





## Classical Music



- 1750-1827
  - Death of Bach to the death of Beethoven
  - Follows Baroque, precedes Romantic
- Enlightenment Influence
  - New middle-class . . .
- Classical Symphony
  - Orchestral standardization



## From Baroque to Classical

Bach, *Fugue in C Minor, Well-Tempered Clavier, Book I* (c. 1720) 🎹

Beethoven, *Piano Sonata Op. 13, second movement* (1796) 🎹

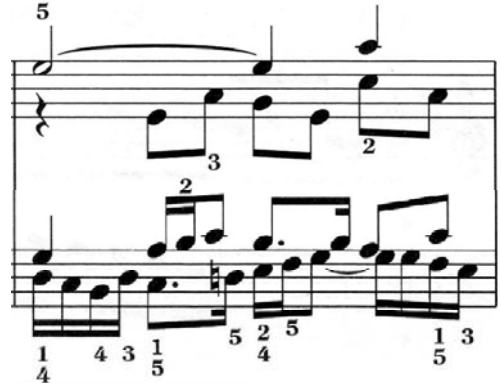
- The Bach is performed on a harpsichord, the Beethoven on a piano.
- The Bach is polyphonic; the Beethoven is homophonic.
- The Bach is more intellectual and “constructed”; the Beethoven is more emotional and natural-sounding.



monophonic music (one-voice)



homophonic music (same-voice)



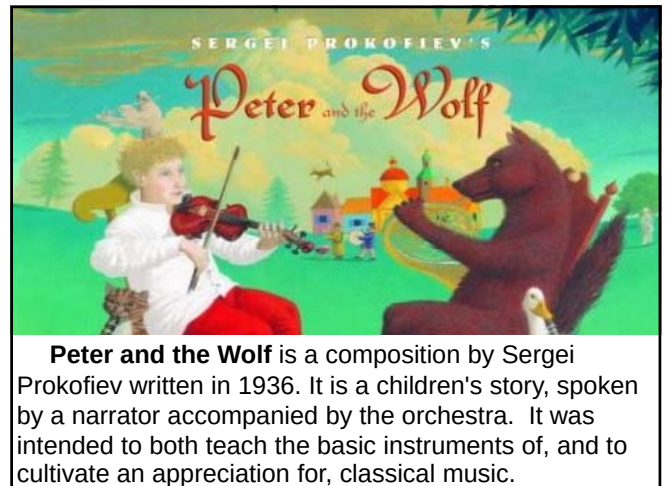
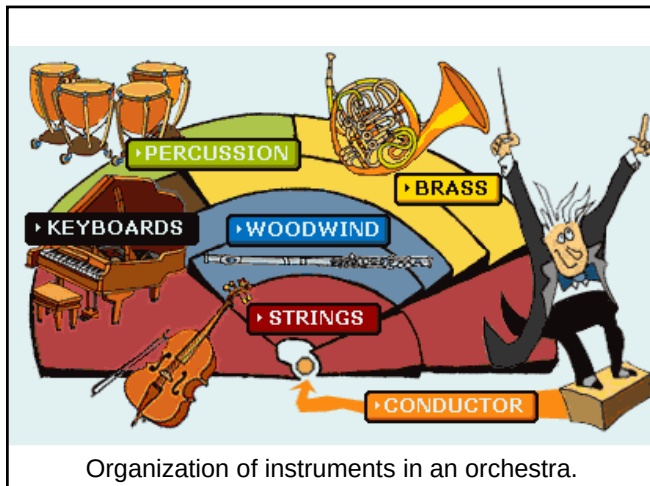
polyphonic music (many-voice)

- A. During the Enlightenment, the middle class rose to the forefront of European society.
- B. Unlike the previously dominant landed aristocracy, the new middle class based its ascendancy upon capital accumulation.
- C. From the early 18th century onward, middle-class needs and wants came increasingly to the forefront. These included:
  1. Universal education
  2. Political power/self-determination
  3. An end to social and religious injustice
  4. Application of reason and rationality to the social sphere as well as to science.
  5. A new concern for the quality of life.

