



# Music Timeline

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Music From The Middle Ages Through 20th Century Period

# Middle Ages (476 AD - 1450 AD)



# Middle Ages

The control over one's own destiny was not possible. Life was difficult. As a result, people turned to God for help. This was done mainly through organization such as the Roman Catholic Church. Those that work for the church was called clergy. All clergy worked in the fields and prayed in the church. All religious services started early in the mornings and continue throughout the day. The most important service was Mass, a symbolic reenactment of the Last Supper, which was celebrated nine o'clock in the morning (Wright, Chapter 4).

# Major Music Events

540-604: **Gregorian Chant** was created by many people and named after Pope Gregory the Great (Wright).

Ave Maria.

1.

Ave Ma-rí- a, \* grá-ti- a pléna, Dóminus técum,  
benedícta tu in mu-li- é-ribus, et benedíctus frúctus vén-  
tris tú- i, Jésus. Sáncta Ma-rí- a, Máter Dé- i, óra pro  
nó- bis pecca-tóribus, nunc et in hó- ra mórtis nóstrae. Amen.

I.

Kyrie. \* e- lé- i-son.

# Major Music Events

1150-1350: New constructed cathedrals possessed the **Gothic Style** elements which possessed features such as pointed arches, high ceiling vaults, flying buttresses, and richly colored stained glass (Wright).



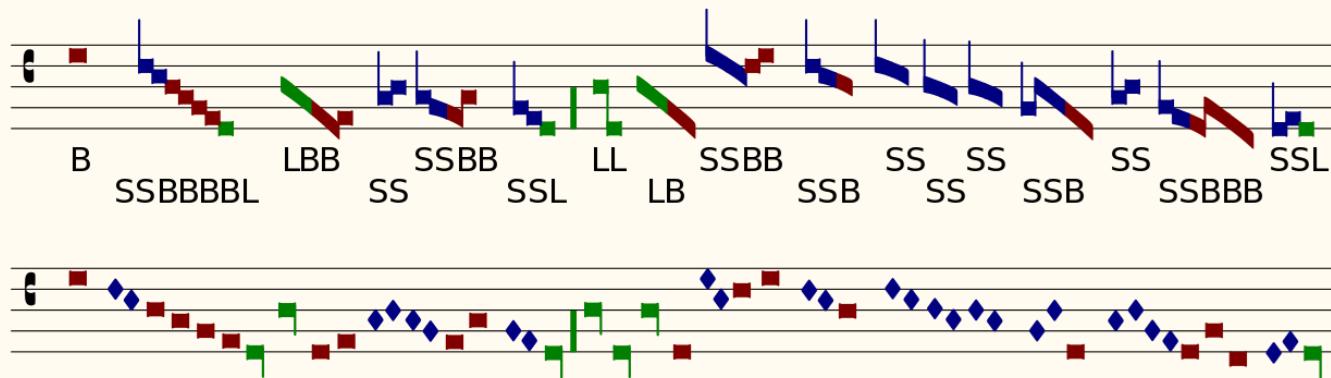
# Major Music Events

1150-1400: Poet-musicians who flourished in southern France were called **troubadours**, and those in the north **trouveres** (Wright).



# Major Music Events

1300-1400: **Mensural Notation** was created by musicians who wanted specify precisely musical rhythm as well as pitches (Wright).



# Vocabularies for the Middle Ages

- **Mass:** the central religious service of the Roman Catholic Church, one that incorporates singing for spiritual reflection or as accompaniment to sacred acts
- **Gregorian chant (plainsong):** a large body of unaccompanied monophonic vocal music, set to Latin texts, composed for the Western Church over the course of fifteen centuries, from the time of the earliest fathers to the Council of Trent (1545–1563)
- ***Dies irae:*** a Gregorian chant composed in the thirteenth century and used as the central portion of the Requiem Mass of the Catholic Church
- **Syllabic singing:** a style of singing in which each syllable of text has only one or two notes; the opposite of melismatic singing

# Vocabularies for the Middle Ages

- **Melismatic singing:** many notes sung to just one syllable
- **Gothic style:** a medieval style exemplified by cathedrals possessing such elements as pointed arches, high ceiling vaults, flying buttresses, and richly colored stained glass
- **Organum:** the name given to the early polyphony of the Western Church from the ninth through the thirteenth centuries
- **Mensural notation:** measured notation that specified rhythm as well as pitch precisely

# Gregorian Chant - “Dies Irae”



# Renaissance Period (1450 AD - 1600 AD)

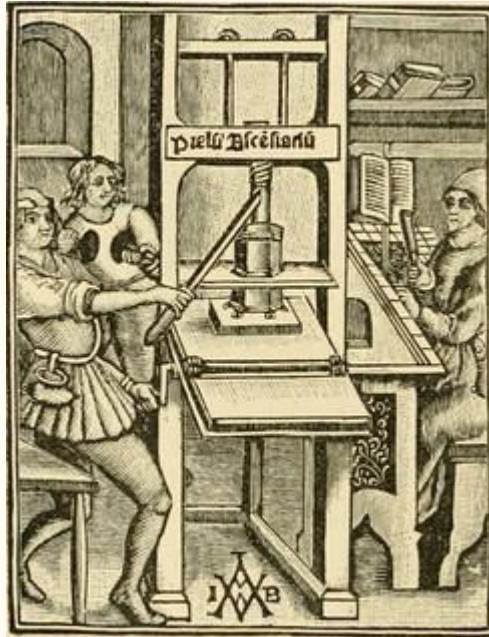


# Renaissance

Renaissance was a time of “rebirth”. During this era, an individual by the name of Josquin Desprez was the greatest composers of time, the Mozart or Beethoven of his day. Composers in those days turned to the Old Testament of the Bible to continued to set the prescribed text of the Mass, especially from the books of Psalms and Lamentation. Towards the end of 1530, a new kind of popular song took Europe by surprise, a madrigal.

# Major Music Events

1460: The invention of the printing press by Johannes Guerberg.



# Major Music Events

1525: The Counter-Reformation, a movement that changed art, architecture, and music.



# Major Music Events

1530: The Madrigal, a new king of popular and polyphonic.

