**LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET IN MAPEH 9**

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| Name of Learner; | John Russel A. Jandonero | Score: |  |
| Grade and Section: | Grade 9 TAE | Week & Date: | **Week 1 – Jan. 5, 2021** |

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| **Title of the Topic:** | **Classical Music** | | |
| **Most Essential Learning Competency:** | | **Code:** |  |
| * describe musical elements of the given Classical period; * explain the performance practice (setting, composition, role of composers/performers, and audience) during Classical Period: and * relate Classical music to other art forms and its history within the era. | | | |
| **I. Concept Notes:** | | | |
| **Music of the Classical Period (1750-1820)**  The *Classical Era*, also called as the “Age of Reason”, is the period from 175-1820. The cultural life was dominated by aristocracies, who, as patrons of musicians and artists, generally influenced the arts. Significant changes in musical forms and styles were made. 0  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. *Classical music* was patronized primarily by the nobility.  The instruments used in *classical music* generally come from five or so different groups of instruments, including strings, woodwinds, brasses, and percussions. The use of these types of instruments generally make up a *symphonic orchestra*. When the human voice is added to this ensemble of instrument - *opera* is formed.  The forms of *classical music* are numerous and tend to be very well-defined. The *concerto* is a musical work in which one solo instrument is accompanied by an orchestra. This form of music was established in the Baroque period and has continued to be a strong musical force today. The *symphony* is a musical composition and is usually for an orchestra. The *opera* is an art form in which the singer and musicians work together to produce a piece that combines text and musical. Another form is known as *dance music* and its specific use is to facilitate or accompany dancing. This form can either be a whole musical piece or part of a larger musical arrangement. The *suite form* of music is an ordered set of instrumental or orchestral pieces of music that are performed in a concert setting rather than as accompaniments. An *etude* is a short musical composition designed to provide practice in a technical skill in the performance of a solo instrument. A *symphonic poem*, also known as a *tone poem*, is a piece of orchestral music in one movement in which some extra-musical program provides a narrative or illustrative event.  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 vocal forms included *Opera Seria* and *Opera Buffa*.  **Characteristics of Classical Music:**   * • It is operatic. * • It is well-modulated. * • It gives great attention to musical form. * • It uses comic and witty melodies. * • It has strong sense of tension and release. * • It includes percussion instruments. * • It utilizes dynamics as thematic material.   **Composers of the Classical Period**  **FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN (1732-1809)**  - is one of the most prominent composers of the classical period. His life is described as “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.  **Note: If you have access to the internet, do listen to the different suggested links in YouTube. Please do the same in the next two composers: Mozart and Beethoven.**  **Haydn Instrumental Works:**  F.J. Haydn Symphony No.94 in G Major *"Surprise”* 2nd movement  https://tinyurl.com/ptnnfbj  F. J. Haydn Symphony No. 101 in D major, *“The Clock”*  F. J. Haydn Symphony No. 100 in G major, *“Military”*  **WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (1756-1791)**  - 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”.*  **Mozart Instrumental Works:**  W. A, Mozart Piano Sonata No. 16 in C major, K. 545  (so-called facile or semplice sonata)  https://tinyurl.com/y3apm5bs  W. A. Mozart: PianoSonata No. 11, K331inA Major, 1st mov. (Andantegrazioso)  W.A. Mozart Symphony No. 40 in G minor, 1st mov. (Molto Allegro)  W. A. Mozart Serenade in G minor (Eine Kleine Nachtmusik)  **LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (1770-1827)**  - 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.  • 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.  **Characteristics of Beethoven’s works:**  **Beethoven Instrumental Works:**  L. V. Beethoven Piano Sonata no 14 in c sharp minor (Moonlight) 1st mov.  Op. 27 no 2 (adagio sostenuto)  https://tinyurl.com/y2r34lb4  L.V. Beethoven Piano Concerto no. 1 in C major op. 15  L.V. Beethoven Piano Concerto no. 5 “Emperor” in E flat major op. 73  L.V. Beethoven Symphony No. 5, Op. 67, C Minor  L.V. Beethoven Symphony No. 9, Op. 125, d minor “Choral” | | | |
| **II. Learning Activities:** | | | |
| **A. Learning Activity no. MQ 2.1 Define Me (15 points)**  Read the notes about the Baroque and Classical music. Then, cite the differences and similarities between Baroque and Classical music using a Venn diagram  Baroque music is tuneful and when it some to playing the music it is very organized. The tune of the music is highly decorated. The music if often Polyphonic  Classical music is art music produced or rooted in the traditions of Western culture, including both liturgical and secular music. It also has a light and clear texture. It is mainly homophonic and is less complex compared to Baroque Music.  Both of the music uses instruments to compose their music. The instruments used are string and woodwind instruments. | | | |
| **C. Learning Activity no. MQ 2.2 Know Me More… (10 points)**  Instructions: Classify the items in the box according to the title of the composition to their corresponding composers.   1. *A. “Moonlight”* 2. *B. “Fidelio” (1805)* 3. *C. “Missa Solemnis”* 4. *D. “Surprise Symphony”* 5. *E. Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* 6. *F. “The Marriage of Figaro” (1786)* 7. *G. Symphony No. 40 in G Major* 8. *H. Symphony No. 100 in G major, “Military”* 9. *I. Symphony No. 101 in D major, “The Clock”* 10. *J. Concerto no. 5 “Emperor” in E flat major op. 73*  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Franz Joseph Haydn | Wolfgang Amad | Ludwig Van Beethoven | | 1. *D. “Surprise Symphony”* | 1. *E. Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* | 1. *A. “Moonlight”* | | *H. Symphony No. 100 in G major, “Military”* | *F. “The Marriage of Figaro” (1786)* | *B. “Fidelio” (1805)* | | 1. *I. Symphony No. 101 in D major, “The Clock”* | *G. Symphony No. 40 in G Major* | *C. “Missa Solemnis”* | |  |  | 1. *J. Concerto no. 5 “Emperor” in E flat major op. 73* | | | | |
| **C. Learning Activity no. MQ 2.3: Music Analysis (20 points)**  Describe the musical elements of the classical music “The Magic Flute” by Mozart. Complete the table below and answer the following questions.  “The Magic Flute” - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YuBeBjqKSGQ   1. How does the piece make you feel?Why?   I felt amazed, the piece is very unique than the others. His skills and talent of composing music are spectacular. The piece is also a little bit emotional and pleasing to the ears.   1. What is the dominant texture? Monophony, polyphony, homophony? do the harmonies sound pleasing or do they create an eerie dissonant feeling? Do they produce an emotion?   The Dominant texture of the piece is Monophony, the singing create an eerie dissonant feeling but the melody of the song makes it sound pleasing, and yes they produce an emotion.   1. Form: Does this piece of music have any repeated melodies? Describe the progression.   Yes this piece do consist of repeated melodies, but some of the melodies do not repeat and has added variation while the song progress.   1. Rhythm: What do you notice about the rhythm? Is it consistent or does it speed up, slow down? Does the piece maintain the same beat counting system throughout? Explain.   The rhythm slows down, no, the song contains different parts that changes while the music progress that results to the music having different rhythms. | | | |
| **III. Reflection: 30 points** | | | |
| Classical music is the type of music that we know and love, when we were young we really don’t know what type of music we are hearing when we watch cartoons like “Tom and Jerry” you know, we just sing along. Classical music is not easy to compose, you need certain knowledge to compose one you also need to have a good melody or rhythm progression that makes that piece unique from others, composers put their time and effort to compose such a wonderful music. Mozart, he is a great example of a classical music composers. He had composed more than 600 music piece. He is widely known for his great music. | | | |

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