
MODULE 1

For first test
Part 1 pg. 1-57

Pg. 8

September 1st

Music is the organization of sound and silence

Definitions:

Beat: Steady thing that propels music forward; Helps organize the music.

Rhythm: The beat within the beat. It's more rhythmic and not necessarily steady.

Pitch: The relative highness or lowness of sound.

Size Pitch relationship: Big stuff is low and Small stuff is high.

Notes: ABCDEFG

Interval: The distance between two notes (in pitch).

Range: how high and low an instrument can go.

Dynamics: How loud or soft something is played. (page 8)

P - piano - soft

F - forte - hard

M (used before p or f) - mezzo - medium

Crescendo - get louder (<)

Decrescendo - get quieter (>)

Subito - suddenly change (in loudness)

Timbre: Color of sound (the same note on different instruments sounds different)

September 3rd

Definitions:

Melody:

Melodic Contour: Shape of the melody

Conjunct: Nice and wavy; Gradual; Big jump followed by small steps

Most stuff

Disjunct: Very sharp and all over the place;

Hakan Hardenberger - Hans werner Henze - Sonatina

Harmony:

Provides Narrative Drive; Propulsion

Where you go

Texture:

Monophonic: One Voice; One melodic line; No harmony

Homophonic: One melodic line with other things; "With harmony and stuff" - Guy on the stage

Polyphonic: Many Voice; More than one melodic line at the same time

September 8th

Definitions:

Transcription: Written for one instrument but rearranged for another.

Vocal ranges

Soprano: Very High

Mezzo soprano: Still pretty high

Alto: High

Tenor: Medium

Baritone: Kinda low

Bass: BEEFY LOW

Castrado (castrated male): can hit high notes cuz haha no voice change ya got castrated
When women weren't able to sing on stage

Instrumental stuff: wiggly air

Strings: String vibrate and resonate instrument

Made of wood

Violin

Viola

Cello

Bass

Pizzicato is plucking

Bow go brrr

Woodwind

Flute has tone hole

Single reed instruments (clarinet and saxophone): mouthpiece and reed with ligature

Double reed (Oboe, Bassoon): no mouthpiece, just 2 ligatures and some string

Brass: buzzing lips into mouthpiece

Brass is ugly as hell and needs laquer to protect it (or silver nickel alloy)

Also brass poisoning is a thing lol

Trumpet (Highest)

French horn

Trombone

Baritone / Euphonium (tenor tuba)

Tuba

Sousaphone

Percussion: hit thing

Timpany

Drums

Triangle

Tambourine

Definite pitch - Drums, timpany, Glockenspiel, xylophone, marimba, chimes,

Indefinite pitch - Cymbals, snare, triangle, no real note

Keyboard: keys

Harpsichord, Piano, organ, accordion,

Hit key and uses hammer to hit strings make sound

Harpsichord plucks strings while piano hits string

Electronic

Electric guitar/bass

Synthesizer

MIDI

September 13th

Definitions:

Tempo/Pulse: How fast the beat is going

Pg 34

Largo: Very Slow (around 60)

Andante: Slow but not really slow

Moderato: Moderate speed

Allegro: Faster but not super fast

Presto: Really fast

Accelerando: Accelerate

Ritardando: Decelerate

Meter: Organizes the beat into groupings

Double (2)

Row row row your boat

2 beats per measure

Triple (3)

Quadruple (4)

Downbeat: First beat of the measure; Most powerful

Symmetrical Phrases: same length on both halves

Mary had a little lamb has same start and different end

Climax: Point to a musical phrase (Usually highest note)

Row row row your boat, gently down the stream, **Merrily** merrily merrily merrily, life is but a dream

Vocals

Piano

Harmonica

Drums

Banjo tremolo lol (i guess its a mandolin)

Accordion

Bass

Tripe meter

September 15th

Reread 35-38

Reread 51-55 (particularly)

Definitions:

Articulation: Way you play something

Playing something that has short notes but you play them really long

Attack: Starting the note

Sustain: Holding the note

Release: Ending the note

Articulation is the shape of the Attack, Sustain, and Release

Staccato: Short note

Legato: Smooth, long, and sustained

Slurred notes: No space between the notes

Accent: Note that is emphasized

Syncopation: Emphasizing notes not on the beat

Melody

Sequence: When you take a chunk of a melody and repeat it but start on a different pitch

