

Music theory assignment

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One of the most famous pieces during the medieval period was “O Planarians Virgo”, which was composed by Hildebrand von Binge during ca 1140- 1179. The purpose of this heavenly chant was to give praise to the Blessed Virgin Mary and hymns were the form of this Christian chant. However, the form of O primitivism Virgo did not fit the traditional hymn pattern. Instead of having a regular number of lines and syllables per line, none had a regular number of lines per stanza or syllables per line.

In spite of this, the chant was apparently strophic with successive verses all beginning with melodic phrases. In all, the form of o Vulgarisms Virgo was relatively vague compared to other hymns of the times. The piece consisted of only one melody, performed by male voices in sync without any instrumental sounds. In addition, the tone of the piece was modal with tonic pitch of G and the third above it. Since the dynamics of the piece maintained from mezzo piano to mezzo forte without sudden or drastic dynamics changes, the piece flowed smoothly creating a great pleasure to the listeners.

I enjoyed the smoothness of the piece and the descending scalar passages greatly adopted throughout the music. However, I did not appreciate much of the free style of the stanzas and the short breaks between each stanza. Non Avere Ambient Quests Mi Donna by Francesco Landini Non Avere Maple's Quests Mi Donna was one of the well-known pieces created by simple form of homophony in the early medieval period, Non Avere Ambient Quests Aim Donna was a 3-part ballet with a solo female voice and two accompanying male voices forming a polyphonic rhythm.

Each voice was independent yet formed a great harmony throughout the piece. There was no instrumental element in the piece but the mixture of upscale and downscale progressions of the different voices enhanced the fullness of the music compared to ones in the early medieval period. The form of the piece was more definite than the earlier works and there was a clear indication of strophic verses, which is the last stanzas repeating the beginning stanzas. However, the performing style was still indefinite during that period, which gave much power to performers on how to interpret the music.

The purpose of this piece was to express the sorrow of love instead of the evenly praise of Christianity in the earlier periods. The suave harmony had a quite fast tempo and the tempo remained largo throughout the piece. Also, there were small breaks between stanzas occasionally, much less in frequency and in length compared to the previous piece. The swift tempo and the steady dynamics, which was maintained at mezzo forte for the most parts of the piece, constructed a smooth feeling to the listeners. Concerto No. 1 in E major, Op. 8, RV 269 Allegro by Antonio Vivaldi Concerto No. In E major, Op. 8, RV 269 Allegro was the first part in Antonio Vivaldi most famous work The Four Seasons and it was one of the best-known pieces of the Baroque music. The Four Seasons (Italian: *Le quattro stagioni*) was a set of the first four violin concertos composed in 1723. Instead of using the human voices to perform the melody, the classical string instruments, such as violins and cellos, created a form called string ensemble to enrich the melody of the piece. The piece was performed in E major with different melodies, usually more than two, mixing together to create a great harmony.

There were many repetitions in the measures of the piece, sometimes with parallel rhythms in different keys. And the fast and cheerful tempo created a light and grateful feeling, which was in sync with the theme of spring in this piece. It employed duple meter throughout the Allegro piece and formed a steady but light sense. The dynamics changes of the piece were very drastic, ranging from piano to forte, creating clear images to the listeners. The cheerful tone of the music was my favorite part of the concerto and the great contrast between the first and second violins or violins and basses has drawn me into the theme the music provided.

However, the abrupt start of the piece was one of my least favorite parts of the piece because it seemed too sudden and strong to be the introduction of the whole concerto. Symphony No. 41 in C major, K. 551 Allegro vivace by Wolfgang Mozart The 41st Symphony in C major, K. 551 was the last of a set of three Mozart composed in rapid succession during the summer of 1788. It was his last symphony and it was also known as the “Jupiter Symphony”. There were many instrumental elements involved in the piece, including piano, first violins, second violins, oboes, flutes, trumpets, and trombones.

The general mood for the piece was glorious with The first movement of the symphony, which was the Allegro vivace, was a good example for a C major trumpet-symphony tradition. It took the form of a militaristic march with a distinctive duple meter of 4/4. The opening was very loud and strong, setting the tone for the rest of the piece. Also, the brass emphasized the tonic of C followed by the first violins. The dynamics changes were drastic throughout the piece Ninth numerous contrasting motifs. Then, the contrasting motifs expanded and developed, which led to the stormy theme in C minor.

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Secondly, the purpose of the music has changed greatly throughout the years. In the early medieval period, the majority of music was written for the purpose of religious needs. For example, many chants are written to praise God or the Virgin Mary. However, the purpose of music widened as the evolution continued. It gradually expanded to praising humanity and nature in the mid sass, then, exponentially developed into any themes that the composers liked to express. In addition, the dynamics of the piece became more drastic while the performances were required to be more precise.

In the early ages, most European hanta were performed freely by the singers and the dynamics were mainly kept smooth with numerous breaks between stanzas. However, as the music written notations matured, the composers were able to express its work in a more precise manner, which required performers to strictly follow the written notations. In short, the music has become more complex and rich in numerous areas, such as forms, rhythms, dynamics, themes, and written notations. Although the earlier music was not as popular as the contemporary pieces, it was still crucial to the history of music because it captured the evolution of the music.