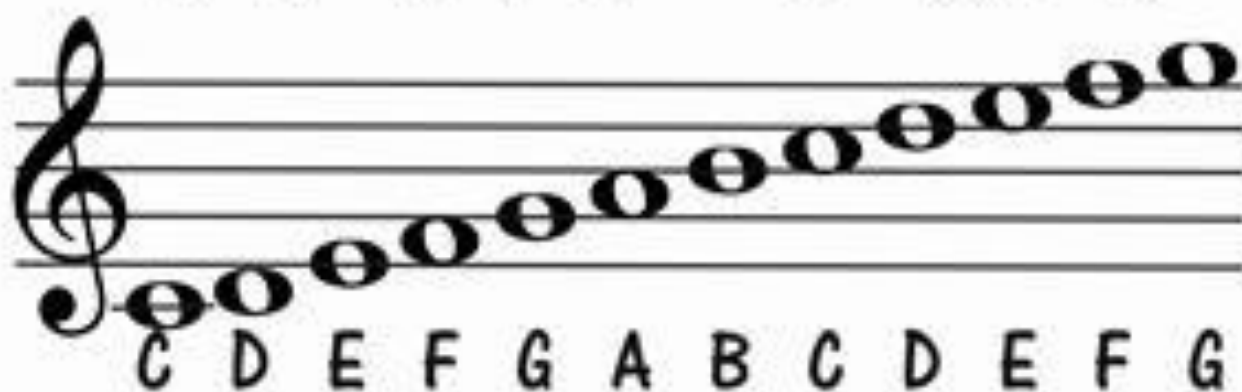


# AHS GCSE MUSIC

## AOS 2 Purcell: 'Music For A While'

NAME:

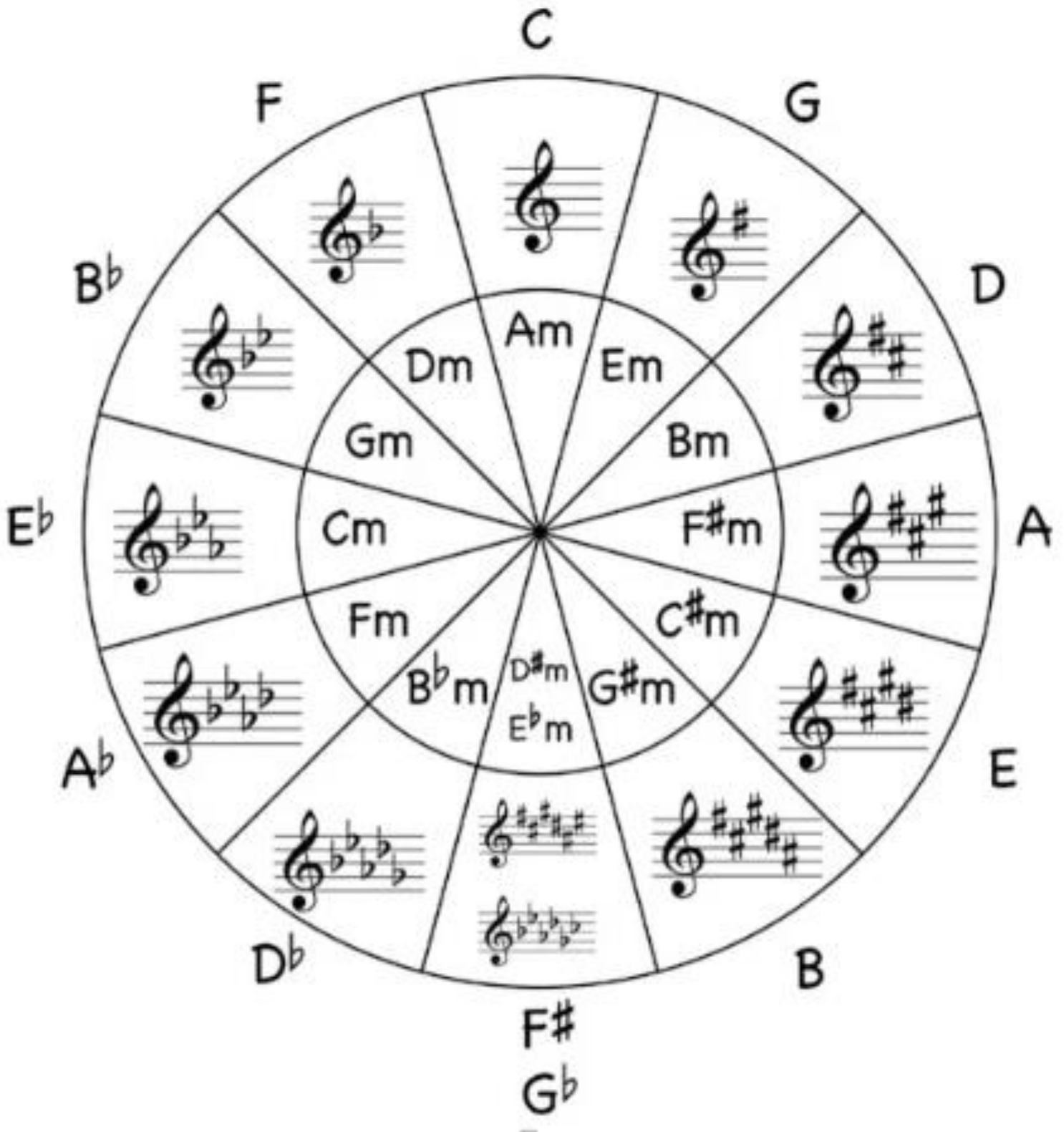
## Treble Clef Notes



## Bass Clef Notes



# Father Charles Goes Down And Ends Battle



# Battle Ends And Down Goes Charles Father

<b>TERM</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
Duration	
Dynamics	
Timbre/Sonority	
Pitch	
Tempo	
Texture	
Genre	
Rhythm	
Structure	
Melody	
Accompaniment	
Composer	
Era	
Harmony/Chords	
Tonality	
Ensemble	
