

Musikgeschichte

Klassik
(ca. 1750 bis 1820)

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Kontext: Wie lebte man in der Klassik?

- ✓ Zentrum der klassischen Dichtung war Weimar.
- ✓ Wichtig waren J. W. v. Goethe und F. Schiller.
- ✓ Immer mehr Bürger nahmen am kulturellen Leben teil.

Kontext: Wie lebte man in der Klassik?

- ✓ "Aufklärung": bürgerliche Entwicklung ab ca. 1700, für Freiheit und Fortschritt durch rationales Denken
- ✓ Aufklärung u. Barock werden als Gegensätze gesehen, entwickelten sich aber zur gleichen Zeit am gleichen Ort

Kontext: Wie lebte man in der Klassik?



Kontext: Musik

- ✓ Zentrum der klassischen Musik war Wien.
- ✓ Man spricht daher von Wiener Klassik.

Musik in der Wiener Klassik: Was war neu?

- ✓ Klassische Musik ist meistens einfach und fröhlich, aber auch mit Kontrasten.
- ✓ Das Klavier entstand und wurde immer öfter verwendet.

Musik in der Wiener Klassik: Was war neu?

- ✓ Eine typische Gattung ist die klassische Oper von Mozart. Beethovens schrieb nur eine Oper.
- ✓ Weitere Gattungen sind Streichquartett, und Sonate und Solokonzert (wie im Barock).
- ✓ Streichquartett = 2 Geigen, 1 Bratsche, 1 Cello

Musik in der Klassik: Was war neu?



Air

Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Violoncello
Contrabasso
Cembalo

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Air'. It features five staves: Violino I and II, Viola, Violoncello/Contrabasso, and Cembalo. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a classical style with a focus on melodic lines and harmonic support.

W. A. MOZART
Sinfonie in g
KV 550
<2. Fassung>

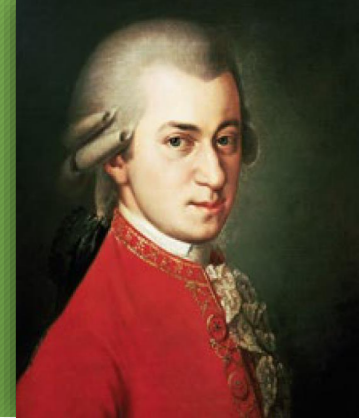
youtube.com/watch?v=-Iz-ah9ka3c

Molto Allegro Entstanden Wien, um 1788-1791

Flauto
Oboi
Clarinetti in Sib/B
Fagotti
Corno in Sib/B alto
Corno in Sol/G
Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Violoncello e Basso

This musical score is for the beginning of Mozart's Symphony in G minor, KV 550, second edition. It features a full orchestral ensemble including Flauto, Oboi, Clarinetti in Sib/B, Fagotti, Corno in Sib/B alto, Corno in Sol/G, Violino I, Violino II, Viola, and Violoncello e Basso. The tempo is 'Molto Allegro' and the key signature is three flats (G minor). The score shows the initial measures of the symphony, with dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'p' (piano) indicating the starting volume.

Musik in der Klassik: Was war neu?



Das Sinfonieorchester entwickelte sich

neue Gattung: Sinfonie = Werk für Orchester aus 4 Sätzen

Haydn „Vater d. Sinfonie“ komponierte > 100,
Mozart > 60, Beethoven 9

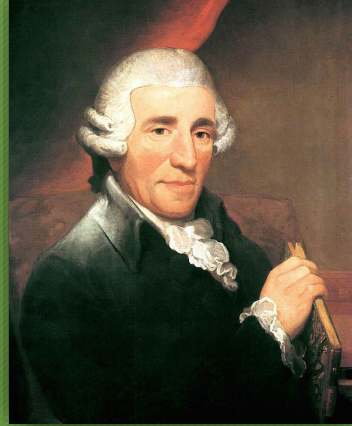
W. A. MOZART
Sinfonie in g
KV 550
<2. Fassung>

Molto Allegro

Entstanden Wien, um 1788–1791

The image shows a page of a musical score for Mozart's Symphony in G major, KV 550, 2nd version. The score is for a full orchestra and is in the key of G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Molto Allegro'. The score includes staves for Flauto, Oboi, Clarineti in Sib/B, Fagotti, Corno in Sib/B alto, Corno in Sol/G, Violino I, Violino II, Viola, and Violoncello e Basso. A black oval highlights the woodwind section staves (Flauto, Oboi, Clarineti in Sib/B, Fagotti, Corno in Sib/B alto, Corno in Sol/G). The woodwind parts are mostly rests, indicating they are not playing in this section of the score. The string parts (Violino I, Violino II, Viola, Violoncello e Basso) are playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, starting with a piano (p) dynamic.

