

High School Orchestra

Learning in Place #3: April 27-May 15, 2020

Suggested Pacing Guide:

Monday 4/27/2020	Tuesday 4/28/2020	Wednesday 4/29/2020	Thursday 4/30/2020	Friday 5/1/2020
<input type="checkbox"/> History • Read Baroque Packet • Complete "Unit Exam Page 1"	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review - Practice the G Major Scale. String Ensemble/Concert Orchestra - 2 octaves. Chamber Orchestra - 3 octaves	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review - Practice the D Major Scale.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review - Practice the A Major Scale.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review • Practice the G, D, and A Major Scales.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading - Complete sight reading example based on your level	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading
Monday 5/4/2020	Tuesday 5/5/2020	Wednesday 5/6/2020	Thursday 5/7/2020	Friday 5/8/2020
<input type="checkbox"/> History - Read the Baroque unit as necessary. Complete "Unit Exam Page 2 and 3"	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review - Practice the E-flat Major Scale.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review - Practice the A-flat Major Scale.	<input type="checkbox"/> Complete the Music Theory Worksheet titled "Rhythmic Equations"	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review - Review the E-flat scale.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review - Practice the c melodic minor scale.
Monday 5/11/2020	Tuesday 5/12/2020	Wednesday 5/13/2020	Thursday 5/14/2020	Friday 5/15/2020
<input type="checkbox"/> History Re-Read Baroque Packet Complete "Unit Exam Page 4"	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review - Practice the g melodic minor scale.	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review - Practice the F Major scale	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review - Practice the d melodic minor scale.	<input type="checkbox"/> Review and practice all previously assigned scales.
<input type="checkbox"/> Scale Review - Practice the B-flat Major scale.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Sight Reading

READY...

The Baroque Era

The Baroque Era began in 1600 and ended with the death of Johann Sebastian Bach in 1750. The three distinct styles of this period were church music, theater music, and chamber music. Known for grandeur, large-scale productions, spectacular ideas and major contrasts, the music, art, and architecture of this time became very important to the wealthy nobility.

During the Baroque period, there were major developments in dramatic music — the oratorio, opera, cantata, and Passion music. The oratorio was a dramatic large-scale production dealing with a Biblical subject. It would have a narrator (soloist), chorus, and orchestra. Unlike opera, no costumes, scenery, or staging was used in an oratorio. The cantata, usually a shorter work limited to soloists, a small number of chorus members, and a small orchestral accompaniment, could be written on either sacred or secular subjects. Passion music specifically centered on the Christian Easter story. Baroque church music departed from the a cappella style of the Renaissance period. Many of the European Baroque church composers wrote their compositions in the local language of the country rather than Latin.

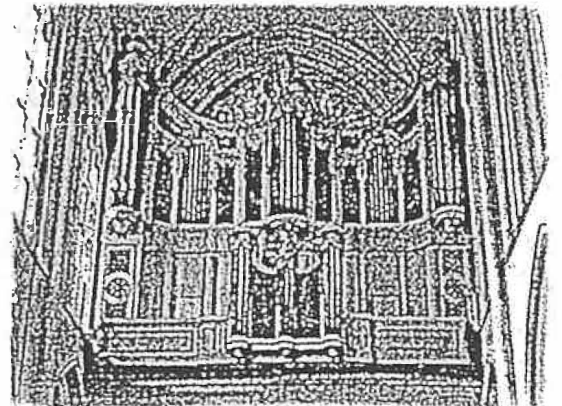
These important new styles created dramatic music. Dramatic music, especially in the form of operas, was first written in Florence, Italy. All forms of dramatic music — including oratorio, cantata, and Passion music — were soon found in Italy, which then spread throughout Europe. In the Roman operas, grand choruses were added. The recitative and aria were added in Venetian operas. The first public opera, “Teatro San Cassiano,” was performed in Venice in 1637. In the city of Naples, the Italian overture was added to the opera as a beautiful opening for the production.

In his book, “Historie de la Musique” (1725), Le Cerf de la Vieville states “a perfect voice should be sonorous, extensive, sweet, neat, lively, and flexible.” During this time, the vocal bass part came into its own as an important line with the soprano’s melodic line. The tenor and alto parts were incidental to these two parts, therefore performed with less volume.



The keyboard of choice was the harpsichord rather than the piano, which later came into its own in the Classical Era. To substitute for the harpsichord, the composer or performer would use the portative organ or a large pipe organ.