A. S. S E S T O. Paulo Quagliati.

Vando del mio: Hogge hora vano Dura menti

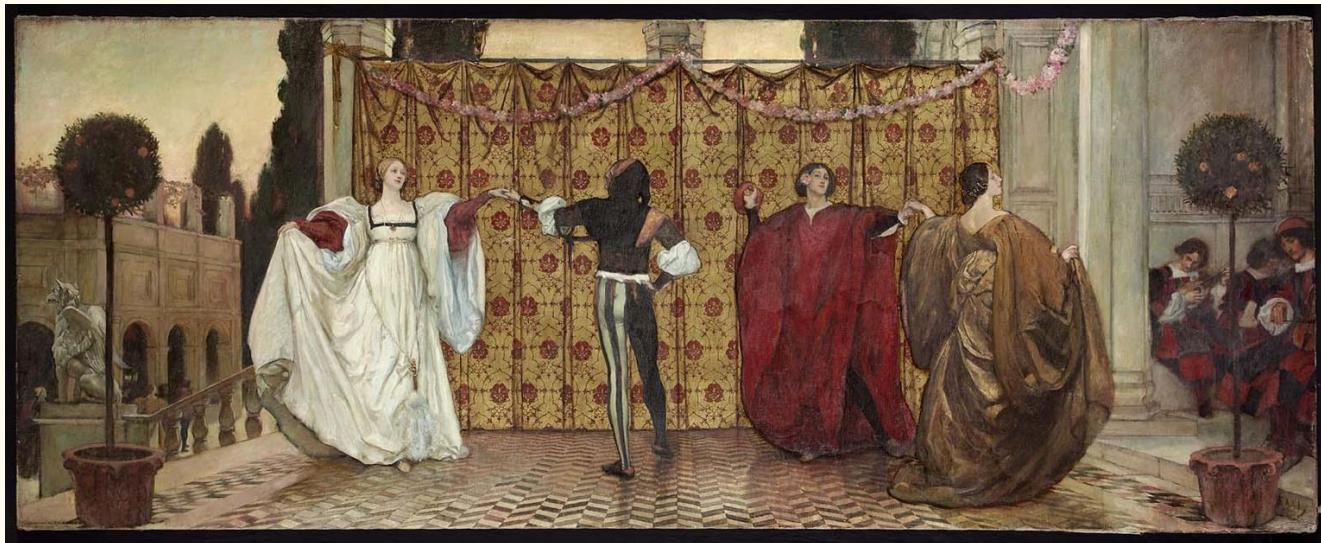
Echo Eccho tal'hor si dolce Porgesti l'ultime note tue che

di madonna quasi voce stimai benigna ond'io' Partendo nel mio er-

ror ti lascio à Dio.

# Major Music Events

1650: The most popular type of dance, the pavane.



# Vocabularies for the Renaissance

- **Renaissance:** period of intellectual and artistic flowering that occurred first in Italy, then in France, and finally in England, during the years 1350–1600
- **Counter-Reformation:** a movement that fostered reform in the Roman Catholic Church in response to the challenge of the Protestant Reformation and led to a conservative, austere approach to art
- **Pavane:** slow, gliding Renaissance dance in duple meter performed by couples holding hands
- **Humanism:** the Renaissance belief that people have the capacity to create many things that are both good and beautiful; it rejoiced in the human form in all its fullness, looked outward, and indulged a passion for invention and discovery

# Vocabularies for the Renaissance

- **Galliard:** a fast, leaping Renaissance dance in triple meter
- **Madrigal:** a popular genre of secular vocal music that originated in Italy during the Renaissance, in which usually four or five voices sing love poems
- **Madrigalisms:** a device, originating in the madrigal, by which key words in a text spark a particularly expressive musical setting
- **Motet:** a composition for choir or larger chorus setting a religious, devotional, or solemn text; often sung a cappella

# Leading Composers of the Renaissance

## Josquin Desprez (1455-1504)

- Pursued fame and fortune as musicians of northern France
- Worked for dukes in Milan and Ferrara, and in Rome
- Composed all musical genres of his day, secular as well as sacred.
- A temperamental person with an egotistical personality
- Wrote *Ave Maria*
- Greatest composer of the Renaissance



# Josquin Desprez's Music

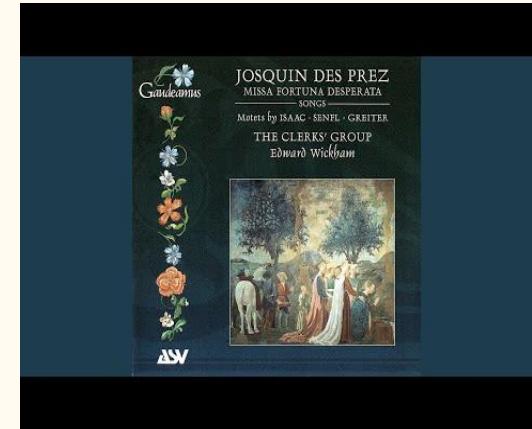
*Ave Maria*



*Miserere Mei Deus*



*Bergerette  
Savoysienne*



# Leading Composers of the Renaissance

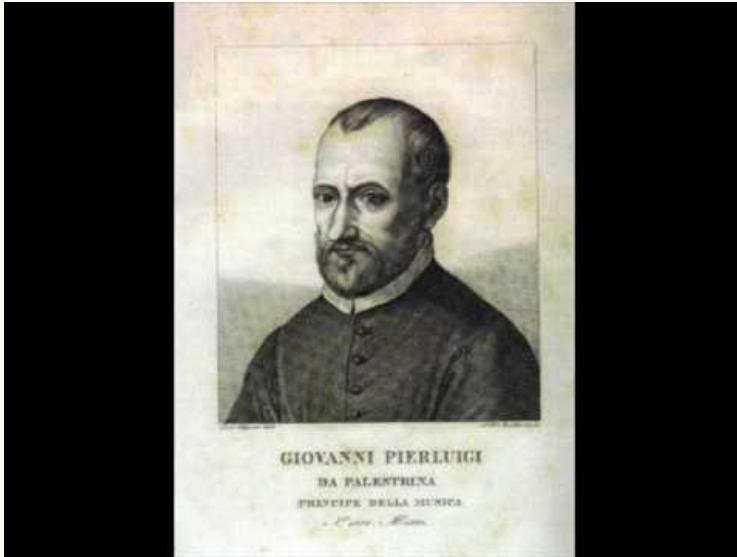
## Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (1525-1594)

- First composer of the church to have been a layman rather than a cleric
- Composed *Kyrie of the Missa Papae Marcelli* (1555)
- Became known as the “savior of church music”
- The fathers of the Council of Trent saw his somber, serene style of religious music as a useful vehicle to inspire the faithful to greater devotion.



# Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina's Music

*Missa Papae Marcelli*



*Vergine Bella*



# Leading Composers of Renaissance

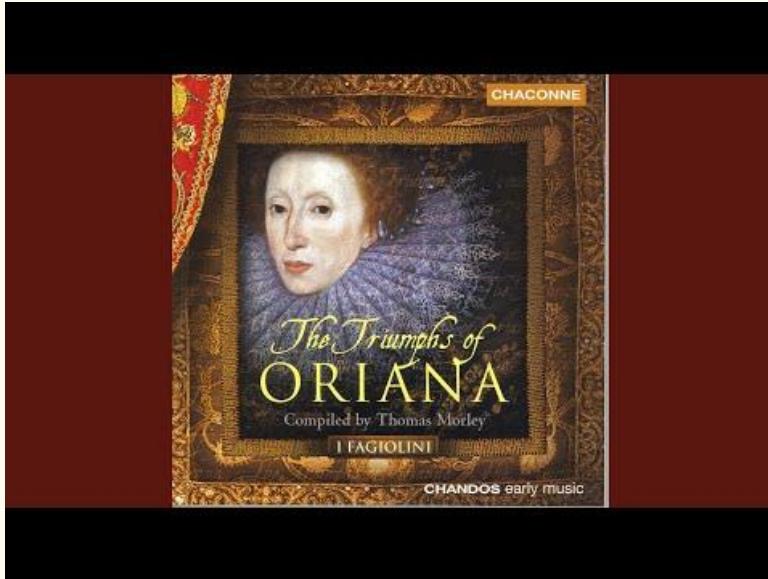
Thomas Weelkes (1576-1623)

- Published twenty-four madrigals in honor of Virgin Queen Elizabeth.
- His madrigals were popular because they were fun to sing.

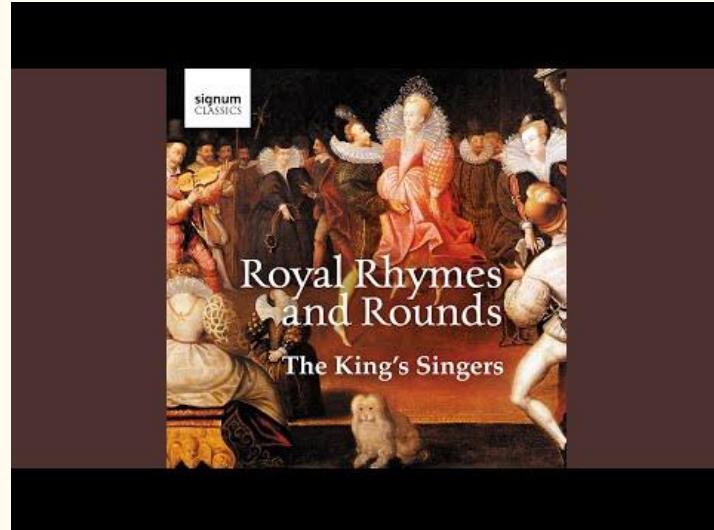


# Thomas Weelkes' Music

*The Triumphes of Oriana*



*As Vesta Was from Latmos  
Descending*



# Baroque Period (1600 - 1750)



# Baroque Period

Baroque music took place in Italy in the early seventeenth century. Arts associated greatly with music during this period, to the point that critics used the term *baroque* to point out the extreme ornamentation in the visual arts and the irregular, bold instrumental sound in melody and tune. This did give the music of this era a different and negative feel to it that presented “distortion, excess, and extravagance” to some; however, painter Peter Paul Rubens and composer J.S Bach, along with some others, contributions gave the term *baroque* a positive meaning in Western cultural history. Music during the Baroque period was held in large buildings marked with twisted column and curving shapes, color, and movement. Baroque canvases are extremely large and colorful, overly dramatic. There were much religious wars between the Protestants and Catholics. Exploration and colonization of the new world took place during this period as well.

# Major Music Events

Around 1600: Opera appeared in Europe.



# Major Music Events

Around 1700: The composition of Idiomatic Writings.

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# Major Music Events

Around 1700: The French Overture, greatest gift from King Louis to music.



# Vocabularies for the Baroque Period

- **Baroque:** term used to describe the arts generally during the period 1600–1750 and signifying excess and extravagance
- **Basso Continuo:** a small ensemble of at least two instrumentalists who provide a foundation for the melody or melodies above; heard almost exclusively in Baroque music
- **Solo Concerto:** a concerto in which an orchestra and a single performer in turn present and develop the musical material in the spirit of harmonious competition
- **Melodic Sequence:** the repetition of a musical motive at successively higher or lower degrees of the scale

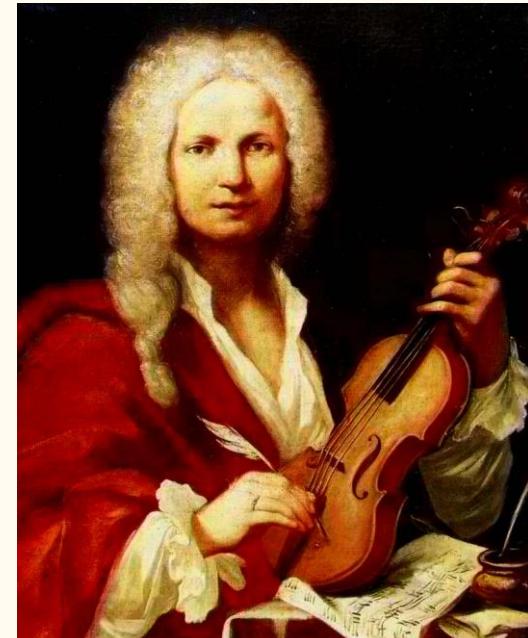
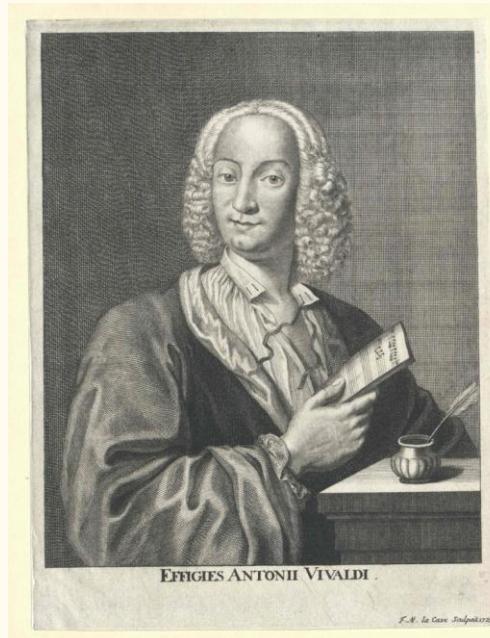
# Vocabularies for the Baroque Period

- **Fugue:** a composition for three, four, or five parts played or sung by voices or instruments; begins with a presentation of a subject in imitation in each part and continues with modulating passages of free counterpoint and further appearances of the subject
- **Chorale:** the German word for the hymn of the Lutheran Church; hence, a simple religious melody to be sung by the congregation
- ***Opera seria:*** a genre of opera that dominated the stage during the Baroque era, making use of serious historical or mythological subjects, *da capo* arias, and lengthy overtures
- **Dance Suite:** a collection of instrumental dances, each with its own distinctive rhythm and character

# Leading Composers of the Baroque Period

## Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741)

- Most influential and prolific composer in the creation of the Baroque concerto.
- Composed and wrote early fifty operas.
- Ordained priest
- Played violin
- Lived fifteen years with an Italian opera star.
- Worked in Venice at the Ospedale della Pietà (Hospice of Mercy) from 1703 until 1740.



