

## The Symphony

### The Symphony

- ▶ Some early works composed for orchestra alone (now without any singers or soloists) were called symphonies
- ▶ Symphonies began to be written around 1720 by composers such as Sammartini and Stamitz
- ▶ These symphonies had three to four movements and used early sonata form and binary form
- ▶ Both Haydn and Mozart were innovators in the genre of the symphony, greatly expanding its capabilities
- ▶ Haydn is known to have written 106 symphonies and Mozart wrote 41

### The Symphony Orchestra

- ▶ The modern symphony orchestra has its origins in the early Baroque, when groups of instruments were needed for opera
- ▶ Early orchestras had mostly strings and a few winds
- ▶ They also included a continuo section, and the keyboardist or first violinist generally doubled as the director
- ▶ By the beginning of the classical period, trumpets and horns began to be incorporated (as well as clarinets and bassoons)
- ▶ The Classical symphony orchestra consisted of pairs of winds and brass instruments (two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, two bassoons, two horns, and two trumpets), a pair of timpani, and a full string section

### Haydn, Symphony no. 100

- ▶ Haydn's Symphony no. 100 is nicknamed the "Military" Symphony because the second movement features a trumpet fanfare and uses instruments associated with the military (the triangle, cymbals, and bass drum)
- ▶ The first movement begins with a slow introduction
  - ▶ Large scale works like symphonies may begin with a slow introduction before the exposition gets rolling
  - ▶ Slow introductions typically end on a half cadence, preparing the entry of the primary theme
- ▶ The third movement is a Minuet and the final movement is a Rondo