

Ancient Period		Medieval Period				Renaissance Period						
Euripides (480-406 BC) Greece	Hildegard von Bingen (1098-1179) Germany	Leonin (1150-1201) France	Perotin (1170-1236) France	Guillaume de Machaut (1300-1377) France	Guillaume Dufay (1398-1474) France/Italy	Josquin Deprez (1440-1521) France/Italy	Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (1525-1594) Italy	Orlando de Lassus (1532-1594) Belgium/Italy/ Germany	William Byrd (1543-1623) England	Tomas Luis de Victoria (1548-1611) Spain/Italy	Claudio Monteverdi (1567-1643) Italy	Arcangelo Corelli (1653-1713) Italy
Pythagoras (570-495 BC) Greece		Bernart de Ventadorn (1135-1194) France	Adam de la Halle (1240-1287) France		Johannes Ockeghem (1410-1497) Flanders/France	John Taverner (1490-1545) England	Andrea Gabrieli (1520-1585) Italy			Giulio Caccini (1545-1618) Italy	Carlo Gesualdo (1561-1613) Italy	Dietrich Buxtehude (1637-1707) Denmark/Germany
			Beatriz de Dia (1175-1212) France		John Dunstable (1390-1453) England	Nicolas Gombert (1495-1560) Flanders/France	Philippe de Monte (1521-1603)			Giovanni Gabrieli (1553-1612) Italy	Heinrich Schutz (1585-1672) Germany/Denmark	Giacomo Carissimi (1623-1674) Italy
					Leonel Power (1375-1445) England	Thomas Tallis (1505-1585) England	Adrian Willaert (1490-1562) Belgium/Italy			John Bull (1562-1628) England/ Netherlands/ Belgium	John Wilbye (1574-1638) England	Jean-Baptiste Lully (1632-1687) Italy/France
					Giles Binchois (1400-1460) Belgium/France	Jacob Obrecht (1450-1505) Netherlands/ France/Belgium	Heinrich Isaac (1450-1517) Flanders/Italy/ Austria/Germany			Thomas Morley (1557-1602) England	Michael Praetorius (1571-1621) Germany	Marc-Antoine Charpentier (1643-1704) French
					Leonel Power (1375-1445) England	Antoine Busnois (1430-1492) France/Belgium				John Dowland (1563-1626) England/Denmark	Girolamo Frescobaldi (1583-1643) Italy	Antonio Cesti (1623-1669) Italy
<p><b>600</b> - Pope Gregory codifies early Gregorian Chant establishing Schola Cantorum  <b>778-814</b> - Emperor Charlemagne ordered chant be sung throughout his empire  <b>900</b> - First music notation and the practice of Organum - a simple harmony of two vocal parts. Organum: Duplum, Triplum, Quardruplm  <b>1025</b> - Guido d'Arezzo invents mnemonic note/syllable system "do-re-mi..."  <b>1100</b> - Beginning of the troubadour period, the first written record of secular song  <b>1151</b> - Hildegard von Bingen morality play <u>Ordo Virtutum</u>  <b>1170-1310</b> - Ars Antiqua  <b>1200</b> - First significant body of polyphonic works created by Leonin and Perotin as well as <u>Magnus Libre Organi</u> or <u>The Great Book of Organum</u>  <b>1250</b> - <u>Sumer is acumen in</u> the earliest known six voice piece, quintessence of 13th century English polyphony  <b>1316</b> - <u>Roman de Fauve</u>, repository of early musical genres  <b>1325</b> - Philippe de Vitry's <u>Ars Nova</u> establishes notational basis for more complex music of the 14th century  <b>1360</b> - Machaut's <u>Notre Dame Mass</u> is the first polyphonic setting of the Ordinary written by one composer  <b>1377-early 1400's</b> - Ars Nova emerges with the death of Machaut</p>					<p><b>1420-50</b> - Establishment of musically unified Mass as central compositional form  <b>1450</b> - First use of popular song in Masses (e.g. <u>L'homme arme</u>)  <b>1492</b> - Works of Gaffurius (e.g. <u>Theorica musica 1492</u>, <u>Practica musica 1496</u>) help establish music as a humanistic discipline  <b>1500</b> - Beginning of music printing Gutenberg Press  <b>1517</b> - Protestant Reformation begins with Luther's Theses  <b>1524</b> - Martin Luther and Johann Walther publish first vernacular hymnal. Basis for Lutheran chorales of Bach and others.  <b>1530</b> - Development of the Italian madrigal  <b>1543-1563</b> - Council of Trent establishes new guidelines for sacred music  <b>1558</b> - Gioseffo Zarlino's <u>Le istituzioni harmonice</u> defines modern major and minor scales</p>					<p><b>1573-1590</b> - Meetings of Florentine Camarata. First experiments with opera.  <b>1590</b> - Guarini <u>Il pastor fide</u>; textual source for madrigals and other compositions  <b>1600</b> - Development of monodic style (emphasizing a single melody) gives rise to first opera.  <b>1607</b> - Monteverdi's <u>Orfeo</u>, first operatic masterpiece.  <b>1637</b> - first public opera house opens in Venice  <b>1639</b> - <u>Chi soffre spera</u>, by Matazzoli and V. Mazzochi, staged in Rome; first comic opera  <b>1640</b> - Publication of <u>Bay Psalm Book</u>, first American Psalter</p>		

