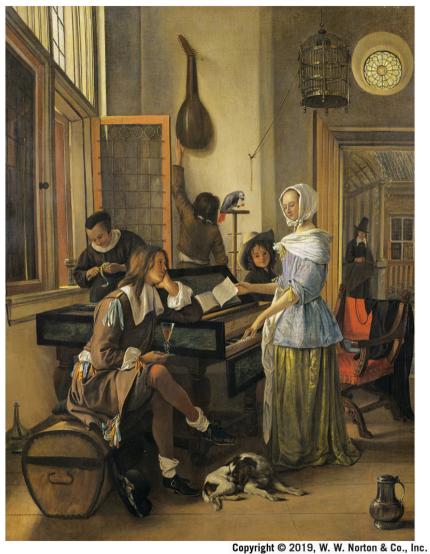


## **Art Slides**

# A History *of*Western Music

**Tenth Edition** 

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





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around 1610. ENF NORWAY FINLAND SWEDEN ESTONIA SCOTLAND RUSSIA LIVONIA North Sea IRELAND Dublin DENMARK Copenhagen UNITED PROVINCES ENGLAND Atlantic POLAND-Antwerp SPANISH NETHERLANDS LITHUANIA Ocean ROMAN EMPIRE Prague FRANCHE-CONTÉ Zurich MOLDAVIA TRANSYLVANIA HUNGARY BOSNIA Belgrade SERBIA WALLACHIA Florence PAPAL TUSCANY PAPAL STATES PORTUGAL CORSICA (To Genoa) BULGARIA NAPLES BALEARIC ISLANDS MONTENEGRO SARDINIA M e d iAustrian Habsburg lands Spanish Habsburg lands Other German states CRETE (To Rep. of Venice) Swedish lands by 1648 Ottoman Empire and Tributary States Boundary of Holy Roman Empire

FIGURE 13.1 Europe

### TIMELINE



- 1598 Henri IV issues Edict of Nantes
- **1600** Giovanni Maria Artusi, *L'Artusi*
- **1602** Giulio Caccini, *Le nuove* musiche
- 1602 Dutch East India Company chartered
- **1605** Claudio Monteverdi publishes *Fifth Book of Madrigals*, with Cruda *Amarilli*
- 1609 Johannes Kepler sets forth his astronomical laws
- **1610** Galileo Galilei, The Starry Messenger
- 1618-48 Thirty Years' War
- **1620** Mayflower brings first colonists to New England
- 1620 Sir Francis Bacon, New Instruments
- **1620** Gian Lorenzo Bernini, David
- 1632 Galileo charged with heresy for claiming the Earth revolves around the sun
- 1637 René Descartes, Discourse on Method
- 1642-49 English Civil War
- 1643-1715 Reign of Louis XIV in France
- 1645–52 Bernini, Ecstasy of St. Teresa
- **1649** Descartes, The Passions of the Soul
- 1651 Thomas Hobbes, Leviathan
- **1687** Isaac Newton, *Principia* mathematica

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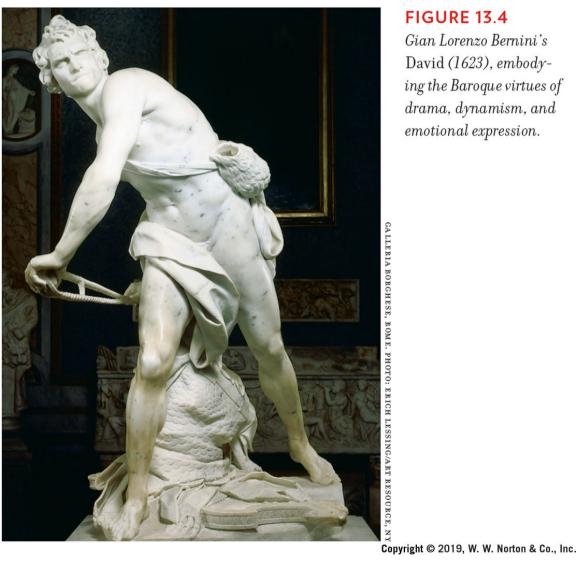


of the Pamphili Palace (now Doria-Pamphili) in Rome, completed ca. 1739. Writing around 1755, Charles de Brosses criticized as "baroque" the delicate, detailed decoration of the sort he considered more suitable for silverware than for a building. His is thought to be the first use of the word in relation to one of the visual arts.



FIGURE 13.3 Michelangelo Buonarotti's David (1501-4), which evokes ancient Greek statuary and is endowed  $with\ the\ ideal\ traits\ of\ Renaissance\ humanism,\ including$ intelligence, nobility, balance, and calm.

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**FIGURE 13.4** 

Gian Lorenzo Bernini's David (1623), embody $ing \ the \ Baroque \ virtues \ of$ drama, dynamism, and  $emotional\ expression.$ 



FIGURE 13.5 Bernini's The Ecstasy of St. Teresa (1645–52), in the Cornaro Chapel, church of Santa Maria della Vittoria, Rome.



FIGURE 13.6 Part of the right wall of Bernini's Cornaro Chapel, with life-size sculptures of members of the Cornaro family observing and commenting on the ecstasy of St. Teresa.

