**Twentieth Century**

New scales
New chords (almost any combination of notes, often dissonant and harsh)
New chord progression (no patterns)
New meters or combinations of meters

*Impressionism*- give an impression rather then a detailed or literal representation
Musical style was an outgrowth of Romanticism but more subtle and understated

In music- lack of complete and goal-directed melodies
Chord progressions- moving away from traditional chord progression

*Claude Debussy* (Clair de lune)
Maurice Ravel

*Igor Stravinsky*- born in Russia
Ballet Russe (located in Paris).

Firebird- 7 beats in the measure (meter), triads with added dissonant tones
Petroushka- two chord progressions at once, two scales at once (polytonality)
Rite of Spring- Primitivism
  - No traditional chord progression or construction
  - Large emphasis on rhythm instead of melody or harmony
  - Crude, sometimes violent use of orchestra

Expressionism- attempts to bring out the inner state of mind

*Alban Berg*
*Wozzeck*- opera about a tormented soldier who murders his mistress and then drowns looking for the knife

*Neoclassicism*- use of textures, forms, and general sound of Classical era music, but with Twentieth-Century freedom (unusual chord progressions, odd twists in the melody, etc.)

Example: Prokofiev: *Classical Symphony*

**Mainstream**

*Béla Bartók*- interest in folk music

*Concerto for Orchestra*- “Concerto” in the sense that every section of the orchestra is featured as “soloists” at some point, and much of the music is technically demanding as a concerto would be.
Heitor Villa-Lobos

Bachianas Brasileiras #5, for 8 cellos and soprano
Uses “Standard” minor scale, but combines Brazilian folk-music sound with the sense of J.S. Bach’s counterpoint

**Benjamin Britten** “Dies Irae” from *War Requiem*
Uses ancient Latin words with modern, rhythmic choir part

**Atonal**- music which doesn’t use traditional scales and chord progressions, but uses all twelve notes possible (chromatic scale)

**Serialism**- music that substitutes a “tone row” for a scale
- Notes of chromatic scale arranged in order and used exclusively in a particular piece
- “Invented” by Arnold Schoenberg

**Anton von Webern** (student of Schoenberg)

* 5 Pieces for Orchestra- atonal

**Eclecticism**

**George Crumb**- used numerous exotic elements (instruments and unusual ways of playing traditional instruments)

  “Ancient Voices of Children”

**Chance or “Aleatory” music**

**John Cage**

  “Imaginary Landscapes” for 12 radios
  4’22”

**Electronic Music**

  Edgar Varèse- *Poème Electronique* (uses electronically-produced sounds recorded on magnetic tape)

**Minimalism**

  **Steve Reich**- repetitive patterns and a slow rate of change
Aaron Copland- *Nationalism* (inspiration from folk, popular, and ethnic elements)
*Rodeo* uses American cowboy songs, other works by Copland show influence of American jazz, Latin-American dances, etc.