

# MELODIES & MAESTROS



Baroque

*mp*



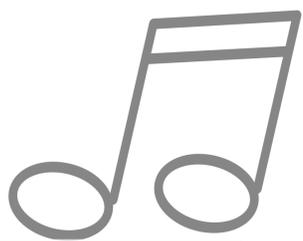
Renaissance

Romantic



## THE HISTORY OF MUSIC

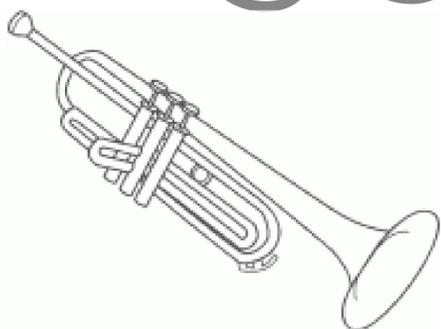
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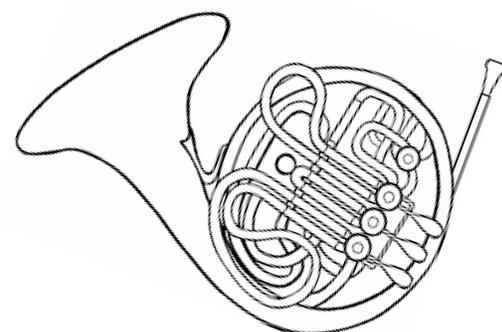
Classical



Modern



Medieval



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# A Musical Timeline

Can you trace the words below?

OLDEST

MEDIEVAL

1150 - 1400

RENEISSANCE

1400 - 1600

BAROQUE

1600 - 1750

CLASSICAL

1750 - 1820

ROMANTIC

1820 - 1900

20TH + 21ST CENTURY

1900 - Present

NEWEST



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# A Musical Timeline

Can you colour in the word and it's description?

Remember to use a different colour for each word!

Medieval

Music from this era sounds boundless and free from any limitations of form. Much of this music is meant to describe something, like a scene in nature.

Renaissance

Music from the Classical Period is orderly, balanced and clear.

Baroque

Medieval music was often only one melody line, often voices, and was used mainly in churches.

Classical

Baroque music is tuneful and very organized and melodies tend to be highly decorated and elaborate.

Romantic

Modern music allows composers to use traditional musical ideas while using their own creative approach.

20th Century

Renaissance music is similar to medieval but it has more frequent use of instruments and developments in printing music.



# Wordsearch

Can you find all the words that we've learnt?

C L A S S I C A L B  
Y N C T L H Y P M A  
W C R I M I W H U R  
G J O M E S Q J S O  
I F M E D T X W I Q  
Q V A L I O J R C U  
M L N I E R A M K E  
C J T N V Y T A Y Y  
O N I E A J A B D V  
H W C Y L H X C R E

