

TIMELINE

The Baroque Era (1600–1750)

The term *Baroque* is used to describe a dramatic and very ornate style of art (paintings and sculpture), architecture (building designs), and music found in Europe around 1600 to 1750.

King Louis XIV (1638–1715) built a grand palace at Versailles, France, to show his power and greatness.



Louis XIV (1665)
by Gianlorenzo Bernini

- The 700 rooms were decorated in very fancy style with carvings, artwork, and paintings on the ceilings.
- The Italian sculptor **Gianlorenzo Bernini** (1598–1680) made the marble bust of Louis XIV that sits in the Diana Drawing Room where Louis played **billiards** (pool).

Rococo Style (1720–1770)

Rococo style was a lighter, more delicate variation of Baroque art before the Classical era.



*Rococo-style
dressing room*

The Classical Era (1750–1820)

The term Classical is used to describe a style of European music from around 1750 to 1820 and to the art, architecture, and literary writings of ancient Greece and Rome.

The simple, dignified grandeur of Greek and Roman art influenced 18th-century artists.

Jean-Antoine Houdon (1741–1828), a portrait sculptor, studied art in Rome and became “Sculptor to the King” for **Louis XVI** (1754–1793) after returning to France.

- Able to capture personality in marble, he sculpted many famous men of his time, including **Benjamin Franklin** (1706–1790) and **George Washington** (1732–1799.)
- His portrait of **Thomas Jefferson** (1743–1826) is on the United States nickel.

*Jean-Antoine
Houdon's image of
Thomas Jefferson on
the U. S. nickel.*

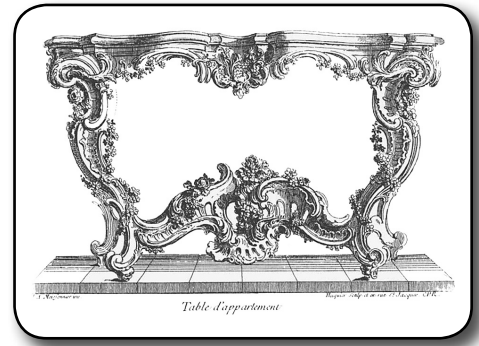


Voltaire (1781)
by Jean-Antoine Houdon

Rococo Style

Rococo was a style of painting, sculpture, architecture, and furniture in early 18th-century Europe. Beginning in France, it was a more delicate variation of Baroque art before the Classical era.

- The name was a combination of *rocaille*, referring to shell-like decoration, and *barocco*, or Baroque style.
- Graceful C- and S-curved patterns and natural designs such as leaves and flowers were common.



Design for a table by Juste-Aurèle Meissonnier, Paris, ca. 1730

ROCOCO

Track 7



Rococo Dance

Anonymous

Allegretto

mp

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

“The boy [Mozart] is good-looking ... and very well mannered ... It is difficult not to like him.”
—Johann Adolph Hasse, composer (1699–1783)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a **child prodigy** who showed amazing musical ability at a very young age. Today his music is among the best loved of all time.

- At age 3 he spent hours at the keyboard searching for “notes that like each other.” His father, **Leopold Mozart** (1719–1787), soon began teaching him.
- At age 4, never having had violin lessons, he asked to play with a group of violinists, and played his part well.
- At age 6, he began to travel and perform for kings and queens of Europe.
- At age 7, four of his sonatas were published.
- This minuet was composed when he was six years old.
- Play all quarter notes not marked with a slur slightly detached.



W. A. Mozart at age 6 wearing clothes given him by the Empress of Austria

Track 16



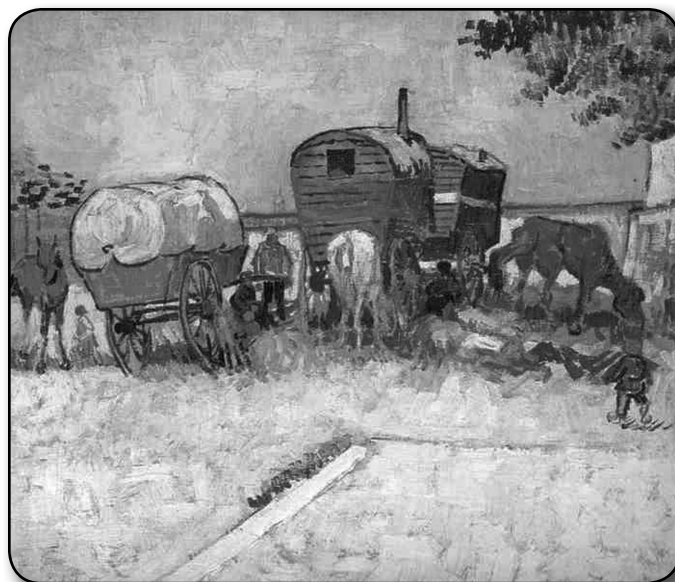
Minuet in F Major

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756–1791)
K. 2

Tempo di minuetto

Gypsy Music

Gypsy music has long been associated with Hungary where **Kálmán Chován** lived. A **legend** is a story told for many years that may or may not be true.



The Caravans—Gypsy Camp near Arles (1888)
by Vincent van Gogh

Track 19



Gypsy Legend

Kálmán Chován
(1852–1928)

Andantino

mf

5

3

1/5

1/2

4

3 1

2

3

7

5

mf

5 2 1 3

1/5

MODERN