

Renaissance Music
1400-1600

Secular Music

Composers
Monteverdi (1567-1643) Italy
William Bryd (1539/40-1623) England
Josquin Des Prez (1440-1521) France
Thomas Tallis (1510-1585) England

Church Music

Features
Group of voices – usually a capella
Group of instruments – Consort/Broken consort
Melisma
Modes
English

Instruments
Voices
Lute, viol, crumhorn, rackett, sackbut, valveless trumpet, virginal

Form
Magrigal
Pavané
Allemande
Toccatà
Prelude

Features
A capella
Polyphonic
Religious text
Latin

Instruments
Voices

Form
Gregorian Chant
Mass
Mote

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

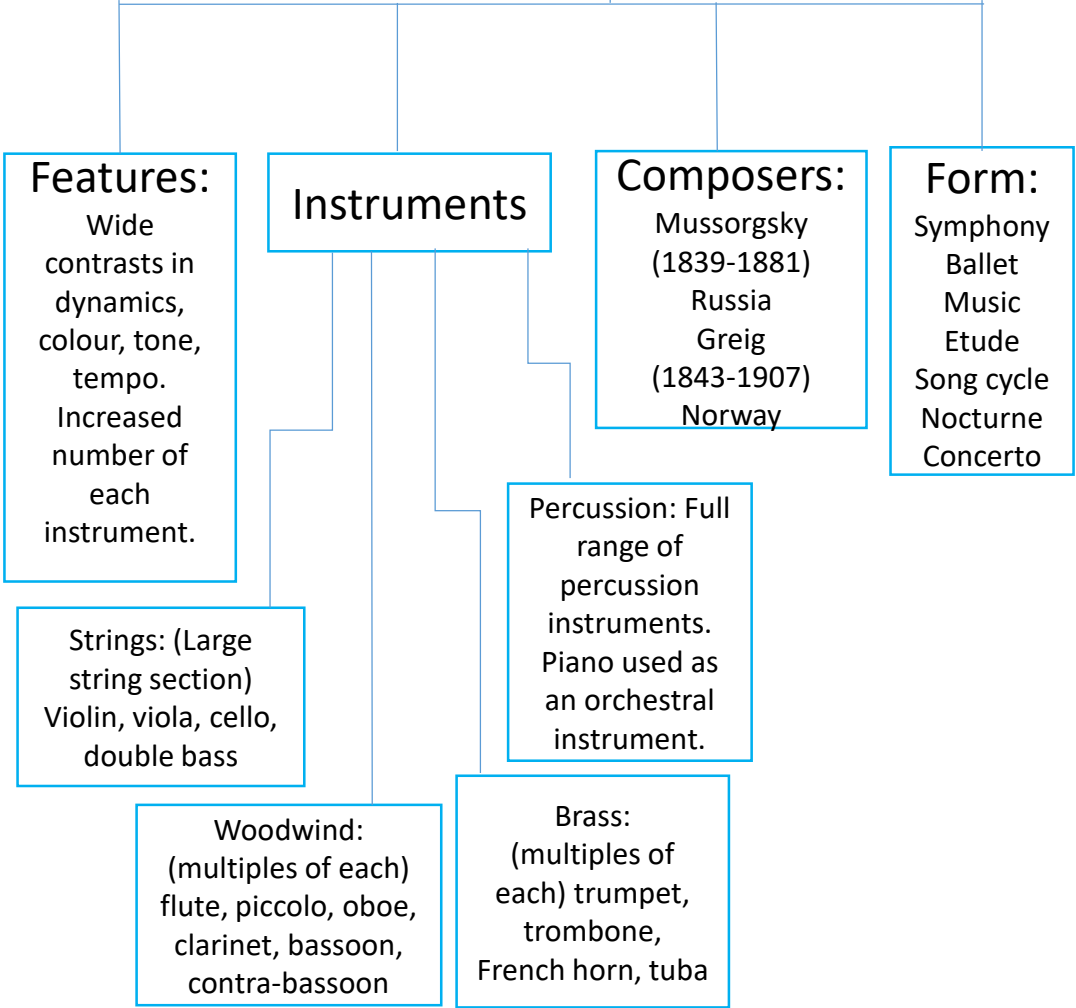
Strings:
Violin, viola, cello, double bass