Instrumentation	
Improvisation	
Time Signature/ metre	
Syncopation	

## PURCELL – MUSIC FOR A WHILE

*Music for a while,  
Shall al your cares beguile,  
Wond'ring how your pains were eas'd  
And disdainig to be pleas'd,  
'Til' Alecto free the dead,  
From their eternal bands,*

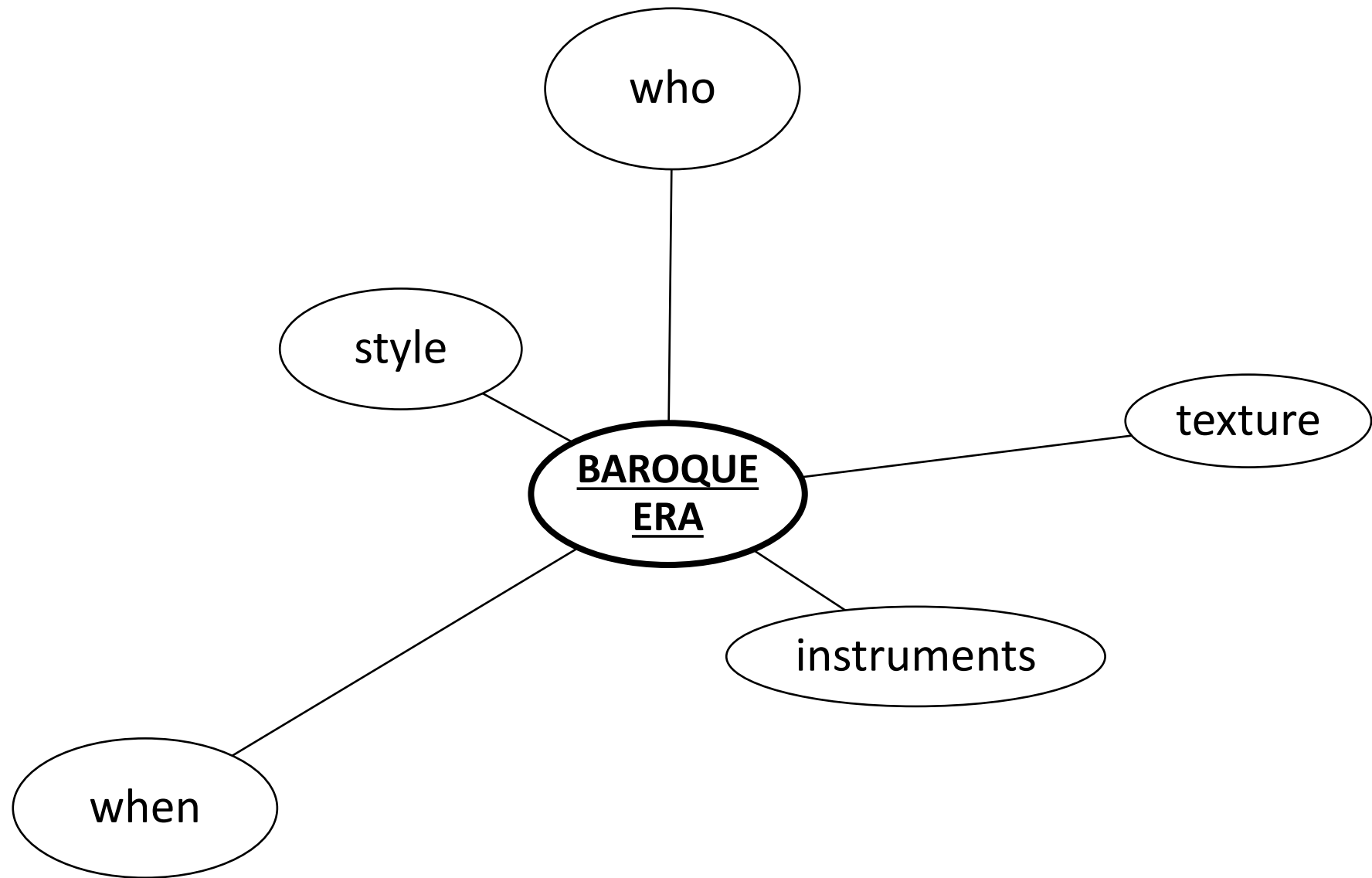
*Till the snakes drop from her head,  
And the whip from out her hands.*

*Music for a while,  
Shall all your cares beguile*

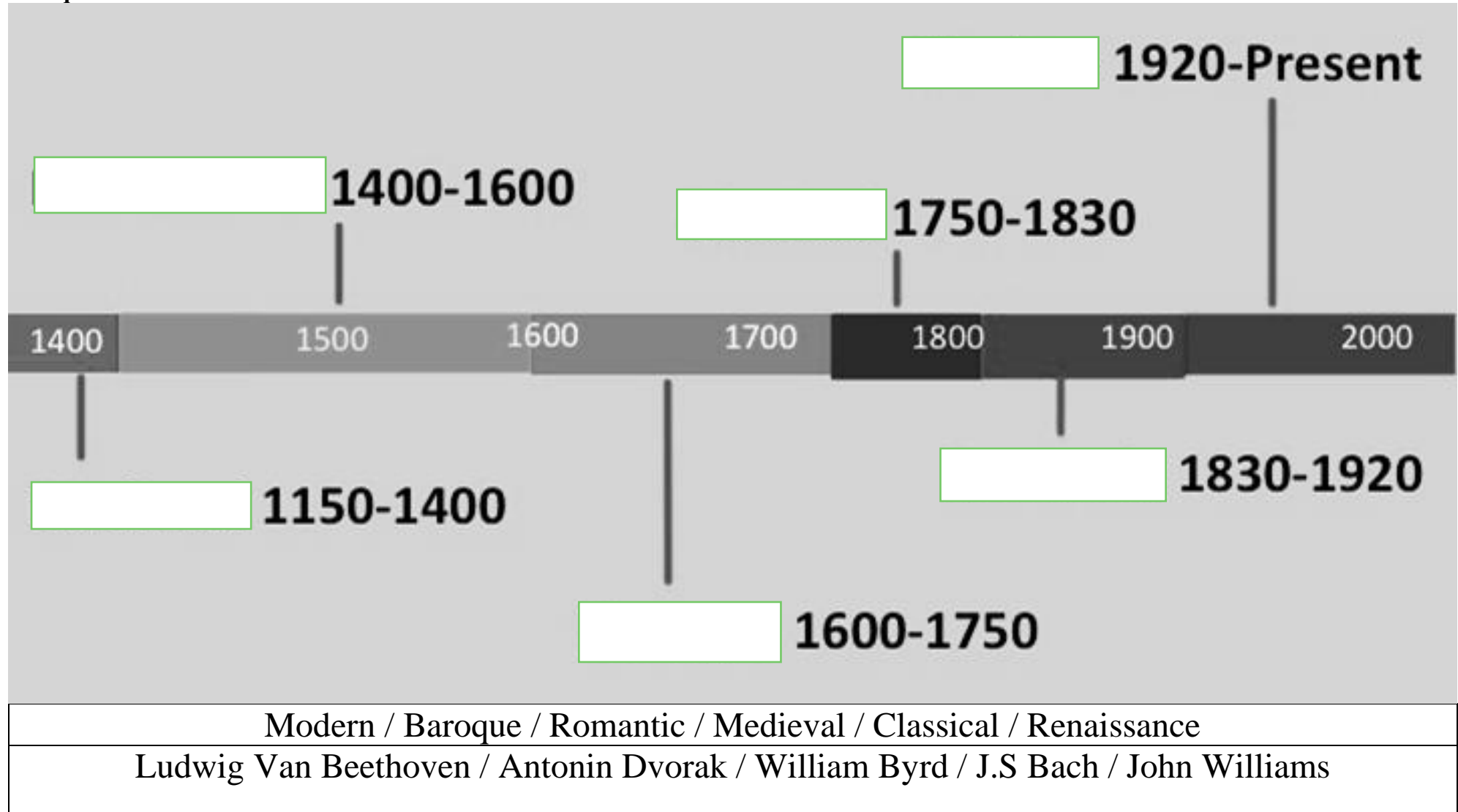








**Baroque Period in Context:**



1600 / Sacred / Choral / Serpent / Oedipus Rex / Bass Viol / Orchestras / Vivaldi / Restoration / Ground bass / Secular / Counter-Tenor / Harpsichord / Organist/ Charles II / Dido and Aeneas / Bach / 1750

**Baroque Period recap:**

Fill in the blanks:

The Baroque Period was a movement that happened between ..... & ..... in Western Europe. It is sometimes referred to as the ..... Period because King ..... restored to the English Monarchy. Several new instruments were invented including the ....., ..... and ..... The Baroque Period saw the formation of ..... which were often small. A key feature of the period was the introduction of ..... which was often known as the continuo. Some Key composers of the period were ..... and ..... who wrote a selection of music. .... music was based around the church and religious texts and was often ..... Whereas ..... music was intended for banquets or receptions. Henry Purcell worked as a ..... at Westminster Abbey and the Royal Chapel. He has written many works including ..... *Music for a While* is taken from the Greek Myth ..... and is sung by a .....



1<sup>st</sup> Violins / Timpani / Cellos / Trumpets / Continuo (Harpsichord) / Violas / Bassoons / Oboes / Flutes & Recorders / Bass / 2<sup>nd</sup> Violins

## **PURCELL – MUSIC FOR A WHILE**

*Music for a while,  
Shall al your cares beguile,  
Wond'ring how your pains were eas'd  
And disdainig to be pleas'd,*

*'Til' Alecto free the dead,  
From their eternal bands,  
Till the snakes drop from her head,  
And the whip from out her hands.*

*Music for a while,  
Shall all your cares beguile*

### **Listening Questions:**

1. Which type of voice is singing this?
2. Name the 2 instruments accompanying the singer:
3. What is the tonality of the piece?
4. What is the tempo of the piece?
5. Describe the melody on the word “wond’ring”?
6. Name 2 words in the lyrics which use word painting. Describe how the music reflects the lyrics of these words:
7. How would you describe the structure of the piece (look at the lyrics above)?
8. This piece uses a Ground Bass. From listening to the piece, what do you think a Ground Bass is?



# INSTRUMENTS:

Bass Viol [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=La4NS\\_w3hfw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=La4NS_w3hfw)

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

Harpsichord

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ylZlzdKT\\_Fg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ylZlzdKT_Fg)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j1ZB5pYohRs&safe=active>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kj9YntUiX80&safe=active>

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Voice <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9HvImLvGO0w>

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Ground Bass [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JvNQLJ1\\_HQ0&safe=active](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JvNQLJ1_HQ0&safe=active)

.....

