J. PETER BURKHOLDER

DONALD JAY GROUT

CLAUDE V. PALISCA

# A History of Western Music

**TENTH EDITION** 

## **Art Slides**

# A History *of* Western Music

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### By

J. Peter Burkholder, Donald Jay Grout and Claude V. Palisca



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FIGURE 24.1 Contemporary oil painting of The Fall of the Bastille, July 14, 1789. Citizens of Paris stormed the old fortress, a symbol of royal authority, to obtain the guns and ammunition stored there and to protect the new municipal government from attack by royal forces. The action cost almost one hundred lives but demonstrated the popular will for revolutionary change. The anniversary, July 14, is now celebrated as the French national holiday.

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### TIMELINE

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1789 French Revolution begins 1792 Ludwig van Beethoven arrives in Vienna 1792 French Republic declared, King Louis XVI executed 1792 Franz II becomes Holy Roman emperor 1793 Eli Whitney invents mechanical cotton gin 1793-94 Reign of Terror 1795 Paris Conservatoire founded 1797-98 Beethoven, Sonate pathétique 1802 Beethoven realizes his hearing loss is permanent, writes Heiligenstadt Testament 1803-4 Beethoven, Symphony No. 3 in E-flat Major (Eroica) 1804 Napoleon Bonaparte crowns himself Emperor Napoleon I 1806 Holy Roman Empire dissolved, Franz II continues as emperor of Austria to 1835 1809 Beethoven given lifetime annuity 1814 Napoleon defeated, exiled to Elba 1814-15 Congress of Vienna 1815 Napoleon defeated at Waterloo 1815 Postwar economic depression begins 1822-24 Beethoven, Symphony No. 9 in D Minor 1824-26 Beethoven, late string quartets

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**FIGURE 24.2** Ludwig van Beethoven, in a portrait from around 1804 by his friend Willibrord Joseph Mähler, an amateur painter. The composer kept this painting all his life.



EXAMPLE 24.1 Ludwig van Beethoven, String Quartet in B-flat Major, Op. 18, No. 6, scherzo

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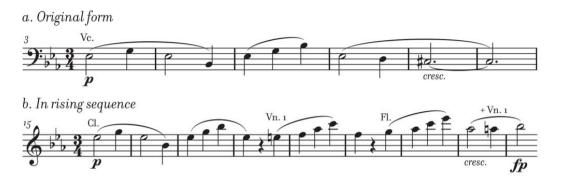
FIGURE 24.3 A page from the sketchbook Beethoven used while composing his Symphony No. 3 in E-flat Major (Eroica). For a partial transcription, see NAWM 130.

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BIBLIOTEKA JAGIELLONSKA, KRAKÓW

**EXAMPLE 24.2** Main motive and its transformations in the first movement of Beethoven's Symphony No. 3



c. Disguised as a "new theme" in the development

\* = note shared with original form



d. Unison statement, striving upwards



e. Final form

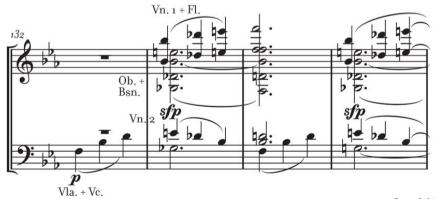


**EXAMPLE 24.3** Leaping figure and associated rhythmic disturbances



 $b. \ Rhy thmic \ disruption \ near \ end \ of \ exposition$ 





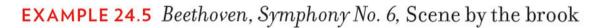
**EXAMPLE 24.4** Main motive and leaping figure transformed and reconciled