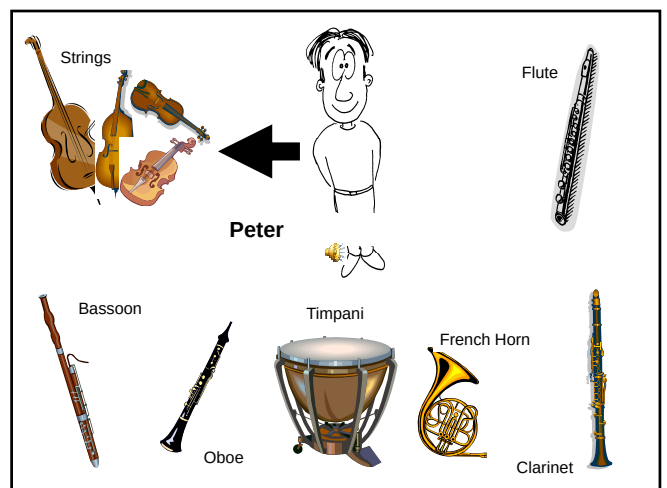
- D. The new middle class sought a new style of music.
  1. It rejected the complex polyphony of the Baroque era as elitist and contrived.
  2. Homophonic music, "natural" and melodically direct, became the ideal music for the spirit of the time.

The Classical era became the great age of musical amateurism. Which of those two pieces would an amateur prefer to play?

1. J.S. Bach, *Brandenburg Concerto No. 2*, third movement fugue (c. 1721) 🌟
2. W.A. Mozart, *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*, second movement (1786) 🌟



|             |                                                                                       |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Peter       | string instruments                                                                    |
| Bird        | flute                                                                                 |
| Duck        | oboe                                                                                  |
| Cat         | clarinet                                                                              |
| Grandfather | bassoon                                                                               |
| Wolf        | French horns                                                                          |
| Hunters     | timpani and bass drum<br>(The hunters' theme is actually introduced by the woodwinds) |

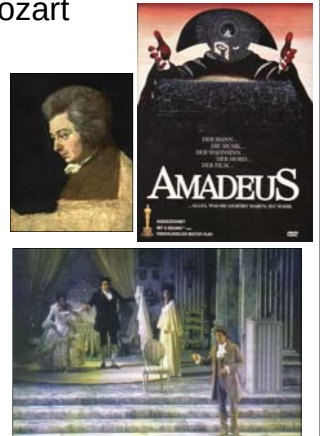




David Bowie narrates Prokofiev's *Peter and the Wolf*

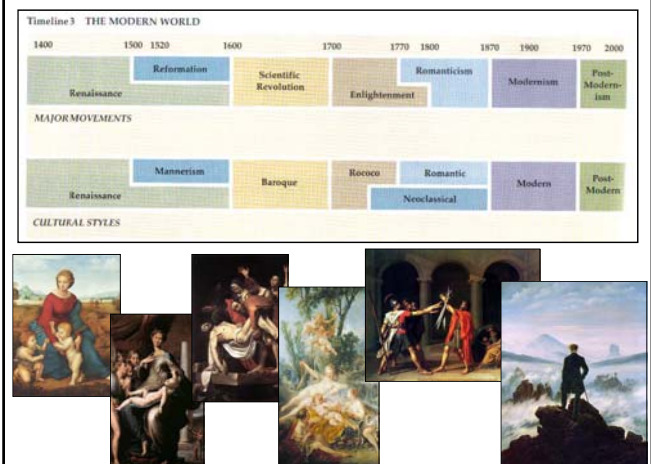
## Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791)

- Austrian composer, among the greatest and most prolific in history.
- *The Marriage of Figaro* (1786)
  - Social injustice, universality of human nature

