

Comparison of classical and baroque music assignment

[History](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Webster dictionary music is the science or art of ordering tones or sounds in succession, in combination, and in temporal relationships to produce a composition having unity and continuity (Music, 2011). Music as we know it today has evolved dramatically, and is still going through evolution every day. This paper will review the beginning of this evolution, and the two major periods that have crafted music into an art and shaped music as we know it today. There are many forms of classical music such as oratorio, cantata, concerto, symphony, fugue, art song, and mass.

Out of this list of classifications of classical music this document will review the two major forms, symphony and concerto. A symphony is an orchestral composition, usually in four movements. The symphony was created in the Classical period of the late eighteenth century and provides a wide range of considerably supported emotions through ranges of tempo and mood. The actual word in Latin means sounding together. The beginning movement most often begins with a fast movement, then transitions into a slow movement, then to a danceable movement, and ends with a final transition of a bold brisk movement (Spore, 2010).

A concerto is an extended piece for an instrumental soloist and orchestra. It contains typically the same format of movement first fast, second slow and third fast. Concertos join the soloist's delicately and elucidative skills with an orchestra. A concerto offers a great challenge to the composer and a splendid delicacy to the listeners. The concerto balances the soloist and the orchestra so one does not overpower the other, acting as partners (Spore, 2010). There were many great composers of Classical Music such as Ludwig

Van Beethoven, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Frederick Chopin, and George Frederic Handel just to name a few.

One composer whose style is different than the common Beethoven or Bach is Frederick Chopin. This composer's style and talent was extraordinary He composed his first two pieces at the age of seven. The vast majority of his work was composed for the piano, but what made him different was his ability to compose poetry in the form of music without words. One piece specifically is Nocturne in E, in this piece he doesn't start his composition with a fast tempo, and Instead he begins this piece with a slower melody that captivates the audience's attention with a hint of seduction (A.

Hadley). In most classical music even in an orchestra setting there was an emphasis in a single instrument that captivated the attention of the listeners, even if there were other instruments playing the main sound was usually the piano. The seventeenth century compelled an age of higher Intellect and a spiritual and physical desire. The word baroque comes from the Latin word bronco, meaning bizarre, which fit the era perfectly with the diverse new style. The Baroque period music began to transform slightly from the ways music was composed in the Classical period.

Baroque music did not stray too far from its origin, in many cases it was shaped by the needs of the church, a way to get the church more involved in worship. The Baroque music period was dated from 1600 to 1750 CE (Spore, Artistic Styles in the Emerging Modern World, 2010). The 18th century tone in the delivery. As presented in Johann Pachelbel composition Canon in D Major, the composer designed the music with an overlay of one type of instrument

<https://assignbuster.com/comparison-of-classical-and-baroque-music-assignment/>

usually multiple instruments) over instrument over another to form one song with efferent melodies and voices.