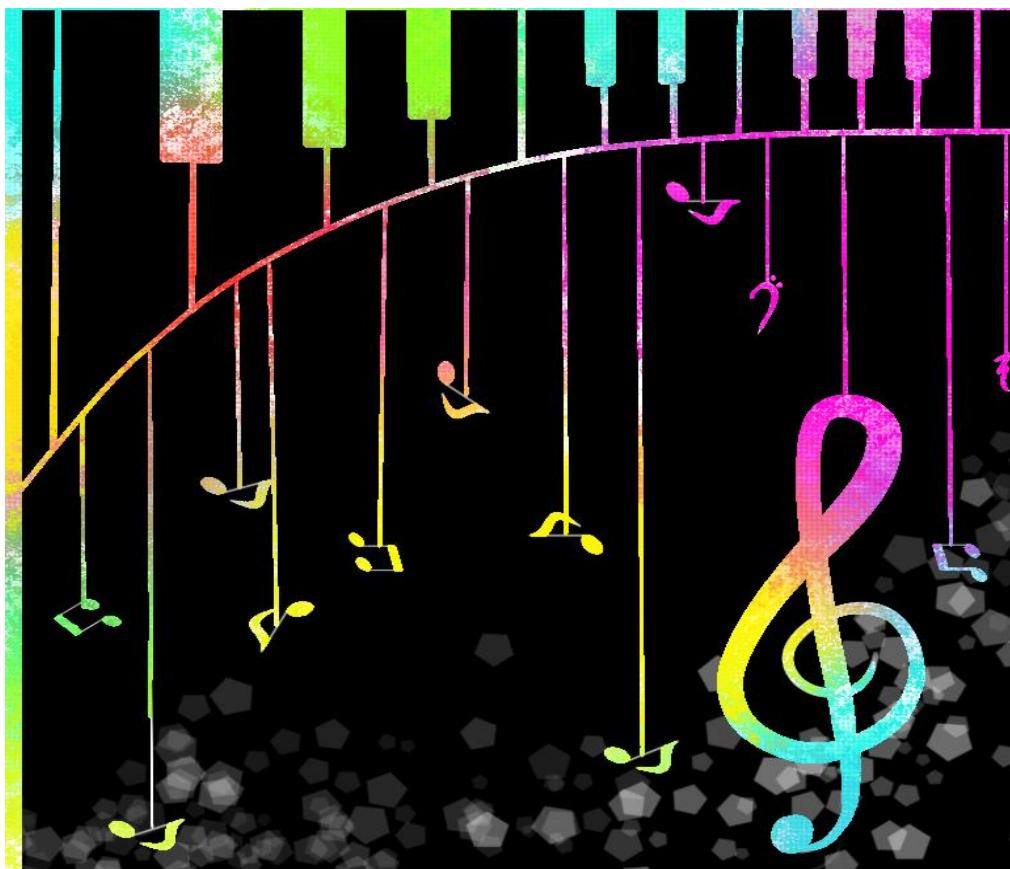


Music of the Classical Period

Learner's Module in Music 9

Quarter 2 • Week 1



IVY GAY C. BATAY-AN

Developer

Department of Education • Cordillera Administrative Region

NAME: _____ SCORE: _____

TEACHER: _____ GRADE AND SECTION: _____

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Cordillera Administrative Region
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF BAGUIO CITY
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PREFACE

This module is a project of the DepEd Schools Division of Baguio City through the Curriculum Implementation Division (CID) which is in response to the implementation of the K to 12 Curriculum.

This Learning Material is a property of the Department of Education, Schools Division of Baguio City. It aims to improve students' performance specifically in MAPEH.

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Learning Competency	Describes musical elements of given Classical period pieces; Explains the performance practice (setting, composition, role of composers/performers, and audience) during Classical Period; Relates Classical music to other art forms and its history within the era.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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And to all in one way or the other help me to finish this learning material. Thank you and God bless.

