

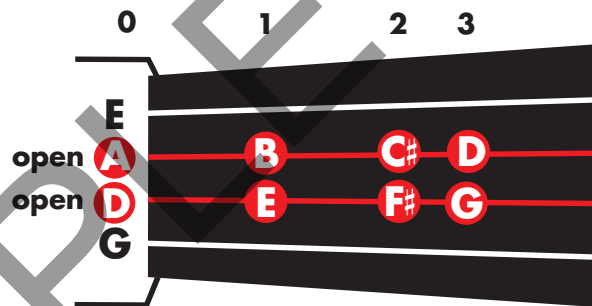
D Major

Key Signature D Major = = sharps at the beginning of the staff showing what notes are sharp. In D Major, play all Fs as F-sharp and all Cs as C-sharp.

Here is the **D Major Scale**. A scale is a series of notes placed in stepwise ascending or descending order. A scale begins and ends with the note of the same letter name.

D E F# G A B C# D C# B A G F# E D

The first note of this D Major Scale begins on your open D string and goes up to the 3rd finger note on your A string. The fingerboard diagram shows the notes of the D Major Scale.



Practice!

1. Write in the letter names under the notes. Then, color in the corresponding place of each note on the fingerboard. Silently practice the fingerings to check your work.

open

open

open

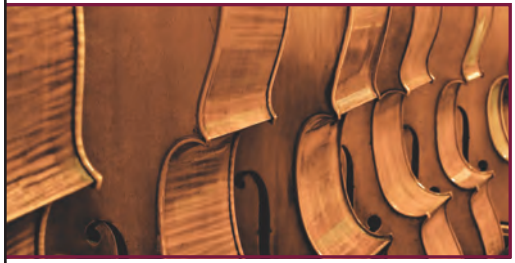
open

2. Draw a square around the notes that can be found on the D string.

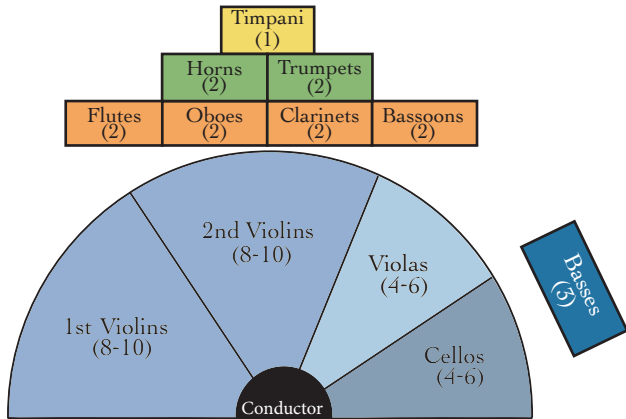
3. Draw a square around the notes that can be found on the A string.



The Orchestra of the Classical Period (1750-1825)



During the Classical period, orchestras ranged in size from 25 to 60 musicians. The seating chart below is one version of how an orchestra would have been set up during the Classical period, especially one that included a conductor.



The newest instrument in the orchestra: clarinet! Attached to the mouthpiece was a thin piece of reed that would vibrate when played to produce the sound. The clarinet was made of wood with finger holes like the recorder. By the 1750s, it also had five keys that made it possible to play more notes.

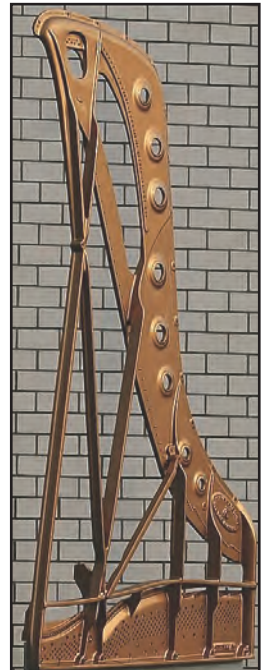
The first piano was made in Italy in the early 1700s. The piano was originally called pianoforte, or sometimes forte-piano. Players could produce a range of dynamics by pressing harder or lighter on the keys. The harder the keys were pressed, the louder the notes became. The mechanism to do this was complicated and it took instrument makers many years to figure out.

History: Classical Period

Here are some facts about the orchestra during the Classical period:

- The string family was most important. It included sections of violins, violas, cellos, and basses. The 1st violins almost always played the melody. The 2nd violins and lower strings almost always played the accompaniment.
- Woodwinds in the orchestra were frequently used in pairs, including two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, and two bassoons. Woodwinds added interesting tone colors and often played solo melodies.
- Brass instruments, usually two horns and two trumpets, added power to the music. They did not often play the melody.
- The timpani, from the percussion family, added emphasis in certain parts of the music.

After the piano was introduced, instrument makers worked to improve the design so the piano would produce an even greater range of dynamics. Thicker, steel strings gave the piano a more brilliant sound, but they also put considerable pressure on the wood frame. In the 1820s, a piano maker in America patented a cast iron frame that was able to withstand the tension of the steel strings.



*Cast iron frame (standing)
a modern-day image*

If needed, return to page 26 to help answer these questions.

1. Write three ways the orchestra of the Classical period is different from the orchestra of the Baroque period.

- _____
- _____
- _____

2. Describe one way the sound of the piano is different from the sound of a harpsichord.
