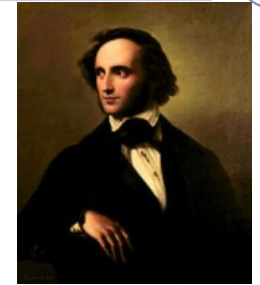


- Born and widely known as *Felix Mendelssohn*, was a composer of the Romantic era (3 February 1809 – 4 November 1847). He was a Western Classical music composer where Romantic composers sought to create music that was individualistic, emotional, dramatic, and often programmatic; reflecting broader trends within the movements of Romantic literature, poetry, art, and philosophy.
- He was a German composer, pianist, organist and conductor of the early Romantic period.
- Mendelssohn's* compositions include symphonies, concertos, piano music and chamber music. Mendelssohn also composed music for the ballet “A Midsummer's Nights Dream.”



Musical Vocabulary

Tempo: The speed of the music—Fast (Allegro) Slow (Largo) Moderate (moderato)

Dynamics: The volume of the music—Loud (Forte) Quiet (Piano) Gradually getting louder (Crescendo) Gradually getting quieter (Diminuendo).

Instrumentation: What instruments are being used in the piece.

Graphic score – a basic form of notation

Melody: The main tune within the piece.

Major: A happy sounding key that the music is written in.

Tonality: The key the music is written in i.e. Major/ Minor

Unison: Together singing or playing the same melody line.

Perform: To play or sing to another person/ audience.

Audience: A group of people that watches a performance.

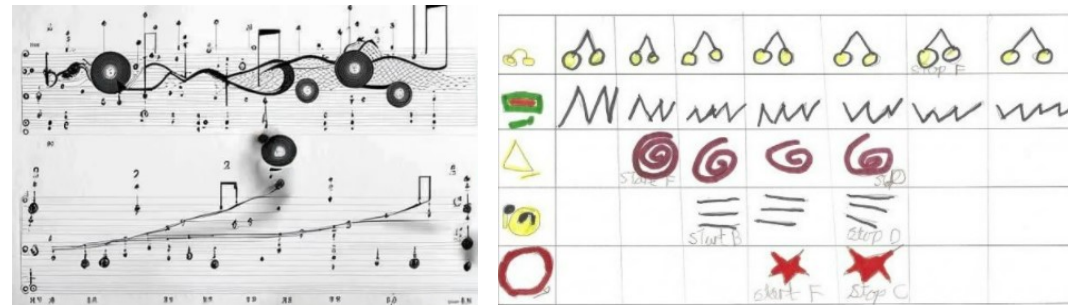
Time signature: Tells the performer how many beats per bar.

Crotchet: 1 beat note

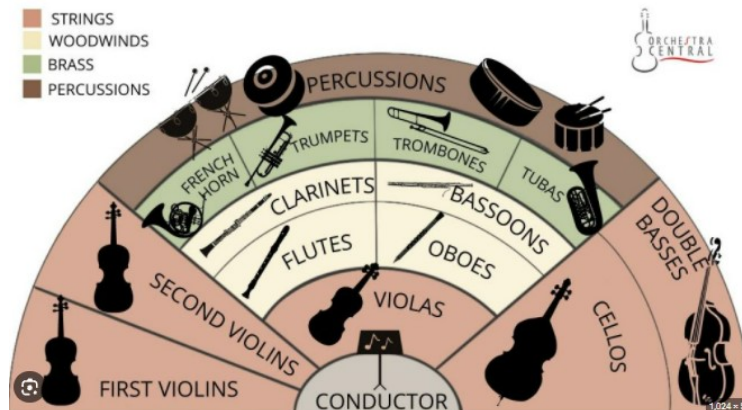
Quaver: 1/2 beat note

Composition: This is when you make up your own piece

Soundscape: This is when a piece of music represents a scene—so in our Dreams unit—a fairy forest.



Orchestra



Key compositional features:

Ostinato: A repeated pattern

Pedal Note: A long held bass note

Leitmotif: A theme that represents a mood, an object or a character

Wagner first introduced leitmotifs in his operas.

An **orchestra** is a group of players consisting of four families of instruments.

WOODWIND, STRINGS, BRASS AND PERCUSSION