



Baroque 1600-1750

Features:

Basso continuo
One mood per piece
Layered melodies

Instruments

Percussion:
Timpani

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

Woodwind: flute, oboe,
bassoon

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

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

Classical 1750-1830

Features:

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

Instruments

Strings:
Violin,
viola,
cello,
double
bass

Woodwind: flute,
oboe, bassoon.
recorder, clarinet

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

Composers:

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

Form:

ABA
AABA
ABACA
Concerto
Symphony

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

Romantic 1830-1860

Instruments

Features:
Wide contrasts in dynamics, colour, tone, tempo.
Increased number of each instrument.

Strings: (Large string section)
Violin, viola, cello, double bass

Woodwind:
(multiples of each)
flute, piccolo, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, contra-bassoon

Brass:
(multiples of each)
trumpet, trombone, French horn, tuba

Percussion: Full range of percussion instruments.
Piano used as an orchestral instrument.

Composers:
Mussorgsky (1839-1881) Russia
Greig (1843-1907) Norway

Form:
Symphony
Ballet Music
Etude
Song cycle
Nocturne
Concerto

Late Romantic 1860-1910

Instruments

Features:
Wide contrasts in dynamics, colour, tone, tempo.
Increased number of each instrument.
Telling stories through music.
Increased use of dissonance and chromaticism

Woodwind:
(multiples of each)
flute, piccolo, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, contra-bassoon

Strings:
(Large string section)
Violin, viola, cello, double bass

Brass: (multiples of each)
trumpet, trombone, French horn, tuba

Percussion: Full range of percussion instruments.
Piano used as an orchestral instrument.

Form:
Symphonic Poem
Tone Poem
Opera

Composers:
Hector Berlioz (1803-1869) France
Richard Wagner (1813-1883) Germany
Franz Liszt (1811-1886) Hungary
Johannes Brahms (1833-1897) Germany
Gustav Mahler (1860-1911) Germany
Gustav Holst (1874-1934) England
Edward Elgar (1857-1934) England

20th Century 1910-2000

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Fragmented melodies  
Dissonant harmony  
Electronic instruments  
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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"]; Root --- Form["Form:  
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Tone Poem  
Opera  
Concerto  
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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:

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Form:

Symphonic Poem
Tone Poem
Opera
Concerto
Film score