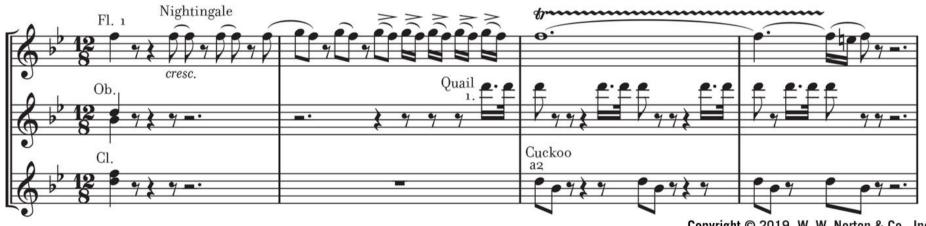


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**FIGURE 24.4** Cover page for a score of the Eroica Symphony containing Beethoven's corrections, which read "Sinfonia grande intitolata Bonaparte" (Grand Symphony entitled Bonaparte) before the last two words were scratched out. The date "1804 im August" was subsequently added in different ink. Below Beethoven's signature, in the middle of the page, he later added in pencil "Geschrieben auf Bonaparte" (composed about Bonaparte), not visible in this photograph.

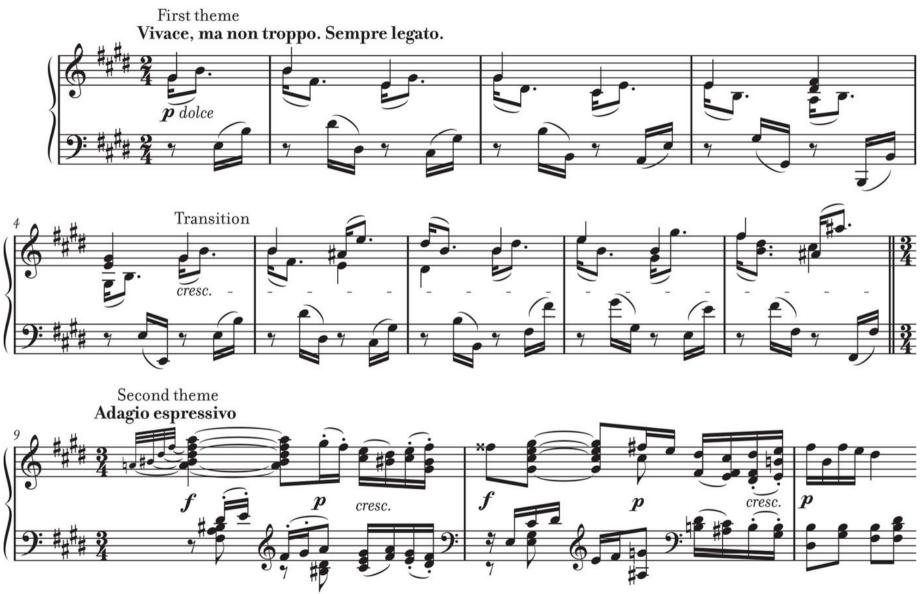






**FIGURE 24.5** Title page of Beethoven's String Quartet in C-sharp Minor, Op. 131, published by Schott in 1827 and printed in score ("en partition") to make the work easier to study. Traditionally, quartets had been printed only in separate parts, one for each player, but not in score, since only parts were needed to perform quartets. Printing this work in score made it possible for musical connoisseurs to examine the piece at leisure, play through portions at the keyboard, and explore the complex interrelationships among the elements.

### **EXAMPLE 24.6** Opening of Beethoven, Piano Sonata in E Major, Op. 109, first movement



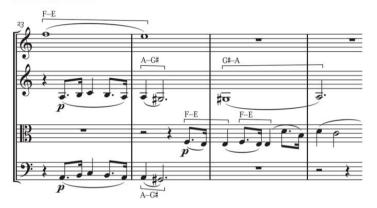
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#### **EXAMPLE 24.7** Motivic links in the String Quartet in A Minor, Op. 132

a. First movement, opening cello motive



b. First movement



c. End of fourth movement and beginning of finale





**FIGURE 24.6** Handbill for the concert of May 7, 1824, at the Kärntnertor Theater, advertising a "Great Musical Academy of Herr L. van Beethoven, Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences of Stockholm and Amsterdam and later Honorary Citizen of Vienna." The program promises "first: a grand overture; second: three grand hymns with solo and choral voices; third: a grand symphony with solo and choral voices entering in the finale on Schiller's Ode to Joy." The "hymns" were the Kyrie, Credo, and Agnus Dei of the Missa solemnis, and the symphony was the Ninth.

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