The two major composers of the Baroque period were the German composers Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) and George Frideric Handel (1685–1759). Bach was known for his church music and Handel was lauded for his operas and oratorios. In England, the major composer of choral music was Henry Purcell (1659–1695).



While instrumental music came to the forefront (rather than vocal music), there were many important choral composers who made a significant contribution. In Italy, Giovanni Gabrieli (ca.1553–1612) wrote sacred multipart compositions for choir, brass, and organ; Claudio Monteverdi (1567–1643) wrote madrigals and operas; Alessandro Scarlatti (1660–1725) wrote Neapolitan opera; and Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741) wrote important sacred choral literature.

In France, both Jean Baptiste Lully (1632–1687) and Jean Philippe Rameau (1683–1764) wrote operas, the latter known as the major theorist of the period. Marc Antoine Charpentier (ca. 1645–1704) wrote both secular cantatas and sacred compositions.

The list of German Baroque composers is longer. Heinrich Schütz (1585–1672) was known for his cantatas, oratorios, and Passions; Michael Praetorius (1571–1621) wrote choral music in both the Renaissance and Baroque styles; Dietrich Buxtehude (ca. 1637–1707), like Johann Pachelbel (1653–1706), wrote church cantatas with organ accompaniment.

What Was Happening in America During the Baroque Era

In America, the Baroque Era was a time of colonization. The Jamestown Colony was founded in 1607. Henry Hudson explored the Hudson River in 1609. In 1621, Thomas Ravenscroft wrote the “Whole Booke of Psalms,” four-part compositions with texts from the Book of Psalms in the Bible. It is believed that the Puritans were singing the psalms in harmony with accompaniment during this time period. The Puritans were credited with the founding of Boston in 1630.

The “Bay Psalm Book” was first printed in 1640 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Considering that this occurred only 33 years after the Jamestown Colony in Virginia was founded, it represents an excellent achievement.

Other facts of note are:

- In 1664, New Amsterdam, known as Manhattan Island, was renamed New York.
- Philadelphia was founded in 1682 by William Penn.
- The famous Salem witch trials began in 1692.
- Yale College was founded in 1701.

The first singing instruction book in America, “The Grounds and Rules of Musick Explained” or “An Introduction to the Art of Singing by Note,” was written by Rev. Thomas Walter of Roxbury and published by Benjamin Franklin’s brother, James Franklin, in 1721. Previously, music was learned by rote and memorized. Also in 1721, John Tufts wrote and published the first American music textbook, “Introduction to the Singing of Psalm-Tunes.”

In 1723, churches in Boston felt that improving singing was very important. Therefore, the better singers began to sit together in groups. These groups became the first church choirs and were moved to a specific gallery in churches. In 1738, John Wesley founded the Methodist Church in America.

Robert Stevenson’s book, “Protestant Church Music in America,” was an important resource in American music in which he discussed the importance of the Moravian school of sacred composers in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The Moravian school of organ builders was considered the best in the New World and David Tannenberg was considered the best organ builder of the Baroque period in America. The Moravian composers used orchestral accompaniment for vocal and choral music in their worship service and established America’s oldest continuing instrumental ensemble, the Bethlehem Trombone Choir. The first American performances of Johann Sebastian Bach’s major choral works led to the creation of the Bethlehem Bach Festival.

Famous Composers of the Baroque Era

ITALY



Alessandro Scarlatti

The greatest opera composer was Alessandro Scarlatti (1660–1725) and he was from Naples. His best-known operas were “La Rosaura” (1690), “Teodora” (1693), “Tigrane” (1715), and “Griselda” (1721). He also wrote some 600 church cantatas, 150 oratorios, and numerous other sacred church compositions.

Claudio Monteverdi was born in 1567 in Cremona. His first of nine books of secular madrigals was produced in 1587 and his first opera, “Orfeo,” was performed in 1607 in Mantua. The subject matter is the same as the Florentine “Euridice” opera, but his was extended to five acts. In 1613, he became the conductor of Saint Mark’s Basilica in Venice. In 1632, he was ordained as a Catholic priest and died in Venice in 1643.



Claudio Monteverdi

Giovanni Gabrieli

Giovanni Gabrieli (ca. 1553–1612) was a famous Italian organist and composer. Born in Venice, he studied with his uncle, Andrea Gabrieli, then traveled to Munich to study with the great Renaissance composer Orlando di Lasso. In 1584, he returned to Venice as temporary organist at St. Mark’s Basilica and was declared principal organist in 1585. His composition “Sacrae Symphoniae” (1597) impressed composers throughout Europe.