Woodwind: flute, oboe, bassoon, recorder, clarinet

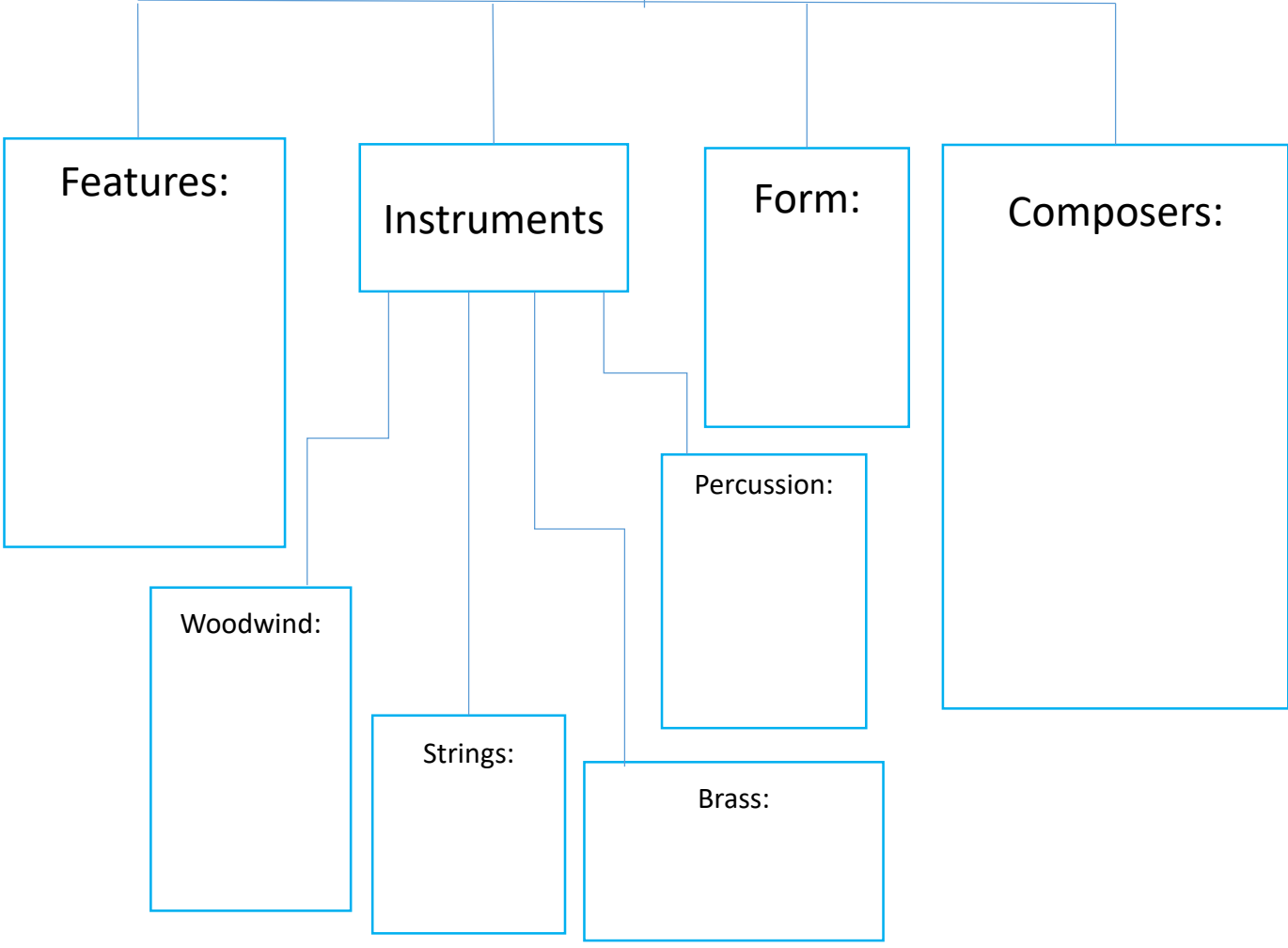
Brass: trumpet, horn (with valves at end of period)

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

**Romantic
1830-1860**



**Late Romantic
1860-1910**



20th Century
1910-2000

