Schubert on the Lied
- Born in Vienna
- (1797 - 1828)
- "Trout" quintet
- "Winter"
- 9 symphonies
- Lied is a vocal piece with piano accompaniment
- Over 600 lieder in his lifetime
- Known for Romanticism and reference to Beethoven
  and Wagner
- Died young and impoverished
- German Compositions known as lieder are famous
  by Schubert
- Lied is German ART song

Liszt
- Symphonic poems
- Romantic transition
- Known for his symphonies, concerto, symphonic poems,
  and piano music
- Vontragic piano music
- He invented the symphonic poem genre
- (1811 - 1886)

Exoticism in Opera
- Exotic poems
- "Carmen" displays brilliant orchestration/symmetry
- George Bizet
- Modern butterflies
- Habanera
- Comic Sainz-Sorros (1858 - 1914)
Chopin (1810-1849)
- focused only on piano
- études, highly virtuosic and technical study pieces
- nocturnes, preludes, dances, sonatas, and concertos for piano
- credited with originating the modern piano style
- work is transformed into poetry
- ornamentation, wide dynamics, rubato

Romantic Concertos
- Classical three-movement structure; standard forms more flexible.
- Many concertos were written for a specific soloist.

Romantic Choral Music
- Part Songs - unaccompanied secular songs in 3 or 4 parts
- Oratorio, Mass, and requiem mass

Puccini/Late Romantic Opera
- La Bohème, Madame Butterfly
- Verismo (Realism) - themes from everyday life
  - La Bohème
- Exoticism - Hanera/Madame Butterfly
Romantic Period

- 1820-1900
  - Composers: Beethoven, Schubert, Fanny Mendelssohn Hensel, Felix Mendelssohn, Clara Schumann, Robert Schumann, Chopin, Giotto, Schalk, Liszt, Berlioz, Brahms, Tchaikovsky, Verdi, Wagner
  - Melody: Expansive, singing melodies, wide ranging, more varied, chromatic inflections
  - Rhythm: Rhythmic diversity, elasticity, tempo rubato
  - Harmony: Increasing chromaticism, expanded concepts of tonality
  - Texture: Homophony, increased polyphony in later years
  - Instrumental genres: Same, large volumes, adding one movement symphonic poems, solo piano works
  - Vocal genres: Same, adding works for solo voice and piano
  - Form: Expansion of forms, interest in continuous as well as miniature, programmatic forms
  - Audience: Secular predominant, middle class
  - Dynamics: Widely ranging for expressive purposes
  - Timbre: Continual change and blend of tone colors, experiments with new instruments, unusual ranges
  - Performing forces: Introduction to new instruments (tuba, eng. horn, valved brass, harp, piccolo), larger orchestras
  - Virtuosity: Increased virtuosity, composers specified in score
  - Expression: Emotions, mood, atmosphere emphasized; interest in bizarre and macabre
Lied-German art song (vocal solo w/ piano accompaniment)

Schubert & Schumann

Hector Berlioz & Program Symphony
- French composer/conductor
- Symphonie fantastique - four movement program symphony
- Scored for large orchestration

Romantic Symphony
- Characterized by lyrical themes, colorful harmonies, expanded proportions
- Form:
  Movement I: Most dramatic, sonata-allegro form
  II: Slow & lyrical, range in mood (whimsical & playful, tragic & passionate), loose three-part
  III: Scherzo, rhythmically strong, overtones of humor, surprise, folk dance, light/lots of energy; Allegro, allegro molto, vivace. A B A (minuet/trio)
  IV: Balances I & allegro/sonata allegro
- Expansion of orchestra

1833-1897

Brahms & Late Romantic Symphony
- German, traditional in music style
- Orchestral: Variations on a theme by Haydn
- Chamber: 2 overtures (Academic, festival, tragic)
- Vocal: Hungarian Dances
- German Requiem

Dvořák
- Bohemian composer - nationalistic themes & traditional music
- New World Symphony - most popular
- Loosely programmatic
**Romantic Period**