Baroque Period				Classical Period								
Henry Purcell (1659-1695) England	Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741) Italy	George Fredric Handel (1685-1759) Germany/England	Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) Germany	Joseph Haydn (1732-1809) Austria	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791) Austria	Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) Germany/Austria	Franz Schubert (1797-1828) Austria	Frederic Chopin (1810-1869)	Franz List (1811-1886) Hungary/Germany/ Italy	Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901) Italy/France	Richard Wagner (1813-1883) Germany/France/ Switzerland	Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847) Germany
John Blow (1649-1708) England		Dominico Scarlatti (1685-1757) Italy/Portugal/Spain	Giovanni Battista Pergolesi (1710-1736) Italy	Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (1714-1788) Germany	Luigi Boccherini (1743-1805) Italy/Austria/Spain	Niccolo Paganini (1782-1840) Italy	Gioacchino Rossini (1792-1868) Italy/France	Cesar Franck (1822-1890) France	Bedrich Smetana (1824-1884) Bohemia/Sweedeen			
Francois Couperin (1668-1733) France		Giovanni Bartista Sammartini (1700-1775) Italy	Jean-Philippe Rameau (1683-1764) France	Carl Stamitz (1745-1801) Germany/France	Domenico Cimarosa (1749-1801) Italy	Carl Maria von Weber (1786-1826) Germany	Gaetano Donizetti (1797-1848) Italy/France/Austria					
Alessandro Scarlatti (1660-1725) Italy		Georg Philipp Telemann (1681-1767) Germany	Christoph Willibald von Gluck (1714-1787) Bohemia/Austria/ France	William Billings (1746-1800) United States	Luigi Cherubini (1760-1842) Italy/France		Vincenzo Bellini (1801-1835) Italy/France					
Giacomo Carissimi (1605-1674) Italy							Hector Berlioz (1803-1869) France					
							Giacomo Meyerbeer (1791-1864) Germany/Italy/ France					
<p><b>1665</b> - Appearance of the first Stradivarius instruments. Violin family gains stature.  <b>1670</b> - Establishment of the trio sonata, central instrumental form of the Baroque  <b>1700</b> - Development of the concerto grosso  <b>1709</b> - Invention of the basic mechanism for the piano  <b>1722</b> - Rameau's <i>Traite de l'harmonique</i> establishes theory of tonal music  <b>1728</b> - <i>Beggar's Opera</i> by John Gay is first successful opera in the popular style (Basis for <i>Three Penny Opera</i> by Brecht/Weil)  <b>1750</b> - Emergence of the symphony orchestra  <b>1758</b> - Haydn's early symphonies establish basic form of classical symphony  <b>1760-1770</b> - Establishment of the string quartet  <b>1778</b> - La Scala Opera House opens in Milan</p>				<p><b>1781</b> - Gewandhaus Orchestra forms in Leipzig  <b>1791</b> - Mozart <i>Die Zauberflöte</i>; creates model for German Romantic opera  <b>1795</b> - Founding of the Paris Conservatoire  <b>1803</b> - Beethoven <i>Symphony #3 (Eroica)</i> expands dimensions of the classical symphony  <b>1815</b> - invention of the metronome  <b>1829</b> - Mendelssohn stages performance of <i>St. Matthew Passion</i>, reviving interest in the music of Bach.  <b>1839</b> - Founding of New York and Vienna Philharmonics</p>				<p><b>1843</b> - Leipzig Conservatory, German music school established by Mendelssohn  <b>1848</b> - Liszt, <i>Les preludes</i>; first symphonic poem  <b>1865</b> - Wagner, <i>Tristan und Isolde</i>; increased chromaticism leads to "crisis" in Romantic harmony  <b>1876</b> - First Bayreuth Festival for performance of Wagner operas  <b>1877</b> - Invention of the phonograph  <b>1894</b> - Impressionist composers, led by Debussy, challenge dominant German tradition</p>				

