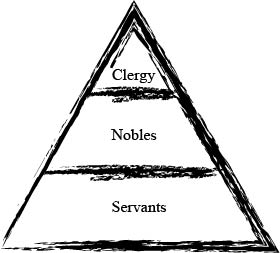
Music history

Medium Age

Before the renascent movement we had the medium age, it was not known as a movement. It was long period of Europe history between of 5th century and 15th century. It started with fall of the Roman Empire.

The context socioeconomic system was feudal system, this system was divided into clergy (Church), nobles (feudal lords) and servants (peasants). Nobles were owner of the places, who were boss of the servants. The salary of the peasants were part of place and part of plantation, they had place to stay and food to eat, the system was basis exchange of products.

This image represents who was above the others. The thought, the education and development was directed to the interest of churchill.

There were sacra music (inside church with purpose of praise to God and the idiom was latim) and profane music (outside church).

The first music that period was Gregorian Music or chanting. This type the music was sacra music, monophonic (many people sing unique melodic line), free style, simply melody and did not measure.

By the 6th century, Holiness Gregory Magno systematized and unified ecclesiastical songs to use in religious ceremonies and to later popularize the Gregorian Chant.

The mains compositions of monophonic method were:

* Adorate Deum;
* Kyrie Eleison;

Approximately 14th century, the music stopped being monophonic to be polyphonic. One example of the composition was Vos Qui Adimiramini by Philippe de Vitri.

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| * Philippe de Vitri   (1291 – 1361) | Vitri was bishop of Meaux, French composer, mathematic, diplomat, philosopher, poet, military and musicologist. He was pioneer of Ars nova (sheet music).  This time did not have details of his life and talking about his childhood and adulthood is inaccurate. |
| * Hildegard Von Bingen (1098 – 1170) | She was a Benedictine monk, mystic, theologian, composer, preacher, naturalist, doctor, poet, playwright, German writer. She was not known but it was very important because she breaks the preconception against women.  She was 10th child of a noble family. The reason that she had religious live was because her precarious health. Her main compositions were: Symphonia armonie celestium revelationum and Ordo Virtutum. |

There were important manuscripts, which were irreverent, satirical and spicy. It was written in Latin. The best known was Carmina Burana. It composted for 24 poems.

In 1936, Carl Orff transformed the Carmina Burana poems in music. O fortuna is fantastic song and it is played in spectacles and movies.

Renascent movement

The movement arrived at the Europe, from 16th century to 17th century happened in sec XV and sec XVI, with influence in Greek-Roman period (medium age). It came with objective of eliminate the medieval period and there was a stronger conceit between heaven and hell. This movement is a period of discovering, in other words, resurgence or renaissance time, they wanted eliminates this concept heaven versus hell.

* **Humanist:** God created a man in his likeness and gave him the free will;
* **Anthropocentrism:** The human being at center of his actions;
* **Heliocentric:** The sun is the center of the universe and planets turn in cycle around the sun;

The objective of renascent was study the science as a whole, some philosophers and artists arose.

Philosophers: Socrates, Platan, Aristotles;

Artists: Dante Alighieri, Marquiavel, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Rafael;

Music:

The music was inherent in every civilization; it was played in ritual, work and party. However some historian said that the music revived this time, after medium age.

Composers had interest in writing profane music and they wrote music for instruments. The instruments suffered little alterations because the composition musical needed to have more expression, with tons grave. However, we cannot affirm that instruments in medium age are worse than renascent period because we need understand the purpose of music made in medieval period.

