

For Tuesday

 Listen to 20 minutes of music from anyone on your list.



For Thursday

- Go to the website (weebly, not google classroom) and under Assignments you will find links to 3 stories to listen to. These are audio stories, not videos. Be prepared to answer some questions in class on Thursday. If you have not listened to them by class time on Thursday, you will get a zero on the quiz. You can make it up after school for half credit.



NetClassroom

- “M” equals Missing
- It will average in as a zero until it is made up.
- I don't put an M if you are absent but otherwise I will put an M to indicate it is hasn't been turned in or hasn't been completed correctly.



The Four Seasons (page 5)

Spring

Movement 1

-  The Four Seasons by Vivaldi
-  The Four Seasons by Vivaldi,
Vivaldi
-  And this is Spring



Spring (This is a sonnet – 14 lines 8/6)

Allegro

The festive Spring has arrived,
The birds celebrate her return with happy
songs,

And the brooks of the gentle Zephyrs
With sweet murmurs flow, but,

The sky is covered in a dark mantle
And lightning and thunder announce a
storm.

When quiet returns, the birds
Again take up their lovely songs.



Largo

And in the flower-rich meadow,
To the gentle murmur of leaves and
plants
The goatherd sleeps, his faithful dog at
his side.

Allegro

To the merry sounds of a rustic bagpipe
Nymphs and shepherds dance in their
beloved spot
When Spring appears in its brilliance.



The Four Seasons (page 6)

 by Antonio Vivaldi

 Winter

 Movement 2



The Beginning of the Baroque

 We have listened to:

 Canon in D by Johann Pachelbel

 The Four Seasons by Antonio Vivaldi

 Spring

– Movement 1

 Winter

– Movement 1

– Movement 2



The Harpsichord











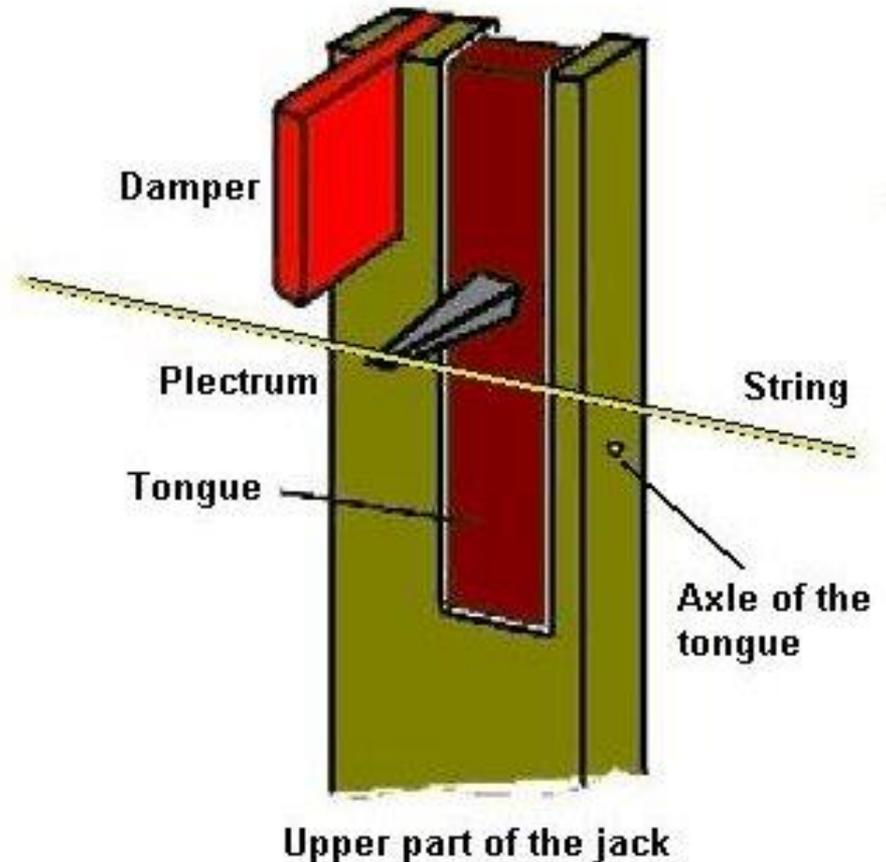




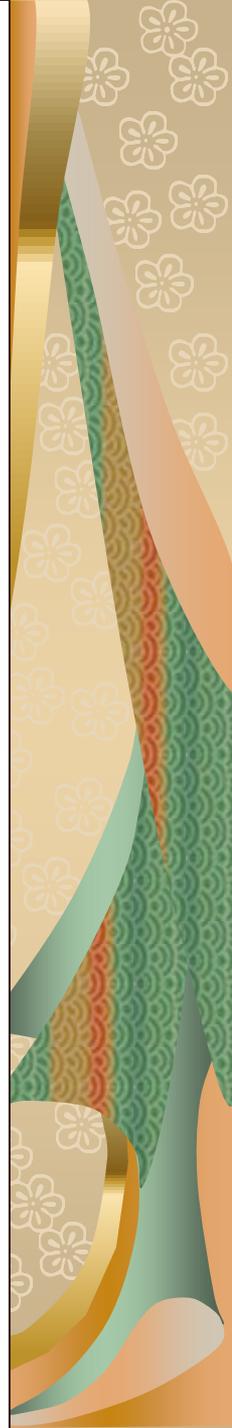
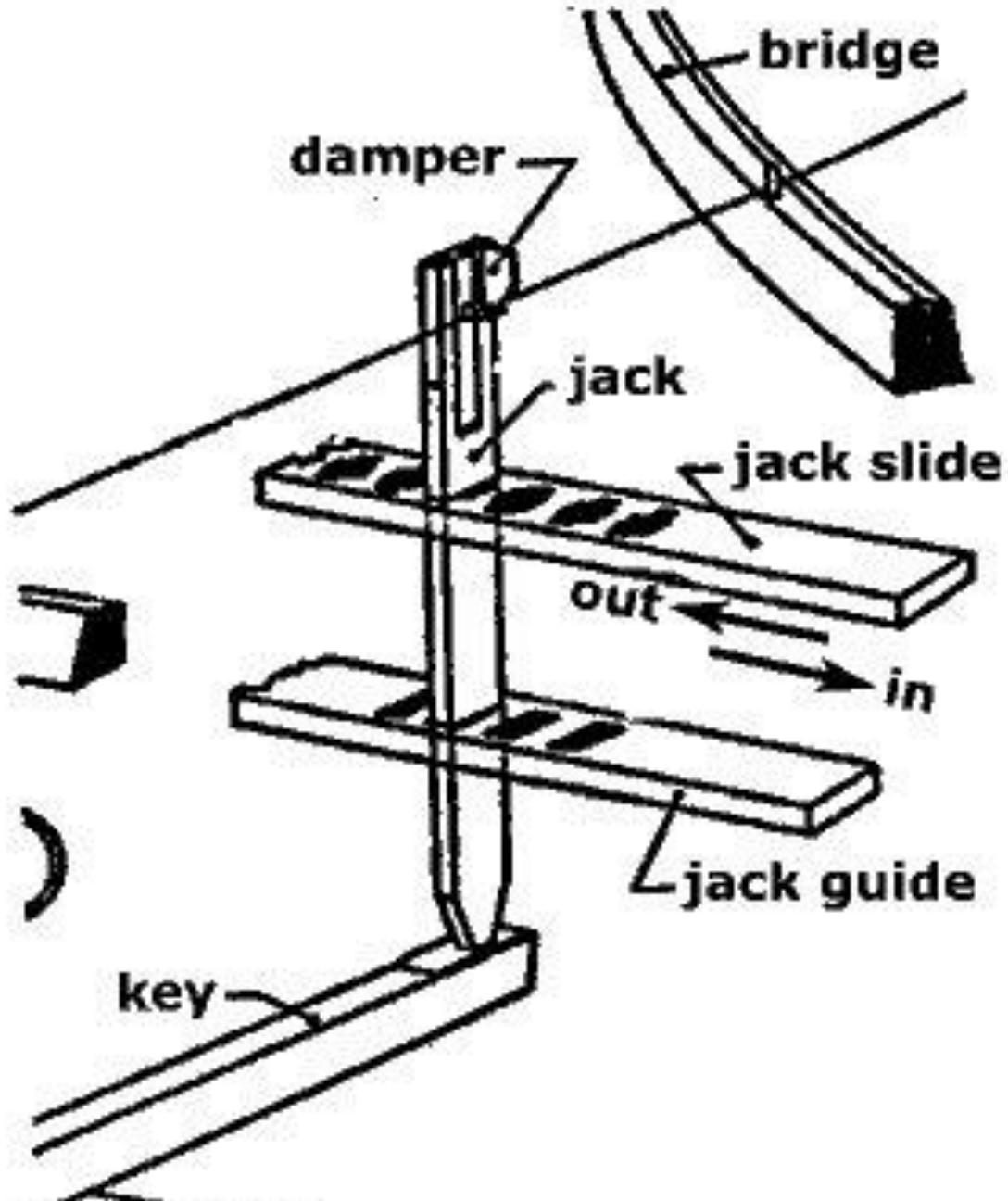
How harpsichords work