MEDIEVAL

BAROQUE

CLASSICAL

ROMANTIC

MUSIC

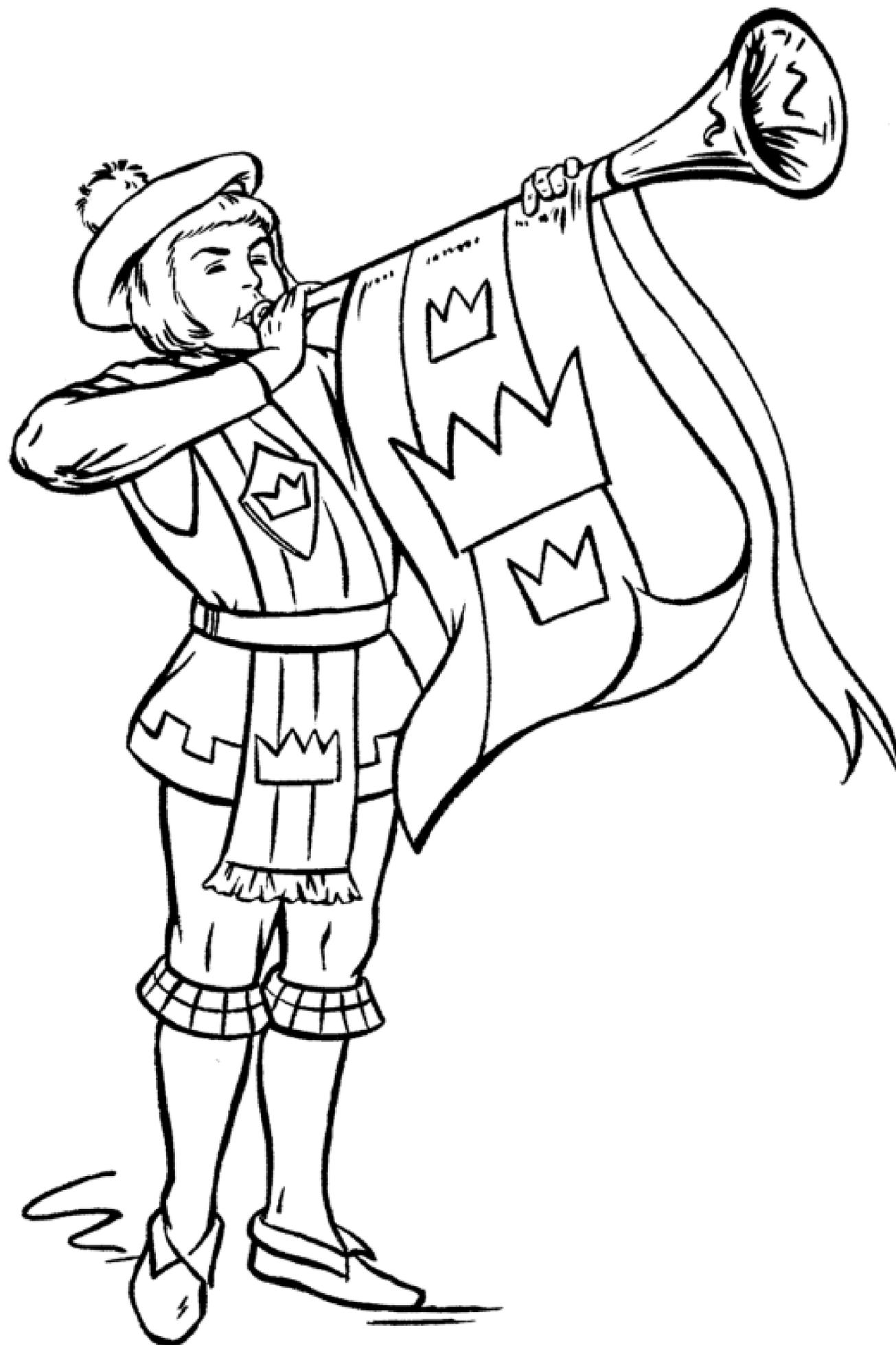
HISTORY

TIMELINE



# Music

Can you colour in this Medieval musician? What do you think they're playing?



# Musical maths

Take a look to see how many beats each note is worth

$$\text{♪} = 0.5$$

$$\text{♩} = 1$$

$$\text{♪} = 2$$

$$\text{♫} = 4$$

Now have a go at these questions

1.  $\text{♪} + \text{♫} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2.  $\text{♪} - \text{♩} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3.  $\text{♩} + \text{♫} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4.  $\text{♪} + \text{♩} + \text{♪} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



# The Medieval Period

## INSTRUMENTS

F \_ UT \_  
R \_ \_ O R D \_ R  
\_ I D \_ L E

## STYLE

- Monophonic (one line of music)
- Often related to the Church, chants or hymns
- Little music was written down

These are the characteristics often found in medieval music

Can you fill in the blanks on the names of the instruments?

J S BACH  
MONTEVERDI  
ANTONIO VIVALDI

Can you trace the names of the composers?

Can you draw a picture of what you think the medieval period was like?