Harmony

Keys

Major: w-w-h-w-w-w-h

Usually more happy

Minor: w-h-w

Usually more sad

Triad: 1-3-5 of a scale

Chord progression: Progression of chords to give narrative drive

Chords give drama and a sense of direction

Stable chords / consonant chords: Nice and stable

Unstable chords / dissonant chords: super AHHHHH

Tension: :0

Resolution: :)

Modulation: Moving key i guess

MODULE 2

September 20th

Middle Ages

Music belonged in the church

Originally only singing

Church thought instruments were bad

Sacred: stuff in the church

Secular: stuff outside the church

Gregorian Chant

Verrry Chanty

Had to be in sacred latin text

Monophonic

Meant for uplifting

Meant to enhance atmosphere / worship

Types of delivering *sounds*

Syllabic: one note for every syllable

Melismatic: multiple notes for every syllable

September 27th

Stuff

In medieval times, no rhythm or keys

Sacred - In the church

Secular - Outside the church

Estampie (pg 75) - Instrumental but its super vibing

Towards the end of the middle ages, we start to see a sense of meter

Meter in 3 because of the trinity

Parallel motion - Both voices moving in the same direction

Contrary motion - Both voices moving different directions (one goes up while the other goes down)

Stream of consciousness

Ambient and happy

Kinda heroic

Discovery

Revealing something large

Finally got over the top of the mountain to reveal the great green landscape

Flying through trees and seeing the amazingsness of the nature surrounding

October - Eric whittaker

September 29th

Definitions:

Organum: Gregorian chant but more than one note

Cantus Firmus: Original Line in Organum

1150: start seeing true measured rhythm

5ths were consonant

3rds were dissonant

5 parts to the Mass Ordinary (Sacred)

Kyrie

Gloria

Credo

Sanctus

Agnus Dei

Machaut's Agnus dei had triads

Renaissance (1450-1600)

Humanism

Rebirth of human creativity

Word Painting / Text Painting : We use words to convey meaning in english, then people were like oop! I can do that in music too!

As vesta was from latmos hill descending actually descends in pitch lmao

Weelkes english Madrigal

Running gets faster

Much wider range of the voice being used

Golden age of acapella music

A lot of polyphonic texture

In instrumental stuff, there is a lot of homophonic texture

Motet: An invention of the renaissance that is sacred, but its not part of the ordinary;

Mass: polyphonic choral work from the ordinary

Motet: polyphonic choral work not from the ordinary

October 1st

Realism: Talking about real life

Humanism: Human stuff

Now there are many voices and wider range of voices (including female)

Polyphonic Imitative Texture: Imitating one another

One voice does something, and then the next is very similar rhythmically, pitch, or other.

Sacred music started not being in triple meter OOOOooo

Changing the meter LMAO they did it

Still not chords :(

Palestrina:

Kyrie

Changed speed

Ends on a major chord

Leads to chords becoming more common and a part of music

“I’m a 2 cupper. If I don’t have my 2 cups, I’m just not right.”

- Zelinski on one cup (of coffee) -

Secular music gaining traction

Baroque Period (1600 - 1750)

Bach died in 1750 so sad :((could be the reason why it ended)

Composers were finding ways to strengthen music to move music forward, instead of just for the church.

Starts seeing the use of Dynamics more.

Terraced dynamics: Sudden shifts in dynamics

October 4th

Baroque (1600 - 1750):

Unity of mood

Variety is big

There is something about repetition that strengthens an idea

Melody continues to have wider ranges of instruments

Ornamentation: Changing a note or two; Vary the melody

Improvisation: improvising; ornamentation is kind of improvising

Terraced Dynamics: Contrasting volumes gives variety

Word painting

Orchestra was 10 - 30 players

No conductor

First violinist is called the "Concertmaster"

Highest paid

Most responsibility

They used to start the orchestra

Now it's tradition to still have a Concertmaster

Rich people had their own orchestras to brag

Bach - Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 in D major BWV 1050 - 1.
Allegro

Concerto Grosso: More than 1 instrument

Features members of the orchestra instead of one pure soloist

Basso Continuo: The instrument(s) that support the soloist

Usually 2 instruments

Harpsichord and a low instrument (like a cello)

"If I only had a brain"

- Zelinski after pointing at his laptop screen

Multi Movement Work

Ritornello Form: Big vs Small

Ritornello = Big; When the full group is playing

Solo = Small; Small group

Cadenza = The stage is yours; Solo; Improvised; Long

During this time, concerts were super like sporting events
nowadays; Popular; Booing was a thing Imao

October 6th

Luciano Pavarotti was very popular tenor but he had a voice crack and the fans booed him OFFSTAGE

“Fans” is short for fanatics!!!

