Music Year 10 The Concerto Through Time

Key Skills

- ❑ Appraise
- ❑ Listen
- ❑ Perform
- ❑ Compose

Key Knowledge

Listening	Appraising	Performance	Composition
I can listen to a piece of music and understand the importance of being respectful to my fellow peers when performing.	I can appraise music using knowledge and understanding from the musical elements.	I can perform musically, fluently and accurately to the class.	I am able to compose a piece of music using musical devices and techniques.

Continuo – The bass and keyboard (usually harpsichord) accompaniment used in Baroque music

Solo

Virtuosic – technically difficult and impressive playing

Introduction

Cadenza – An unaccompanied (improvised) passage for the soloist

Ornamentation

Tutti – Where everyone plays together

Accompaniment

The Concerto through time

Coda – The ending section

CONCERTO – A piece in which a soloist is accompanied by orchestra

Baroque
(1600 – 1750)

Vivaldi
Handel
Bach
Corelli
Telemann

Classical
(1750 – 1820)

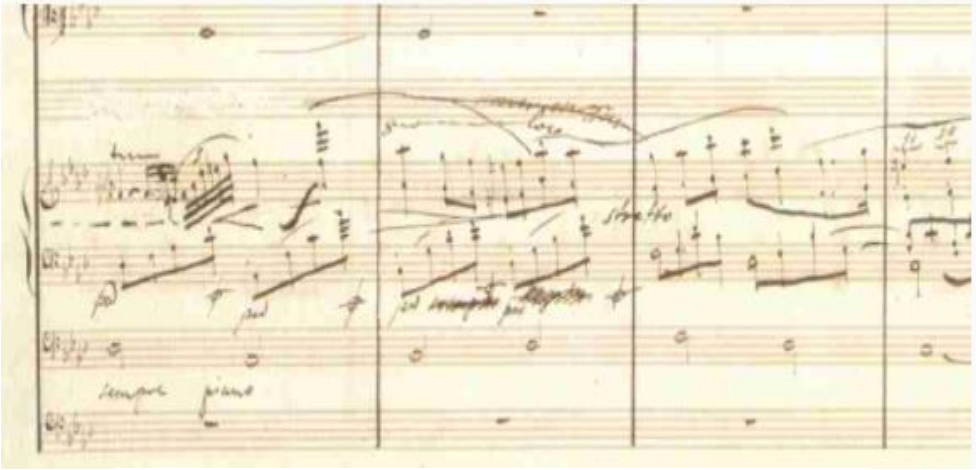
Haydn
Mozart
Beethoven

Romantic
(1820 – 1900)

Brahms
Rachmaninov
Dvorak
Mendelssohn
Tchaikovsky

You need to know

1. The instruments of the orchestra
2. How the orchestra developed over time
3. The role of the soloist and how it changed over time
4. The relationship between the soloist and the orchestra and how it changed over time
5. The musical characteristics of the Baroque, Classical and Romantic periods



Music Year 11 The Concerto Through Time

There were 2 types of concerto written in the Baroque period:
1. Concerto Grosso (more than one solo instrument)
2. Solo Concerto (just one solo instrument)

Typical Baroque solo instruments: violin, cello, recorder, flute, oboe, bassoon, trumpet, harpsichord

Baroque concertos had small orchestras. Sometimes the orchestra consisted of just string instruments (and continuo) Baroque Concertos would have been performed in small venues such as a room or chamber at a royal court, or possibly in a church

Baroque
1600 - 1750

The harpsichord (**not the piano!**) played a vital role in the orchestra

The harpsichord played a part called the **CONTINUO**. This is where the left hand reinforces the bass line and the right hand fills in the chordal harmony

The Baroque Concerto

Important features
1. Varied textures e.g. "Melody and accompaniment", Homophonic and Contrapuntal
2. Ornamentation
3. Balanced phrases
4. Terraced dynamics (with sudden changes between loud and soft)
5. Diatonic harmony – the music is in major and minor keys

The Concerto Grosso

Ripieno – a section where everyone plays together

Concertino – a section where just the solo instruments play, along with the continuo instrument

The 4 Seasons by Vivaldi are a famous set of Baroque Concertos for violin

Key Vocabulary

- **Baroque era** – *1600 - 1750*
- **Classcal era** – *1750 - 1820*
- **Romantic era** – *1820 – 1910*
- **Composer** – *A person who writes music*
- **Ornaments** – *the embellishment of a melody, either by adding notes or by modifying rhythms*
- **Orchestra** – *a group of instrumentalists, especially one combining string, woodwind, brass, and percussion sections*
- **Concerto** – *a musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra*
- **Concerto Grosso** – *a musical composition for a group of solo instruments accompanied by an orchestra.*
- **Harpsichord** – *a keyboard instrument with horizontal strings which run perpendicular to the keyboard in a long tapering case, and are plucked by points of quill, leather, or plastic operated by depressing the keys*
- **Ripieno** – *accompanying the concertino in baroque concerto music*
- **Concertini** – *a solo instrument or solo instruments playing with an orchestra.*
- **Continuo** - *continuo is an accompanying part used in Baroque music, which provides a bassline for the other parts and adds harmony*