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## Listening Questions:

Look at the Ground Bass below



1. How many bars are there in the Ground Bass?
2. What type of note values are used throughout?
3. What is the tempo of the piece?
4. How would you describe the melody of the Ground Bass?
5. Does it use steps or leaps, which leaps are mostly used?
6. What other features can you hear?

## Structure

Section	Bar Numbers	Lyrics
Intro		
A		
B		
A1		

- What do we call this type of structure?
- The A1 section is ..... than A Section
- What does Da Capo aria mean?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- On second A section, it was traditional for the singer to embellish the vocal line.
- Where can you hear/see these changes?

Bar	Lyrics	Embellishment



**ORNAMENTS:**

What is an ornament?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Do you know any ornaments already?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Name the following ornaments

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Find the following ornaments in your score:

Ornament	bar

# Trill

*tr* 

- A trill is a lot of tiny quick notes.
- You **start on the written note** and trill up to the note above
- The **second to last** note is usually the one below the written note



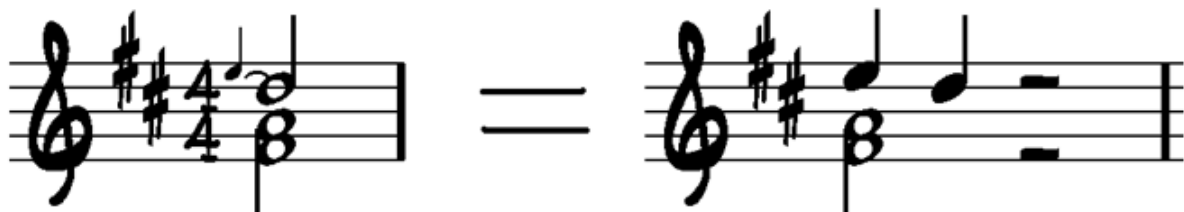
# Acciaccatura

- Squeezing a tiny note is called acciaccatura
- “Acciaccatura” means **crushing in**
- An acciaccatura in music is a note that’s squeezed in before the main note and played as **fast as possible**.



# Appoggiatura

- The appoggiatura starts on a note that **clashes** with the chord, then moves to a note that **belongs** in the chord.
- The two notes are usually just **one tone** or **semitone** apart.



# Mordent

upper mordent



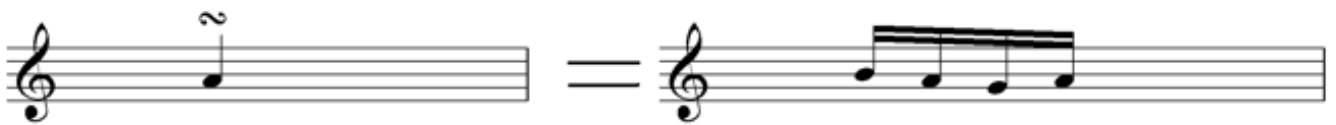
lower mordent



- Mordents start off like trills. The difference is they end on the written note, which is played a bit longer than the trilled notes.
- There are loads of different mordents, but these two are the most common.

# Turns

- Start on the note **above** the written note.
- Then play the **written note**.
- Followed by the note **below** the written note.
- End back on the **written note**.



# Inverted Turns

- For an **inverted turn** play the note **below** the written note.
- The written note.
- The note above.
- Finally the written note.





## **MELODY**

- What 'instrument' mainly does the melody?
- What does TESSITURA mean?
- What IS the tessitura?
- Does the melody mainly move in steps or leaps?
- What is the posh word for moving in step?
- What is the posh word for moving in leaps?
- There are a lot of ornaments, can you recall any?
- What does WORD SETTING mean?
- What does WORD PAINTING mean?
- What does MELISMA mean?
- What does SYLLABIC mean?
- What does IMITATION mean?
- Where does this happen with the HARPSICHORD?

The piece is mostly.....

### MELISMA

Lyrics	Bars	Music description

### WORD PAINTING

Lyrics	Bars	Music description
		The soprano sings the note E above a D minor chord causing dissonant intervals
		dissonant and resolution
		The descending 3 note phrases represent snakes falling from Alecto's head. This is also onomatopoeia (the music setting sounds like the word)
		is represented with a descending legato melismatic melody
		long melismatic phrase.
		key modulates to G Major from E Minor

# TEMPO, METRE, RHYTHM & DYNAMICS:

## DYNAMICS

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## TEMPO/ METRE

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.....

