Neoclassicism



LIKE IMPRESSIONISM, **NEOCLASSICISM** IS A MOVEMENT THAT OCCURRED IN A LOT OF DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES.

IN ARCHITECTURE, FOR EXAMPLE, NEOCLASSICISM INVOLVED A RETURN TO THE FORMS AND IDEALS OF CLASSICAL GREECE.



IN THE **EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY**, COMPOSERS WERE ALSO HEARKENING TO THE PAST. AFTER THE INTENSITY AND EMOTION OF THE ROMANTIC PERIOD, THEY WERE LOOKING TO THE ORDER AND RESTRAINT OF ANCIENT GREECE, OR MORE RECENTLY, THE CLASSICAL ERA.

NEOCLASSICISM IN MUSIC TOOK ON A LOT OF DIFFERENT FORMS, VARYING FROM *COUNTRY TO COUNTRY* AND EVEN FROM *COMPOSER TO* COMPOSER. HOWEVER, THERE ARE A FEW COMPOSITIONAL TECHNIQUES THAT WERE PRETTY UNIQUE TO MUSIC OF THE TIME!





JUXTAPOSED TO

ANY SENSE OF

TRADITIONAL

HARMONIC

FUNCTION.

AS IT HAPPENS, THE TECHNIQUES BELOW CAN BE GROUPED TO SHOW THE FAVORED STYLES OF THE TWO MOST WELL-KNOWN NEOCLASSICISTS: PAUL HINDEMITH AND IGOR STRAVINSKY!

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POLYTONALITY

COMBINING CHORDS WHICH ARE DISSONANT TO ONE ANOTHER ... OR PLAYING IN MULTIPLE KEYS SIMULTANEOUSLY!







QUARTAL HARMONY



QUINTAL CHORD

CHORDS BUILT USING PERFECT FOURTHS OR PERFECT FIFTHS. (AS OPPOSED TO TERTIAL HARMONY, WHERE CHORDS ARE BUILT USING MAJOR AND MINOR THIRDS.)

SHYTHINIC PRIMITIVISM



USE OF INTENSE, UNPREDICTABLE ACCENTS, EVOCATIVE OF UNBRIDLED PRIMAL ENERGY. IT CAN INCLUDE COMPLEX METERS AND EVEN POLYMETERS: CONFLICTING METERS PLAYED SIMULTANEOUSLY!

TWENTIETH-CENTURY COUNTERPOINT

UNLIKE THE COUNTERPOINT OF THE SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES, NEOCLASSICISTS USED **DISSONANCE** FREELY, FOCUSING MORE ON MELODIC LINES AND RHYTHMIC INDEPENDENCE.



CHORD

WAIT WHAT? RAMPANT DISSON



PANDIATONICISM

COMBINING DIATONIC MAJOR MELODIES IN MULTIPLE LINES WITH NO CONSIDERATION OF HARMONY.