**Mains Composers:**

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| * Josquin des Préz   (1440/1521) | Josquin Lebloitte was a composer European, considered as icon composer of franco-flamenga school, he was the first composer that polyphonic vocal of renaissance time. His compositions have Italian influence and his technique and expressiveness marked the break with the medieval period. The mains songs were mass Pange Lingua, the moleto Stabat Mater and the chanson Petit Camusette. |
| * Palestrina   (1525/1594) | Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina was an Italian composer and his compositions were generally vocal however voices could be folded by instrument. He was graduated by franco-flamenca school. The compositions were directed with greater intelligibility texts and the musicals texture clear. He had importance on development of the Sacred Music and Profane Music. The compositions were written with purpose of intimate and to keep people open-mouthed because the results were amazing. His musical talent has remained since childhood and he was singer at Basílica de Santa Maria Maior in Roma.  In 1544, Palestrina was organist in Cathedral in his hometown.  His main profane music composition was Madrigal Vestiva I colli and his sacra music composition was Agnus Dei da Missa in Festin Apostolorum. |
| * William Byrd   (1542 / 1623) | Byrd was an English composer, he was catholic practitioner, in reign of the Elizabeth I Queen`s. Byrd always worked Anglican Churchill. He composed molete Ave Verum Corpus and Three Masses Catholic. He is considered the best counterpoint composer in that time. He played organ and virginal (little organ). He was designated as *"Gentleman of Her Majesties Chappell".*  At 26 years old, Byrd married with Juliana Birley and they had 2 child. Byrd changes the place with his family because some Catholics were persecuted and Jesuits were executed without reason. In 1592, Byrd got widowed and then married, who lived until his died. |
| * Giovanni Gabrieli   (1555/1612) | Gabrieli was a Venetian musician, he composed 14 canzone, 2 sonates and sacra symphonic in 1597, and he left a milestone in the Italian music story. His compositions had intrinsic quality and he played with precision and dynamic, this method to play with dynamic was new and the resulted was fantastic because the timbre musical were rich with sound colors and antiphonal stereo effects. His songs belonged a transition time between renascent and baroque. |
| * Cláudio Monteverdi   (1543 / 1643) | Monteverdi also was a Venetian musician, who was composer, singer, conductor and he played “viola of gamba”. He composed Madrigal songs and opera, although the renascence time was singed or played polyphonic, Monteverdi had liberty of create monophonic and dramatic songs. |

Baroque movement

From 1600 to 1750 is period of Baroque movement, this movement appeared in Italy and it was defunded by catholic in Europe and America countries. This movement was an Absolutist regime with the extremely side politic against reform. Period Baroque was characterized a movement exuberance.

Arts style and music baroque style followed the same concept of exuberance and glamour. The music baroque is polyphonic.

Polyphonic music: diverse instruments have been played the same time with extremely precision rhythmic, diverse voices singing different and the same time, each voice or group of voice singing the same tons, in other words, group of sopranos singing the same tons, tenor singing the same tons, bass singing the same tons and contraltos singing the same tons, undergoing one of other, giving details and dynamics in his phrase respecting the compass musical. It was little recourse that the baroque style worked to give a sophisticated resulted.

The mains composers:

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| * **Johann Sebastian Bach**   (1685 – 1750) | Bach was a professor and regent German composer, he played virginal, organ, violinist and viola player. He was born in a traditional musical family. He was a complete musician. Bach had influence Italian and French music and he had background in all European music of the baroque movement, renascent movement and medieval epic. J. Sebastian Bach was virtuoso. His mains compositions were Brandenburg concert, Well-seasoned clove, the sonatas and passion by Mathew Saint.  Bach was youngest talented child of a Lutheran family and he had two brothers. He learned to play piano with cousin and play rope instrument with his father.  When he was 14 years and fortunately he got scholarship in a Lüneburg college before a new epidemic the city where he lived.  After study, Bach had succeeded in many countries and in 1707, he married with Maria Barbara.  He suffered the misfortune of taking several of his children to the still small tomb, and the survivors grew and left home.  From 1723 until his died, he was singer in the Lutheran San Tomas Churchill in Leipzig. |
| * **Georg Friedrich Haendel** (1685 – 1759) | Haendel was German, naturalized British in 1726. He studied music against his father, who would like to have a lawyer son. He had been a conductor and violinist in a local orchestra and after he was indicated as Great Britain conducter. His main compositors were Júlio César, Utrecht Te Deum, Esther, O Messias, Alcina e Acis e Galatea. |
| * **Antonio Lucio Vivaldi**   (1678 – 1741) | Vivaldi was Italian asthmatic composer; he was virtuoso violinist, left the Eucharistic because he had asthma and the health fragility. He had influence with Arcangello Corelli. Vivaldi had some love affairs and he was suspected to make adaptation in old Venetian opera to adjust the vocal recourses of lover. His main composition was Four seasons and la stravaganza. |

There are other important musicians and composers in Baroque epic, but I believe that these four composers represent well the baroque music.

