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Course Outline for MUS 1

INTRODUCTION TO MUSIC

Effective: Spring 2018

I. CATALOG DESCRIPTION:

MUS 1 — INTRODUCTION TO MUSIC — 3.00 units

Music for enjoyment and understanding through informed listening, analysis, evaluation and discernment of musical elements, forms, and repertoire. Attendance at concerts and listening to a variety of music may be required.

3.00 Units Lecture

Grading Methods:

Letter Grade

Discipline:

Music

MIN **Lecture Hours:** 54.00 **Total Hours:** 54.00

- II. NUMBER OF TIMES COURSE MAY BE TAKEN FOR CREDIT: 1
- III. PREREQUISITE AND/OR ADVISORY SKILLS:
- IV. MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this course, the student should be able to:

- A. Apply the basic vocabulary of musical discourse
 B. Outline the broad history of music in the Western European tradition, both sacred and secular
 C. Recognize the differing styles of music from the Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque, Classic, Romantic and 20th Century eras
 D. Recognize the basic forms of music, such as symphony, sonata, opera, or concerto
 E. Distinguish the differences between a variety of musical textures and instrumentations

 T. Make absides as to what music to listen to or what concerts to attend based on knowledge of style and content of music

- Make choices as to what music to listen to or what concerts to attend based on knowledge of style and content of music
- Be aware of acceptable decorum at various kinds of musical events
- H. Listen perceptively to music, whether familiar or unfamiliar
- I. Experience music of all periods, forms and functions in an object-centered aesthetic frame of reference

- V. CONTENT:
 A. The elements and materials of music
 - 1. Pitch
 - 2. Rhythm music in time
 - a. Meter
 - b. Tempo
 - c. Organization of patterns
 - 3. Melody musical line a. Characteristics

 - b. Nature
 - c. Structure
 - 4. Timbre quality of sound
 - 5. Texture
 - a. Monophonic
 - b. Polyphonic
 - c. Homophonic
 - d. Contrapuntal devices
 - 6. Form structure
 - a. Two part binary
 - b. Three part ternary c. building blocks of form

 - 7. Harmony a. Function
 - b. Organization
 - c. Consonance and dissonance d. The major-minor system
 - 8. Medium
 - a. Vocal ensembles

b. Instrumental ensembles B. Music of the Middle Ages 1. Culture of the Middle Ages a. Medieval monastery and convent b. Influences on the early Christian church Hildegard of Bingen and medieval religious drama d. Pope Gregory and the organization of chant 2. Sacred music and Religious Drama a. Chant b. Mass c. Motet 3. Secular music of the Middle Ages a. Minstrels and the trouvere tradition b. Dances Secular motet b. Early instruments and instrumental music
4. Development of polyphony 5. Development of notation C. Renaissance The arts in the Renaissance
 The musician in society' Musical style
 Sacred music of the Renaissance a. Mass b. Motet c. Dufay and the cantus firmus mass d. Josquin Des Pres e. Giovanni da Palestrina 5. Secular music of the Renaissance a. Madrigals: Italian and English b. Instrumental dances c. Music in court and city life 6. Transition to Baroque style a. Polychoral musić b. Giovanni Gabrieli D. Baroque Styles Monody New harmonic structures Rise of the virtuoso musician 4. Doctrine of the affections Internationalism 6. Elements of the Baroque style a. Terraced dynamics
 b. Vigorous rhythm c. Basso continuo and figured bass d. Equal temperament e. Establishment of major-minor tonality f. Ground bass 7. Opera a. Components of opera: aria, recitative, orchestra, libretto, ensembles, overture, chorus, costumes and scenery b. Early operas – Claudio Monteverdic. Henry Purcell, George Frederic Handel 8. Cantata a. Martin Luther
 b. Chorale 9. Oratorio Instrumental Music

