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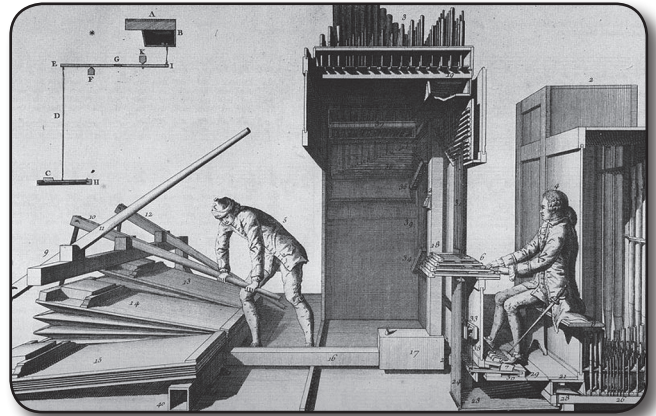
## KEYBOARD INSTRUMENTS

### The Baroque Era (1600-1750)

*Baroque* describes a dramatic style of art and music in Europe at a time when many **cathedrals** (large churches) were being designed and built to awe and inspire worshippers.

Large Baroque churches used **pipe organs** for their worship services.

- Sound is created by air sent through pipes, with each pipe producing only one note. The pipes receive air from valves controlled by one or more **manuals** (keyboards).
- Before electricity, bellows had to be pumped by hand to create the wind energy.
- During the Baroque era, **Johann Sebastian Bach** was better known as a virtuoso organist and for his organ-building knowledge than he was as a composer.



*Engraving of a 17th-century organ*



*A five-octave pianoforte of Johann Andreas Stein (1775, Berlin)*

### The Classical Era (1750-1820)

**Bartolomeo Cristofori** (1655-1731) invented the first piano during the Baroque era. He built keyboards **four to four-and-a-half octaves** long. During the Classical era, pianos became popular and larger.

Both **Franz Joseph Haydn** (1732-1809) and **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756-1791) owned pianos as well as harpsichords. In a letter to his father, Mozart praised Johann Andreas Stein's pianos. By this time, keyboards covered **five to five-and-a-half octaves**.



*A Cristofori pianoforte with a four-octave keyboard*

## Classical Sonatina

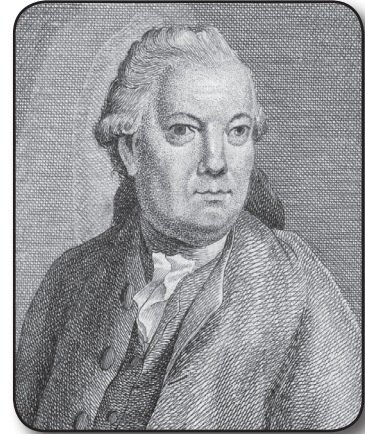
A **sonata** was originally any instrumental work—one *played*, not *sung*.

**Sonatinas** are shorter and usually easier forms of sonatas.

- By 1770, *sonata* referred to a work for **solo keyboard**, or **solo instrument and piano**.
- During the Classical era, sonatas usually had three or four movements.

Today **Georg Benda** is best known for his dramatic stage works, which were admired by Mozart. He also composed keyboard pieces. His one-movement *Sonatina in A Minor*, written before 1770, has traits of Classical sonatas and sonatinas.

- It has two themes that appear in contrasting but related keys.
- With the *da capo*, the overall form is **ternary** or **ABA**. The restatement of the opening theme in its original key is a prominent feature of sonatas.



Georg Anton Benda

## Sonatina in A Minor



Allegro

SECTION A  
theme a

Georg Anton Benda  
(1722-1795)

5 4 2 1

5 4 2 1

5 1

5 1

5 1

4 1

1 2

5 3

4 1

3 2

Key: A Minor (i)

5

2 1

5

4

1

2 3 2 1 4

5

1

3

1

## The Bourrée

The **bourrée** was originally an energetic clog dance for couples in central France. Men proudly stamped, clapped, and shouted while the women were more flirtatious.

- Couples raised their arms, snapped their fingers, and hammered out the rhythm of the dance with their feet, while sometimes crossing between each other.
- It was sometimes sung and danced by winemakers as they crushed grapes, stamping on them with their bare feet.
- Fashionable during the reign of Louis XIV in the 17th century, the court dance was quick, in duple meter with an upbeat, hops, leaps, and slides.
- Because its character was not considered “noble” enough, it lost its popularity in the French courts. However, it remained an optional dance in Baroque dance suites.



*A couple dancing a folk bourrée  
in the early 20th century*

**Telemann** was one of the most famous and prolific composers of his day, with over three thousand works. The melodic style of his compositions is considered to be an important link between the Baroque and Classical styles.

### Bourrée in A Minor from *Ouverture in A Minor*



8

**Allegro**  
SECTION A

Georg Philipp Telemann (1681-1767)

TWV 32:12

Key: A Minor