Opera (~1630s):

Made up of Music, a set, words (libretto), money, pit orchestra (below the stage), vocalist, Conductor, choreographer,

The people have to like it; Needs to be interesting to the consumer/listener

Conductors are very important for Opera

“That is an ugly o” - Zelinski after writing libretto with his finger because he forgot his pen; oof

“I keep thinking to a minimum. sometimes it hurts” - Zelinski

Operas usually have 3 Acts (big parts)

Between acts is bathroom timeeeee

Inside the acts, we have scenes

2 Main types of opera:

Opera Seria - Serious subject

Opera Buffa - Comical

Aria - Song involves a single soloist with the orchestra

Lament - Sad

Ground bass aria - Bassline is repeated repetitively

Descending bassline shows suffering and grief

Slow tempo, Sad words, Descending bassline - Very sad

Recitative (pronounced - retitative) - No real pulse; Not really metered; For changing topic

October 8th

Write the words being sung time

Do you suffer from - x3
The pain that something
Do you suffer from the pain that dread hay fever brings
Red fever?

The pain - x >3

(As for p d q)
As for me, you
Take the tables oh the tor

The leaf is only seconds away
Seconds away - a lot

Seconds away my boys
Seconds away

Relief is only seconds away
Just take a tablespoon or two

This was a commercial ig lol

JS Bach (1684 - 1750)

Only significant after death :(

Church musician

Third choice for church musical director :(

He composed the music and he played organ and harpsichord

Well Tempered Clavier - manual he wrote for learning clavier. Also had some good stuff to learn

Fugue - Polyphonic imitative texture

Subject - First voice to come in

Counter subject - opposite of the subject

Episodes - Just go in with a cool part that sounds cool, not really imitating or playing the subject

Pedalpoint - a drone in the bass

“It doesn’t work on a diddilypoo. Did I just say diddilypoo? I meant harpsichord” - Zelinski

Inversion - Playing it upside down. (go down, instead, go up)

Retrograde - Playing the subject backwards

Augmentation - Making stuff longer

Diminution - Making stuff shorter

Picardy third - Starts in minor but ends with a major chord

“What do you mean you can't see it, i can see it just fine on my screen!” (projector was off)

“AHHHHHHH”

“Thats why I play the trumpet. It has 3 valves.I couldn't handle a clarinet with all those keys, it goes past my brain capacity”

- Zelinski

October 13th

Quiz soon Imao

The Messiah - Handel

Oratorio

Orchestra shabang just like opera

Difference is no acting out of scenes

Just standing or sitting performing

Secular - Not Sacred

To help glue things together, it has a narrator for cohesion

Much cheaper in comparison to opera

Terraced Dynamics

Orchestra softer when the singer is singing

Hallelujah Chorus

Yeah, it's just Hallelujah spam

Ha - a - a - lle - lu - jah - | - | -

Ha - a - a - lle - lu - jah - | - ha lle

lu - ja - | - ha lle lu - ja - | - ha -

Lle - e - e - lu - ja - a - a - a -

All different textures - Polyphonic, Homophonic, Monophonic

Vivaldi - Spring 1st movement | Part of 4 Seasons

(one concerto for each season)

Solo concerto - features one solo | for this its violin

Only one instrument, unlike the concerto grosso

This one is only strings

FSF (fast, slow, fast) [movement speeds]

Violins be like chirping birds

Ritornello Form

Goes between Big to Small

Tutti to Solo

Imitating the season of Spring

Songs to really know

Hallelujah chorus

Bach's little fugue in Gm

Dido's Lament

As Vesta was descending

Alleluia: Vidimus Stellam (We Have Seen His Star)
[Gregorian Chant]