

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light mint green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

Baroque Music

1600-1750



The Great Age of Monarchy

Monarchs exploded in power and in wealth (Louis XIV)

Monarchs advertised themselves as messengers of god (Church and state were one)

Scientific revolution begins: Newton, Galileo's discoveries confirmed

Technological breakthroughs including the microscope, optics, navigational equipment.

Colonization: Cape of Good Hope, Jamestown, British East India Company, Quebec



Schonberg Palace





Baroque Music

Baroque: comes from the portuguese word Barocco, meaning “Irregular shaped”

Like the Renaissance, early Baroque was dominated by Italy, which transitions to German domination later in the period.

Composers: Vivaldi and Monteverdi

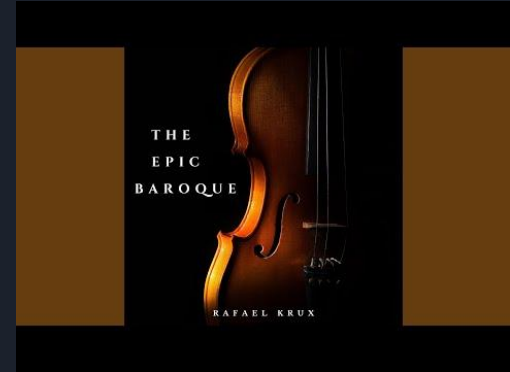
Musical instruments: Cello, and Violin.
Manufactures like Stradivarius.

Genres: Opera, Concerto



Characteristics of Baroque Music

- Dynamics
- Instrumental music
- Ornamentation
- Figured Bass/Basso Continuo
- Virtuoso





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ah! for-get my fate; Re-mem-ber me! But ah! for-get my-



Grave.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Violone,
e Organo.



6 5 6 5 4 3

6 5 4 3 2 1

Instruments of the Baroque era





J.S Bach



Handel



Barbara Strozzi



Sacred Vs Secular

Continuing from the renaissance, people enjoyed more and more secular music, making the church very angry. Humanitarianism grew in popularity

Operas became the most popular form of entertainment around Europe but were rarely sacred.

In order to complete, the church created Oratorios which were large scale musical performances which had to be sacred.



Opera: "Armeide" by Jean Baptiste Lully

Armeida, captures a Knight and traps his spirit using magic, Though the two are long time enemies, Armeide falls in love with him.





Genres invented during the Baroque period

Opera: Large scale musical works involving costumes, stage effects

Oratorio

Concerto- Soloist with accompaniment

Suit- compositions made to be danced to

Fugues- two or more parts, built of a theme that often repeats.

Cantata- vocal composition, usually with instrumental accompaniment

Sonata- instrumental compositions