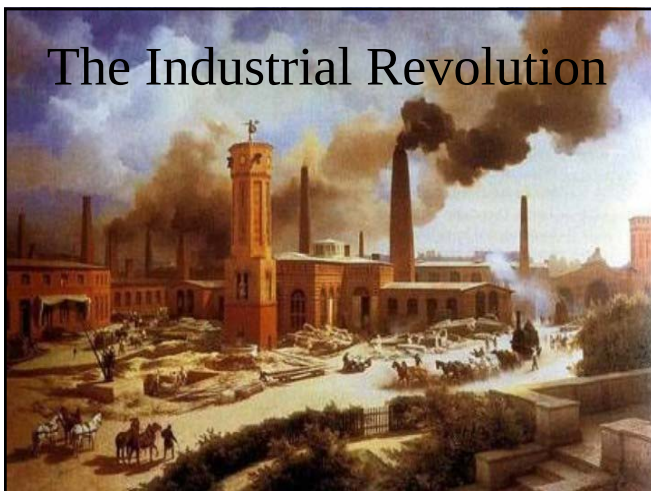


## Timeline

- Renaissance Humanism
- Northern Renaissance and Reformation
- Scientific Revolution
- Enlightenment
- American and French Revolutions
- Industrial Revolution and Romanticism



## The Industrial Revolution



## Industrial Revolution

- Europe rich in raw materials.
- Population explosion during the 18<sup>th</sup> century from improvements in agriculture.
- Increased population provided enlarged labor force.
- There was also an increase in demand for manufactured goods.

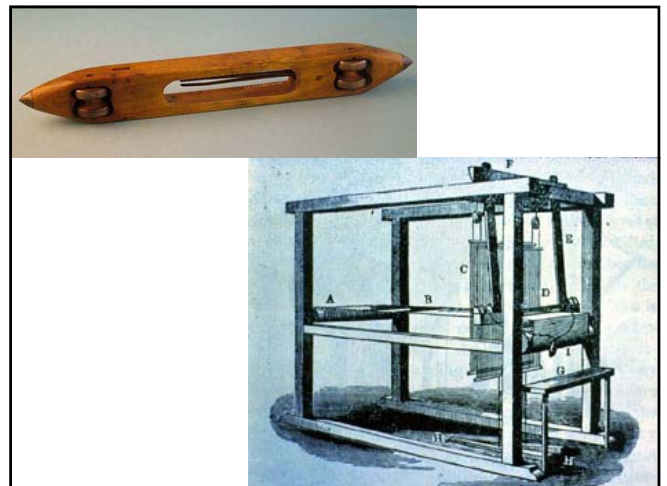
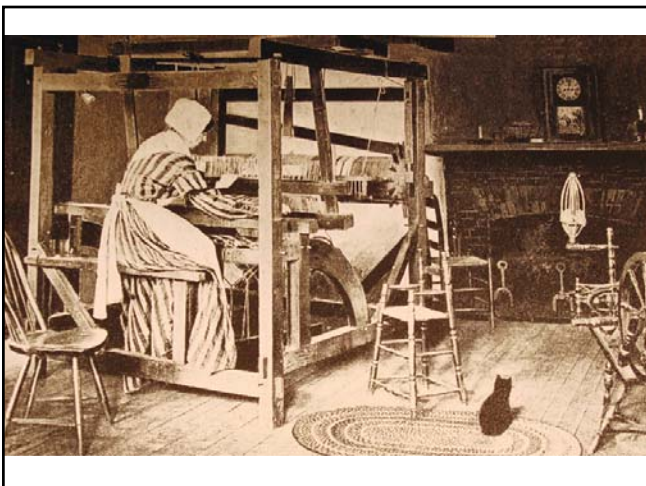
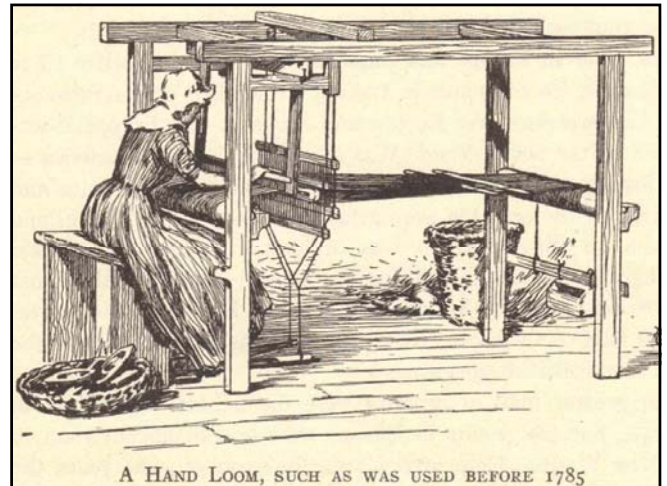


