

Music of the Enlightenment

During the Enlightenment, Vienna became the cultural capital of Western Europe.



The old Baroque styles of art and architecture that appeared in the 1600's and 1700's were to be replaced by the **NEOCLASSICAL** (new classical) style. Today we call this genre of music classical music.

Below are the three most important composers of their time and
You Tube links to short, selected pieces of their music



Franz Joseph Haydn was from Austria. He is best known for the new musical forms we call today the sonata and the symphony.

"String Quartet No. 63 in D Major, Hob. III: 63, Op. 64:5, "The Lark": IV. Finale"

<https://youtu.be/kmUO4HcEkuk>



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was also from Austria. He was a child prodigy who wrote his first opera at the age of 12. He wrote over 600 operas in total, some of the best known being *The Marriage of Figaro*, *Don Giovanni*, and *The Magic Flute*.

Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, K 525 Allegro

<https://youtu.be/FCi2u265wxQ>



Ludwig van Beethoven was a German who wrote music for the piano, string quartets, and string symphony orchestras.

The Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Op. 67, I Allegro con brio

<https://youtu.be/FqvLfMigm3I>

Writing music for a symphony orchestra is not as simple as it sounds. Each instrument in the orchestra has different parts of music that have to be mixed with every other instrument in order to complete the final product. In addition, in order to hear and appreciate the final musical piece, the symphony orchestra has specific seating and location of the instruments. Each section; string, wind, percussion etc. are positioned so their sounds both carry outward toward the audience and harmoniously mix with the other sections.

Therefore writing a symphony involved many different pieces of music for each instrument that when combined, created a harmonious finished product.

Below is a seating chart for a standard symphony orchestra.

