**Chapter 9: Music (I meant to write 9 I swear)**

**Key: Black stuff is probably good to know, Grey stuff is pretentious textbook bullshit, read if you actually care.**

**List of important works and creators in this section:**

Beethoven: *Pastoral*, *Eroica*: 1st movement is sonata (fast and breezy), 2nd is funeral march in rondo structure (slow and tragic), then 3rd is scherzo (jokelike) , 4th is allegro molto (fast)

Tchaikovsky: Overture: Romeo and Juliet

Claude Debussy: La Mer

Mozart: Requiem

Willis: Swing low, sweet chariot- example of tonal center being where the resting points are

Vivaldi: Four seasons

Haydn: Gypsy Rondo

Pachelbel: Dance Rondo

there are also some in the jazz/rock sections

1. Music can be experienced in hearing or listening
   1. Hearers make no attempt to perceive patterns and chord progressions, they make associations with feelings and events with the music
   2. Listeners concentrate on the form and structure of the pieces
2. Elements of music are Tone, Consonance, Dissonance, Rhythm, Tempo, Melody, Counterpoint, Harmony, Dynamics, Contrast
   1. Tone is a particular frequency. It is usually accompanied by partials (other notes in certain intervals) except when pure tones. The partials may be in different levels of volume, which makes the tone have a different color, like the difference between a trumpet and piano sound.
   2. Consonance is multiple notes sounding at the same time that sound pleasing.
   3. Dissonance is two notes sounding together that sound bad.
   4. Rhythm is relationships between the notes in the song in time. Stress and duration of notes gives us perception of the rhythm.
   5. Tempo is the speed that the music is played at, usually described in the italian terms for how fast they are
   6. Melody is a recognizable group of notes with a perceivable start, middle, and end.
      1. A melodic line is a melody without a very clear beginning, middle, or end.
      2. A theme is a melody that gets changed throughout the piece.
      3. A motive is the shortest part of a melody that makes the theme recognizable.
   7. Counterpoint is multiple melodies playing staggered against each other.
   8. Harmony is simultaneous tones
      1. Chords are groups of notes in a specific relationship in a given key
   9. Dynamics are volume
      1. Forte is loud, piano is soft, crescendo is getting louder, decrescendo is getting softer.
   10. Contrast is used in dynamics, tempo, timbre, and more to create an interesting piece.
3. To view music as a form of it, its subject matter must be considered. duh.
   1. Feelings are composed of emotions, passions, and moods
      1. Emotions are sensations felt related to a certain thing
      2. Passions are intense emotions
      3. Moods are emotions risen from a non apparent stimulus
   2. Formalism says that the form of the music itself is the wonder in itself and to relate it to any other images is wrong.
   3. Expressionism is opposed, saying the music evokes feelings in people
4. Structure of music
   1. Rondo: A-B-A-C-A
   2. Sonata: A-B-A
   3. Fugue: lots of counterpoints, repetitive
   4. Fantasia: unconventional structures
   5. Symphony: a lot of forms put together in different movements.
5. Blues/Jazz
   1. King Oliver’s Band- very influential
   2. Miles Davis- many periods of different styles
   3. Louis Armstrong- trumpet dominated jazz
6. Rock and Roll
   1. Elvis
   2. Bill Haley’s Comets- Rock Around the Clock
   3. Gibson guitar
   4. Rolling Stones, Beatles, Grateful Dead, Steve Miller Band, the Who, Led Zeppelin

**Chapter 10: Dance**

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