

–Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832)



# Joseph Haydn, Symphony No. 46 in B Major, III. Menuet (1772)



(1732-1809)

- Symphonies usually have four movements, each with a distinct mood, tempo, meter, and melodies:
  1. Sonata-allegro
  2. Slow movement
  3. Minuet (or scherzo)
  4. Finale (usually a rondo)
- The minuet was a popular court dance in the Baroque period (1600-1750)

# Joseph Haydn, Symphony No. 46 in B Major, III. Menuet (1772)



Melody with many pauses  
(cadences), major key

New melody, smoothly  
connected notes, major key



New melody with less rhythmic activity, minor  
key, *piano* dynamic level with sudden loud notes

New melody, different  
instrumentation, minor, *piano*



# Reminders and homework

- The current Online Discussion (Instruments and voice types) ends Sunday, Oct 7
  - Meaningful conversation = (1) Respond to the content of the post; (2) Pose questions your classmates can answer; (3) Respond to your classmates' ideas
  - Do at least 2 of these during each discussion to earn full credit
- Assigned reading for next class is available online: auditioning for an orchestra
- Analysis #1 revisions (optional)
  - New version + previous version + process letter (explain what you did differently and what you learned in the process of revising)
- See you Thursday!

# End write: Being an orchestral musician

What challenges would a member of an orchestra face?

What skills would you need to be a member of an orchestra?

Antonín Dvořák (1841-1904), Symphony No. 9 in E minor, "From the New World," Op. 95 IV. Allegro con fuoco

Performed by the New York Philharmonic; Lorin Maazel, conductor

