

Autumn | Music | Year 8– Variations and Pachelbel’s canon

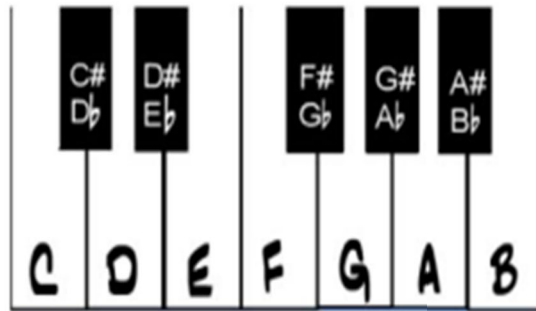
Baroque Music period - c. 1600-1750

Famous composers - J. S. Bach, Vivaldi, Handel, Monteverdi.

Instruments used - Violin, Viola, Cello, Bass, Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Trumpet, Horn, Harpsichord.

Musical features - busy, ornate melodies, instruments play different melodies at the same time creating a **POLYPHONIC** texture. Pieces were often written for people to dance to.

Notes of the keyboard



B. Augmentation and Diminution – Note Values and Duration

AUGMENTATION – the process of **DOUBLING** the note values (**DURATION**) of a theme as a means of variation.



DIMINUTION – the process of **HALVING** the note values (**DURATION**) of a theme as a means of variation.

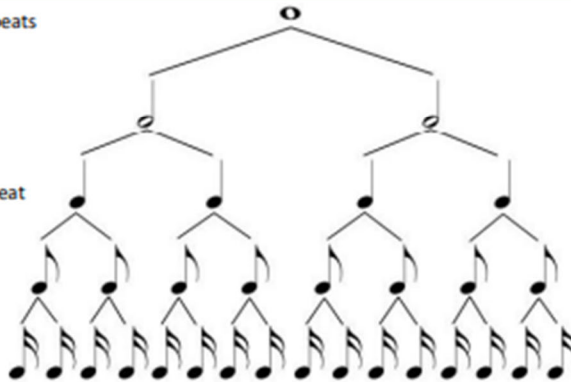
SEMIBREVE = 4 beats

MINIM = 2 beats

CROTCHET = 1 beat

QUAVER = 1/2 beat

SEMIQUAVER = 1/4 beat

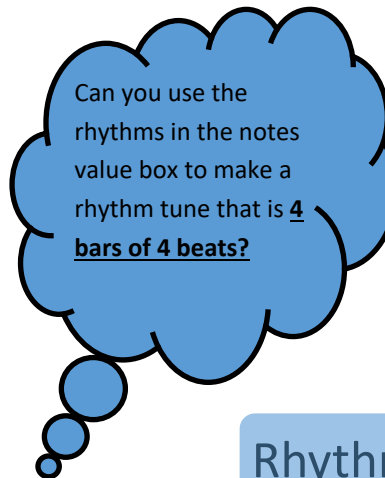
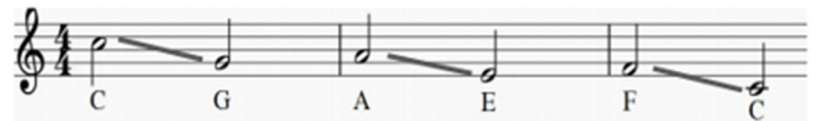


Melodies have different characters. Some are **conjunct**, some are **disjunct**.

Conjunct = move by small steps between notes:



Disjunct = move by leaps between notes:



MELODY	A tune that consists of a pattern of rhythms and pitches.
CANON	A song or piece of music in which different performers sing or perform the same theme starting one after the other.
POLYPHONIC TEXTURE	Many different tunes played at the same time.
GROUND BASS	A repeated musical pattern in the bass part upon which the melodies can be performed over the top.
HARPSICHORD	A type of piano where the strings are plucked instead of hit.
DYNAMICS	The volume of a piece of Music– Loud or quiet.
PITCH	How High or low a note is.
TEMPO	The speed of a piece of Music, how fast or slow. We will look at ADAGIO (slow) ANDANTE (medium) AND PRESTO (fast) .

Note Values

	1	2	3	4
Semi-Breve				
Minim				
Crochet				
Quaver				
Semiquaver				