General characteristics

Melody
- Clear, easy to remember

Musical phrases
- Symmetrical, simple, balanced, question-answer

Texture
- Melody with chords accompaniment

Dynamics
- Changes happen gradually

Cadences
- Very clear

Composers
- Still had sponsors, but combined with freelance work for the new middle class

Instruments
- Harpsichord replaced by the Pianoforte
  - Invented by Cristofori in 1700

Development of the orchestra
- (See overleaf)

Instruments
- Development of the orchestra

Structure in 3-4 movements

Genres
- Chamber music, Soloist vs Orchestra, Concerto, Symphony
  - At home, Palaces, Theatres, Public Concert Halls

Vocal music
- The Opera
  - Characteristics
    - Less artificial than baroque opera
  - Structure
    - Overture-Recitatives-Arias-Dances-Chorus
  - New types
    - Opera buffa, Singspiel (Germany), Zarzuela (Spain)
    - Arias and spoken parts
    - Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Cosi fan Tutte, The Marriage of Figaro, Don Giovanni, The Magic Flute...
    - Gioachino Rossini: The Barber of Seville, La Cenerentola
    - Vicente Martín y Soler: Una Cosa Rara

Sonic characteristics
- Solo instrument (Piano, Violin...)

Sacred music
- Mass, Requiem, Mozart's Requiem

Development of the orchestra
- (See overleaf)
THE SONATA FORM

EXPOSITION

DEVELOPMENT

RECAPITULATION