# Antonio Vivaldi's Music

Violin Concerto in E major  
(the “Spring,” early 1700s)



# Leading Composers of the Baroque Period

## Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)

- Johann Sebastian was part of Bach, a brand name and the longest of all musical dynasties.
- Most gifted and talented member of the organization.
- Learned his trade on his own by studying, copying, arranging the compositions of Vivaldi, Pachelbel, and Palestrina.
- Most well-known organ virtuoso in Germany
- In 1732, moved to German city of Leipzig and took on the coveted position of St. Thomas church and choir school.
- Devoted husband and a loving father to twenty children.
- Composed his music not for self-expression, but for his Lutherans and for God's glory.



# Johann Sebastian Bach's Music

*Wachet auf, ruft uns die  
Stimme (1731)*



# Leading Composers of the Baroque Period

## George Frideric Handel (1685-1759)

- George Frideric Handel is known for being the most famous composer in Europe. Growing up, his father had demanded that he pursued a trade in laws. Though this was what his father's wanted for him, Handel, slowly grew toward the interest in music.
- At age eighteen, Handel pursued his music education in Italy. He was educated at University of Halle.
- After ten years in Italy, Handel returned to Germany and accepted a music director position for the Elector of Hanover.



# George Frideric Handel's Music

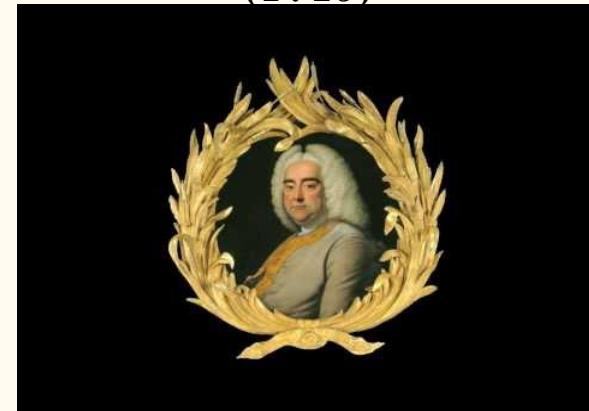
Water Music (1717)



Messiah (1741)



Music for the Royal  
Fireworks  
(1749)



# Classical Period (1750 - 1820)



# Classical Period

Classical period overlaps with the period in philosophy knowns as Enlightenment. During this time, thinkers gave free rein to the pursuit of truth and the discovery of natural laws, which was formulated by Isaac Newton. Fashion changed dramatically in this era. Sophisticated men powdered their faces and wore elaborate wigs. Middle class people did not just want to attend concerts and operatic performance. They wish gain revenue from with own music played at home. The invention of the piano slowly replaced the harpsichord and became the primary domestic music. The creations of Classical style would be from Mozart and Haydn while the expansion of it through Beethoven's work.

# Major Music Events

Around 1700: The invention of the piano.



# Major Music Events

Around 1750: The start of Enlightenment, the Age of Reason.



# Major Music Events

Around 1750: The Democratization of Classical Music and the Rise of “For Profit” Concerts.



# Major Music Events

Around 1800: Comic opera appeared.



# Vocabularies for the Classical Period

**Opera Buffa:** (Italian for “comic opera”) a genre of opera featuring light, often domestic subjects, with tuneful melodies, comic situations, and happy endings

**Comic Opera:** a genre of opera that originated in the eighteenth century, portraying everyday characters and situations, and using spoken dialogue and simple songs

**Antecedent Phrases:** the opening, incomplete-sounding phrase of a melody; often followed by a consequent phrase that brings the melody to closure

**Sonata-Allegro form:** a dramatic musical form that originated in the Classical period involving an exposition, development, and recapitulation, with optional introduction and coda

# Vocabularies for the Classical Period

**Rondo:** classical form with at least three statements of the refrain (**A**) and at least two contrasting sections (at least **B** and **C**); placement of the refrain creates symmetrical patterns such as **ABACA**, **ABACABA**, or even **ABACADA**

**Sonata:** originally, “something sounded” on an instrument as opposed to something sung (a “cantata”); later, a multi-movement work for solo instrument, or instrument with keyboard accompaniment

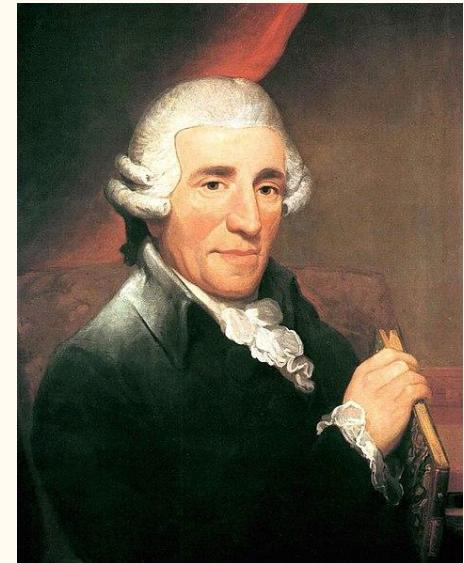
**Singspiel:** (German for “singing play”) a musical comedy originating in Germany with spoken dialogue, tuneful songs, and topical humor

**Scherzo:** (Italian for “joke”) a rapid, jovial work in triple meter often used in place of the minuet as the third movement in a string quartet or symphony

# Leading Composers of the Classical Period

## Franz Joseph Haydn (1732 - 1809)

Haydn was the first of the great Classical composer to relocate to Vienna. Born in a farmhouse in Rohraus, Sutria, Haydn sung soprano as a boy and studied rudiments of composition, violin, and keyboard at a young age. In 1761, he became director of music for the court of Prince Nikolaus Esterhazy served thirty years. Haydn wrote twelve symphonies called the London Symphonies.