St. Mark’s Basilica was built in the shape of a cross with a balcony in each of the four sections of the cross. Gabrieli perfected the concept of compositions that uses two to four or two, three or four of these sections, which were for choirs, organ, and instrumental ensembles.

One of Gabrieli’s famous compositions,
“In Ecclesiis,” was written for 64 parts.

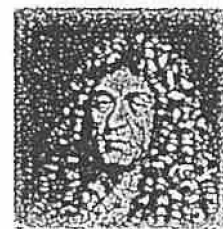


Antonio Vivaldi

Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741), nicknamed “the red-headed priest” because of his vibrant hair color, was the son of one of the leading violinists of St. Mark’s Basilica and was educated as both a musician and a priest. In 1703, Vivaldi became ill and was excused from his priestly duties. From 1704 to 1740, Vivaldi was employed at the Conservatory of the Pieta in Venice as a conductor, composer, teacher, and general superintendent. Among his many compositions, which included 49 operas, numerous cantatas, oratorios, and motets, two of the most well known are “The Four Seasons” and “Gloria.”

FRANCE

Italian-born composer Jean Baptiste Lully (1632–1687) developed a unique overture for French opera. The form of this overture was in three sections. The first section was slow with dotted rhythm, the second section was fast and lively, and the third section was like the first section. This same format was later used by Bach and Handel. In 1653, he was appointed court composer in Paris, France.



Jean Baptiste Lully



Jean-Philippe Rameau

Jean-Philippe Rameau (1683–1764) was considered the finest French musician of the eighteenth century. At age 39, Rameau published the famous “Treatise of Harmony.” In later life, he began composing operas. The most famous were “Hippolyte et Aricie” (1733), “Les Indes galantes” (1735), “Castor et Pollux” (1737), and “Les Fêtes d’Hébé ou les Talents lyriques” (1739).

Marc-Antoine Charpentier was born near Paris, France, ca. 1643. He traveled to Italy to study painting but met the composer Giacomo Carissimi and began studying music. Eventually, Charpentier was appointed maitre de musique à la Sainte Chapelle in 1698, which is the highest musical post in France. He held this post until his death in 1704. Two of his major choral compositions were “Missa Assumpta est Maria” and “Messe de Minuit pour Noël.”



Marc-Antoine Charpentier

ENGLAND



Henry Purcell

Born in 1659 in Westminster, Henry Purcell was considered the greatest English composer of opera. His father was a singer in the court of King Charles II and Henry started his musical career as a chorister in the Chapel Royal. He wrote the famous “Dido and Aeneas” around 1689, an opera written for a girl’s boarding school in Chelsea. Other important operas were “Dioclesian” (1690), “King Arthur” (1691), “The Fairy Queen” (1692), “The Indian Queen” (1695), and “The Tempest” (1695). In 1669, he became organist at Westminster Abbey, and during his six-year tenure there wrote only sacred music. Purcell held numerous posts in London including the appointment as organist of the Chapel Royal. He wrote such important works as “Orpheus Britannicus,” a collection of songs, and “Te Deum and Jubilate.” Purcell died in 1695 leaving his wife Frances and three of his remaining six children. He was buried beside the organ in Westminster Abby in London, England.

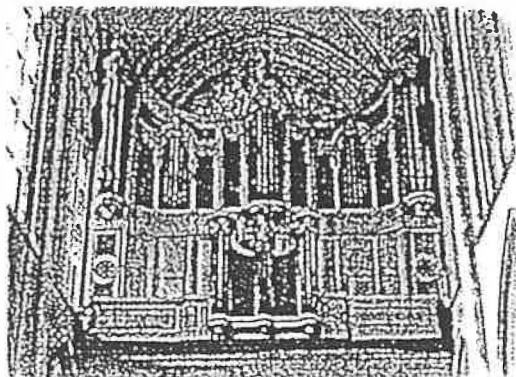
DENMARK

One of the principal Lutheran composers of the Baroque period was Dietrich Buxtehude (ca. 1637–1707). Born in Oldesloe, Denmark, one of his claims to fame was that a young Johann Sebastian Bach walked 250 miles to hear Buxtehude play the organ. Dietrich helped develop the choral cantata that Bach later perfected. Buxtehude received his major organ position at Marienkirke in Lubeck, Germany, by marrying the former organist’s daughter. Therefore, when



Dietrich Buxtehude

he was ready to retire, Buxtehude established the prerequisite that anyone taking his job must marry his daughter! Unfortunately, his daughter was very unattractive and numerous organists turned down this prestigious organ position because they refused to marry her. Following his death, the church continued this rule and the next organist married Buxtehude’s daughter!



