

Mus 657

Guidelines for Presentations: Classical Period

Note: When discussing a composer, keep biographical information to a minimum.

The Classical sonata

How did the Classical sonata evolve from the Baroque sonata?

Early Classical sonatas

Similarities/differences from Baroque sonatas

structure, style (texture, harmonic style, melodic style)

typical instruments (including change from harpsichord to pianoforte)

relationship between solo instrument and accompanying instrument

principal composers

Characteristics and stylistic features of works by Johann Christian Bach [check in library]

Emergence of mature “Classical” sonata: changes in form, style

Works by principal composers (typical structure, style)

Carl Philip Emmanuel Bach: “Prussian” Sonata in A maj., Wq. 48/6 [CD 2522; M23.B13 H.24-29 K3 v.2]

Mozart: Violin Sonata in E minor, K. 304 [CDBox 173; M219.M938 K32]

Haydn: Piano Sonata No. 60 in C major, Hob. XVI:50 [CD 2248; M3.H46 Ser. 18 v. 3]

Beethoven: Violin Sonata , Op. 47 (“Kreutzer”) [CD 2673; M219.B43 B7]

The Classical symphony

Origins in which Baroque genres?

Early symphony: style (texture, harmonic style, melodic style), form, scoring, function, principal composers

Works by Giovanni Battista Sammartini [M1001.S23 C52 1984]

Emergence of mature “Classical” symphony: changes in form, style, scoring

Works by principal composers (typical structure, style, scoring):

Stamitz: Symphony in D maj., Op. 3/2 [CD 5138; M1000.R54 M3 v.1]

Mozart: Symphony in D maj., K. 504 (“Prague”) [CD 1867; M1001 M92 K504 H4 1951a]

Beethoven: Symphony No. 3 (“Eroica”) [CD 2670; M1001.B4 Op. 55, E8]

The Classical concerto

How did the Classical concerto evolve from the Baroque concerto?

Early Classical concertos

Similarities/differences from Baroque concertos

structure, scoring, style (texture, harmonic style, melodic style)

principal composers

Characteristics and stylistic features of works by Carl Philip Emanuel Bach, Johann Christian Bach

Emergence of mature “Classical” concerto: changes in form, style, scoring

Works by principal composers (typical structure, style, scoring):

J.C. Bach: Concerto for harpsichord or piano in E-flat major, Op. 7, No. 5 [CD 4045 No.7; MT 6.5 N67 1988, v.2]

Mozart: Piano Concerto in A major, K. 488 [CD 4422; M1010.M93 K.488 B6]

Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor [CD 4048; M1010.B41 Op. 37 D6]

The Classical string quartet

From what models did the string quartet develop, and how?

Early Classical quartets/divertimenti

Similarities, differences from Baroque models
structure, style (texture, harmonic style, melodic style)
principal composers

Characteristics and stylistic features of works by Luigi Boccherini, early Haydn

Emergence of mature “Classical” quartet: changes in form, style, texture

Works by principal composers (typical structure, style)

Haydn: Quartet, Op. 76, No. 4 in B-flat [CD 4230; M452.H42 H. III 78 H4]

Mozart: Quartet in A major, K. 464 (“Haydn” quartet) [CD 3583; M452.M93
K.464 H4]

Beethoven: Quartet Op. 59, No. 1 (“Rasumovsky”) [CD 251; M452.B42 Op. 59
No. 1 H4 1951A]

Haydn

Life: training, influences, important life events

Haydn’s changing role under the patronage system of the time

Personal stylistic development

Works to discuss (there will not be time to listen to all of them; maybe play short
selections):

String Quartet Op. 54, #1 [CD 3142; M452 H42 H.III 58.H4]

Symphony #49 (“La passione”) [CDBox 168; M1001.H4 H.1 49 1965]

Symphony #104 [CD1859; M1001.H4 H. I, 104 P7]

How does this late symphony differ from earlier ones?

**In the study sheet, include a works list of the most important works in the genres
discussed: symphony, concerto, sonata, string quartet.**

Mozart

Life: training, influences, important life events

Mozart’s life within the patronage system of the time

Personal stylistic development

Works to discuss (there will not be time to listen to all of them; maybe play short
selections):

Symphony #39 in E-flat Major [CD 1853; M1001.M92 B7]

Piano Sonata in B-flat major, K. 570 [CD 3472; M23.M939 M3 v.2]

Clarinet Quintet, K. 581 [CD 2442; M562.M94 K.581.H4]

**In the study sheet, include a works list of the most important works in the genres
discussed: symphony, concerto, sonata, string quartet.**

Beethoven’s chamber and piano music

Life: training, influences, important life events

Personal stylistic development within Beethoven’s chamber and piano music.

Works to discuss (there will not be time to listen to all of them; maybe play short
selections):

Piano Sonata, Op. 53 (“Waldstein”) [CD 1730; M23 B438 K2 v.2]

Piano Trio, Op. 97 (“Archduke”) [CD 2980; M312.B42 op. 97, E8]

String Quartet, Op. 132 [CD 312; M452. B42 op. 132, W5]

In the study sheet, include a works list of the most important works in the following specific genres: piano sonatas, violin sonatas, cello sonatas, piano trios, string quartets.

Beethoven's symphonies and concertos

Beethoven's life within the patronage system of the time

Personal stylistic development within symphonies and concertos.

Works to discuss (there will not be time to listen to all of them; play short selections):

Piano Concerto #5 in E-flat major ("Emperor") [CD 3484; M1010.B41 Op. 73
H4 1954a]

Symphony #9 [CD 6366; M1001.B4 Op. 125 B3 1996]

In the study sheet, include a complete works list of Beethoven's symphonies and concertos.