Development Team

Developer/s:	IVY GAY C. BATAY-AN
Layout Artist:	Sarah Onangey - Garcia
Illustrator:	Ivy Gay C. Batay-an

School Learning Resources Management Committee

Rey D. Gapasin	School Head / Principal
Lolita A. Mazano, Ed.D	Subject / Learning Area Specialist
Rey. D. Gapasin)	School LR Coordinator

Quality Assurance Team

Lolita A. Mazano, Ed.D	EPS – EPP / TLE / TVL
Simeon S. Yangyang	PSDS – District

Learning Resource Management Section Staff

Loida C. Manganey	EPS – LRMDS
Victor A. Fernandez	Education Program Specialist II - LRMDS
Christopher David G. Oliva	Project Development Officer II – LRMDS
Priscilla A. Dis-iw	Librarian II
Lily B. Mabalot	Librarian I
Ariel Botacion	Admin. Assistant

CONSULTANTS

JULIET C. SANNAD, EdD
Chief Education Supervisor – CID

CHRISTOPHER C. BENIGNO, PhD.
OIC- Asst. Schools Division Superintendent

MARIE CAROLYN B. VERANO, CESO V
Schools Division Superintendent

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Music of the Classical Period

Learner's Module in Music 9

Quarter 2 • Module 1

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What I Need to Know

Nowadays, we are living in the era of pop, rock and contemporary music. However, it is also essential to learn the history of music and how it transformed into our modern-day music culture. The classical music is a big factor in our modern-day music and with this module, you will be able to learn the history and impact of Classical Music and its characteristics.

The more we increase our knowledge on the history of Classical Period, the more we appreciate its revolution and its impact to world music culture and deeper in our own culture. The music of the Classical Period is a short, but a big part of the music evolution. Even until now, there are a lot of musicians who prefer to follow and study purely Classical music because of its simple, wonderful and melodic character. Some also combine Classical music to modern music to create a new and fresh music composition. This module may help you increase your knowledge on the different elements and characteristics imbedded in Classical Music.

How to use this module

This module contains several lessons. To make the most out of them, you need to do the following:

1. Scan the list of *Learning Objectives* to get an idea of the knowledge and skills you are expected to gain and develop as you study the module. These outcomes are based on the content standards, performance standards, and learning competencies of the K to 12 Curriculum MAPEH 9.
2. Take the *What I Know*. Your score will determine your knowledge of the lessons in the module. If you get 100% of the items correctly, you may proceed to the next module. Otherwise, you must go through the lessons.
3. Each *Lesson* aims to develop one of the learning objectives set for the module. It starts with an activity that will help you understand the lesson and meet the required competencies.
4. Take your time in reading this module. Write down points for clarification. You may discuss these points with your teacher.
5. Perform all activities and answer all worksheets. The activities and assessments are designed to enhance your understanding of sets. The activities will also give you an idea how well you understand the lessons. Review the lessons if necessary, until you have achieved a satisfactory level of understanding.
6. At the end of the module, take the *Post-Assessment* to evaluate your overall understanding about the lessons.

Learning Objectives:

- Discuss the characteristics of the music of each of the classical composers.
- Relate classical music to its historical and cultural background.
- Explain the performance practice (setting, composition, role of composers/performers, and audience) during classical period
- Listen perceptively to selected classical period music

What I Know

Let us check your prior knowledge about the Music of the Classical Period.

Multiple Choice: Write the letter of the correct answer your answer sheet.

1. Is the general texture of Classical music
 - a. monophonic
 - b. homophonic
 - c. heterophonic
 - d. polyphonic
2. Is called as the “Age of Reason”
 - a. Medieval
 - b. Renaissance
 - c. Baroque
 - d. Classical
3. A move toward a new style in architecture, literature and the arts in the middle of the 18th century
 - a. modernism
 - b. contemporary
 - c. classicism
 - d. racism
4. The span of Classical Period
 - a. 50 years
 - b. 60 years
 - c. 70 years
 - d. 80 years
5. Western Classical Music started in what continent?
 - a. Asia
 - b. Europe
 - c. Russia
 - d. Australia
6. An important event that happened also in the Classical Era
 - a. World War 1
 - b. French Revolution
 - c. Fall of Roman Empire
 - d. Napoleonic Wars
7. The gradual changing of volume from soft to loud
 - a. alberti bass
 - b. decrescendo
 - c. increascendo
 - d. crescendo
8. These were the greatest composers during the Classical Period except:
 - a. Haydn
 - b. Chopin
 - c. Mozart
 - d. Beethoven
9. His music is believed to have an effect to the intellectual growth of a person especially when listened to at an early age
 - a. Haydn
 - b. Beethoven
 - c. Chopin
 - d. Mozart
10. Is described as having a “Rags-to-Riches” story
 - a. Haydn
 - b. Chopin
 - c. Mozart