* Schubert & the Lied (Art song)
  - The Lied: German-texted solo vocal song with piano accompaniment.
  - Song cycle: group of Lieder that were unified by a narrative thread or descriptive theme.
  - Franz Schubert (1797-1828) born in suburb of Vienna
  - Not well known as some composers of his era but was appreciated by Viennese public and his reputation grew steadily.
  - Music marks the confluence of the Classical and Romantic eras.
  - Symphonies are classical in their clear form; his Lieder and piano pieces are wholly Romantic.
  - String quartets, piano trios, and the famous Trout Quintet end the line of Viennese Classicism
  - Wrote more than 600 Lieder including Erlköning
  - 3 song cycles among them Winterreise (Winter's Journey)
  - 9 Symphonies
  - Chamber music: 15 string quartets, 4 string quintets, 2 piano trios and the trout quintet
  - More than 600 songs, many written down at breakneck speed, sometimes five, six, seven in a single morning.
  - Erlköning: a masterpiece of Schubert's youth captures the Romantic "strangeness and wonder" of Goethe's celebrated ballad.

* Tchaikovsky and the Ballet
  - Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893)
  - Graduated at 19 from the aristocratic school of Jurisprudence in St. Petersburg.
  - 8 operas including Pique Dame (The Queen of Spades)
  - 3 ballets Swan Lake
  - Orchestral music, 7 symphonies, 3 piano concertos, 4 violin concertos
Swan Lake, The Sleeping Beauty and The Nutcracker were not immediately popular with dancers.
Music Review

Pages: 307-335

337-380

1820-1900

Group 2: 337-380

46:
- four-hand piano music
- short lyric piano piece

47:
- Frédéric Chopin
  - composed for piano

48:
- Liszt
  - Symphonic Poem

49:
- Clara Schumann
  - piano music, virtuosic

A. Programmatic Music (4 types)
- Concert Overture - opera, performed independently
- Incidental Music - music from films or plays
- Program Symphony
- Symphonic Poem - single movement

Gex
- Program Symphony - Symphonie Fantastique
- idée fixe - fixed idea
- Musical Nationalism - programmatic
• Romantic Symphony - lyrical themes, colourful harmonies, expanded proportions
• Johannes Brahms
  • 4 symphonies
• Dvořák - Bohemian Nationalist composer
  • New World Symphony
  • Loosely programmatic
French:
- Opera Comique - required smaller performance forces, featured a simpler compositional style, and included spoken dialogue rather than recitatives. (Grand Opera - serious historical drama with spectacular effects)
- Time of development for opera
- Singspiel - light or comic drama with spoken dialogue - German
- Bel Canto - singing style was often used.
- One popular Opera was Carmen by Georges Bizet.
- Exoticism

Gesamtkunstwerk - a total work of art unifying all elements.

Wagner wrote music dramas with leitmotifs:
- Leitmotifs - recurring themes that represent a person, place, or idea.

Ring Cycle was used by Wagner in his opera The Ride of the Valkyries.

Habanera was the style that Carmen was in it shows exoticism.

Verismo = realism, trying to portray real life situations with characters - ex. Madame Butterfly.

Tchaikovsky was a ballet composer, ex. Swan Lake, Sleeping Beauty, and The Nutcracker.

Opera seria - serious opera.
Romantic Opera -
distinct national styles in France, Germany, and Italy.

- France: Lyric opera, represented a merger between grand opera (serious historical dramas with spectacular effects) and opéra comique (comic opera with spoken dialogue).

- Germany: Singspiel (light, comic drama with spoken dialogue).
  Richard Wagner's music drama (all elements of opera).

- Italy: Opera seria (serious opera), and opera buffa (the Italian version of comic opera), and bel canto (beautiful singing).

