

# BAROQUE

## 1. Historical context

-From 1600 to 1750.

-Big monarchies consolidate their power (Felipe III and IV, Louis XIV 'Le Roi Soleil')

-Art: looks for dramatic expression of the feelings with contrast effects and ornaments.

## 2. Musical context

-The polyphony is replaced by the **chords**. (*Polyphony is a melody accompanied by other melody, in this period the melody is accompanied by chords*).

-Another new element appears, the **basso ostinato**. Is a bass line that reinforces the chords. Is repeated along the piece.



-Is the birth of the opera. The first Opera was L'orfeo, by Monteverdi.

-The **instrumental music** gains importance, thanks to the improvement of the violin family. This also means the appearance of the 'orchestra'.

## 3. Musical forms

### 3.1. Vocal

**Opera.** Secular music, includes orchestra, choir, singers, actors, scenography

**Oratorio.** Religious music, like an opera with no representation.

### 3.2. Instrumental

**Concerto.** For orchestra and a soloist instrument (violin, oboe, recorder...)

**Suite.** Composed by many dances: allemande, courante, zarabande, bourréé, giga...

## 4. Composers and auditions (8)

**Vivaldi.** The Four Seasons. ♪*The Summer. 3<sup>rd</sup> movement*, ♪*The Spring. 1<sup>st</sup> movement*

**J.S.Bach** ♪*Suite for violoncello: Prelude*, ♪*Tocatta and Fugue*, ♪*Badinerie*

**Haendel** ♪*Lascia ch'io pianga*, from the opera Rinaldo. ♪*Hallelujah*, from the oratorio The Messiah ♪*Sarabande in D minor*