What's in It

In this module, you will learn the historical and cultural background of the Classical era. In the history of Western music, the term Classical refers to the period from 1750-1820. During this time, there were significant changes in musical forms and style distinguishing the music from those of the previous era. New music forms emerged such as *sonata*, *concerto*, and *symphony*. The development of the Sonata form led to more large-scale works and other long instrumental compositions such as symphonies, concertos and overtures.

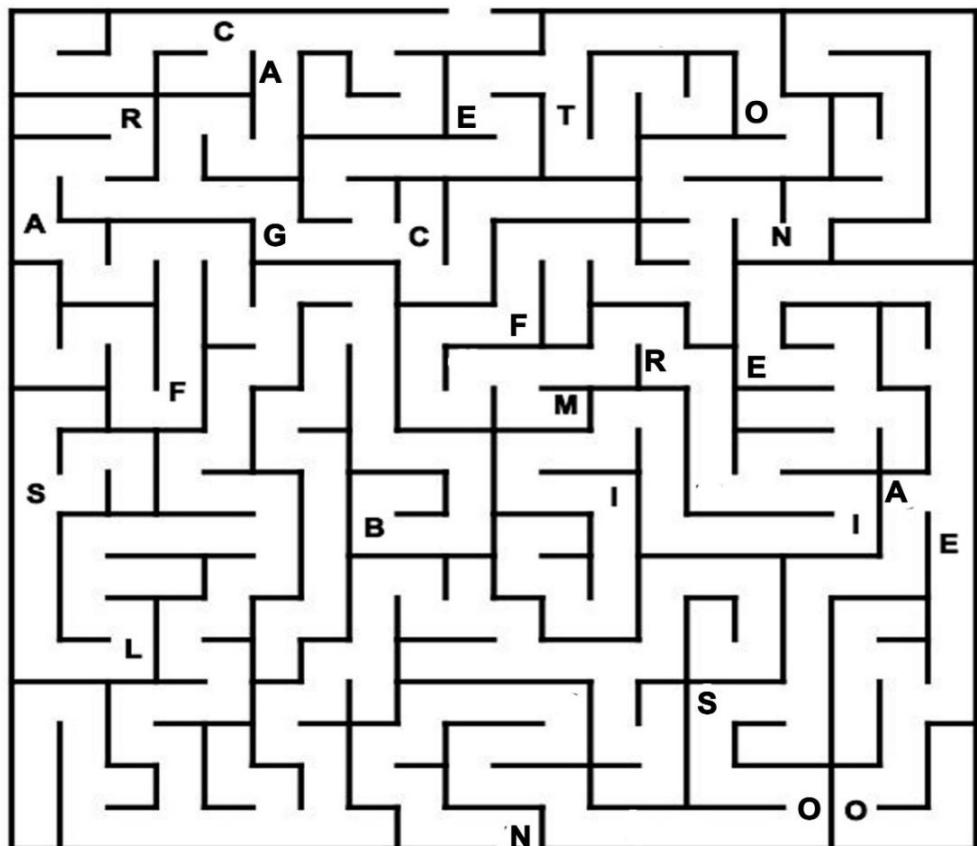
The life and music of Franz Josef Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Ludwig Van Beethoven, the three greatest and most famous composers of the Classical era will be discussed in the following pages.

What's New

Activity 1: MUSIC MAZE

Look at the Maze below and find your way out. Draw a line using a highlighter or a pencil from the start until you reach the finish line. Pick out the letters you find along the way and write the letters to create a sentence.

START HERE



FINISH

- What sentence were you able to form?
-

What is it

BACKGROUND OF THE CLASSICAL PERIOD

The classical era, is also called as the “Age of Reason”, this is the period from 1750- 1820. The cultural life was dominated by the aristocracy, as patrons of musicians and artists who generally influenced the arts. Significant changes in musical forms and styles were made.