Chronology of the Baroque Era (1600-1665)



- 1600** The Baroque Era begins.
- 1601** Shakespeare writes Hamlet.
- 1602** Galileo Galilei discovers the law of gravity.
- 1604** Shakespeare writes Othello.
- 1605** Pope Paul V is crowned.
- 1606** Shakespeare writes Macbeth.
- 1607** Monteverdi's first opera, "Orfeo," is performed.
- 1610** Louis XIII is crowned King of France.
- 1611** The King James version of the Bible is published.
- 1621** Pope Gregory XV is crowned.
- 1625** Charles I is crowned King of England.
- 1637** Dietrich Buxtehude is born in Oldesloe, Denmark.
- 1643** Louis XIV is crowned King of France.
- 1643** Marc-Antoine Charpentier is born near Paris, France.
- 1653** Jean-Baptiste Lully is appointed court composer in Paris.
- 1653** Oliver Cromwell dissolves the English Parliament.
- 1659** Henry Purcell is born in Westminster, England.
- 1660** Alessandro Scarlatti is born in Italy.
- 1665** Heinrich Schütz writes the "St. John Passion."
- 1607** Jamestown Colony is founded.
- 1609** Henry Hudson explores the Hudson River.
- 1620** The pilgrims arrive near Cape Cod on the Mayflower.
- 1630** Boston is founded by the Puritans.
- 1636** Harvard College is founded by Roger Williams.
- 1640** The first music book printed in the colonies is the "Bay Psalm Book."
- 1664** New Amsterdam is renamed New York.



Chronology of the Baroque Era (1666-1750)



1682 Philadelphia is founded by William Penn.

1692 The Salem witch trials occur in Massachusetts.

1701 Yale College is founded.

1690

1689 William III and Mary are crowned King and Queen of England.

1704 Handel writes the "St. John Passion."

1704 Bach writes his first cantata.

1709 The first pianoforte (later shortened to piano) is built.

1714 George I is crowned King of England.

1715 Louis the XV is crowned King of France.

1724 Bach writes the "St. John Passion."

1727 Handel writes the "Coronation Anthems."

1727 George II is crowned King of England.

1729 Bach writes the "St. Matthew Passion."

1730

1730 Bach writes the cantata, "Ein feste Burg" ("A Mighty Fortress Is Our God").

1738 Bach publishes "Mass in B-minor."

1738 Handel writes "Saul," "Israel in Egypt," and "Serse."

1738 The Methodist Church is founded by John Wesley.

1740

1743 Handel writes "Samson."

1746 Handel writes "Judas Maccabaeus."

1750

1750 The death of Johann Sebastian Bach ends the Baroque Era.



UNIT EXAM - Page 1

Baroque Era

Fill in the Blanks

1. The Jamestown Colony was founded in _____ (year).
2. The _____ was the first book printed in America.
3. In 1721, John Tufts wrote and published the first American music textbook, _____
_____.
4. In 1738, _____ founded the Methodist Church in America.
5. "Dido and Aeneas" was composed by _____ in 1689.
6. "Gloria" was composed by _____.
7. "In Ecclesiis" was composed by _____ for St. Mark's in Venice, Italy.
8. "The Seven Last Words on the Cross" was composed by _____.
9. "Judas Maccabaeus" was composed by _____ in 1746.
10. The keyboard of choice during the Baroque was the _____
rather than the piano, which came into its own in the Classical Era.

UNIT EXAM - Page 2

Baroque Era

Match the Composition to the Composer

From the list of compositions below, place the corresponding letter next to the name of its composer. Each composer may be used for one or more compositions.

COMPOSITIONS

1. _____ "Ein feste Burg (No. 80)"
2. _____ "Chandos Anthems"
3. _____ "The Coffee Cantata"
4. _____ "Dido and Aeneas"
5. _____ "Gloria"
6. _____ "In Ecclesiis"
7. _____ "Israel in Egypt"
8. _____ "La Rosaura"
9. _____ "Mass in B-minor"
10. _____ "Messe de Minuit pour Noël"
11. _____ "Messiah"
12. _____ "Musae Sionae"
13. _____ "Orfeo"
14. _____ "The Seven Last Words on the Cross"
15. _____ "Symphoniae Sacrae"

COMPOSERS

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Bach | F. Praetorius |
| B. Charpentier | G. Purcell |
| C. Gabrieli | H. Scarlatti |
| D. Handel | I. Schütz |
| E. Monteverdi | J. Vivaldi |

UNIT EXAM - Page 3

Baroque Era

Match the Composer to His Country of Origin

From the list of composers below, place the corresponding letter next to the name of the composer. There may be more than one composer for a country.

