

Music

Grade 9

Music through the ages

Travel from medieval chant to modern pop.



I can place musical eras in order and describe their features.



1

17

Put it in order

Number the boxes to put them in the right order.

☐

Romantic (c. 1820–1900)

☐

Renaissance (c. 1400–1600)

☐

20th century and modern

☐

Medieval (c. 500–1400)

☐

Classical (c. 1750–1820)

☐

Baroque (c. 1600–1750)

2 Match up

Draw a line to match each pair.

☐ Gregorian chant ●

☐ Harpsichord and ornate detail ●

☐ Balanced forms like the sonata ●

☐ Big emotions and huge orchestras ●

● A. Classical

● B. Medieval

● C. Romantic

● D. Baroque

3 Pick the answer

Circle the right answer.

1. Which technology changed music most in the 20th century?

A sound recording

B the printing press

C the pipe organ

2. Which era did Beethoven bridge?

A Medieval and Renaissance

B Classical and Romantic

C Baroque and Medieval

4 Composers and eras

Write each composer under the right era.

Haydn

Brahms

Stravinsky

Mozart

Wagner

Gershwin

Handel

Vivaldi

Baroque

Classical

Romantic

20th century

5 True or false

Circle true or false.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Guido of Arezzo, an 11th-century monk, helped develop staff notation. | <input type="button" value="True"/> | <input type="button" value="False"/> |
| 2. The piano was invented in Italy around 1700. | <input type="button" value="True"/> | <input type="button" value="False"/> |
| 3. Opera began in Italy around 1600. | <input type="button" value="True"/> | <input type="button" value="False"/> |
| 4. Baroque composers wrote music for the electric guitar. | <input type="button" value="True"/> | <input type="button" value="False"/> |
| 5. Sheet music was printed for the first time in the 1900s. | <input type="button" value="True"/> | <input type="button" value="False"/> |

6 Key terms

Use the word bank to complete each sentence.

WORD BANK

polyphony

basso continuo

sonata form

leitmotif

atonal

- Several independent melodies sung or played at the same time is called _____.
- In Baroque music, a bass line with chords played throughout the piece is the _____.
- Exposition, development and recapitulation are the three main parts of _____.
- Wagner used a _____: a short musical idea linked to a character or an idea.
- Music that has no home key is called _____.

7 Name the era

Read each description and circle the era.

1. Harpsichord, a continuous bass line and sudden changes between loud and soft

☐ A Baroque

☐ B Romantic

☐ C Medieval

2. A huge orchestra, rich chromatic harmony and strong emotions

☐ A Classical

☐ B Romantic

☐ C Renaissance

3. Clear, balanced phrases and a light piano accompaniment

A Medieval

B Baroque

C Classical

4. Short patterns repeated many times, changing very slowly (minimalism)

A 20th century

B Renaissance

C Baroque

8 Think and write

How has streaming changed the way people discover and listen to music? Give two effects.

How did it go?



Made with 

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Answer key

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20th century and modern

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Medieval (c. 500–1400)

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Classical (c. 1750–1820)

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Baroque (c. 1600–1750)

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B Gregorian chant ●

D Harpsichord and ornate detail ●

A Balanced forms like the sonata ●

C Big emotions and huge orchestras ●

● **A.** Classical

● **B.** Medieval

● **C.** Romantic

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Stravinsky

Mozart

Wagner

Gershwin

Handel

Vivaldi

Baroque

Vivaldi, Handel

Classical

Haydn, Mozart

Romantic

Brahms, Wagner

20th century

Stravinsky,
Gershwin

5 True or false

Circle true or false.

1. Guido of Arezzo, an 11th-century monk, helped develop staff notation. True False
2. The piano was invented in Italy around 1700. True False
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4. Baroque composers wrote music for the electric guitar. True False
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6 Key terms

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WORD BANK

polyphony

basso continuo

sonata form

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atonal

1. Several independent melodies sung or played at the same time is called polyphony.
2. In Baroque music, a bass line with chords played throughout the piece is the basso continuo.
3. Exposition, development and recapitulation are the three main parts of sonata form.
4. Wagner used a leitmotif: a short musical idea linked to a character or an idea.
5. Music that has no home key is called atonal.

7 Name the era

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