## Why did it happen in Britain first?

- Plenty of available capital for investment.
- British government had a *laissez-faire* economic policy.
- There was a great perception of social mobility in British culture.
- Key innovations necessary for the industrial revolution were made in Britain.

## Textile Manufacture: Cotton

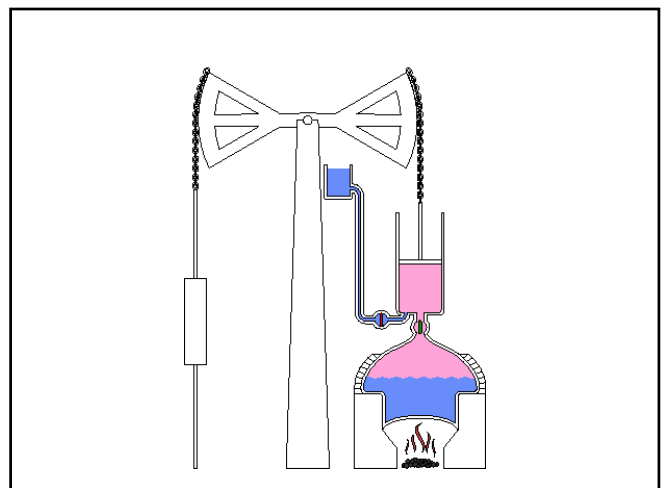
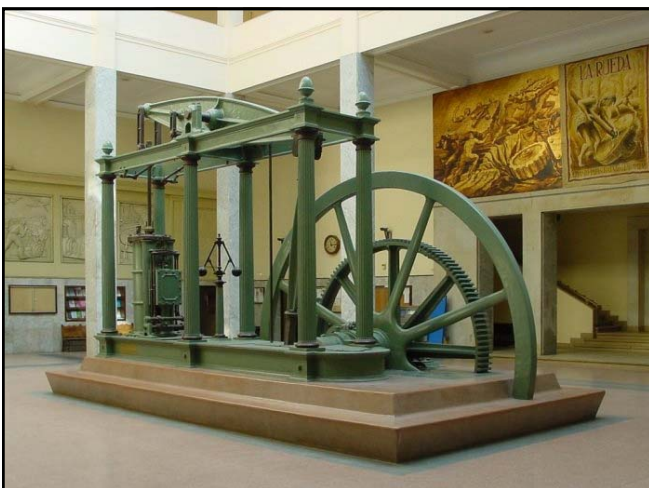
- Raw cotton was cheap and widely available (because of slavery), but it was very labor intensive (expensive) to process into fabric.
- Finished cotton cost 11 shillings/lb. in 1784.
- Many inventions made the process more efficient.
  - Flying shuttle, spinning jenny, water frame, and then the cotton gin.
- By 1832, cotton only cost 1 shilling/lb.