Musik in der Klassik: Was war neu?



4

Hal - le-lujah, Hal - le-lujah, Halle -
Hal - le-lujah, Hal - le-lujah, Halle -
Hal - le-lujah, Hal - le-lujah, Halle -
Hal - le-lujah, Hal - le-lujah, Halle -

Andante.

Flauti.
Oboi.
Fagotti.
Corni in C.
Trombe in C.
Timpani in C.G.
Violino I.
Violino II.
Viola.
Violoncello e Basso.

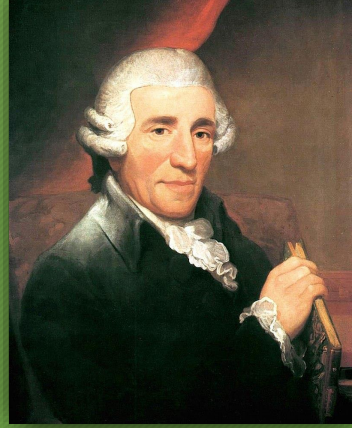
p *ten.* *ten.* *ten.* *pp*
p *ten.* *ten.* *pp* *pizz.*
p *pp* *pizz.*
p *pp* *pizz.*
p *pp*

Musik im Barock: Monodie & Homophonie

The image shows a musical score for a Baroque piece titled 'Halleluja'. It consists of five staves. The top four staves are vocal parts, each with the lyrics 'Hal - le-lujah, Hal - le-lujah, Halle -'. The bottom two staves are instrumental parts, likely for a keyboard instrument. A large black oval is drawn around the first two staves, and another large black oval is drawn around the bottom two staves. The number '4' is written at the beginning of the first staff.

- ❖ Monodie: Solo-Gesang mit Instrumentalbegleitung anderer Musiker
- ❖ **Homophonie**: Stimmen setzten einander abhängig (fast immer gleichzeitig) ein

Musik in der Klassik: Was war neu?



Musik wird nicht mehr mit Generalbass improvisiert, sondern auskomponiert.

-> mehr Details

Andante.

Flauti.
Oboi.
Fagotti.
Corni in C.
Trombe in C.
Timpani in C.G.

Violino I.
Violino II.
Viola.
Violoncello
Basso.

ten.
p
pp
pizz.
pp
pizz.
pp

youtu.be/gp11vE40kwsI-vxxwTbujt7YxxTLaI-505

The image shows a page of a musical score for a symphony. The score is written for a full orchestra, including woodwinds (flutes, oboes, bassoons), brass (cornets, trumpets, timpani), and strings (violins I and II, viola, cello, and bass). The tempo is marked 'Andante.' and the time signature is 2/4. The score is annotated with several circles and lines. A large black oval encircles the instrument names on the left side. Smaller black circles highlight specific musical notations: a circle around the first note of the Violino I part, a circle around the 'ten.' marking in the Violino I part, a circle around the 'p' dynamic marking in the Violoncello part, and a circle around the 'pp pizz.' marking in the Bass part. The score is set against a green background.

Musik in der Klassik: 1783

A musical score for piano in 2/4 time, consisting of two systems of staves. The first system has six measures, and the second system has six measures. The music is written in treble and bass clefs. The first measure of the first system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of the second system.

Musik in der Klassik: 1795



Joseph Haydn gewidmet.

Ludwig van Beethoven.
(1770-1827.)

Allegro.

1.

p

p 5

1 2 3 1 2 4 3 1 2 4 3 1 2

$\frac{1\ 2}{1\ 8}$

Detailed description: This block shows the first system of a musical score, measures 1 through 4. The music is in a minor key (three flats) and common time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, 1, 2). Above the final two notes of the first phrase, there is a fingering diagram: $\frac{1\ 2}{1\ 8}$. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and fingering 5.

sf

sf

ff

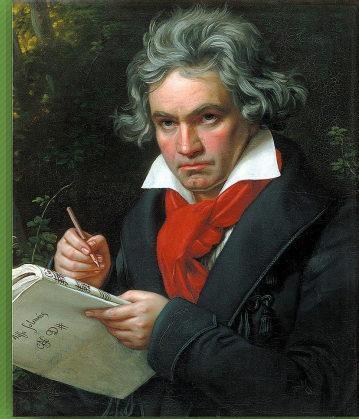
p

p 5

4 3 1 3 5 3 1 3 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 3

Detailed description: This block shows the second system of the musical score, measures 5 through 8. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 3, 1, 3, 5, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3). A circled number '5' is placed above the first note of the second phrase. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes, with dynamics ranging from *sf* (sforzando) to *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). Fingering 5 is indicated for the left hand.