In the middle of the 18th century, Europe began to move toward a new style in architecture, literature, and the arts, known as *Classicism*. It was also pushed forward by changes in the economic order and in social structure. Instrumental music was patronized primarily by the nobility.

Important historical events that occurred in the West during this era were the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the American Revolution.

The term “classical” denotes conformity with the principles and characteristics of ancient Greece and Roman literature and art which were formal, elegant, simple, freed and dignified. The same characteristics may also describe the melodies of classical music. Harmony and texture are homophonic in general. The dynamics of loud and soft were clearly shown through the extensive use of *crescendo* and *diminuendo*. A style of broken chord accompaniment called *Alberti Bass* was practiced.

The great composers of the period were: Franz Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig Van Beethoven. *Sonata*, *Concerto*, and *Symphony* are the instrumental forms developed during this era while *Opera Seria* and *Opera Buffa* are the two vocal forms.

Works of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven are still popular today. Their compositions are now commonly used as music to animated series of popular cartoon companies such as Looney Toons, Warner Brothers, 20th Century Fox, Pixar, etc. Beethoven’s music was used in one of the films for children and Little Einstein’s animated series also features the music of the great composers Beethoven, Haydn and Mozart.

During the Classical Period, music wasn’t the only art form to find inspiration in Ancient Greece and Rome in the Classical Era. In an artistic movement called Neoclassicism (that means “new classicism”), painters, sculptors and architects were

also finding inspiration in the forms and subjects similar with the classical music like the transformation to Greek and Roman-inspired artworks.

An example of a painting that became popular in the age of classicism are the works of David Jacques-Lois which usually portrayed the history and ancient civilization of Greece and Rome.



The intervention of the Sabine Woman by David Jacques-Lois

COMPOSERS OF THE CLASSICAL PERIOD:

1. FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN (1732-1809)

Franz Joseph Haydn is one of the most prominent composers of the classical period. His life is described as a “rags-to-riches” story. He came from a poor family

and his music led to his rise in social status. He was hired by rich patrons and eventually became a musical director for the Esterhazy family for 30 years. His music reflects his character and personality: mainly calm, balanced, serious but with touches of humor. He was able to compose over 100 symphonies and developed them into long forms for a large orchestra. He was named, “Father of the Symphony” although he excelled in every music genre of the period. Most of his symphonies have nicknames such as the “Surprise Symphony”, “The Clock”, “The Military”. He also wrote chamber piano music and choral works.

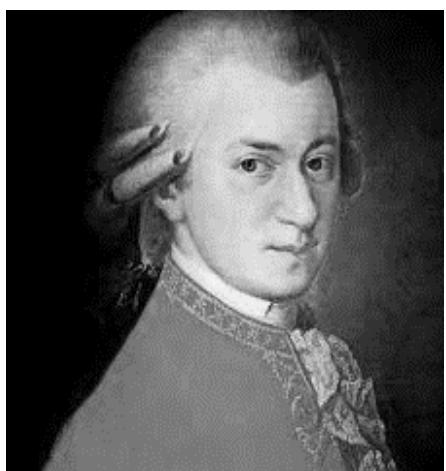


Suggested listening resources for Haydn's instrumental works

- F.J. Haydn Symphony No.94 in G Major "Surprise" 2nd movement <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lJjkamp3II>
- F. J. Haydn Symphony No. 101 in D major, "The Clock" <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i1L6p4B2hBs>
- F. J. Haydn Symphony No. 100 in G major, "Military" <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lGyGBRXfy10>

2. WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (1756-1791)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is a child prodigy and the most amazing genius in musical history. At age five, he was already playing the violin and the harpsichord; at six, he was recognized as an exceptional pianist and, at seven, he was already composing excellent music. At age thirteen, he had written sonatas, concertos, symphonies, religious works, and operas and operettas.

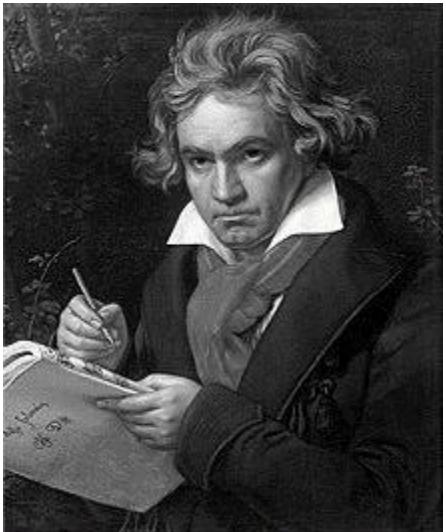


He experimented in all kinds of music and composed over 700 works. Unfortunately, due to mismanaged finances he lived his life in poverty, died young and was buried in an unknown grave. He composed wonderful concertos, symphonies and opera such as "*The Marriage of Figaro*" (1786), "*Don Giovanni* (1789), and "*The Magic Flute*" which became popular. Other known works: *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik*, *Symphony No. 40 in G Major*, and

Sonata No. 11 in A Major K311.

Suggested listening resources for Mozart's instrumental works:

- W. A, Mozart Piano Sonata No. 16 in C major, K. 545 (so-called *facile* or *semplice sonata*)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yi_E-Hu_Rb0
- Mozart:PianoSonata No. 11,K331inA Major, 1st mov.(*Andantegrazioso*)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24_4VUU4gq
- W.A. Mozart Symphony No. 40 in G minor, 1 st mov. (*Molto Allegro*)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l45DAuXYSIs>
- W.A. MozartSerenade in G minor (*Eine Kleine Nachtmusik*)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1FSN8_pp_o



3. LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (1770-1827)

Ludwig Van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany to a family of musicians and studied music at an early age. He was the composer who bridged the late Classical era and the early Romantic era. He was a talented pianist and composer. His famous compositions include 32 piano sonatas, 21 set of variations, 9 symphonies, 5 concertos for piano, 16 string quartets and choral music.

His works include the “*Missa Solemnis*” (1818-1823) and opera “*Fidelio*” (1805). His known symphonies are: *Symphony No. 3 (Eroica)*, *No. 5*, *No. 6 (Pastoral)*, *No. 9 (Choral)*, which adds voices to the orchestra. He began to go deaf in 1796 but this did not become a hindrance. He continued composing through the help of an assistant and hearing gadget. Some of his famous compositions were made when he was deaf.

Characteristics of Beethoven's works:

- His music veered toward larger orchestras.
- Sound was centered on the violas and lower registers of the violins and cellos to give his music a darker mood.
- All themes in a piece are tied together by one motif.
- He developed musical themes and motifs extensively by means of modulation
- He used more brass instruments and dynamics

Suggested listening resources for Beethoven's instrumental works:

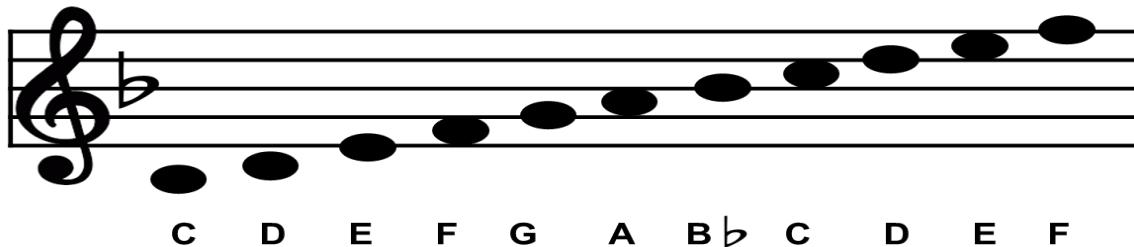
- L. V. Beethoven Piano Sonata no 14 in c sharp minor (Moonlight) 1st mov Op. 27 no 2 (adagio sostenuto)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YmVCcF42f-0>
- L.V. Beethoven Piano Concerto no. 1 in C major op. 15
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SFfUcQQbwsE>
- L.V. Beethoven Piano Concerto no. 5 “Emperor” in E flat major op. 73
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zYI6lI4l9gA>
- L.V. Beethoven Symphony No. 5, Op. 67, C Minor
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FqvLfMigm3I>
Rock version - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c9EICNAvc1Q>
- L.V. Beethoven Symphony No. 9, Op. 125, d minor “Choral”
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6E3xem_c2w
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lq-3B6xfNpY>

What's More

Activity 1: MUSIC MASTER

Using the sample below, fill out the boxes under the music sheet with the correct notes (letter names) to complete the music phrase and answer the following questions after. Write your answers in your answer sheet.