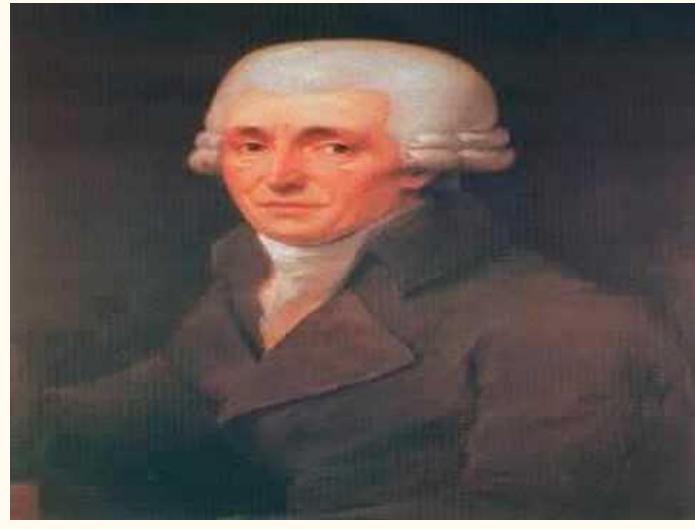


# Franz Joseph Haydn's Music

Symphony No. 94, the  
“Surprise” Symphony (1791)



Trump Concerto in Eb major  
(1796)



# Franz Joseph Haydn's Music

String Quartet, Opus 76, No. 3, the  
“Emperor” Quartet (1797)



# Leading Composers of the Classical Period

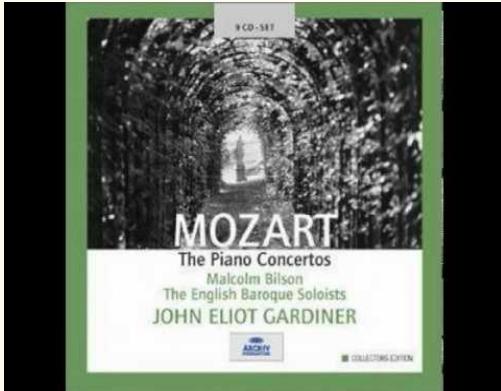
## Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756 - 1791)

Mozart was borned in the mountain town of Salzburg, Austria. His father was a violinist in the orchestra of archbishop of Salzburg. By age six, Mozart played the piano, violin and organ. He was terrified by the sound of trumpet and the sound of out-of-tune instruments brought physical pain to his ear until age of ten. Mozart was the most universal composer in the history of Western music. Mozart's great memory and power of concentration allowed him to composed numbermous masterpieces.



# Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Music

**Piano Concerto in C  
major (1786), K. 467**



***Eine kleine  
Nachtmusik (1787)***

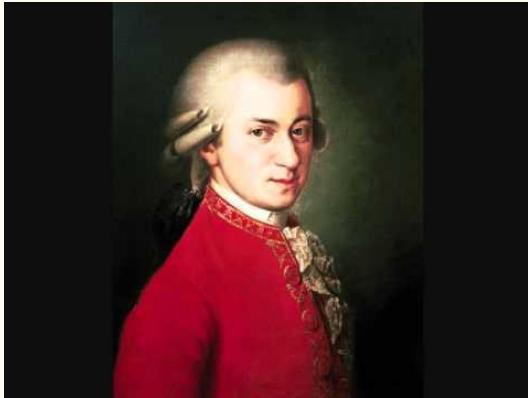


***Don Giovanni (1787), K. 527***

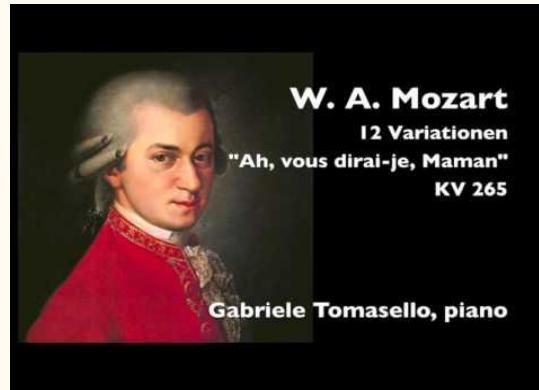


# Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Music

Overture to *Don Giovanni* (1787)



Variations on “Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star”



Piano Concerto in A Major (1786), K. 488



# Leading Composers of the Classical Period

## Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 - 1827)

Beethoven came from a family of Musicians. His father forced him to practice the piano at all hours.

Beethoven's father tried to exploit his son as the second Mozart. In the late 1790, Beethoven first complained about his hearing and ringing in his ear, which lead him to depression. By 1814, he lost his hearing altogether. When Beethoven die, over 20,000 citizens of Vienna attended his funeral. School closed, and the army was called to control the crowd.



# Leading Composers of the Classical Period

## Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 - 1827)

Beethoven is considered a crossover composer because of his relentless pursuit in creating music as an expression of art. His music communicated universal truth about the struggle of human beings. He composition is full of extremes such as sometimes tender and sometime violent. Beethoven had shown how personal expression might push against and break free of the confines of Classical form. This is what makes him a crossover composer.

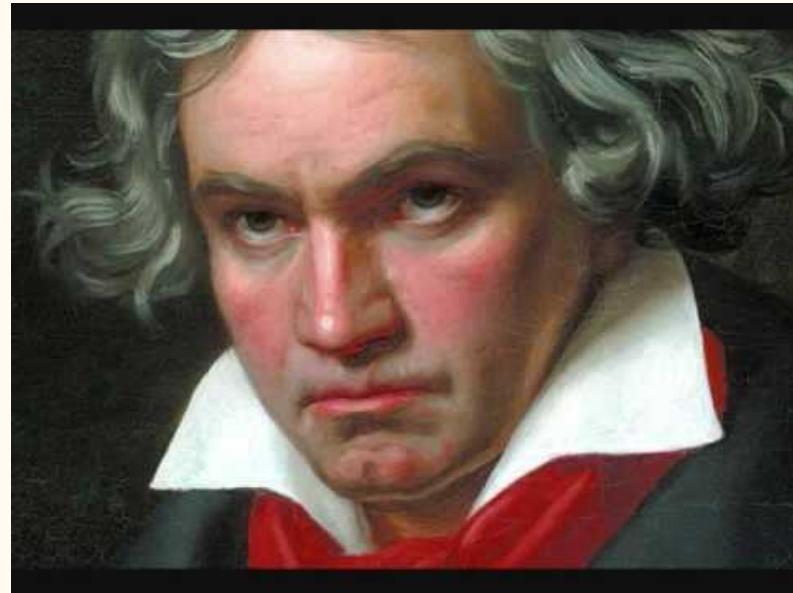


# Ludwig van Beethoven's Music

Piano Sonata, Opus 13,  
the “*Pathétique*” Sonata  
(1799)

