

Baroque
1600-1750

Classical
1750-1830

Features:
Basso continuo
One mood per piece
Layered melodies

Instruments

Composers:
JS Bach (1685-1750) Germany
Handel (1685-1759) England
Vivaldi (1678-1741) Italy
Henry VIII (1491-1547) England

Form:
Dance Suite – Bourée,
Overture,
Minute
Concerto

Features:
Very structured
Some contrasts within a movement
Beautiful melodies
Homophonic accompaniments
Alberti bass line
Range of dynamics
Invention of the piano/Clarinet

Instruments

Composers:
Haydn (1732-1809) Austria
Mozart (1756-1791) Austria
Beethoven (1770-1827) Germany

Form:
ABA
AABA
ABACA
Concerto
Symphony

Strings:
Violin, viola, cello, double bass, lute, harpsichord

Percussion:
Timpani

Woodwind:
flute, oboe, bassoon

Brass: trumpet, horn, sackbut, natural trumpet, natural horn

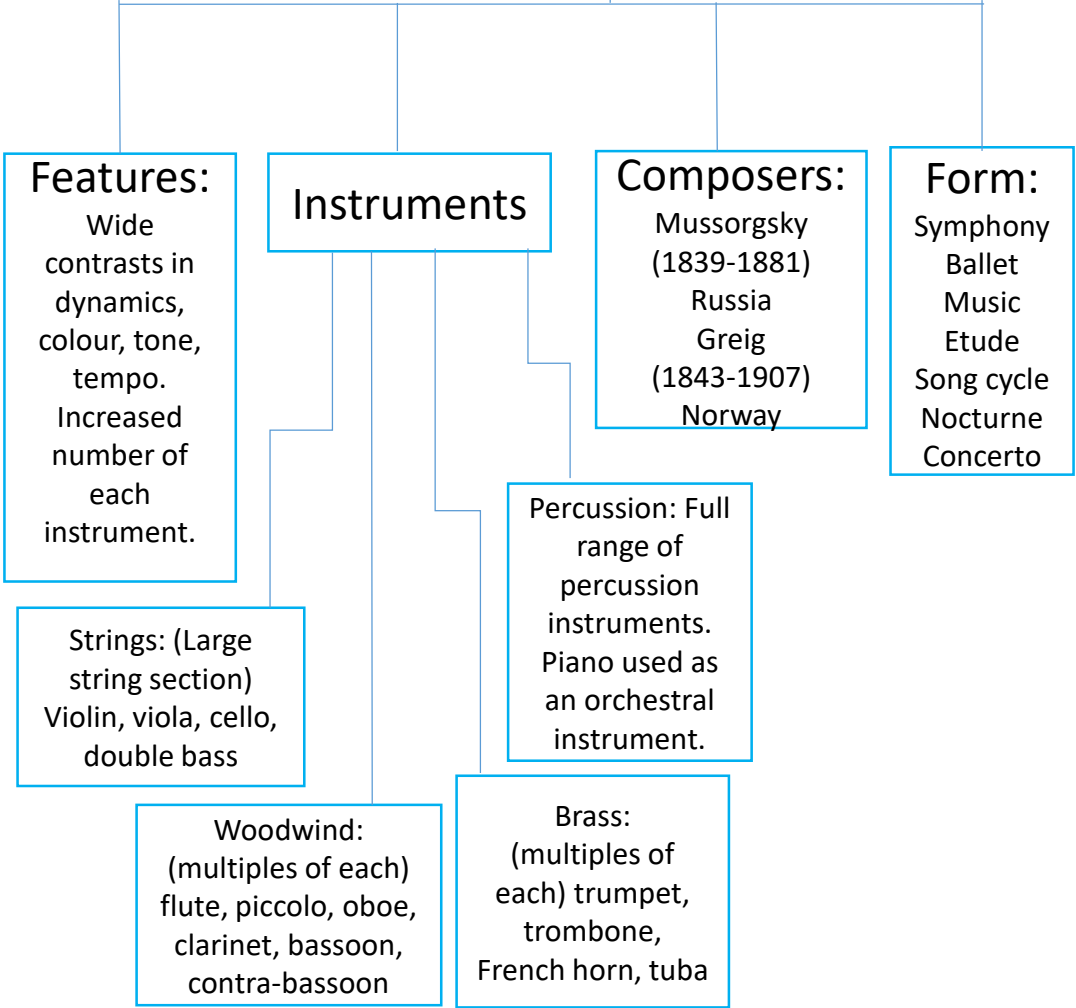
Strings:
Violin, viola, cello, double bass