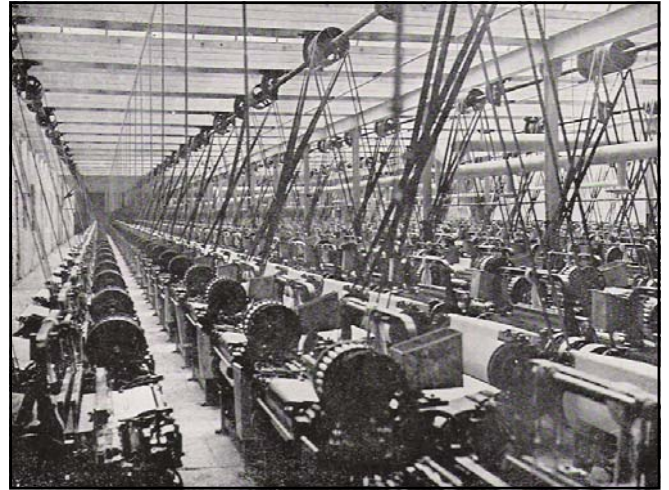
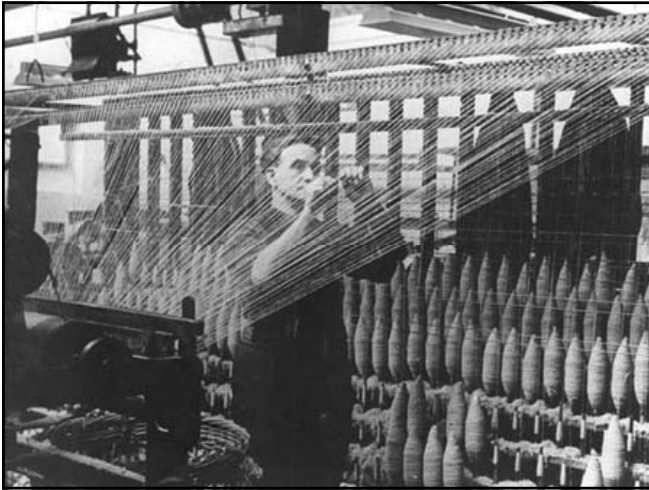


## Steam Engines and Metals

- Newcomen, and then Watt, invented the steam engine, allowing factories to be built closer to materials, labor, and the market.
- Innovations in metallurgy improved the engines and the machines they powered.
  - Railroads and steamships
  - Deeper mines, more coal and iron ore.
- Factories became larger and larger, cottage industry disappeared.