COMPOSERS

1. _____ Alessandro Scarlatti
2. _____ Antonio Vivaldi
3. _____ Claudio Monteverdi
4. _____ Dietrich Buxtehude
5. _____ George Frideric Handel
6. _____ Giovanni Gabrieli
7. _____ Henry Purcell
8. _____ Heinrich Schütz
9. _____ Jean Baptiste Lully
10. _____ Jean Philippe Rameau
11. _____ Johann Pachelbel
12. _____ Johann Sebastian Bach
13. _____ Marc-Antoine Charpentier
14. _____ Michael Praetorius

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

- A. Denmark
- B. England
- C. France
- D. Germany
- E. Italy

High School Orchestra Sight Reading

Directions:

1. Play one sight reading of your choice each weekday for the next three weeks.
2. If you have your instrument, set a 30 second timer to study the excerpt, then begin playing. If you do NOT have your instrument, write in the counting and clap the rhythms.

Level 1

Musical score for Level 1, first system. It consists of three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a simple, rhythmic style with quarter and eighth notes.

Musical score for Level 1, second system. It consists of three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features dynamic markings: *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Musical score for Level 1, third system. It consists of three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written in a simple, rhythmic style with quarter and eighth notes.

Level 2

Musical score for Level 2. It consists of three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is more complex than Level 1, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present.

Vn *mp* *p*

Va *mp* *p*

C/B *mp* *p*

Vn *f*

Va *f*

C/B *f*

Vn *mp* *f*

Va *mp* *f*

C/B *mp* *f*

Vn *mp*

Va *mp*

C/B *mp*

Vn *mp* *mf*

Va *mp* *mf*

C/B *mp* *mf*

Level 3

First system of music for Level 3. It consists of three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The time signature is 4/4. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first measure is marked *p* (piano) and the second measure is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with some rests.

Second system of music for Level 3. It consists of three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has two flats (B-flat, E-flat). The first measure is marked *p* and the second measure is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes.

Third system of music for Level 3. It consists of three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The time signature is 3/4. The key signature has three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp). The first measure is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes with some slurs.

Fourth system of music for Level 3. It consists of three staves: Violin (Vn), Viola (Va), and Cello/Bass (C/B). The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp). The first measure is marked *mf* and the second measure is marked *p* (piano). The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes with some slurs.

Vn

Va

C/B

f

f

f

Vn

Va

C/B

mp

mp

mp

Vn

Va

C/B

f

f

f

Level 4

Vn

Va

C/B

mp

mf *mp*

mp *mf* *mp*

mp *mf* *mp*

Vn *f* *mp* *p*

Va *f* *mp* *p*

C/B *f* *mp* *p*

Vn *p* *mp* *p*

Va *p* *mp* *p*

C/B *p* *mp* *p*

Vn *p* *mf* *p* *f*

Va *p* *mf* *p* *f*

C/B *p* *mf* *p* *f*

Vn *f* *f* *mf* *f*

Va *f* *f* *mf* *f*

C/B *f* *f* *mf* *f*

Rhythmic Equations VI

Combine all note and rest values to complete the following rhythmic equations:

Examples: $\text{♪} + \text{♪} = 2$
 $\text{♪} + \text{♩} = 4 \frac{1}{2}$

Rhythmic Values:

$\text{♪} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$	$\text{♩} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$
$\text{♪} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\text{♩} = \frac{1}{2}$
$\text{♪} = 1$	$\text{♪} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$
$\text{♪} = 4$	

1. $\text{♪} + \text{♩} =$

9. $\text{♪} + \text{♩} + \text{♪} =$

2. $\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$

10. $\text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} =$

3. $\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$

11. $\text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} =$

4. $\text{♩} + \text{♩} =$

12. $\text{♪} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} =$

5. $\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$

13. $\text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} =$

6. $\text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♪} =$

14. $\text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♪} =$

7. $\text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} =$

15. $\text{♪} + \text{♩} + \text{♪} =$

8. $\text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♪} =$

16. $\text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} =$