

Republic of the Philippines Department of Education

National Capital Region
Schools Division Office of Muntinlupa City

MUSIC 9 ACTIVITY SHEETS THIRD QUARTER-WEEK 1

I. TOPIC: ROMANTIC PERIOD and ITS CHARACTERISTICS

II. OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Describes musical elements of given Romantic period pieces;
- 2. Explains the performance practice (setting, composition, role of composers/performers, and audience) during Romantic Period
- 3. Relates Romantic music to other art forms and its history within the era;

III. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE LESSON

Characteristics of Romantic Period Music

- 1.Period extending roughly from **1820 to 1900**. There is Individuality of **musical style with emphasis on self-expression**. Composers and artist believed in letting their imagination and passion be seen through their works.
- 2. **Development of new harmonies, including chromatic harmonies** harmonies that use all the keys of the piano keyboard the black keys and the white keys together. Short piano pieces in ABA form that shows emotion were developed during the Romantic period. Piano music is in free form such as fantasy, rhapsody, ballade and nocturne.
- 3. **Development of "program music"** music form that portrays an idea or relays a story to the audience. Instrumental composition that conveys images or scenes to tell a short story without text or lyrics
- 4. **Development of "nationalism" in music** Composers borrowed musical styles from Germany, Italy and France; Romantic composers began incorporating their country's native folk songs and musical styles
- 5. Greater variety of mood, atmosphere and tone color
- 6. **Expanded orchestra size** for many new compositions, including large brass sections, expanded woodwind sections and the addition of new instruments, such as English horn, bass clarinet, contrabassoon and added percussion
- 7. Development of a **wider range of musical dynamics** (volume) from very soft ("pianissimo") to very loud ("fortissimo") often encompassing soaring musical high points





- 8. **Greater flexibility of tempo**, (musical speed) incorporating the increased use of accelerandos (speeding up) and ritardandos (slowing down), as well as extensive use of rubato (the bending and stretching of tempo/rhythm).
- 9. Some of the famous composers of the period are Franz Liszt, Frederic Chopin, Camille Saint-Saens, Robert Schumann and Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

OTHER FORMS OF MUSIC during the ROMANTIC PERIOD

Ballade- a verse form or narrative that is set to music

Etude- a piece composed for the development of a specific technique

Mazurka- a Polish dance in triple time signature

Nocturne- an instrumental composition of a pensive, dreamy mood for piano

Polonaise- a slow Polish dance in triple time that consists of a march or procession

Prelude- a short piece of music that can be used as a preface, and introduction to another work or may stand on its own

Waltz- a German dance in triple meter

Impromptu – a short free-form musical composition usually a solo instrument, like the piano

Scherzo- a musical movement of playful character, typically in ABA form

Directions: Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct and **FALSE** if it is not.

Sonata- composition for one or more solo instruments usually consisting of three or four independent movements varying in key , mood and tempo.

IV. ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: TRUE or FALSE

| 1. Romantic Music is <i>objective</i> type of music.2. Fantasy, rhapsody, ballade and nocturne are examples of Piano music in free form. |
|--|
| 3. There is a <i>development</i> of a wider range of musical dynamics during Romantic period. |
| 4. During the Romantic period, orchestra remained the same and was not expanded. |

Activity 2: INSIDE THE BOX

Directions: Choose the correct answer from the box which best describes the statement in each number. Write your answer on the space before the number.

or scenes to tell a short story without text or lyrics.

| Program Music | Piano Music | Romantic Composers |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Nationalism in Music | Flexibility in Tempo | Etude |
| | | |

5. **Program music** is an instrumental composition that conveys images

| · | Filled with innovations and requires a high level or virtuosity like fantasy and rhapsody. |
|---|--|
| | 2. Incorporating the increased use of accelerandos and ritardandos. |
| ; | 3. Composers began incorporating their country's native folk songs and musical styles. |
| | Instrumental composition that conveys images or scenes to tell a short story without text or lyrics. |
| | 5. Franz Liszt, Frederic Chopin, Camille Saint-Saens , Robert Schumann and Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky |

Activity 3: MATCHING TYPE

Directions: Write the letter of your answer on the space provided before each number.

| SET A | SET B |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Prelude | A. an instrumental composition of a pensive, dreamy mood for piano |
| 2. Impromptu | B. a verse form or narrative that is set to music |
| 3. Sonata | C. a short piece of music that can be used as a preface, and introduction to another work or may stand on its own |
| 4. Mazurka | D. a musical movement of playful character, typically in ABA form |
| 5. Ballade | E. composition for one or more solo instruments usually consisting of three or four independent movements varying in key, mood and tempo. |
| 6. Nocturne | F. a Polish dance in triple time signature |
| 7. Scherzo | G. a short free-form musical composition usually a solo instrument, like the piano |
| 8. Waltz | H. German dance in triple meter |
| 9. Polonaise | I. a slow Polish dance in triple time that consists of a march or procession |
| 10. Etude | J. a piece composed for the development of a specific technique |

V. FORMATIVE ASSESSTMENT:

Directions: Choose and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. This period is described as a cultural movement that stressed emotion, imagination, individualism and freedom of Expression.
 - A. Baroque B. Renaissance C. Classical
- D. Romantic
- 2. What do you call the composition for one or more solo instruments usually consisting of three or four independent movements varying in key, mood and tempo?
 - A. Symphony B. Sonata
- C. Polonaise
- D. Rhapdosy
- 3. Who among these personalities is NOT a Romantic composer?
 - A. Liszt
- B. Chopin
- C. Tchaikovsky
- D. Haydn
- 4. What is an instrumental composition that conveys images or scenes to tell a short story without text or lyrics?
 - A. Prelude
- B. Program Music C. Polonaise
- D. Overture
- 5. What do you call a piece composed for the development of a specific technique? A. Etude B. Concerto
 - C. Overture
- D. Ballet

VI. REFLECTION:

Directions: Answer the following guide questions on your notebook.

- 1. Compare and give details of Romantic Period versus Classical Period in terms of:
 - a. Range or period (started from what year and ended on what year)
 - b. Give 3 specific names of composers from each period
 - c. Give 3 forms of music introduced in each period
- 2. If you will be given the chance to choose, what music will your prefer? Classical or Romantic? Cite 2 reasons
- 3. Can you still see today some of the characteristics of the Romantic Music in our present music? Explain your answer.

VI. References:

- 1. Kravitt, Edward F. 1992. "Roamnticism Today". The Musical Quarterly 76,no.1
- 2. Wright, Craig (2013). The Essential Listening to Music, 6th ed. Canada: Schirmer Cengage learning
- 3. Samson, Jim, 2001. "Romanticism". the New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians, second edition, edited by Stanley Sadie and JOhm Tyrrell .London
- 4. The 21st MAPEH in ACTION Learners Materials for Music and Arts

Writer: Shellah Y. Doniza Validator: Mr. Dean Hermoso

Principal