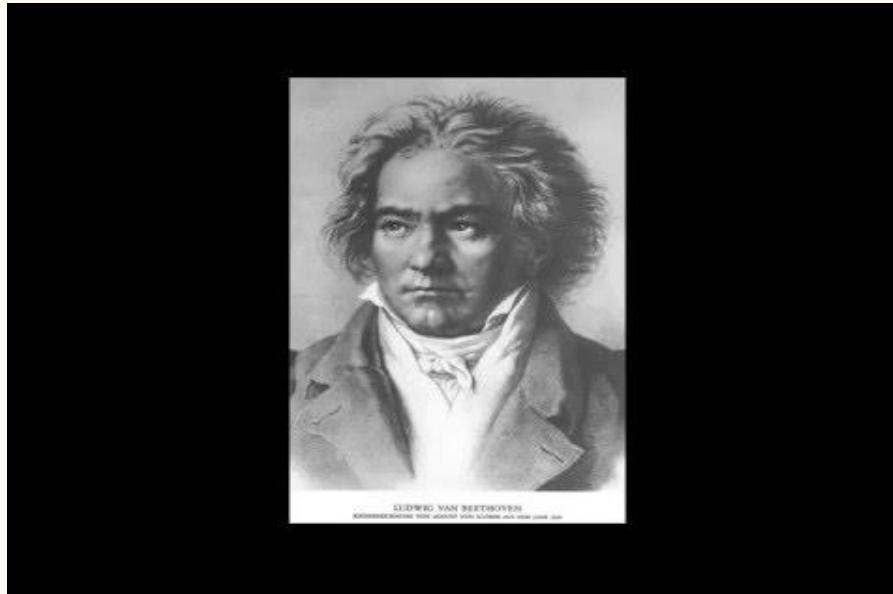
The image shows three staves of musical notation for piano. The top staff is for the treble clef, the middle for the bass clef, and the bottom for the bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Measure numbers 1 through 8 are indicated above the staves. Dynamic markings include 'cresc.' (crescendo) and 'f' (fortissimo). The score is published by Edition Peters.

Symphony No. 5 in C minor (1808)



# Ludwig van Beethoven's Music

*Ode to Joy* from Symphony No. 9 in  
D Minor (1824)



# Romanticism Period (1820 - 1900)



# Romanticism Period

The Romanticism Period was a time were artists set aside the tradition of Classical style and embraced a new genre. The theme “love” held a dominating influence during this period. Artists expressed their emotions, feelings, and ideas freely and openly through their art and music. Romantic artists convey individual personal feeling in their art and music in this period. Melodies in romanticism moves beyond Classical forms to longer, rhythmically flexible and irregular in shape. The music in this era was marked by hopelessness, wild behavior, and elevating happiness.

# Major Music Events

Around 1800: Franz Schubert created a song cycle.

Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen,  
Nº 1.

Gustav Mahler.  
Dezember 1883

Allegro.

Singstimme.

Langsam.

Wenn mein Schatz

Auf den fortwährenden Tempowechsel ist genau zu achten. Molto moderato.

Pianoforte.

4(2) 8(4)

3 8

4 8

3 8

2 4

Langsam.

Wenn mein Schatz

Auf den fortwährenden Tempowechsel ist genau zu achten. Molto moderato.

p

pp

4(2) 8(4)

3 8

4 8

3 8

2 4

# Major Music Events

Around 1800: Creation of the chromatic harmony.



# Major Music Events

Early 1900: Ballet



# Vocabularies for the Classical Period

**Romanticism:** A movement in the arts and ideas, roughly coinciding with the nineteenth century, that valued human independence, political freedom, a love of nature, and passionate expression, especially in poetry and music

**Ballad:** a traditional song, or folksong, sung by a soloist, which tells a dramatic, usually tragic, tale and is organized by stanzas

**Orchestral song (or orchestral Lied):** a genre of music emerging in the nineteenth century in which the voice is accompanied not merely by a piano but by a full orchestra

**Sustaining pedal:** the rightmost pedal on the piano; when it is depressed, all dampers are removed from the strings, allowing them to vibrate freely

# Vocabularies for the Classical Period

**Recital:** a concert of chamber music, usually for a solo performer

**Verismo opera:** “realism” opera; the Italian term for a type of late-nineteenth-century opera in which the subject matter concerns the unpleasant realities of everyday life

**Realistic opera:** a general term for those operas of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that deal with everyday, gritty subjects; includes Italian *verismo* opera

**Double stops:** a technique applied to string instruments in which two strings instead of just one are pressed down and played simultaneously

# Leading Composers of the Romanticism Period

## Franz Schubert (1797 - 1828)

Born in Vienna, his father was a schoolteacher and this groomed Franz for his music career. His father taught him violin. At age eleven, Franz joined the choirboy in the emperor's chapel. In 1812, his voice changed and eventually left the court chapel. After some schooling and teaching, he pursued his music passion. Schubert was a child prodigy much like Mozart. This is seen in his composition of Erlkonig. After reading a book of poetry by Johann von Goethe, in one setting Schubert wrote Erlkonig, including with all of it's Goethe's ballad.



# Franz Schubert's Music

## Erlkonig (1815)

The image is a composite of two parts. On the left is a portrait painting of Franz Schubert, a young man with dark hair and glasses, wearing a dark coat over a white cravat. On the right is the title page of his composition 'Erlkönig'. The title 'Erlkönig.' is at the top, followed by 'Ballade von J. W. von Goethe', 'Für eine Singstimme mit Begleitung des Pianoforte', 'composiert von', and 'FRANZ SCHUBERT.'. Below this is a short musical score for voice and piano, featuring two staves of music.

Erlkönig.  
Ballade von J. W. von Goethe.  
Für eine Singstimme mit Begleitung des Pianoforte  
composiert von  
**FRANZ SCHUBERT.**  
Viele, reizende Poesie.  
Op. 1.  
Maria Gräfin von Dietrichstein gewidmet.  
Schnell.  $\frac{2}{4}$  Zeit.  
Singstimme.  
Pianoforte.

# Leading Composers of the Romanticism Period

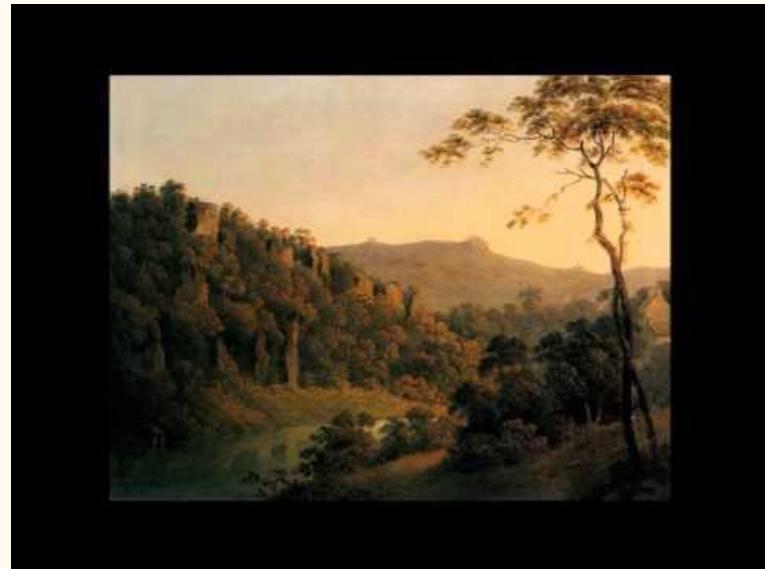
## Clara Wieck Schumann (1819 - 1896)

Clara Wieck Schumann was a great pianist of the nineteenth century. Married to Robert Schumann, Clara is a mother to eight children. Self-doubt made things difficult for Clara as she questioned the capacity of any women to be a proficient creative artist. Her most productive period as a composer was in her early years of marriage with Robert. After Robert's death, she outlived him by forty years. She never again composed nor remarried after Robert's death. Clara dressed in black mourning while she toured. She performed across Europe into the 1890s.



# Clara Wieck Schumann's Music

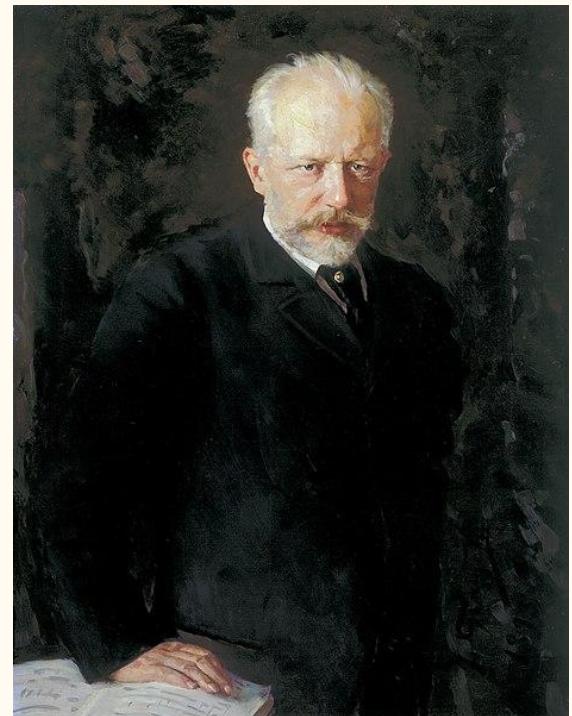
**Liebst du um Schönheit (1841)**



# Leading Composers of the Romanticism Period

## Peter Tchaikovsky (1840 - 1893)

Peter Tchaikovsky was born to an upper-middle-class family in Russia. He had a natural ear for music and was able to speak both French and German fluently at age six. He was less of a motivic composer and more a musical narrator. Peter excelled at program music because of this. He always had a story to tell in this music. In 1866, He graduated from college and worked at Moscow Conservatory as a professor of harmony and musical composition.

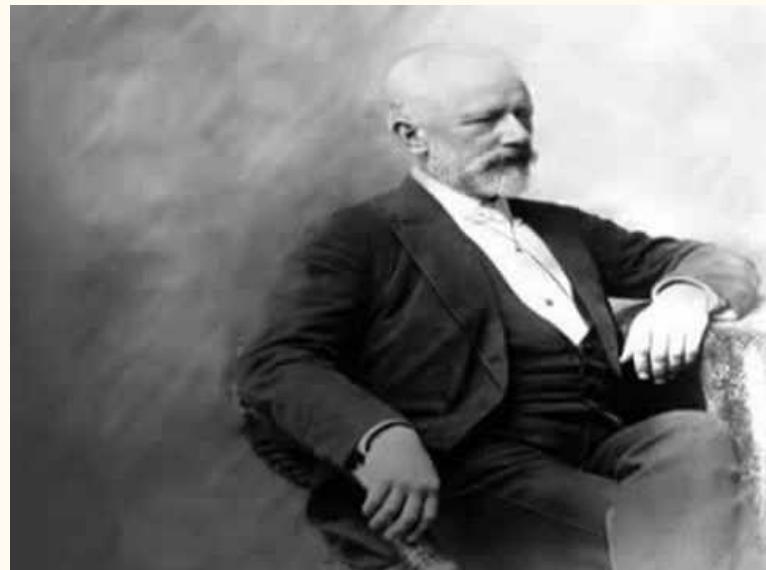


# Peter Tchaikovsky's Music

Romeo and Juliet (1869)



Dance of the Reed Pipes  
(1891)



# 20th Century Period (1880 - Present)



# **20th Century Period**

This was an era where composers used a varieties of musical styles such as electronic music, chance music, and Minimalism. Any one person could created and applied whatever artistic methods and values he or she liked. Musical Impressionism was created by the French during this period. This was middle ground between the sounds of Romanticism and Modernism. Sound produced in modern and postmodern period had the capacity to transported one's mind into a distant land to experience striking and unusually feelings.

# Major Music Events

In 1908: Creation of atonal music by Arnold Schoenberg.



# Major Music Events

From 1920 until 1951: Development of Neo-classicism by Igor Stravinsky.

A handwritten musical score by Igor Stravinsky. The top part shows lyrics in French: "jeu - tu l'er - bet - ta pas - ce l'a - quel - la pas - ce l'a -". The score includes vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and instrumental parts (Violin, Cello). The vocal parts have dynamic markings like "f", "ff", and "p". The instruments also have dynamic markings. The score is written on five-line staves with various clefs and time signatures. A small arrow points from the word "Vela" to the cello part.

# Major Music Events

In 1958: Synthesizer produced electronic music.



# Major Music Events

In 1980: Creation of computer music.



# Vocabularies for the 20th Century Period

**Impressionism:** a late-nineteenth-century movement that arose in France; the Impressionists were the first to reject photographic realism in painting, instead trying to re-create the impression that an object produces upon the senses in a single, fleeting moment

**Exoticism:** the use of sounds drawn from outside the traditional Western European musical experience, popular among composers in late-nineteenth-century Europe

**Neo-classicism:** a movement in twentieth-century music that sought to return to the musical forms and aesthetics of the Baroque and Classical periods

***Ballets Russes:*** a Russian ballet company of the early twentieth century, led by Sergei Diaghilev

# Vocabularies for the 20th Century Period

**Polychord:** the stacking of one triad or seventh chord on another so they sound simultaneously

**Twelve-tone Composition:** a method of composing music, devised by Arnold Schoenberg, that has each of the twelve notes of the chromatic scale sound in a fixed, regularly recurring order

**Electronic Music:** sounds produced and manipulated by magnetic tape machines, synthesizers, and/or computers

**Synthesizer:** a machine that has the capacity to produce, transform, and combine (or synthesize) electronic sounds

# Impressionism

Impressionism was an artistic movement that came from France in opposition to German Romantic music. Impressionists' art quality was crude and imprecise. They covered their canvases with small brushstrokes, which allows light to break through into spots of color, creating a sense of movement and fluidity. Claude Debussy whose composition was closely associated with the Impressionist style was honored to be grouped with the Impressionist painters.

