**CHAPTER 9**

**WORKS:**

Beethoven: ***Pastoral*, *Eroica***

Tchaikovsky: **Overture: Romeo and Juliet**

Claude Debussy: **La Mer**

Mozart: **Requiem**

Willis: **Swing low, sweet chariot**

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
   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 and time**
   5. **Tempo** is the **speed**. described in the italian terms
   6. **Melody** is a **recognizable group of notes**
   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
      2. piano is soft
      3. crescendo is getting louder
      4. 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
   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