



Let's listen to this clip of
classical music and see
how we could describe
it?

Escuchemos este clip de
música clásica y veamos
cómo podríamos
describirlo.



A violin and a cello are positioned on a rustic wooden surface. Several sheets of aged, yellowed musical notation are scattered around them. A central red rectangle with a white border contains the text 'CLASSICAL MUSIC' and 'MÚSICA CLÁSICA' in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters.

CLASSICAL
MUSIC

MÚSICA
CLÁSICA

Tell me, what do you already know about classical music?



Dime ¿qué sabes ya sobre música clásica?



Why Learn About Classical Music?

¿Por qué aprender sobre música clásica?

“Music, like art, is a reflection of the struggles and ideals of humanity. Music doesn’t just make us feel good, it isn’t just something fun and entertaining, it’s usually packed with significance and meaning.”

“La música, como el arte, es un reflejo de las luchas y los ideales de la humanidad. La música no sólo nos hace sentir bien, no es sólo algo divertido y entretenido, suele estar llena de significado y trascendencia”.

So what exactly is Classical Music?

Entonces, ¿qué es exactamente la música clásica?

- Some people think of it as “serious” music or music that only music snobs listen to or music for “fancy” people, but that’s not necessarily true!
- Classical music is generally thought of as music that was created before the 1900s when the production of modern music began (such as jazz!)
- Algunas personas piensan que se trata de música “seria”, música que sólo escuchan los snobs de la música o música para gente “elegante”, ¡pero eso no es necesariamente cierto!
- Generalmente se considera que la música clásica es aquella que se creó antes de 1900, cuando comenzó la producción de música moderna (¡como el jazz!).

So what exactly is Classical Music?

Entonces, ¿qué es exactamente la música clásica?

Classical music is split into **six main eras**:

- Medieval
- Renaissance
- Baroque
- Classical
- Romantic
- Modern

La música clásica se divide en seis épocas principales:

- Medieval
- Renacimiento
- Barroco
- Clásico
- Romántico
- Moderno

Medieval Era
Era medieval



Classical Era
Era Clásica



Renaissance Era
Época del Renacimiento



Romantic Era
Era romántica



Baroque Era
Época barroca



Modern Era
Era moderna



Classical Continued

Clásico Continuado

- Classical music can be just as interesting and exciting as modern music. Many classical pieces had themes of love, humor, heartbreak and anger just like any other song we would hear on the radio today.
- Some people's only exposure to classical music is through Looney Tunes!
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FzeFyKiPHZ8>
- La música clásica puede ser tan interesante y emocionante como la música moderna. Muchas piezas clásicas tenían temas de amor, humor, desamor y rabia, como cualquier otra canción que escucharíamos en la radio hoy en día.
- ¡El único contacto de algunas personas con la música clásica es a través de los Looney Tunes!

Evolution of Classical Music!

¡Evolución de la música clásica!

The evolution of music follows the evolution of society and technology!

¡La evolución de la música sigue la evolución de la sociedad y la tecnología!



Musical Time Periods

Music is organized by time periods. Lets take a look at the different historical periods in music, their musical traits and some famous composers from each one.



400

1400

Medieval Ends
Renaissance Begins

1600

Renaissance Ends
Baroque Begins

1750

Baroque Era Ends
Classical Era begins around 1730, these era overlap slightly

1820

Romantic Era Begins

1900

Romantic Era Ends
Modern and 20th Century Begin

Time Line



The Medieval Period was from 400-1400. During this time the most common instruments were wooden flute, recorder, and several simple string instruments.



The Lute was a common Medieval Instrument



The Renaissance Period began in 1400 and ended around 1600. It was during this time that music for entertainment began to gain popularity. This was also when written music was becoming more common. Instruments at this time included wooden flute, the beginning of brass instruments, string instruments like the viol and lyre, and small percussion such as the tambourine.



