

MUSIC IN THE ENLIGHTENMENT

This is not a comprehensive list of everything you should know about music in the Enlightenment era, and is not a list of questions that you must memorize for an exam. Instead, it's a list of terms (concepts, events, people, places, etc.) you should be familiar with in order to analyze scores and sound recordings, to outline a chronology of basic historical and musical developments in the Enlightenment, discuss the relationship between music and culture in that period and the relevance of that music and ideas in present-day culture.

Important Historical Events

- Frederick the Great of Prussia (1712-1786): rules as an “Enlightened Monarch” from 1740 until his death. He is also a musician, and the employer of C.P.E. Bach.
- Joseph the II of Austria (1741-1790) rules the Holy Roman Empire as an “Enlightened Monarch” from 1765 until his death. Music in Vienna flourishes at this time. Mozart moves there during this period and takes advantage of the new freedoms that open under this regime.
- The philosophies of the Enlightenment cause political upheaval, that seeks to overthrow autocratic monarchies and create democratic republics.
 - 1776: British colonies in the Americas declare themselves independent from the United Kingdom.
 - 1789-1799: The bloody French Revolution sought to change political and social organizations that existed in Europe for centuries.
 - 1791-1804: The Haitian revolution constituted the first slave uprising.

What impact did these events have in the development of music and culture in the Baroque era? Conversely, what impact did music have in these historical events and culture?

Music Theory, Aesthetics, and Philosophy in the Enlightenment Era:

- Enlightenment and Classicism in Music
 - Emphasis on classical ideals of ancient Greece:
 - Proportion, symmetry
 - Restraint, clarity
 - Balance
- Music and Values of the Bourgeoisie:
 - Public music:
 - Virtuosity
 - Public concerts
 - Opera reforms

- Mostly male performers
 - Rise of orchestral music
 - Private music:
 - Amateur music
 - Pedagogical pieces
 - Male and Female performers
 - Rise of chamber music
- Emphasis on form:
 - Period structure, balanced phrases
 - Binary forms: simple binary, balanced binary, rounded binary
 - Ternary form
 - Sonata form
 - Rondo form
 - Theme and Variations
 - Minuet & Trio
 - Concerto form (double exposition sonatas form, or sonata + ritornello form)
- Important texts and treatises:
 - Jean Philippe Rameau: *Treatise on Harmony* (1722)
 - Querelle des Bouffons: rivalry of different musical philosophies (French vs. Italian) involving most intellectuals and public figures in Paris (1752-1754)
 - Heinrich Christoph Koch: *Introductory Essay on Composition* (three volumes: 1782, 1787, 1793).

Musical Genres and Styles:

- Elements of style:
 - Galant style (texture, Alberti bass, phrasing, motives, harmonies)
 - Empfindsam style (rhythm, harmonies, etc..)
 - Sturm und Drang (syncopation, minor keys, figurations)
 - Mannheim school (roller, rocket, etc...)
- Vocal genres:
 - Opera seria
 - Intermezzo
 - Comic opera
 - Ballad opera
 - Opera reform
 - Sacred genres (oratorios, masses, motets, etc...)
- Instrumental genres:
 - Sonata
 - Trios, quartets, quintets, etc...
 - String quartet
 - Concerto
 - Symphony

Important People and Places

- People:
 - Rameau
 - Pergolesi
 - Metastasio
 - Gluck
 - D. Scarlatti
 - C.P.E. Bach
 - J.C. Bach
 - Koch
 - Stamitz
 - Haydn
 - Mozart
 - Da Ponte
 - Beethoven
- Places:
 - Naples
 - Paris
 - Vienna
 - Madrid
 - London
 - Berlin
 - Eszterhaza