Woodwind: flute, oboe, bassoon, recorder, clarinet

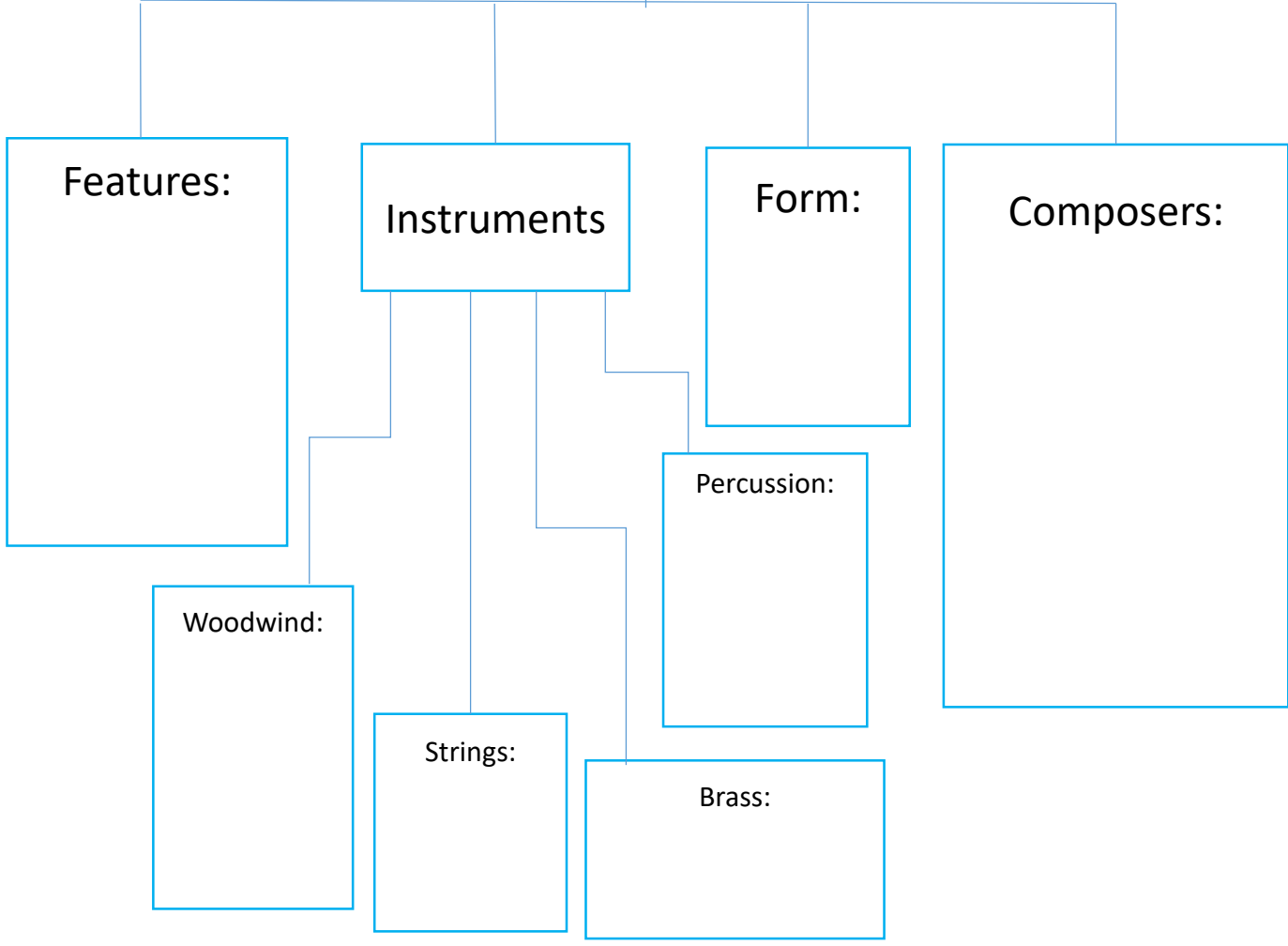
Brass: trumpet, horn (with valves at end of period)