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FIGURE 13.7 St. Peter's
Square and Basilica at
the Vatican in Rome, with
colonnades designed by Gian
Lorenzo Bernini in 1657

Lorenzo Bernini in 1657. Copyright © 2019, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc.



FIGURE 13.8 Charles Le Brun 1619-1690), who dominated seventeenthcentury French painting  $as\ head\ of\ the\ Royal$ Academy of Painting and Sculpture, drew these facial  $expressions\ to\ illustrate$ various emotions ranging from alarm, fear, and anger to hope, sorrow, and joy. They were published in 1698 as "Method for Learning How to Draw the Passions" in his Conférence . . . sur l'expression générale et particulière.

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#### **EXAMPLE 13.1** Claudio Monteverdi, Cruda Amarilli

 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{unprepared}$  or incorrectly resolved dissonances





Cruel Amaryllis, who with your very name [teach bitterly] of love, alas,



FIGURE 13.9 The Five Senses, a painting by Theodoor Rombouts from ca. 1630. The sense of hearing is represented by a man playing a theorbo, a type of lute with long, unstopped bass strings in addition to shorter strings across a fretted fingerboard, often used in accompanying singers. The alternate Italian name, chitarrone (large kithera), reflects Italians' interest in ancient Greek music. The instrument's first known appearance was in the Florentine intermedi of 1589 (described in Chapter 14), whose theme was the power of Greek music; the theorbo may have been invented for the occasion.

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FIGURE 13.10 Giulio Caccini's solo madrigal Vedrò'l mio sol, as printed in Le nuove musiche. In this early example of figured bass notation, the bass is figured with the exact intervals to be sounded in the chords above it, such as the dissonant eleventh (11) resolving to the major tenth (#10) in the first measure. In later practice, the precise octave was left to the player, so 4 and # would be used instead of 11 and #10. A flat or sharp without a number indicates a minor or major third respectively, as in the middle of the third system.

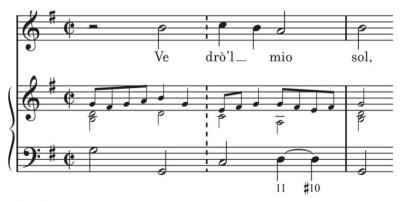
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## **EXAMPLE 13.2** Two possible continuo realizations for the opening of Vedrò 'l mio sol

## $a.\ Chordal\ style$



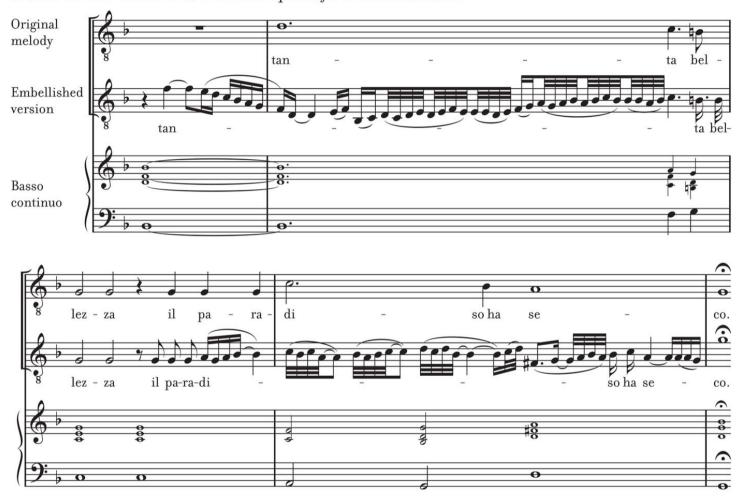
## b. With figuration



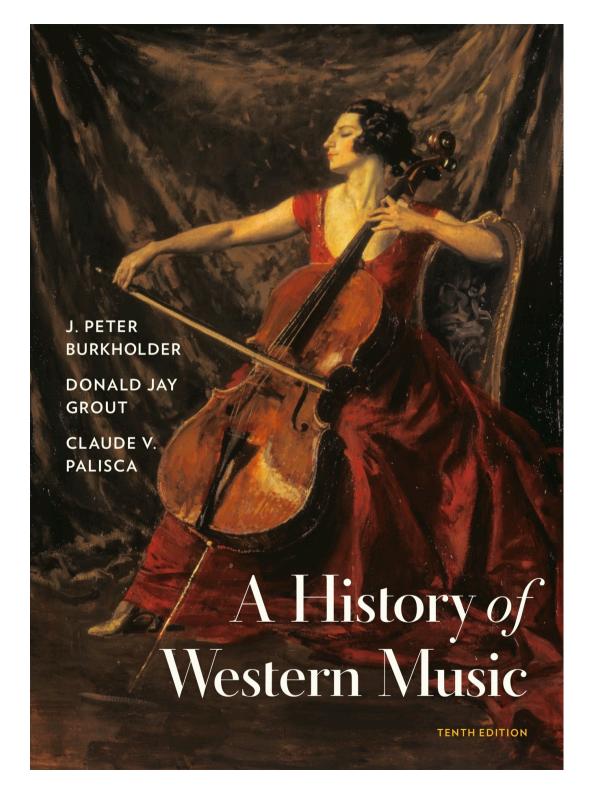
I will see my sun.

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**EXAMPLE 13.3** Monteverdi, Possente spirto, from L'Orfeo, Act III



[wherever there is] so much beauty as hers is paradise.



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