Classicism Movement

The term Classic is originally Latin “Classicus” and mean noble citizens, in other words, citizens of the high class. Classicism appreciated the classic antiquity. The classicist art found formal purity and equilibrium. They believed that the word there were many gods and each God had function, for example: Zeus (God of gods), Apollo (God of war), Dionysius or Paco (God of Wine, god of happy) and others, it is Greece-Roman Mythology.

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche was responsible to change the mind of people because he believed that Europa could to achieve the equilibrium adopting Apollo than Dionysius, in other words, close mind and be more apolitical.

Last compositors baroque started writing compositions pre-classic, with the passage of time the music ceased to be abstract, because the musician created sonata and opera performances with more emphasis in each instrument and each voice, the compositions was sophisticated and elegancy, with soft and equilibrated tons.

**The mains composers:**

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| * **Franz Joseph Haydn**   **(1732-1809)** | Tenor Haydn personifies movement classic of Viena next to Mozart and Beethoven, populary known Viennese trinity. He was a bridge of the musical evolution because he was original and he did not have influence of others composers, he was isolated creating his compositions. During infancy, he suffered humiliations and hunger; however he learned to play clove or harpsichord and violin because he had a musician family, with broad repertoire.  He is considered symphonic father’s and spring quartet, his development musical rigid and subtle of the sonata left his music more harmonious.  Important Compositions: First movement (allegro moderato), Second movement of sonata and others. |
| * [**Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart)   **(1756-1791)** | His name of baptism was Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Mozart, but he was known as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart or simply Mozart. Mozart was composer, teacher and conductor.  He was lavish musical ability since childhood, he started compose with five years old and he already played piano and violin.  In adolescence, he was hired as a court musician; however the city, where he lived, had limitations musical preventing his growth, so he changed to capital because he found new challenges and improve his technique.  His qualities were restless and ambitious.  The main compositions: Requiem (with baroque traces), Aria the queen of the night and the magic flute (theatrical performance), Lacrimosa (sacra music).  Mozart had influence with baroque, renascent, classicism and romantic period. |
| * [**Ludwig van Beethoven**](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_van_Beethoven)   **( 1770-1827)** | Beethoven was German composer of classicism and romantic transition. His compositions had freedom: artistic, politic, choice, creed and live.  Just like Mozart, Beethoven was prodigal since child.  Beethoven had seven brothers, but four brothers died: Johann Peter Anton (first marriage of this mother), Ludwig Maria, Anna Maria, Franz Georg and Maria Magdalena. Remaining Beethoven, [Kaspar Anton Carl van Beethoven](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaspar_Anton_Carl_van_Beethoven), Nicolaus Johann van Beethoven.  He had systematic formation and with ten years he knew all Bach repertory. After the death of Mozart, Beethoven finished his studies and became a virtuoso pianist. He started to have auditory problems when he was 26 years and he later completely lost his hearing. In virtue the fact of deaf and marriage lost, he had creative crisis.  His main compositions were *Hammerklavier,* Diabelli variable, mass Solemnis and others. |

Romantic Movement

This movement were an artistic, philosophic and politic movement from the 18th century to 19th century in Europe. The Romantic period had a point of view contrary to Rationalism and Enlightenment because of the French revolution, it was necessary to create a nationalist state.

Initially this movement was change of attitude and change of spirit, after this movement had focus on individual and the period can’t be deduced by axiom. In other words, the compositions, dancing, painting and sculpture extolled the roots and the homeland, it was not considered as obvious, it could be captured by emotions.

Romantic had two times:

* in the 18th century, it was focused on the reason, objectivity and the enlightenment;
* in the 19th century, it was focused on the emotions, subjectivity and lyricism;

The first half of the 19th century, Europe suffered series civil wars and turbulent revolutions, which gradually translated into set of doctrines or movement romantic.