# The Renaissance Period

## INSTRUMENTS

H \_ R P S I C H \_ R D

G \_ I T \_ R

B A \_ P \_ P E

## STYLE

- Polyphonic (two or more line of music)
- Mainly Choral music (Singing)
- Strong sense of the music having a key

## COMPOSERS

T H O M A S T A L L I S

W I L L I A M B Y R D

G I O V A N N I P A L E S T R I N A

Can you fill in the blanks on the names of the instruments?

Can you trace the names of the composers?



These are typical renaissance musicians. Can you colour them in?



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# The Baroque Period

## INSTRUMENTS

\_ B O \_  
C \_ \_ L O  
V \_ O L \_ N

## STYLE

- Complex pieces of music & intricate harmonies
- Orchestras and Ensembles were out together
- Instrumental works were more popular

## COMPOSERS

J S BACH  
MONTEVERDI  
ANTONIO VIVALDI

Can you fill in the blanks on the names of the instruments?

These are the characteristics often found in Baroque music

Can you trace the names of the composers?

Can you draw a picture of what you think the first orchestra looked like?



# The Classical Period

## INSTRUMENTS

T I \_ P \_ N I

C \_ A R \_ N \_ T

H \_ R \_

## FEATURES

- Defined structure to pieces
- Orchestras grew in size and variety of instruments
- Development of concerto, sonata & Trio

## COMPOSERS

LUDWIG VAN  
BEETHOVEN

FRANZ SCHUBERT

W. A. MOZART

Can you fill in the blanks on the names of the instruments?

Can you trace the names of the composers?

Can you draw a picture of what you think the classical period was like?



# The Romantic Period

## INSTRUMENTS

T \_ B \_

P \_ R C U \_ S I \_ N

B \_ S S O O \_

## STYLE

- Overwhelming amounts of intensity and expression
- Less structure, more drama
- National Schools of music began to appear

## COMPOSERS

RICHARD WAGNER

JOHANNES BRAHMS

RICHARD STRAUSS

Can you fill in the blanks on the names of the instruments?

Can you trace the names of the composers?

Can you draw a picture of a dramatic scene that a composer of this time could've based their music upon?



# The 20th + 21st Century Period

## THE BREAKDOWN

**Impressionist:** 1890 – 1925

**Expressionist:** 1908 – 1950

**Modern:** 1890 – 1975

**Postmodern:** 1930 – present

**Contemporary:** 1945 – present

## COMPOSERS

GUSTAV HOLST

CLAUDE DEBUSSY

IGOR STRAVINSKY

Can you trace  
the names of  
the  
composers?

Can you draw a picture of your  
favourite musical instrument?



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# Glossary

**Medieval period** - Medieval music was both sacred and secular. During the earlier medieval period, the liturgical genre, predominantly Gregorian chant, was monophonic.

**Renaissance** - Renaissance music is vocal and instrumental music written and performed in Europe during the era. Music was increasingly freed from medieval constraints, and more variety was permitted in range, rhythm, harmony, form, and notation.

**Baroque** - Baroque music is a heavily ornamented style of music that came out of the Renaissance. The genre gets its name from the Portuguese word for 'broken pearl,' which is a particularly good way of describing this era of music.

**Classical** - The Classical period falls between the Baroque and the Romantic periods. Classical music has a lighter, clearer texture than Baroque music and is less complex. It is mainly homophonic, using a clear melody line over a subordinate chordal accompaniment.

**Romantic** - Music from this era sounds boundless and free from any limitations of form. Much of this music is meant to describe something, like a scene in nature.

**Modern** - Due to the hostile political climate, advances in technology, and huge shifts in style. Many composers, struggling to build any further on the music of generations gone by, reacted against established musical trends, creating exciting new forms and styles.

**Period of music** - This is the set of defining characteristics that distinguishes the music of one historical period.

**Beats** - a main accent or rhythmic unit in music.

**Homophony** - One melody predominates while the other parts play either single notes or an elaborate accompaniment.

