



CONCERTO

A GENERAL FEATURES		
1	Concerto	Piece for soloist and orchestra
2	Tutti	Full orchestra plays
3	Structure	3 movements (fast-slow-fast)
4	Virtuoso	Brilliant performer
5	Cadenza	Unaccompanied solo section (often improvised in Classical and written in Romantic)

B BAROQUE FEATURES		
1	Concerto Grosso	Concerto for more than 1 soloist
2	Continuo section	Often cello and harpsichord
3	Terraced Dynamics	Either loud or quiet, depending on number of performers
4	Concertino	Ripieno
5	Ripieno	Orchestra (mainly strings and small)
6	Texture	Uses lots of different textures including polyphony/counterpoint
7	Ornamentation	This was used to a great extent
8	Composers	Bach, Handel, Vivaldi

C CLASSICAL FEATURES		
1	Dynamics	Crescendos and diminuendos used
2	Melody and Harmony	Melody usually in violins Balanced phrases Diatonic harmony Alberti bass Some use of ornamentation
3	Orchestra	Larger than Baroque with double woodwind as standard – including clarinet Piano may be used
4	Composers	Mozart, Haydn

D ROMANTIC FEATURES		
1	Dynamics	Extreme/Expressive
2	Melody and Harmony	Greater use of dissonance/chromaticism Longer melodies Lots of modulation
3	Orchestra	Large orchestra with full brass and percussion (possibly a harp)
4	Rubato	Tempo relaxed in places to aid expressiveness
5	Virtuosic	Solo parts very challenging and demanding
6	Composers	Rachmaninov, Tchaikovsky, Brahms