Romantic term refereed esthetic movement, idealist and poetic. It embodies the fantasy, the dreamer, in the legends, superstitions, and intuitions, arts revolutionary and popular imagination.

The aesthetic musical of the period romantic was a modernization of baroque music and the music of classism, because Beethoven and Mozart perfected the harmonic structures developed by Haydn. It was necessary for give more fluidity of movement and contrast musical with chromatics scale and dissonant variations.

The music was leaving to be playing in palace, conquering a new public, the bourgeoisie. It had countryside scenarios and naturals to confront with urban scene and industrial revolution.

In an Orchestra diversified the instruments, thus increasing the members who composed it and improved the acoustic where the orchestra played.

The Mains composers:

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| * **Frédéric Chopin**   **(1810-1849)** | Frédéric François Chopin was a Polonies-french pianist rooted in France. Sir Frederic was a composer, interpreter and professor. And he had big importance of music history because he was compared with Mozart and Bethoveen.  Like great musicians, he has been prodigal since he was a child. At 20 years, Chopin left the Poland and went to France.  He had a turbulent relationship with the writer George Sand and he death because of Tuberculosis disease.  The compositions had solo piano and accompaniment, and played in an orchestra. There were 260 songs that Chopin composed, the mains compositions were: Revolutionary, Heroic Polonaise, Fantasie Impromptu in C Sharp Minor, waltz minute and the big brilliant waltz. |
| * **GiuseppeVerdi**   **(1813 – 1901)** | Giuseppe Fortunino Francesco Verdi was an Italian Opera composer. Verdi was one the most influent composer of 19th century.  Verdi had education in a Jesuit school, where he had lessons of composition. At 20 years, Verdi moved to Milan because he had continued his studies. He had private class of counterpoint while he attended opera exhibitions.  He was theatrical composer and he was invited by Clara Maffei to play in  *Salotto Maffei* salon.  When Verdi came back to Buzzeto, he was conductor and master at Chapel.  At 23 years, Verdi married with Margherita student, they had two children that died after complete 1 year. His wife died with 27 years. After it, Verdi did not compose more.  His main compositions: Oberto, Un Giorno di Regno, Va pensiero, Aida Marcia triunfale and others. He used diatonic scale rather than chromatic scale. |
| * **Franz Schubert**   **(1797 – 1828)** | Franz Peter Schubert was Austrian composer, in the end of classicism, with remarkable and innovative style. He composed 60 songs, opera and symphony.  Schubert was born in the suburb of Vienna, at the monarch time. Franz had 14 brothers of whom 9 died during the infancy.  His father and the brothers who lived were mediocre musician, only Schubert was talent. At 11 years, Schubert participated of new choir competition at imperial chapel whose got scholarship in the best Vienna School and he made part of the choir because he had excellent soprano voice.  He did not have money and his friends help to keep his studies in an orchestra. He acquired experience playing in Mozart overture.  He started written music in 1810. His complete compositions were: Der vierjährige Posten (D.190), Fernando (D.220) and Claudine von Villabella (D.239).  He was bipolar, because had joy moments and depression moments  He suffered of Syphilis since 22 years old and he died with Typhoid fever. He became known in the years following his death. |
| * **Richard Wagner**   **(1813 – 1883)** | Wilhelm Richard Wagner was Italian master, composer, director and essayist. Wagner was known as dramaturgy musicals. At the end of the romantic time, Wagner composed complex texture, rich harmonic and orchestration.  He created leitmovit technique, we can listen this technique in The Lord of the Rings and the hobbit movies. Other epic movie that we can listen composition of Wagner is Star wars: Ride of the Valkiries  Wagner was pioneer to use chromatist to the extreme and the rapid change of tonal centers, which greatly influenced the development of European classical music.  His father died when Wagner was 6 months, his mother married with an actor dramaturge Geyer, who was a friend of his father. Wagner was created in an artistic environment but not musical. His sisters were actresses and he was exited in sisters’ lifestyle and theatrical performances that there was that time. In 1820, Wagner studied piano at Pastor Wetzel school. After to play 7th symphony, he studied in other school to have more background.  His first opera complete was Die Fenn in 1834, however this opera debuted in 1888, after composer died. He was revolutionary and has anarchist idea, and the music stayed in the second plan because his dreamer was a new German society. |

Beethoven was considered composer classicism and romanticism period.