Refer your answers here:



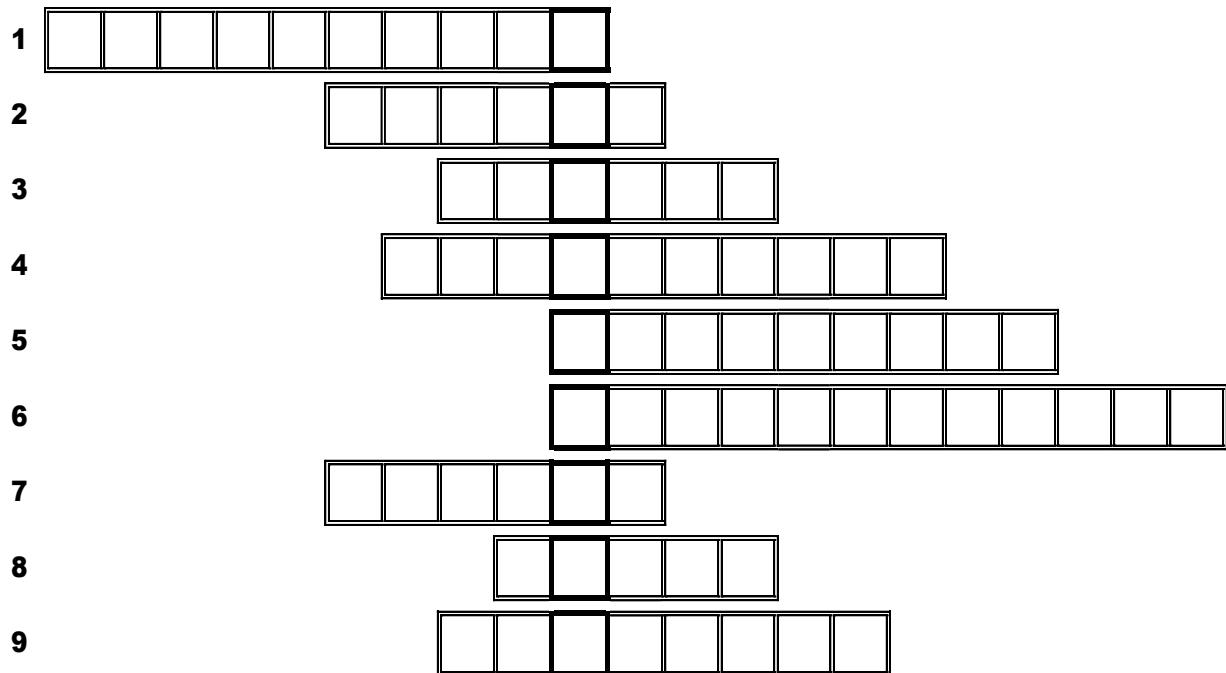
Write your answers on the boxes below each note. The first one is done for you.

1. What is the time signature of the musical score? _____
2. What notes (letter name) are used in the musical score? _____
3. What can you say about the arrangement of the notes? _____

4. What is the key of the musical piece? _____
5. Give a title for the music phrase. _____

Activity 2: IDENTIFICATION

Read and analyze the questions carefully below on each item and fill out the blanks with the correct letters to complete the MAIN WORD AT THE CENTER. Make sure to check your spelling. Write your answers in the space provided or on your answer sheet.



10 MAIN WORD:

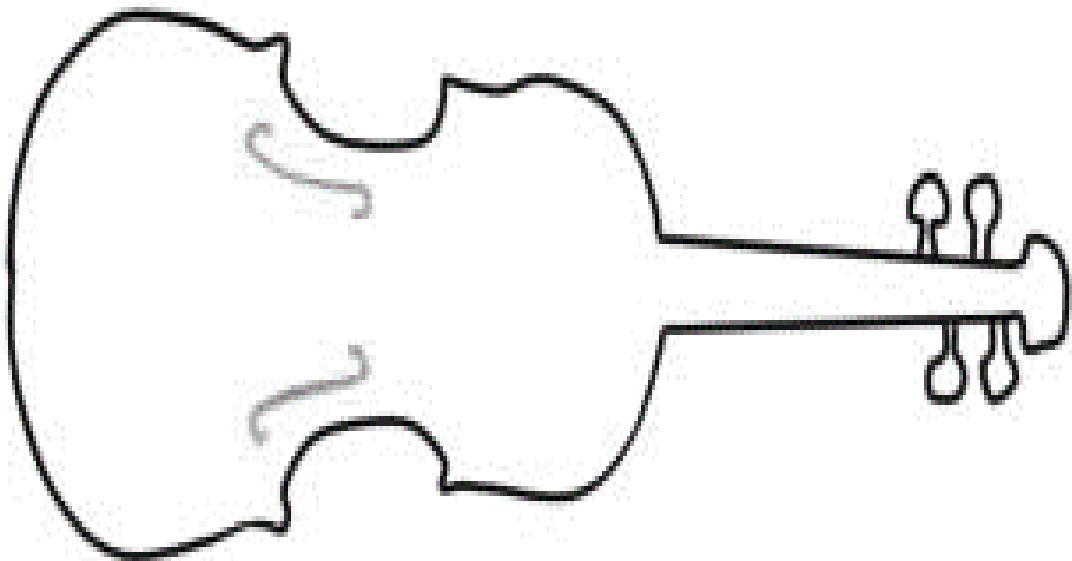
CLUES:

1. Harmony and texture of classical music is generally _____.
2. The term “Classical” denotes conformity with the principles and characteristics of ancient Greece and Roman literature and art which were formal, elegant, dignified and _____.
3. The Classical Era is also known as the “Age of _____”.
4. This is a move toward a new style in architecture, literature and the arts in the middle of the 18th century.
5. Instrumental music was patronized primarily by the nobility in the economic order and in social _____.
6. _____ music was patronized by noblemen in the economic order.
7. During this time, the _____ revolution and the Napoleonic Wars was also happening.
8. He is one of the great composers of the Classical Period.
9. What is the first name of Mozart?
10. What is the main word you created? Write it in the space provided.

What I have learned

Activity 1: SPECIAL SONG

Think about your most important learning about Classical Music inside the figure below and from the suggested listening sites, identify which composition you liked best and why. Write your answers in the space provided or in your answer sheet.



What I Can Do

Activity 1: CREATIVE COMPOSERS

Read the different descriptions on column A and find the matching composer on column B. Write your answers in column C.

COLUMN A <i>(Read the description)</i>	COLUMN B <i>(Choose your answer)</i>	COLUMN C <i>(Write your answers here)</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. He came from a poor family and his music led to his rise in social status.2. He was named, “Father of the Symphony”3. He experimented in all kinds of music and composed over 700 works.4. His works include the “<i>Missa Solemnis</i>” (1818-1823) and opera “<i>Fidelio</i>” (1805)5. He used more brass instruments and dynamics6. At age thirteen, he had written sonatas, concertos, symphonies, religious works, and operas and operettas.7. He is the Father of Ballet8. He composed wonderful concertos, symphonies and opera such as “<i>The Marriage of Figaro</i>” (1786), “<i>Don Giovanni</i>” (1789), and “<i>The Magic Flute</i>” which became popular.9. He began to go deaf in 1796 but this did not become a hindrance.10. He was the composer who bridged the late Classical era and the early Romantic era.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Franz Joseph HaydnB. Wolfgang Amadeus MozartC. Ludwig Van BeethovenD. None of the above	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. _____2. _____3. _____4. _____5. _____6. _____7. _____8. _____9. _____10. _____

Assessment

Let us determine how much you already know about the Music of the Classical Period.

Multiple Choice: Write the letter of your correct answer in your answer sheet.

1. This is the span of Classical Period.
 - a. 50 years
 - b. 60 years
 - c. 70 years
 - d. 80 years
 2. This is a move toward a new style in architecture, literature and the arts in the middle of the 18th century.
 - a. modernism
 - b. contemporary
 - c. classicism
 - d. racism
 3. Western Classical Music started in what continent?
 - a. Asia
 - b. Europe
 - c. Russia
 - d. Australia
 4. He is the Father of Symphony.
 - a. Haydn
 - b. Beethoven
 - c. Mozart
 - d. Chopin
 5. This is the general texture of Classical music.
 - a. monophonic
 - b. homophonic
 - c. heterophonic
 - d. Polyphonic
 6. It is also called the “Age of Reason”
 - a. Medieval
 - b. Renaissance
 - c. Baroque
 - d. Classical
 7. His music is believed to have an effect to the intellectual growth of a person especially when listened to at an early age.
 - a. Haydn
 - b. Beethoven
 - c. Chopin
 - d. Mozart
 8. These were the greatest composers during the Classical Period except:
 - a. Haydn
 - b. Mozart
 - c. Chopin
 - d. Beethoven

9. This is a highlight event that happened in the Classical Era.
- a. World War 1
 - c. Fall of Roman Empire
 - b. Friendship Revolution
 - d. Napoleonic Wars
10. He bridged the late classical music to the early Romantic Music.
- a. Haydn
 - c. Mozart
 - b. Beethoven
 - d. Chopin
11. These were the instrumental forms developed during this era except:
- a. Sonata
 - c. Opera Buffa
 - b. Concerto
 - d. Symphony
12. He is described as having a “Rags-to-Riches” story.
- a. Haydn
 - c. Mozart
 - b. Beethoven
 - d. Chopin
13. Mozart played the following instruments in an early age except for the:
- a. Piano
 - c. Violin
 - b. Guitar
 - d. Cello
14. He was considered as the greatest musical Child Prodigy.
- a. Haydn
 - c. Mozart
 - b. Beethoven
 - d. Chopin
15. He composed the very famous Moonlight Sonata.
- a. Haydn
 - c. Mozart
 - b. Beethoven
 - d. Chopin

Additional Activity

Activity 1: LISTENING LEADER

Watch the video about the cartoon version of *The Magic Flute* by Mozart and listen carefully to the music used in the video. Observe the background music of this video and answer the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided or in your answer sheet.

The video link is <https://youtu.be/gxvjaapBcq4> or you can request a copy from your teacher.

1. What is the video about?

2. Enumerate the different instruments used in the video.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. How did the music affect the overall presentation of the video? Explain.

4. What other cartoon films or movies have you watched that contains classical music?

- a. _____
- b. _____

5. How do you think Classical Music helped in molding or shaping today's music? Explain.

KEY ANSWERS

WHAT I KNOW

Activity 2: Identification

Pre-Assessment

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. A
11. A
12. C
13. B
14. B
15. B

To MAIN WORD: CLASSICAL

WHAT I CAN DO

Activity 1: Music Maze

WHAT'S NEW

Activity 1: Creative Composers

ASSessment

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. C
11. A
12. D
13. B
14. B
15. B

WHAT'S MORE

Activity 1: Music Master

ADDFADE ADFADE

ADDFADE ADFADE

12. A
11. D
10. B
9. D
8. B
7. D
6. C
5. A
4. B
3. C
2. D
1. A

Sentence: AGE OF REASON

Post-Assessment

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. C

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_van_Beethoven

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Haydn

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_music#:~:text=Classical%20music%20is%20art%20music,\(religious\)%20and%20secular%20music.&text=The%20central%20norms%20of%20this,as%20the%20common%2Dpractice%20period.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_music#:~:text=Classical%20music%20is%20art%20music,(religious)%20and%20secular%20music.&text=The%20central%20norms%20of%20this,as%20the%20common%2Dpractice%20period.)

<https://leonardbernstein.com/lectures/television-scripts/young-peoples-concerts/what-is-classical-music>

<https://www.cbc.ca/music/read/10-pieces-of-classical-music-everyone-should-know-1.4995342>

<https://youtu.be/gxvjaapBcq4>

[Study.com/academy/academy/lesson/classical-music-and-art-how-music-connected-to-art-in-the-classical-period.html#:~:text=Just%20as%20form%20and.](https://study.com/academy/academy/lesson/classical-music-and-art-how-music-connected-to-art-in-the-classical-period.html#:~:text=Just%20as%20form%20and.)

For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:
Department of Education – Schools Division of Baguio City
No. 82 Military Cut-off Road, Baguio City
Telefax: 442-4326 / 442-7819
Email Address: depedbaguio@ gmail.com
Social Media: facebook.com/DepEdTayoBaguioCity