# Area Of Study 1

## Form/Structure

Binary - AB
Ternary - ABA¹
Rondo - ABACADA
Theme & Variations - T V1 V2...

## Instrumental Families

Strings - Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass
Woodwind - Piccolo, Recorder, Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon
Brass - Trumpet, Trombone, Horn, Tuba
Percussion - Timpani, Snare drum, Cymbals, Triangle

## Techniques/Keywords

**Ground Bass**
A bass line/melody which repeats throughout the piece. It can be thought off as longer type of ostinato.
**Basso Continuo**
This is an improvised accompaniment performed by a bass instrument (cello, bassoon, double bass) and a chordal instrument (harpsichord, organ or lute). The continuo is read from a bass line with numbers to indicate the chord needed.
**Counterpoint**
Two or more separate melodic lines played at the same time.
**Chromaticism**
Movement by semitone - the smallest possible step in Western music.

## Making a Variation

Decoration/Ornamentation
Inversion
Countermelodies
Instrumentation
Drone/Pedal/Ostinato/Riff
Key change (Modulation)
Tempo
Rhythm
Harmony
Time Signature

## Musical Periods

**Baroque** c.1600-1750
Instruments/Ensembles
Small chamber groups, Harpsichord, flute, recorder, oboe, Baroque trumpet, voice.
Techniques/Characteristics
Ground Bass, Basso Continuo, Ostinato, Counterpoint, Wind/ brass not used prominantly.
Composers
J.S Bach, Purcell, Corelli, Pachelbel, Vivaldi.

**Classical** c.1750-1825
Instruments/Ensembles
Bigger orchestras; bassoon, horn, clarinet, Piano.
Techniques/Characteristics
More use of string playing techniques.
Composers
Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven

**Romantic** c.1825-1900
Instruments/Ensembles
Even larger orchestras; harp, percussion, trombones.
Techniques/Characteristics
Extended harmony/chords, chromaticism.
Composers
Mahler, Wagner, Brahms