

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

George Frideric Handel and Baroque Music



George Frideric Handel, a _____ born in 1685, was a major figure in the _____ period of music. His early life in _____ influenced his musical style, combining German, Italian, and French elements. Handel moved to _____ in 1712, where he became a highly respected and famous composer. His work included _____, oratorios, and instrumental music, appealing to both the aristocracy and public.

Handel's most famous work, _____, showcases the typical features of Baroque music, such as complex melodies and dramatic expressions. He often used a technique called _____, a continuous bass line, which was a hallmark of the Baroque era. Handel's music also featured _____ prominently, an instrument favored during this time.

His operas, like _____, were known for their emotional depth and intricate vocal lines. Handel was not just a master of operas but also excelled in oratorios, a form of music that tells a _____ without the use of elaborate stage settings. One such example is _____, deeply admired for its expressive music.

Handel's contribution to the Baroque period was significant. He influenced many _____ who came after him, including Mozart and Beethoven. His ability to blend different European musical styles helped to shape the musical landscape of the Baroque period. Handel died in 1759, but his music continues to be celebrated and performed, remaining a vital part of _____ music repertoire.

London

classical

basso continuo

story

Germany

composers

operas

Samson

Baroque

Rinaldo

Messiah

harpsichord

composer