

SESIÓN DE MÚSICA Semana 16 de Marzo

Esta semana vamos a hablar de uno de los más grandes compositores de la historia de la música: **Johann Sebastian Bach**. Conocido también como el “*matemático*”, Bach creó algunas de las piezas más perfectas que el mundo haya oído jamás, de esas que te cambian la vida. Alteró el curso de la historia musical para siempre, y afectó directamente a la música tal y como la conocemos ahora. Ya que muchas de las canciones actuales *beben* de las armonías creadas por este genio del **Barroco**.

Su **producción musical**, que sepamos, consta de unas **mil composiciones**, ya que algunas se han perdido. Lo que equivaldría a unos 142 discos. Para ponerlo en contexto, es unas **siete veces más** la producción (hasta ahora) de Justin Bieber, Kanye West y Rihanna juntos.

En internet podemos encontrar muchas de sus obras pero os dejo un enlace por si queréis escuchar una de mis favoritas: [Toccatá y Fuga en Re menor](#).

A continuación os dejo la **ficha** para que os leáis bien su biografía y contestéis a las preguntas. Os recomiendo que para realizarla os pongáis alguna obra de Bach de fondo, cualquiera de los conciertos de Brandemburgo, por ejemplo, son una maravilla. O una de las *playlist* que encontréis en Youtube será buena.



Composers

Bach - Handel - Purcell
Sheet 5

Name

George Frideric Handel - 1685 - 1759

his later years

George Handel wanted to travel and expand his musical career. In When he was 22 he decided to visit Italy, where he learnt a lot about their style, which he liked and used in his own music as well. He spent time at Florence, Rome and Naples and while he was there he wrote a lot of music, including operas, oratorios and cantatas. The last opera that he wrote in Italy was 'Agrippina,' which he wrote in 1709 in Venice. It was a huge success.

The following year he returned to Germany to become the court composer and conductor for the Elector of Hanover, but he soon wanted to travel again and by the end of the year he left for London, where he found more success with his new opera, 'Rinaldo.'

When he went back to Germany, he asked permission for a short trip back to London, which was granted. He never returned from that trip but made his home in London permanently.

London was an exciting place, which had just been rebuilt after the disastrous Fire of London, which lasted for five days and burnt down most of the old buildings.

Handel became very popular in England. Queen Anne, the Queen of England at the time, liked him very much. After he wrote a piece of music called 'Birthday Ode' for her she was so happy she said she would pay him two hundred pounds a year for the rest of his life.

In 1719 Handel started the Royal Academy of Music where he presented some of his greatest operas over the next ten years. He had many successes and a few failures but he was a popular person and was happy in London. Handel became a naturalized British subject in 1727.

As well as operas, Handel wrote music for national celebrations. One of his most famous pieces was the 'Water Music' which he wrote for the King to listen to as he sailed down the Thames River.

He was later appointed composer to the Chapel Royal by the King. It was around this time that he composed one of his greatest and most well known oratorios, 'The Messiah.' This work is performed by many choirs today at Christmas time.

Can you answer these questions?

Name two places that Handel visited in Italy.

Name an opera that he wrote while in Italy.

How long did he stay in Italy?

Where was he when he wrote 'Rinaldo'?

What major project did he undertake in 1719?.....

Who did he write 'Birthday Ode' for?

Name two other pieces that he wrote.

True or False	
Handel wrote 'Agrippina' in Italy	Queen Anne liked his music.
He lived in Hamburg most of his life.	He wrote music for celebrations.
He was in the Fire of London	He became composer to the Chapel Royal
	He died in Germany