Musik in der Klassik: 1801



Si deve suonare tutto questo pezzo delicatissimamente e senza sordini

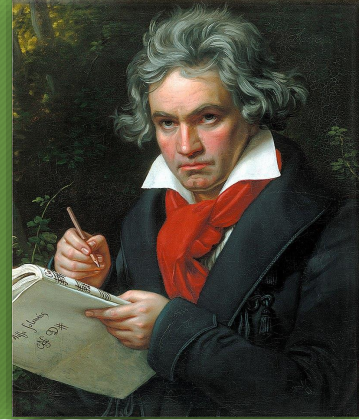
sempre pianissimo e senza sordini

The first system of a musical score for piano. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The treble staff contains a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by eighth notes. The bass staff contains a simple accompaniment of half notes. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The dynamic marking *sempre pianissimo e senza sordini* is written below the bass staff.

pp

The second system of the musical score. It continues with two staves. The treble staff features a melodic line with a slur over a group of notes and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking above it. The bass staff continues with accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Musik in der Klassik: 1810



Poco moto

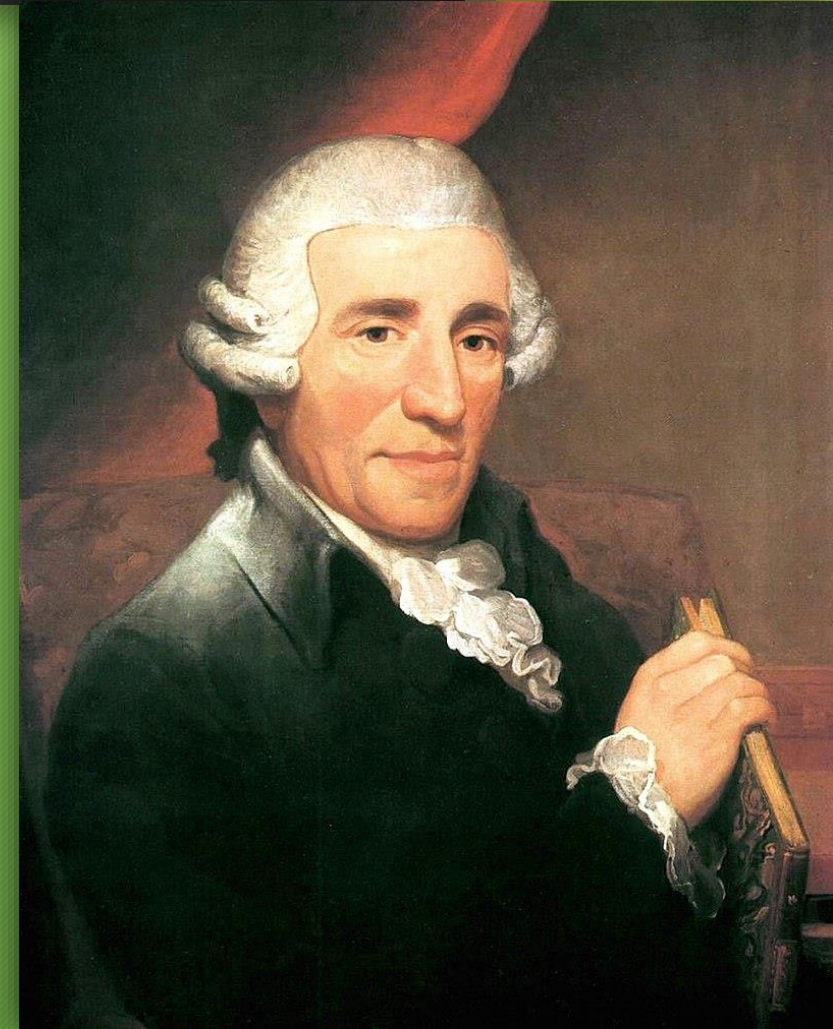
The image displays two systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The first system begins with the tempo marking *Poco moto* and the dynamic marking *pp*. The second system includes dynamic markings *mf* and *dim.*. The notation consists of a treble and bass clef staff with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 4. A first and second ending bracket is present in the second system, with measures 34 and 39 marked.

Wer war wichtig?



J. Haydn

- ✓ J. Haydn, gilt als wichtigster Komponist für die Entwicklung von Sinfonie und Streichquartett.
- ✓ Haydn schrieb die Hymne Deutschlands.



W. A. Mozart

- ✓ W. A. Mozart komponierte schon als Kind und gab auch schon Konzerte.
- ✓ Mozart schrieb wahrscheinlich die Melodie der Hymne Österreichs.



L. v. Beethoven

- ✓ Beethoven gilt als erster, der nicht angestellt war und von Kompositionen leben konnte.
- ✓ Beethoven führte die Klassik zur Romantik. Auch taub komponierte und dirigierte er.
- ✓ Beethoven schrieb die Melodie der Hymne Europas.



Quellen

Gemeinfreie Bilder

Mehr

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