

<b>Words</b>	<b>Description</b>
aria	The part of an opera that reveals a character's thoughts as a monologue would in a spoken drama; elaborate song
Artistic expression	To communicate emotions, ideas, experiences EX: an orchestra performance of a symphony
Baroque music	(1600-1750) Music marked by clear-cut divisions into sections or movements; counterpoint and the fugue developed; composers included Bach, Handel, Vivaldi; instruments included harpsichord, orchestral instruments, organ
Ceremonial	For rituals or celebrations EX: a hymn played at church, a college fight song played at a ballgame, national anthem
Classical music	(1750-1820) Music showed an expansion of the structured counterpoint of the Baroque period to include spontaneous musical form; chamber music, symphony, sonata, concerto, and string quartet were popular; composers included Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart
Contemporary	A period of music generally from 1900-present. Influences such as electronically amplified instruments, and jazz, rock, and popular elements are associated with this period.
dynamics	An element of music: the loudness or softness of music (terms include: piano, mezzo piano, forte, mezzo forte)
Elements of Music	Basic parts of music: rhythm, tempo, melody, harmony, form, timbre, dynamics
embellishment	Additional notes played beyond the written melody
form	An element of music: the structure of a piece of music EX: call-and-response, AB, ABA
harmony	An element of music: notes played at the same time and making a pleasant musical sound
Impressionism	In music, a French movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries; begun by Debussy in reaction to the dramatic and dynamic emotionalism of romantic music, especially that of Wagner
melody	An element of music: the shape, direction, and pitch of a piece; also called the tune
minuet	A slow, stately dance
Modernism	Style of music thought to begin with, or just after, Debussy's Impressionism and rising to dominance after World War Two; marked by a desire for or belief in progress and science, surrealism, anti-romanticism, or a breaking with tradition or common practice
notate	The act of writing down music using notes and rests so others can play it
opera	A drama in which all the words are sung to musical accompaniment
overture	An instrumental introduction for orchestra, intended to introduce an opera, oratorio, or other composition
patriotic	Inspired by devotion to one's country
recitative	The part of an opera that advances the plot as dialogue would in a spoken drama; between speaking and singing
Recreational	Entertainment for the people creating and playing the music, and those listening EX: a jam session of musicians, playing the piano at home to relax, music listened to while exercising
Renaissance	European music (often secular) written during the Renaissance Period approximately 1400-1600; marked by polyphony and counterpoint

rhythm	An element of music: meter, time, signature, and rhythmic duration of music; also the regular beat
Romanticism	Era of European music (1815-1910); Composers included Tchaikovsky and Wagner; marked by a belief that there were inescapable realities in the world which could only be reached through emotion, feeling, and intuition (not logic or thought)
rondo	Musical composition that alternates between the main theme (melody) and contrasting episodes
scherzo	A lively dance movement introduced as a replacement for the minuet in pieces with multiple movements (parts)
tempo	An element of music: the speed of a piece of music EX: presto or allegro
timbre	An element of music: the way a particular instrument sounds (also called tone color) EX: a piano and a violin playing the same note sound different because of timbre