The Baroque Era began in 1600 and ended around 1750. More instruments were added to written music, these included keyboard instruments such as the harpsichord and forciopiano, the early version of piano. Many instruments that we use today were used during this time. Some Baroque composers include Handel, Bach, and Vivaldi.



The Classical Era began around 1750 and ended around 1820. Some composers during this time were Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn. Click on Beethoven to hear some of his music.



Music during this time was less ornate than in the Baroque era and had clearly heard showcased instruments. During this time the orchestra increased in size.



The Romantic Era began around 1820. Much of the music written during this time was nationalistic. Nature, emotion, and mystery were common themes in Romantic music. Some composers during this time were Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Chopin. Mussorgsky was another well known composer who wrote "Pictures at an Exhibition." Above is the picture "Great Gate of Kiev" that part of the piece is based on.

20th Century and Modern Music explored new styles and new sounds. Technology changed instruments used and new electronic instruments were brought into music. Music recording changed the way that people listened to music and added to the popularity of artists and composers. This musical era began around 1900 and goes to present day. This time period encompasses early 20th century as well as styles that we currently listen to. Below is the synthesizer, a modern instrument.



In early classical music we had very few instruments and music was quite basic!

En la música clásica temprana teníamos muy pocos instrumentos y la música era bastante básica.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NNFcEGPr-5k>

Evolution Continued

La evolución continúa

As technology grew, we began to invent more instruments and we started seeing the emergence of big music productions like operas and symphonies. As music got easier and less expensive to make, music began to have messages that related to the common man.

A medida que la tecnología fue avanzando, empezamos a inventar más instrumentos y empezamos a ver el surgimiento de grandes producciones musicales, como óperas y sinfonías. A medida que la música se volvió más fácil y menos costosa de producir, la música empezó a tener mensajes que se relacionaban con el hombre común.

As time went on, people began to experiment and try to make music that was over the top! We see vocals and instruments being combined together to create music which was previously looked down upon. People created more unique instruments and we see the percussion family start to grow.

Con el paso del tiempo, la gente empezó a experimentar y a intentar hacer música de primer nivel. Vemos cómo se combinan voces e instrumentos para crear música que antes estaba menospreciada. La gente creó instrumentos más singulares y vemos cómo la familia de la percusión empieza a crecer.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RONBzkthUjM> (2:30) (Mahler's resurrection)

Let's compare what we just heard to the
early music we listened to previously?
How were they different?

Comparemos lo que acabamos de
escuchar con la música antigua que
escuchábamos anteriormente. ¿En qué
se diferenciaban?



Classical Music Today

La música clásica hoy

In the last times of classical music, we see composers start to experiment with what sounds good. We get very odd sounding music that was initially jarring to the ear. Music became about experimentation rather than about sending a message to its audience. People pushed the boundaries of what music is.



En los últimos tiempos de la música clásica, vemos a los compositores empezar a experimentar con lo que suena bien. Tenemos música que suena muy extraña y que al principio resultaba chocante para el oído. La música pasó a ser una cuestión de experimentación en lugar de enviar un mensaje a su público. La gente traspasó los límites de lo que es la música.

The Greats!



BACH

MOZART



BEETHOVEN



VERDI



BARBER

3.....2.....1.....

For the remainder of class I want everyone to get out a sheet of paper and complete a 3-2-1 exercise. This exercise is where you will write out 3 things that you learned today, 2 things that you still want to learn related to today's topic and 1 question you may have.

This will be for your participation grade

If time permits, we will go over questions!

Para el resto de la clase, quiero que todos saquen una hoja de papel y completen un ejercicio 3-2-1. En este ejercicio, escribirán 3 cosas que aprendieron hoy, 2 cosas que aún quieren aprender relacionadas con el tema de hoy y 1 pregunta que puedan tener.

Esto será para tu calificación de participación.

¡Si el tiempo lo permite, repasaremos las preguntas!



**Thank
You!**