 Concerto – Vivaldi
 Keyboard instruments

 c. Suite d. Sonata, passacaglia and overture 11. Johann Sebastian Bach E. Eighteenth Century Classic Styles 1. Transition to the Classic era a. Rococo
b. C.P.E. Bach
c. Changing opera style: John Gay and The Beggar's Opera 2. Form a. Development of musical ideas b. Sonata cycle c. Sonata fórm 3. Intellectual climate of the time and the patronage system 4. Elements of Classical musical style a. Lyrical melody b. Diatonic harmony c. Metrical rhythm d. Folk elements 5. Chamber music String quartet
 Sonata c. Serenade and other chamber music forms 6. Symphony a. The classical orchestra
 b. Form and structure c. Development of themes Opera 8. Choral music

9. Concerto

10. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

- 11. Franz Josef Haydn
- Ludwig van Beethoven and the transition to the romantic era
- F. Nineteenth Century Romantic Styles

 1. Spirit of Romanticism in European culture
 - a. The musician in society
 - b. Solo performers
 - c. Women in music
 - d. Rise of musical nationalism
 - 2. Musical style
 - a. Singable melody
 - b. Expressive harmony
 - c. Expanded forms d. Tempo rubato
 - e. Growth of the orchestra
 - f. Virtuoso performers
 - g. Folklore and the supernatural
 - 3. Song: German lied
 - a. Franz Schubert
 - b. Johannes Brahms
 - 4. Piano music
 - a. Frederic Chopin
 - b. Franz Liszt
 - 5. Program music
 - a. Berlioz and the program symphony
 - b. Tone poem
 - Symphony
 - 7. Concerto 8. Choral music
 - - a. Verdi and the Italian Opera
 - b. Wagner and the Music Drama
 - c. Exoticism: Georges Bizet
 - 10. Ballet
- 11. the Nationalist composers
- G. Post-Romantic Era: Mahler, Strauss
- H. Impressionism
 - 1. Claude Debussy
 - Use of dissonance
 - Whole tone scale
 - 4. Parallel chords
- I. Post-Impressionism and Ravel
- J. 20th Century Trends
 - 1. Expressionism
 - 2. Neoclassicism
 - 3. Serialism
 - 4. Polytonality, polyrhythms, atonality
 - 5. Minimalism
 - 6. New sound sources
 - Technology and music
 - 8. Multiculturalism and music
- K. Popular musicL. Musical theater

VI. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:

- A. Lecture -
- B. Small group and whole class discussion C. Possible field trip. Example: attendance at a concert
- D. Live presentations when available/feasible
- E. Films and recordings

VII. TYPICAL ASSIGNMENTS:

- A. Reading:

 1. Read Unit IX, "Focus on Form" in Machlis' Enjoyment of Music, pages 215-223 with particular attention to the difference
- - melody, rhythm, texture, form, harmony) that you hear. Include your personal impressions of the work.

 2. Listen to two works, one from the Middle Ages and one from the Renaissance. Compare and contrast the use of the music
 - elements and the expressive qualities in each piece.
- C. Collaborative learning:
 - 1. As a group, select a musical work that you consider representative of your assigned topic, early Jazz, and play it for the class. Tell the class how the musical elements are used to create the style, and point out the important things to notice as they listen.
 - 2. Prépare an oral report (not to exceed 20) minutes on the topic of American Folk Music. You may divide the work of the project any way you wish (not every person must speak, for example) and you must cover the history and style of American Folk Music and play representative examples. You will be graded 25% for history, 25% for style, 25% for quality of musical examples and 25% for overall presentation.

VIII. EVALUATION:

A. Methods

- 1. Exams/Tests
- 2. Quizzes
- 3. Oral Presentation
- 4. Group Projects
- 5 Other:
 - a. Outside listening assignments

b. Concert Reports

B Frequency

- Five tests on historical eras
 Ten outside listening assignments
 One group oral report presented at end of semester
 Two concert reports
 Ten unannounced quizzes
 Final examination

- IX. TYPICAL TEXTS:

 Machlis , Joseph , and Kristine Forney. Enjoyment of Music. 12th ed., W.W. Norton and Company, 2014.
 Cornelius, Steven , and Mary Natvig. Music: A Social Experience. 1st (Kindle) ed., Routledge, 2016.
 Wright, Craig. Listening to Western Music. 8th ed., Cengage Learning, 2016.
 Austern , Linda . Music, Sensation, and Sensuality (Critical and Cultural Musicology) . 1st ed., Routledge, 2016.

X. OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED OF STUDENTS: