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!





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!

PANTRIADICISM





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







QUARTAL HARMONY



CHORD

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

RHYTHINIC PRIMITIVISM



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

TWENTIETH-CENTURY

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.

