

Music history timetable

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Period	Renaissance (1400-1600)	Baroque (1600 – 1750)	Classical (1750 – 1820)	Romantic (1820 – 1900)	Modern (1900 – 1960)	Contemporary (1960 – present)
Features and instruments	Recorders, viols (early violins), voice used in chants	Harpsichord, violin, 'cello, double bass, flute, recorders, trumpets Harmonies, sonatas and concertos introduced into compositions	Clarinet, French horn, oboe, bassoon and piano added to the orchestra	Pieces had more emotion and energy in them. They often did not end in the same key they started in.	Introduction of musical theatre music and film music.	Jazz, Big Band and Swing, Indie, Rock and Roll, Soul, Funk, Disco, Pop
Composers	Tallis Byrd Gabrieli Susato	Vivaldi Handel Bach Monteverdi	Haydn Mozart Beethoven	Ravel Strauss Elgar Tchaikovsky Dvorak Chopin Mendelssohn Schumann	Bernstein Williams Vaughan Williams Britten	Louis Armstrong, Miles Davis – jazz Glenn Miller, Duke Ellington – Big Band and Swing The Four Tops, Otis Redding – Soul Elvis – Rock and Roll The Monkees, The Beatles – Pop James Brown, Kool and the Gang – Funk ABBA, The Bee Gees – Disco
Famous pieces		Pachelbel's Canon in D Major Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 Movement 1 Flute Sonata No. 5 in E minor Vivaldi: Four Seasons Handel: The Messiah Zadok The Priest	Mozart: Horn Concerto No.4 in E Flat Clarinet Concerto Bassoon Concerto in B Flat Major Beethoven: Für Elise Moonlight Sonata	Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony No. 8 Dvořák's Symphony No. 9, 'From the New World' Minute Waltz by Chopin Swan Lake Finale by Tchaikovsky Nocturne in F major Op.6 No.2 by Schumann Elgar – Land of Hope and Glory	John Williams: Star Wars, Hegwigs theme from Harry Potter, E.T., Jurassic Park, Indiana Jones Bernstein: West Side Story	