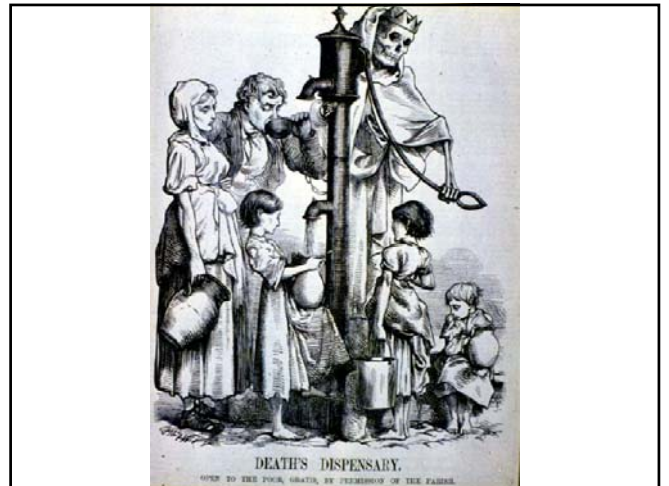
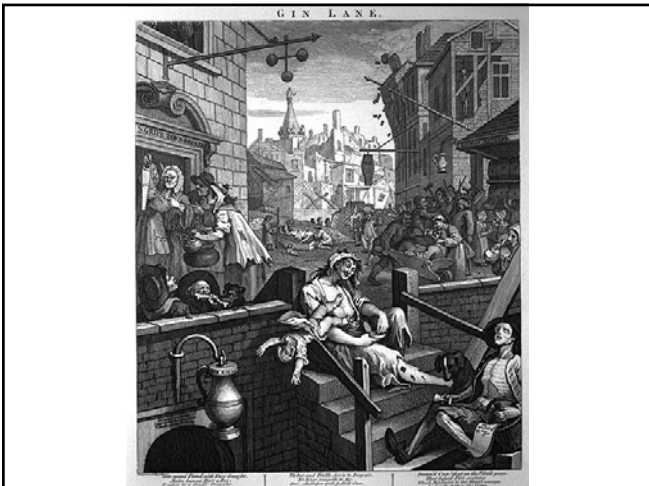
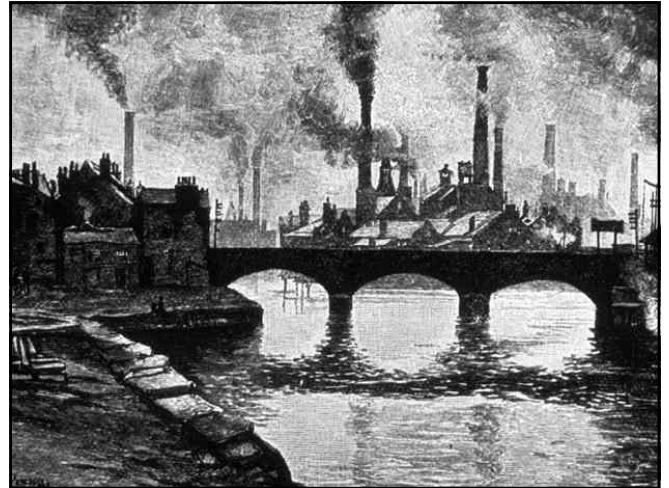
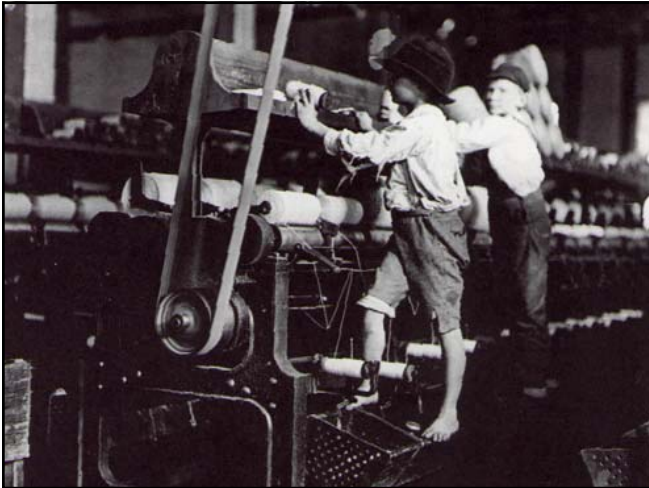




## Consequences of Industrialization

- Those with money to invest prospered.
- The rest became a new class, the working class.
  - Everybody worked, including children.
  - Low wages, workers easily replaced.
  - 12-16 hours a day, 6 or 7 days a week.
- Living conditions were terrible.
  - Overcrowding, poor hygienic conditions, disease...





## The Liberal Response

- The appalling conditions in which the working class lived and worked produced a series of intellectual and political reactions in Western Europe.
- Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* (1776)
  - Money, goods, and services orbit Earth like the planets orbit the sun. Economies are governed by the law of supply and demand.
- John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)
  - Mill was the first modern liberal.
  - He argued that the public (via the government) has an obligation to educate, house, and protect *all* of the people.

## The Socialist Response

- From socialist ideas born in the French Revolution and English economic theory, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels developed a body of ideas which Engels called scientific socialism, but is more commonly known as Marxism.
- “The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.” Marx and Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848.
- Marx believed that capitalism could only be overthrown by means of a revolution carried out by the working class.