Romantic Period							20th Century					
Robert Schumann (1810-1856) Germany	Johannes Brahms (1833-1897) Germany/Austria	Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) Russia	Antonin Dvorak (1841-1904) Bohemia/United States	Gustav Mahler (1860-1911) Bohemia/Austria/ United States	Claude Debussy (1862-1918) France	Richard Strauss (1864-1949) Germany	Arnold Schoenberg (1874-1951) Austria/Germany/ United States	Maurice Ravel (1875-1937) France	Bela Bartok (1881-1945) Hungary/United States	Igor Stravinsky (1882-1971) Russia/France/ United States	Alban Berg (1885-1955) Austria	Sergei Prokofiev (1891-1953) Russia/France/ Soviet Union
Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880) Germany/France	Alexander Borodin (1833-1887) Russia	Edward Grieg (1843-1907) Norway	Camille Saint-Saens (1835-1921) France	Giacomo Puccini (1858-1924) Italy	Erik Satie (1866-1925) France	Jean Sibelius (1865-1957) Finland	Charles Ives (1874-1954) United States	Manuel de Falla (1876-1946) Spain/France	Zoltan Kodaly (1882-1967) Hungary		Anton Webern (1883-1945) Austria	Paul Hindemith (1895-1963) Germany/U.S./ Switzerland
Charles Francois Gounod (1818-1893) France/England	Georges Bizet (1838-1875) France	Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908) Russia	Gabriel Faure (1845-1924) France	Hugo Wolf (1860-1903) Austria	Frederick Delius (1862-1934) England/United States/France	Carl Nielsen (1865-1931) Denmark	Alexander Scriabin (1872-1915) Russia/W.Europe				Edgard Varese (1883-1965) France/United States	Darius Milhaud (1892-1974) France/United States
Anton Bruckner (1824-1896) Austria	Modest Mussorgsky (1839-1881) Russia		Edward Elgar (1857-1934) England				Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872-1958) England					George Gershwin (1898-1937) United States
Johann Strauss (1825-1899) Austria			Leos Janacek (1854-1928) Moravia				Sergei Rachmaninoff (1872-1943) Russia/United States					Erich Wolfgang Korngold (1897-1957) Moravia/Austria/ U.S.

1905 - Strauss, *Salome* "expressionism" further challenges traditional tonality  
 1913 - Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring* causes a riot in Paris premiere  
 1919 - Stravinsky, *Pulcinella*; rise of neoclassicism  
 1923 - Schoenberg devises twelve-tone system  
 1928 - magnetic recording tape invented  
 1931 - First stereophonic sound system  
 1948 - long-playing records invented  
 1950's - development of aleatory music  
 1958 - *Poem électronique* by Varese presented at Brussels World Fair  
 1959 - Founding Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center  
 1961 - Publication of *Silence*, by John Cage  
 1964 - Terry Riley, *In C*; the first major minimalist work  
 1976 - Glass/Wilson, *Einstein on the Beach*  
 1977 - IRCAM, computer-music facility founded in Paris by Pierre Boulez  
 1979 - Invention of compact disc  
 1983 - Zwilich, *Symphony No.1*; first Pulitzer Prize awarded to a woman  
 1989 - Leonard Bernstein conducts Beethoven to celebrate fall of Berlin Wall  
 1995 - Winplay3, first real-time MP3 player released  
 2001 - iPod launched by Apple  
 2003 - Walt Disney Concert Hall opens in Los Angeles

Aaron Copland (1900-1990) United States	Dimitri Shostakovich (1906-1975) Soviet Union	Benjamin Britten (1913-1976) England
William Walton (1902-1983) England	Elliot Carter (1908-2012) United States	Leonard Bernstein (1918-1990) United States
Francis Poulenc (1899-1963) France	Oliver Messiaen (1908-1992) France	
Kurt Weill (1900-1950) Germany/United States	John Cage (1912-1992) United States	
	Samuel Barber (1910-1981) United States	