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Music and the Human Experience with Professor Kattari

Music for Dance

- Dance for entertainment/expression
- Social dance
- Representation of identity
- Ritual occasions
- Exercise

Nationalism in the Romantic Era

- Revolutions in the 1830s and 1840s
 1. Folktales, myths, legends, fuel programmatic material
 2. Vocal music in vernacular, often w/ folk melodies
 3. Instrumental music based on folk dances
 - a. Chopin's mazurkas and polonaises
 - b. Viennese waltzes
 - c. French and Russian ballets
 - d. Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodies
 - e. Dvorak's Slavonic Dances

Dance in 19th century

- Increased popularity due to IR
 - o Working class people into cities
 - o Had more time and more money
 - o Improved transportation and lighting for going out
- Social dancing: ballrooms and dance halls
- Professional dance in theater shows or ballet
- Dance-inspired music for concerts and amateur pianists

Waltz

- Based on rural German peasant dance
 - o Waltzen - to roll or turn in German
- Triple meter with downbeat
 - o Bad reputation
- Popularized in Vienna by the Strauss family
 - o Johann Younger "Waltz King"
 - o "Emperor Waltz" "Blue Danube" "Waltz King"
- Composed for home use (balls), dance halls, and listening

Ballet

- Origins in France
 - o Second home in Russia
- Ballet - "little dance"
- Started off in opera breaks
- Classical (traditional) ballet (Romantic Era) started "La sylphide" (1830)
 - o En pointe
 - o Female ballerinas
 - o Ballet as independent form
 - o Virtuosity for expressiveness

Pyotr Tchaikovsky

- Russian
- Life marked by crises and depression
- Had a wealthy patroness for 13 years
- Sudden death at 53
- Tone poems
 - o Romeo and Juliet
 - Famous "love theme"
- Ballets in St. Petersburg
 - o Swan Lake (1876) - Russian folk tale
 - o Nutcracker (1892) - E.T.A. Hoffmann
 - o Sleeping Beauty (1889) - Perrault, Grimm brothers' fairy tale