Giuseppe Verdi - Born in Italy (1813-1901), he grew up in a poor village, but his talent attracted prosperous merchants and music lovers. This made it possible for him to pursue his studies. After 12 years in Milan, he returned to Busseto as a conductor and married his benefactor's daughter (his wife 1843). 3 years later, Verdi returns to Milan with the manuscript of an opera, which is produced at the opera house of La Scala in 1839. His wife died, and then he didn't write any music for 20 years. He continued until Nabucco premiered at La Scala in 1842. He later returned to Busseto and wrote Italy's first opera. Verdi sat in the Chamber of Deputies (parliament).
His music
Lady walls: Manketti, Figaro, etc.
Nurse: M'lady sal, The Face of Jesus, etc.

Wagner
- Revolutionized opera with Gesamtkunstwerk (total work of art, uniting all elements, and leitmotifs (recurring themes)

Born in (1813-1883) born in Leipzig, Germany.
He was self-taught. When he was 20 he made
Káptan: The Flying Dutchman, Tannhäuser,
and Lohengrin.
Romanticism
- orchestra size grew - new instruments invented
- expansion of musical expression
- rich expressive harmony
- virtuosity

Oratorio
- national themes and traditional music
- New World Symphony: Classical in structure but
  Romantic in its orchestral & harmonic color

Romantic Concerto
- consists of classical 3 movement structure but
  also Romantic elements (sonata allegro) for
  freer expression
- concerto demonstrates virtuosity
  - specific soloist

1st movement (double exposition)
- Home key, several themes, solo exposition, development,
  Recapitulation, Cadenza, Coda

2nd movement
- A-B-A form
- contrasting key

3rd movement
- Rondo form or sonata-allegro form
- home key
Mendelssohn
- revival of J.S. Bach's music
- known for orchestral music and chamber music

- Amy Beach Symphony in E minor
  was inspired by Dvořák's "New World Symphony"
- women were discouraged in Romantic era
  for having a professional career as composer
- Amy Beach, the late-19th-century
  Second New England School of Composition.

Choral music → artistic outlet for middle classes
part songs → unaccompanied secular songs in 3 or 4 parts
Debussy's "Gemen Requiem"

Fanny Mendelssohn → wrote lieder, choral part
songs and piano music
Well-crafted, key board music reflects Bach
Vocal music is highly lyrical, wide tonal range, harmony,
formal variety.
Romanticism

- Page 307
  - Key Points
  
  - Page 313 Chart
    - Melody - wide ranging, chromatic
    - Rhythm - free time, not to strict
    - Harmony - wider harmonic variety
    - Instrumental genres - solo piano, symphonic poems
    - Vocal genres - adding solo voice and piano
    - Forms - large and small forms
    - Audience - Secular music for middle-class audience
    - Dynamics - higher dynamic contrast
    - Timbre - have better instruments which lets them do more
    - Performing forces - New instruments and larger orchestras

- Page 316-317
  - Chart which tells all for chapter

- Page 318 Spirit of Romanticism
  - Key points

- Page 321 Romanticism in Music
  - Industrial Revolution made instruments cheaper
  - Conservatories - School of music
  - Wider palette of musical color to choose from
  - Romantic composers begin to make music for their own country
  - More high level performers and beginners
  - Role of woman expands
Page 326  Romantic Song
- 1820-1900 Romantic Era
- Strophic form - Same melody, different words
- Through-composed - New words, new melody
- German art song (lied) for solo and piano
- Lied used themes of love and nature

Page 328  Schubert and the Lied
- More than 600 Songs (lieder)
- Died young and impoverished
- Bohemian - Lived the arts and nothing else

Page 330  Schubert's Works
- 9 symphonies
- Piano sonatas

Page 331  Erlking
- Listen for... piano accompaniment establishes mood of urgency and drama for the Lied; piano's triplet rhythm continues etc.

Pg 332-336  Robert Schumann and the
- Born in Zwickau (1810-1856)
- Studied with Friedrich Wieck
- Had physical disability in right hand, no piano playing
- Married Clara Wieck who played the piano
- Known for his symphonies, piano music, chamber music, and Lieder
- Suffered having hallucinations and depression (had a mental breakdown)
- Song cycle - a group of songs unified by poem or theme