Modernism movement

This definition of this movement was the conjunct of cultural movement, schools and styles that introduced art and design of the first half of the 20th century. These cultural ensembles were classified: music, art, sculpture, painting, theatre and design.

There resembled aspects and differences between period modern and previous period because the modern word means everything that is contemporaneous and modern is not out-dated. Although, this term is not precision because many things created in the past were not out-dated and other things were, it was interpretative.

In the middle of 19th century, some ideas and forms government were emerged of the romantic period, because there were difference between what was real and what was subjective. The idea of the subjectivity dominated in that time.

The modernist movement arose for objective of opposite to the modernist movement because they wanted to bring back the realism and not be a vanguard movement.

* Futurism (this idea broke the idea of the past, because they wanted created forms less radical of the romantic time);
* Cubism (the art represented in geometric form);
* Dadaism (this movement was apology against the first world war, it means dada, in other words, baby words);
* Surrealism (vanguard movement, stimulate creativity abstract through unconscious);

In Brazil, people had preconception with this movement, with the passage of time people accepted after the week of 1822.

The mains composers:

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| * **Claude Debussy (1862 – 1918)** | Claude-Achille Debussy was phenomenon French erudite composer, because he was not a musician conformed and innovated.  Debussy had education musical in a conservatory when he was 11 years and he received great composition award in 1884.  In 1899, Debussy had bohemian lifestyle and he had a relationship with Gabrielle, who lived together 10 years, after separation of Gabrielle, he married with a seamstress Marie-Rosalie, this union lasted 2 years because he had a relationship with Emma Bardac and they were married in 1908 as soon as Debussy got a divorce.  Marie-Rosalie attempted suicide with a shot in the chest but she survived. The composer was received critic by close friends and society.  He discovered that he had cancer in 1909 and he died during the bombing at the first world war in 1918.  His compositions were La mer (1905), third movement of Suite bergamasque and clair de lune. |
| * Maurice Ravel (1875 – 1937) | Joseph Maurice Ravel was French composer and pianist. He was known mainly for the subtlety of its instrumental and orchestral melodies.  Ravel started interest on the music and to play piano when he was 7 years, although he frequented the conservatory after 7 years. He had influence Mozart, Debussy, Liszt and Strauss.  He received a gift of his father to practice piano during infancy. At the conservatory, he developed early a firm character and independent spirit musical.  His compositions were: Ballade de la reine morte d’aimer, Sérénade grotesque, [Menuet antique](https://pt.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Menuet_antique&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Menuet antique (página não existe)) and [Habanera](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habanera" \o "Habanera). |
| * Arnold Schönberg (1874 – 1951) | Arnold Franz Walter Schönberg or Schoemberg was an Austrian composer of erudite music and painter, he was revolutionary because he created of dodecaphonist and atonality musical.  Schoemberg was first-born of Judaic family in Hungary, he had lessons of violin and learned to play piano and violoncello by himself.  After the death of his father in 1889, he had difficulties and needed to work in a bank and his friend needed to help him financially. In 1898, convert to Lutheranism. In 1933, came back to Judaism in Paris.  His compositions were: Gurre-Lieder, Ein Überlebender aus Warschau and folkloric songs.  His works compositions were narrated. |

Nowadays, some composers write Atonality musical.

There were other important classical composers in every period musical that I described it and it is impossible writing all of them and perhaps this research there was gap between movements and composers.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I like to say that I enjoy doing this project because I learned the history of music by research in Wikipedia, but I am not checked if this information is true, although my musical background believe that the majority information is correct.

In general idea, this project is amazing, because in my research I learned how difficult the life composers were and I discovered even that they were prodigal, they had to study hard to achieve their goals.

I like to explore more this universe musical, because the history of music does not stop, the music is modified in several ways with the passing of time. Different musical rhythms appeared:

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| * Jazz; | * Blues; | * Rock and Roll; | * Reagge; |
| * Funk; | * Country | * Rap; | * And others; |

Each musical genre has a story behind it, but that's for a next occasion …