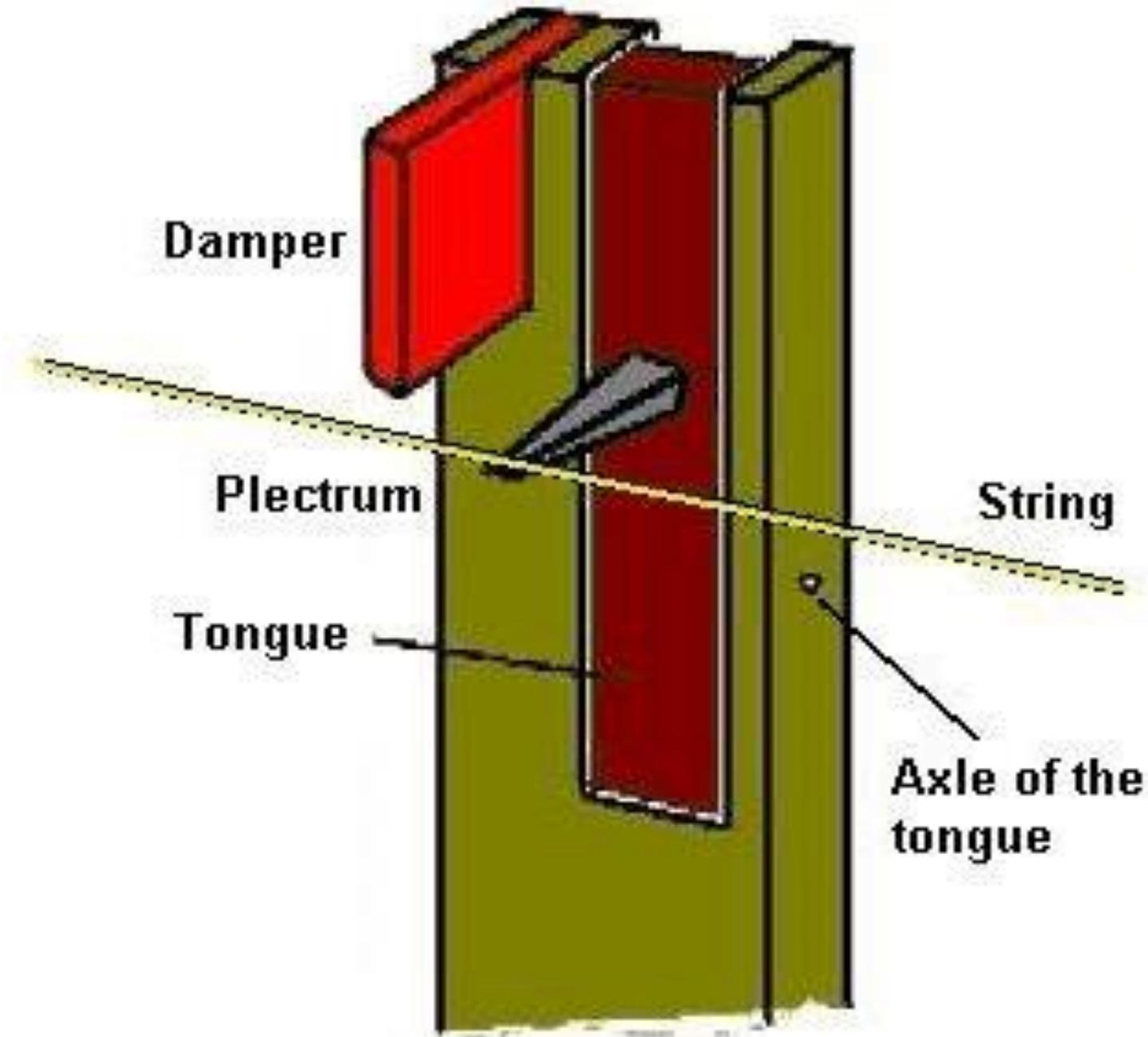
The action is fairly similar between all harpsichords:

- The *keylever* is a simple pivot which rocks on a pin passing through a hole drilled through it.
- The *jack* is a thin rectangular piece of wood which sits upright on the end of the keylever, held in place by the guides - upper and lower - which are two long pieces of wood with holes through which the jacks can pass.
- In the jack, a *plectrum* juts out almost horizontally, (normally the plectrum is angled upwards a tiny amount) and passes just under the string. Historically, plectra were normally made of crow quill, or leather, though most modern harpsichords use a plastic ([delrin](#) or [celcon](#)) instead.
- When the front of the key is pressed, the back is lifted up, the jack is raised, and the plectrum plucks the string.
- Upon lowering the key, the jack falls back down under its own weight, and the plectrum pivots backwards to allow it past the string. This is made possible by having the plectrum held in a tongue which is attached with a hinge and a spring to the body of the jack.
- At the top of the jack, a damper of felt sticks out and keeps the string from vibrating when the key is not depressed.



The Harpsichord Mechanism





Damper

Plectrum

String

Tongue

Axle of the tongue

Upper part of the jack







Turn to page 2

- Write a short description of a harpsichord --- how it makes its sound, what it can do, what it can't do.

