



HISTORY OF MUSIC- UNIT 5

THE ROMANTIC PERIOD

1. THE ROMANTIC PERIOD (P. 79)

- ✘ Between 1820 to 1910.
- ✘ Promoted by the bourgeoisie (more power, against the ideas of the enlightenment and neoclassical art).
- ✘ Individuality, subjectivity and creative freedom.
- ✘ Artist: can express his own ideas, feelings and emotions.
- ✘ Favorite themes: nature, love, folklore, history of his own country, travel to faraway places and fantasy.
- ✘ Artist dilemma
- ✘ They aimed to make a living from their art.

✘ Liberalism, nationalism and imperialism. (p.79)

- + Liberalism (Bonaparte): started political reforms that consolidated it.
- + Nationalism: the bourgeoisie said that state borders should coincide with religion, ethnicity, language and historic natural borders. Latin America colonies started fighting for their independence.
- + Imperialism (Africa, Asia, Oceania) colonial empires: British Empire and French Empire.



Liberty leading the people,
Delacroix (1831)

THE EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (P.79)

- + 1820-1840 (started in GB and spread to the rest of Europe).
- + Population grew, people emigrated to cities and overseas colonies.
- + Capitalism was established after the Second Industrial Revolution (1870-1914).
- + Society was divided into classes according to economic position.
- + Working class : aware of their work conditions tried to improve it by organizing in social movements based on socialism and anarchism.

LITERATURE

- ✘ Brontë sisters (Charlotte, Emily, Anne), (Jane Eyre, Cumbres Borrascosas, La inquilina de Wilffell).
- ✘ Lord Byron (Don Juan).
- ✘ Lewis Carroll (Alice's Adventures in Wonderland).
- ✘ Charles Dickens (Oliver Twist).
- ✘ Mary Shelley (Frankenstein, 1st science fiction story).
- ✘ Oscar Wilde (The picture of Dorian Gray)

PAINTINGS

- ✘ Caspar David Friedrich (Wandever above the sea of fog, 1818).
- ✘ Goya (Aquelarre, 1823).
- ✘ Liberty leading the people, Delacroix (1831) (diapo.3)

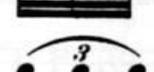


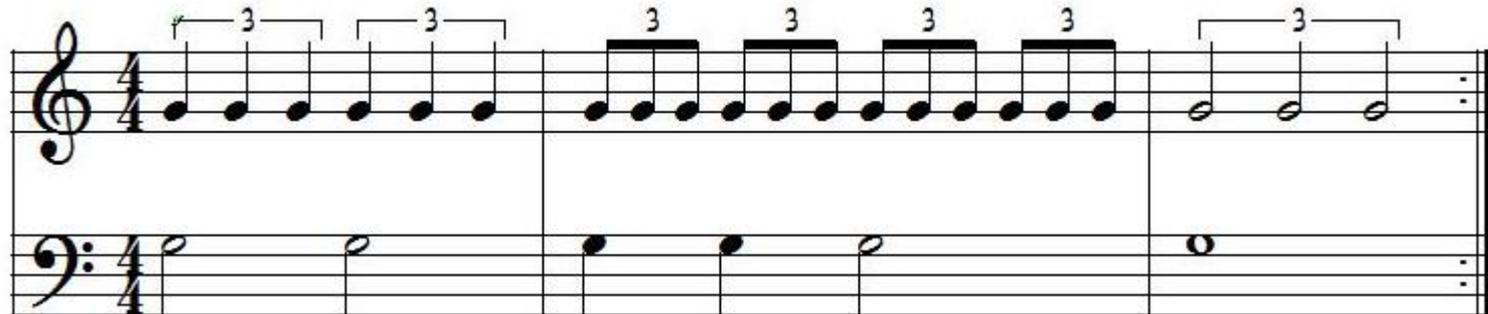
2. MUSIC IN THE ROMANTIC PERIOD (P.84)

- ✘ Free from classical rules and express emotions.
- ✘ Virtuosity (piano and violin)
- ✘ Melody: an important means of expression.
- ✘ Wider vocabulary on scores to show precise changes in dynamics (p, mf...), tempo (andante...), character (passionato...).

THE TRIPLET (P.83)

- ✘ Irregular rhythm
- ✘ Group of 3 notes in compound metre, performed in simple metre,

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3. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC (P.85)

✗ Compositions for piano

- + The most important Romantic instrument.
- + Objective (composers): to express feelings in their music and move the listener emotionally.
- + Types of pieces:
 - ✗ Short pieces for solo piano. Sometimes based on popular dances.
 - ✗ Chamber music: duets, trios, quartets and quintets with string and wind instruments. In concert halls and private concerts.
 - ✗ Longer works: concertos for piano and orchestra.

