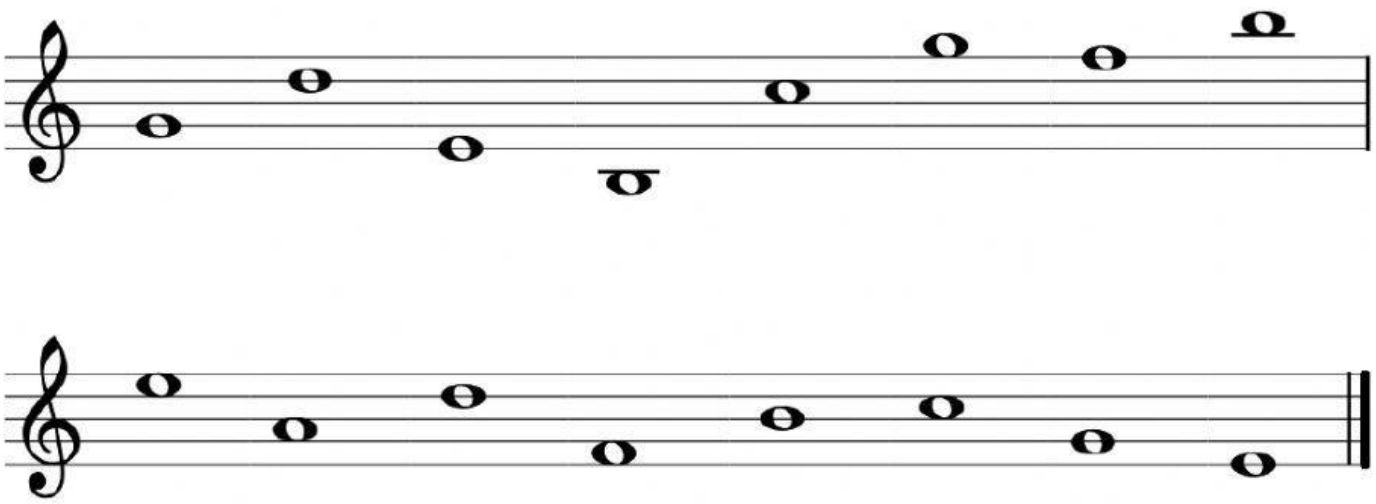
Music in Classicism

Exercise 1: Write the name under the notes:



Exercise 2: Order the following periods in the history of music, according to the corresponding years (the dates are very indicative and are intended to give us a general idea):

476 1400	1400 1600	1600 1750	1750 1820	1820 1900	1900 2000

After watching the video, answer the following questions:

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Exercise 3: Questions about music in Classicism:

1. Between what years does musical Classicism span?

2. What culture is taken as a reference in Classicism?

3. With what philosophical and cultural movement does Classicism coincide?

4. Some characteristics of classical music are (point to the wrong one):

5. The nobility continues to be the main economic support of instrumental music.

6. Public taste increasingly preferred lighter, funnier works.

7. In which Central European city did many of the most important musicians of this era live?

8. Who were the two best-known composers of this era?

9. At what age did Mozart start composing?

10. Which member of Mozart's family was not a musician?

11. In what aspect of music did Mozart stand out when he was a child?

12. Beethoven increased the size of the orchestra.

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13. Which of the five senses was Beethoven progressively losing?

14. Beethoven acts as a hinge between two periods: Classicism and

15. What instrument replaces the baroque harpsichord?

16. Of the instruments named in the video, there are two that are included in the Classical orchestra, and that were not in the Baroque. Which are?

17. Which composer popularized the clarinet?

18. Which of these instrumental forms was not typical of Classicism?

19. What was the most important vocal genre of this period?

20. Which of these operas was not composed by Mozart?

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