# Romanticism

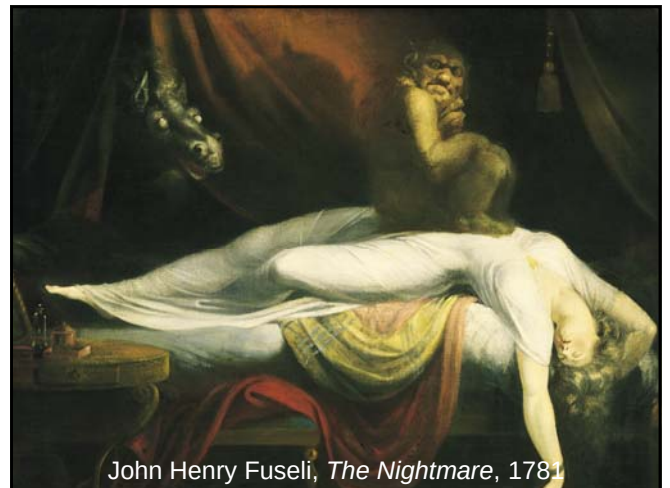
*Monk by the Sea*, by Friedrich, 1808.

## The Romantic Response

- **Romanticism** was an artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in Europe toward the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and peaked in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Partly a reaction to the Industrial Revolution, it was also a revolt against aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment and a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature.
- It was embodied most strongly in the visual arts, music, and literature.

## The Romantic Response

- The term 'romantic' has modern connotations that differ from its historical meaning.
- At its roots, it was a reaction to the 18<sup>th</sup> century faith in pure reason.
- The Concerns of Romanticism
  - Emotion over Reason
  - Individual imagination, feelings, and emotion
  - Mystical attachment to Nature
  - Yearning for an idealistic past



John Henry Fuseli, *The Nightmare*, 1781.



*Coalbrookdale at Night*, Philip James de Loutherbourg, 1801.



*Wanderer Above the Sea of Fog* by Caspar David Friedrich, 1817.





J. C. Dahl, 1826, *Outbreak of the Vesuvius*



*Manchester from Kersal Moor*, William Wyld, 1852.

*The Execution of the Third of May, 1808*,  
by Francisco Goya, 1814.



Theodore Gericault, *Raft of the Medusa*, 1819



Eugène Delacroix, *Liberty Leading the People*, 1830



*The Slave Ship*, J. M. W. Turner, 1840

## Romantic Artists: Just a few select examples.

- Music
  - Frédéric Chopin
- Poetry
  - Lord Byron
- Literature
  - Mary Shelly's *Frankenstein*
  - Goethe's *The Sorrows of Young Werther*

## Frédéric Chopin

- 1810-1849
- He was one of the great masters of Romantic music.
- A renowned child-prodigy pianist and composer, he grew up in Warsaw and completed his musical education there. He settled in Paris and supported himself as a composer and piano teacher, giving few public performances.
- All of Chopin's works involve the piano. They are technically demanding but emphasize nuance and expressive depth.



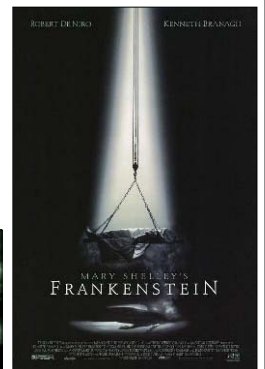
## Lord Byron (1788-1824)

- "Mad, bad and dangerous to know."
- One of the greatest British poets and a leading figure of Romanticism.
- Byron's notability rests not only on his writings but also on his life, which featured aristocratic excesses, huge debts, numerous love affairs, and self-imposed exile.
- Our modern sense of a romantic character may be expressed in *Byronic* ideals of a gifted, perhaps misunderstood loner, creatively following the dictates of his inspiration rather than the mores of contemporary society.



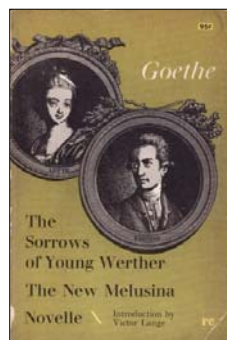
## Mary Shelly's *Frankenstein* (1818)

What happens if the creator rejects the creation?



## The Monster's Reading List

1. Plutarch's *Lives*
2. Milton's *Paradise Lost*
3. Goethe's *The Sorrows of Young Werther*



## Lilo and Stitch