SYMPHONIC MUSIC

- ✘ The symphony orchestra (80 musicians) appeared here.
- ✘ Wind section grew (bass, clarinet, contrabassoon, English horn, saxophone, trombone and tuba)
- ✘ Percussion section grew (bass drum, snare drum, cymbals, gong, triangle, marimba, celesta).

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- ✘ Symphony and concerto: stood out.
 - ✘ Programme music: describe a programme inspired by extra- musical elements (ex. *The four seasons* by Vivaldi, *Pastoral Symphony* by Beethoven). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GRxofEmo3HA>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s_xS8OLQYI0
 - ✘ Symphonic music poem: designed to be performed by an orchestra or a small instrumental ensemble. One movement with descriptive or poetic musical themes.

VOCAL MUSIC – OPERA (P.86)

- ✘ Bourgeoisie's favorite type of performance.
- ✘ Different style in each country.
- ✘ Italy, France, Germany → creative centres.

- ✘ Italy:
 - + Rossini represented the transition Classical/Romantic opera.
 - + Bel canto: Donizetti and Bellini.
 - + Puccini represented the *verismo* (aimed for greater realism, without romantic idealization).

- ✘ Germany:
 - + 1st composer: Carl Maria von Weber (plots based on legends, fantasy, supernatural).
 - + Richard Wagner started a reform with a huge influence on the later music.
 - + *Leitmotiv*: musical idea or theme that recurs throughout a piece and is always associated with a particular character or situation.

- ✘ France:
 - + Meyerbeer → creator of *grand opéra* (opera seria in French style with music, dance and spectacle).
 - + Offenbach → developed the *opérette* (comic opera with fashionable dances like the can-can). Ex. Carmen by Bizet.

VOCAL MUSIC- ZARZUELA (P.87)

- ✘ Spain, 17th century.
- ✘ Lyrical and theatrical musical form.
- ✘ Composers: Ruperto Chapí, Francisco Asenjo Barbieri, Federico Chueca, Tomás Bretón.
- ✘ Two types:
 - + **Zarzuela grande**: 3 acts, choruses and more singing than spoken parts.
 - + **Género chico**: 1 act, fewer characters, more spoken parts than singing.
- ✘ Differences opera/zarzuela:
 - + Overture- prelude
 - + Arias- couplets (coplas o romanzas)
 - + Recitatives- substituted for spoken parts
 - + Folk and local elements

VOCAL MUSIC- LIED

- ✘ Lied means “song” in German.
- ✘ Is a poem set to simple music, accompanied by the piano, which aims to reinforce the contents of the text.
- ✘ Developed by Franz Schubert and Robert Schumann.
- ✘ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FlmBKmehoWs>

MUSICAL NATIONALISM (P.88)

- ✘ New map of Europe
- ✘ Nationalist composers defended:
 - + Languages and musical traditions (origin countries)
 - + Attracted to the exotic
- ✘ Nations: wanted to create states with their:
 - + Own identities
 - + Cultural autonomy
- ✘ Rusia: Tchaikovsky and The five.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w2JBT0HC98I>
- ✘ Hungary: Béla Bartok → started ethnomusicology (science that study the folk and the world music)
- ✘ Spain: Felipe Pedrell, Albéniz, Granados, Sarasate. Manuel de Falla took Spanish musical nationalism beyond its borders.

ROMANTIC DANCE AND BALLET (P.89)

- ✘ Ballet: marked by the 1st Paris performance of La Sylphide (1832) → white tutu, pointe shoes.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Mz7G4TNg6g>

- ✘ Examples:

- + Coppélia (Leo Delibes),

- + Swan Lake and The Nutcracker (Tchaikovsky).

- ✘ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uauwx-cBd0s>

- ✘ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wz_f9B4pPtg

AUDITIONS

- ✘ El barbero de sevilla (Aria), Rossini
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k9ZddMufCzk>
- ✘ Incompleta, Schubert D759.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cdhBumzco8g&feature=youtu.be>
- ✘ Dvorak - Symphony no. 9 - 4th movement - Allegro con fuoco.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vHqtJH2f1Yk>
- ✘ Carmen (Habanera), Bizet.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KJ_HHRJf0xg
- ✘ Richard Wagner - Ride Of The Valkyries
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GGU1P6IBW6Q>

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- ✘ Polonesa, María Szymanowska
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IzMEMW7YTLM&list=PLDD694CF300BEF1AD&index=3>
 - ✘ Overture in C Major, Fanny Mendelssohn
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SX1-wNcrzsk>
 - ✘ Three romances for violin and piano Op 22, Clara Schumann
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yJFcJOFwtE4>
 - ✘ La Verbena de la Paloma, Donde Vas con Manton de Manila, Bretón
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xzIfXnHQpfA>
 - ✘

Mujeres compositoras, la cara femenina de la música clásica (Programa de mano)

<http://www.rtve.es/television/20120305/mujeres-compositoras-largo-histora/504599.shtml>