# Impressionism Music

Claude Debussy



Claude Debussy, Prelude to The  
Afternoon of a Faun (1894)

A musical score page for 'Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun' by Claude Debussy. It features four staves of music for various instruments, including woodwind and brass. The score includes dynamic markings like 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'f' (fortissimo), and performance instructions like 'Retenu'. The key signature changes between staves, and the time signature is mostly common time (indicated by 'C'). The music consists of continuous, flowing melodic lines with frequent grace notes and slurs.

# Primitivism

Primitivism was a style in which the composer tried to capture the unadorned lines, raw energy, and elemental truth of non-Western art and applied it in a Modernist context. Igor Stravinsky attempted this in this composition of “The Rite of Spring”. In this piece, dancers did not soared in tutus. Instead, they stomped in primitive attires.

# Primitivism Music

Igor Stravinsky, Le Sacre du printemps  
(1913)



The Rite of Spring  
*Le Sacre du Printemps*

First Part  
ADORATION OF THE EARTH  
*Première Partie*  
*L'ADORATION DE LA TERRE*

INTRODUCTION

Lento  $\frac{4}{4}$  so tempo rubato

IGOR STRAVINSKY  
Revised 1947  
New edition 1987

Clarinetto 1 in La

Clarinetto basso 2 in Si b

Fagotto 1

Corno 2 in Fa

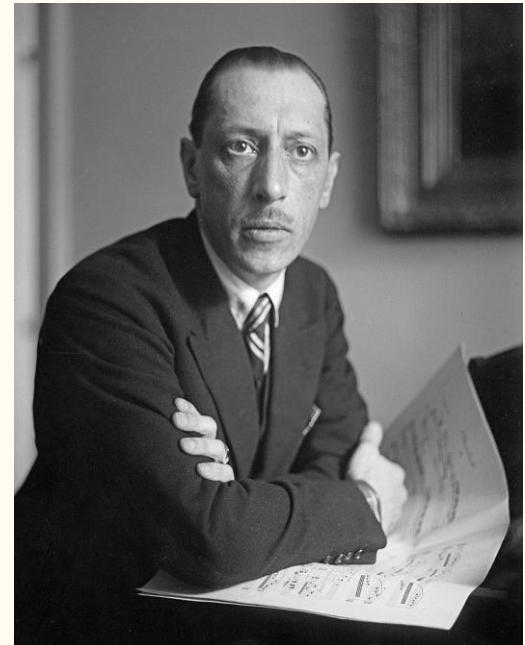
cello parte

cello parte

cello parte

cello parte

Igor Stravinsky

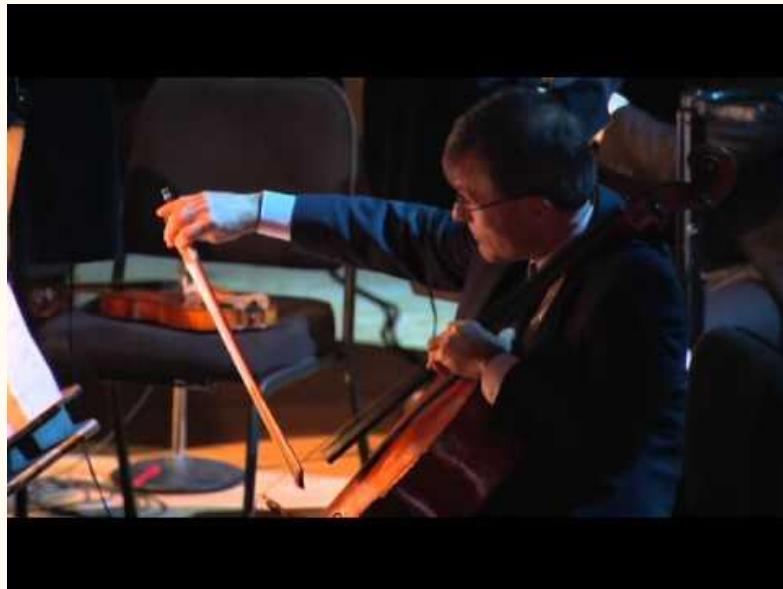


# Expressionism

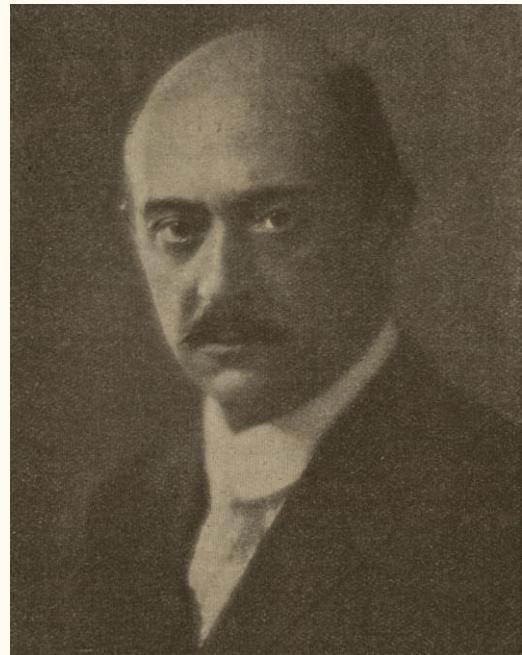
In the early twentieth-century art, this was considered a powerful movement. Expressionism was a German-Austrain development that rose in Berlin, Munich, and Vienna. Its purpose was to express strong emotion that the object generated in the artist. Known as an “inside out” art, the clashing colors and distorted shapes associated with it can be used to display pain and anxiety. Arnold Schoenberg was a talented painter during this era. He used expressionism in his compositions.

# Expressionism Music

Schoenberg's Pierrot lunaire by  
Chicago Symphony Orchestra



Igor Stravinsky



# Neoclassicism

Developed by Igor Stravinsky his contemporaries, the Neoclassicism style emphasized classical forms previously existed in the Baroque and Classical periods. This movement attempted to return back to the musical form of those eras.

# Neoclassicism Music

S. Prokofiev, Symphony no. 1 in D  
major, Op. 25



# Works Cited

Craig Wright, Listening to Western Music (Eighth Edition), Yale University, 2020.