## RHYTHM

.....

.....

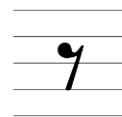
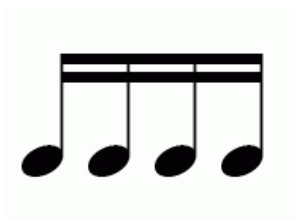
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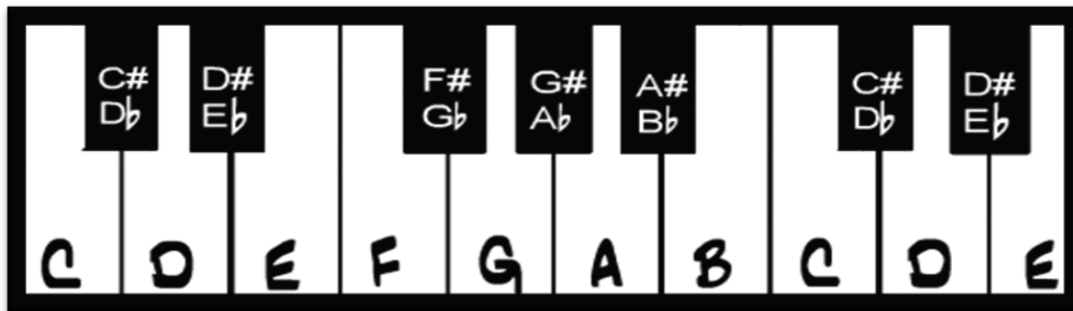


## **TONALITY**

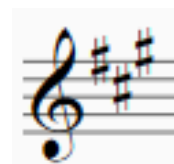
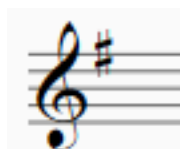
- What/where is a KEY SIGNATURE?
- What is an ACCIDENTAL?
- What does MODULATE mean?
- What does TONIC mean?
- What does DOMINANT mean?
- What does RELATED MINOR/MAJOR mean?
- What does TONAL AMBIGUITY mean?
- What does CHROMATIC mean?

## **HOW TO WORK OUT KEY SIGNATURES:**

- Write down the rhyme for the order of the # is a key signature:
- Once you have this info, how do you do to work out the key signature?
- How do you know if the key is minor?
- How do you work out a minor key?



Label the key signatures. (#) = this is an accidental that appears in the minor key only.



The song MODULATES several times during the song. Work out which key occurs in each section. The key signatures are above to help you.

Bar Numbers	Key - choose from keys above: (one is used twice)
1-14	
15-17	
18-21	
22-middle of 23	
Middle of 23 - 28	
29-end	

## **HARMONY:**

- What does harmony refer to?
- What are cadences?

Cadence	Chords used	How it sounds	Eg in C = 1

## **CHORD TERMS:**

- Dissonance =
- Suspensions chord =
- Augmented chords =
- Major chord =
- Minor chord =
- Diminished chords =
- Tierce de Picardie =

<https://mymusiconline.co.uk/tierce-de-picardie>











**Structure**

**Texture**

**Context**

**Dynamics**

**Composer:**

**Instrumentation**

**Harmony and tonality**

**Tempo, Metre and rhythm**

**Melody**

# 'Music for a While'

Audio 3

Henry Purcell

Soprano

Harpichord

Bass viol

4

Mu - sic, mu - sic for a while Shall all your cares be -

7

- guile: shall all, all, all, shall all, all, all shall all your cares be -

10

- gale: Won d'ring, Won d'ring how your pains were

13

cas'd, cas'd, cas'd, And dis - dai - ning to be pleas'd, Till A-

16

- lec - to free the dead, till A - lec - to free the dead From

19

their e - ter - nal, e - ter - nal...

22

bands, Till the snakes drop, drop, drop, drop, drop,

25

drop, drop, drop, drop from her head And the whip and the whip from out her...

hands. Mu - sic, mu - sic for a

31 while shall all your cares be - guile, shall all, all, all, all, all,

34 all shall all your cares be - guile, all, all, all,

36 all, all, all, all, all, shall all your cares be - guile.