Percussion:
Timpani, triangle, hand cymbals, bass drum, piano

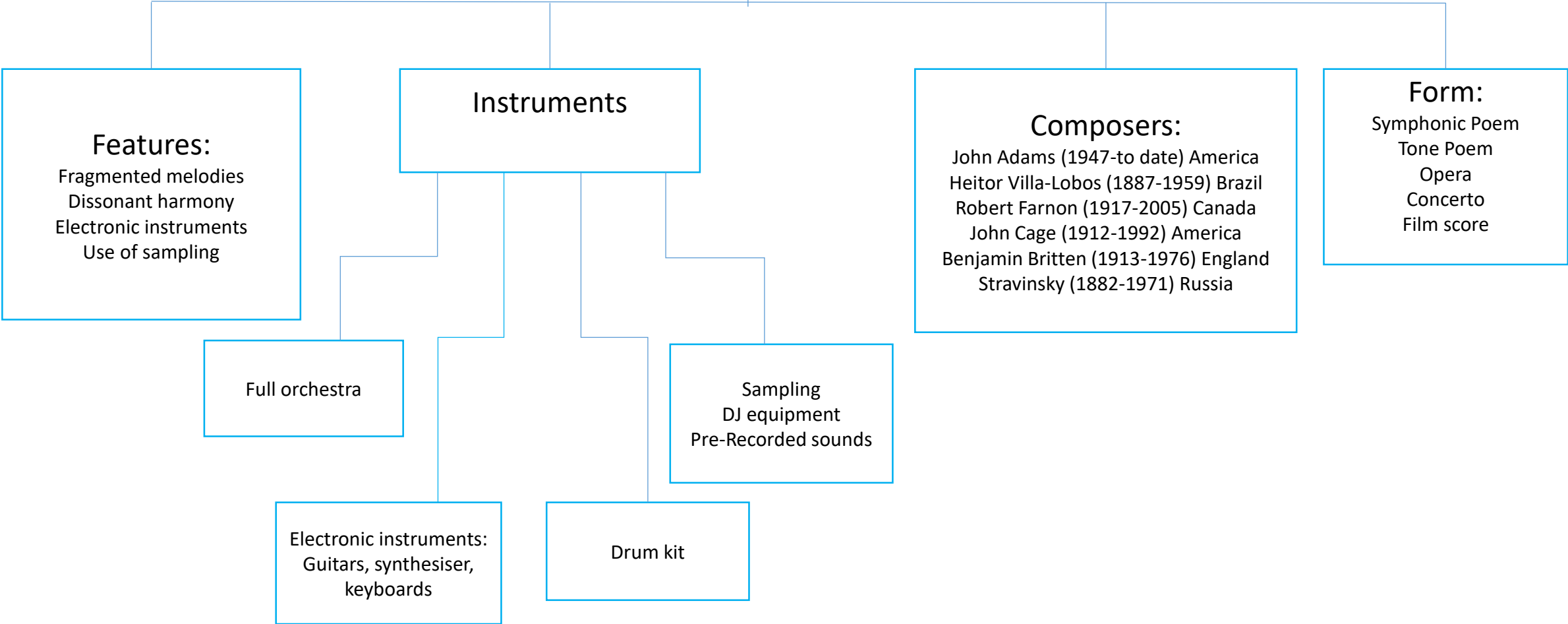
**Romantic
1830-1860**



**Late Romantic
1860-1910**



20th Century
1910-2000



Features:

Fragmented melodies
Dissonant harmony
Electronic instruments
Use of sampling

Instruments

Full orchestra

Electronic instruments:
Guitars, synthesiser,
keyboards

Drum kit

Sampling
DJ equipment
Pre-Recorded sounds

Composers:

John Adams (1947-to date) America
Heitor Villa-Lobos (1887-1959) Brazil
Robert Farnon (1917-2005) Canada
John Cage (1912-1992) America
Benjamin Britten (1913-1976) England
Stravinsky (1882-1971) Russia

Form:

Symphonic Poem
Tone Poem
Opera
Concerto
Film score