

3.1 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. The term *baroque* has come to mean _____.
2. All forms of art in the Baroque period reflect a time of _____ and _____.
3. What are the three phases of the Baroque period and their dates?

4. Name five significant scientific, humanistic, and societal events that took place during the Baroque period.

5. During the Baroque period, music began to shift from the church to the court. Discuss what changes happened with sacred and secular music.

6. Name and describe some stylistic devices used in the Baroque period that changed music and can be found in almost all modern Western music.

7. Scales in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance were called _____ .
During the Baroque period, composers moved away from these and focused on two types of scales, the _____ and the _____ .

8. The dominant texture of music from the Baroque period was _____ .

9. Describe the Baroque instrumental core and how this approach has translated into modern popular music.

3.2 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. Name seven instruments used in the Baroque period. Give a brief description of each.

2. Who were the three outstanding makers of violins in the late seventeenth century?

3. What is a fugue?

4. Give five facts about Johann Sebastian Bach.

5. Antonio Vivaldi was also a great composer of the Baroque period. Why do we remember him?

6. What is opera?

7. What is the name of the first opera? Who wrote it, and when?

8. Who were the pop stars of the Baroque period? Why?

9. How does the development of opera relate to modern popular music?

10. What are the similarities and differences of a cantata, an opera, and an oratorio?

11. George Frederick Handel's most famous oratorio is titled _____ .

3.3 Worksheet



Name: _____

True or false?

- _____ 1. As Baroque music evolved, the difference between sacred and secular became recognizable.
- _____ 2. The Baroque period has three phases.
- _____ 3. During the Late Baroque, many new ideas were refined.
- _____ 4. Operas and oratorios are the same in every way.
- _____ 5. The texture of Late Baroque music is chiefly homophonic.
- _____ 6. Audiences in the Baroque period craved for the old music.
- _____ 7. Most music of the Baroque period was based on church modes.
- _____ 8. Many secular elements found their way into sacred music during the Baroque period.
- _____ 9. In the Baroque period, a regular beat became a standard part of all music, whether sacred or secular.
- _____ 10. A castrato was a female singer with a deep voice.
- _____ 11. Antonio Vivaldi was an ordained Baptist minister.
- _____ 12. Lutes are woodwind instruments.
- _____ 13. Both Johann Sebastian Bach and George Frederick Handel were German kapellmeisters.
- _____ 14. Claudio Monteverdi wrote the first opera in 1600.
- _____ 15. The pipe organ was the king of Baroque instruments.
- _____ 16. Johann Quantz was a violin maker for Frederick the Great.
- _____ 17. Henry Purcell is buried beneath the organ in Westminster Abbey.

1. Discuss and compare the differences between the Middle Ages and Renaissance and the Baroque period.

2. Compare Michelangelo's sculpture *David* from the Renaissance Period and the sculpture of *David* by Gian Lorenzo Bernini. Tell how each represents its period.

3.4 Worksheet



Name: _____

Define the following terms:

1. Baroque _____
2. Early Baroque _____
3. Middle Baroque _____
4. Late Baroque _____
5. meter _____
6. modes _____
7. major scales _____
8. minor scales _____
9. basso continuo _____
10. basso ostinato _____

11. opera _____

12. recitative _____

13. aria _____

14. castrati _____

15. castrato _____

16. cantata _____

17. oratorio _____

18. concerto _____

19. toccata _____

20. movement _____

21. kapellmeister _____

22. chorale _____

23. theme _____

24. fugue _____

25. secular _____

3.5 Worksheet



Name: _____

Match the following terms with their definitions:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. aria | A. A common instrumental core used in most compositions |
| _____ 2. Baroque suite | B. Middle ground between cantata and opera |
| _____ 3. basso continuo | C. Melodies with limited pitch and range and little ornamentation |
| _____ 4. basso ostinato | D. The stars of the Baroque period |
| _____ 5. cantata | E. A male singer |
| _____ 6. castrati | F. A multimovement form |
| _____ 7. castrato | G. Baroque show off piece for solo performer |
| _____ 8. chorale | H. A song sung by the entire congregation |
| _____ 9. concerto | I. A Baroque composition featuring a group of instrumentalists |
| _____ 10. fugue | J. A somewhat guitarlike instrument |
| _____ 11. kapellmeister | K. One of the major forms of Baroque music |
| _____ 12. lute | L. Sacred works for solo, duet, trio, choir, and congregation |
| _____ 13. opera | M. A play in which the entire dialogue is sung rather than spoken |
| _____ 14. recitative | N. Show-off pieces for singers |
| _____ 15. toccata | O. A chapel-master or church music leader |
| _____ 16. Oratorio | P. A repeating bass line |

17. Who was Henry Purcell and where was he buried?

18. Who was Frederick the Great and what instrument did he play?

19. Who was Johann Quantz and what were some of his contributions to music?

20. What is music without singers called?

21. Galileo was the first person to see:
