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Opera in the 17th and 18th Centuries



During the _____ period, a new form of music emerged called _____. This style combined singing, instrumental music, and drama. In _____, around the early 1600s, opera began as an attempt to revive Greek drama. The first known opera was _____, composed by Jacopo Peri. Opera quickly spread to other parts of _____, adapting to local tastes and styles. One famous composer of this era was Claudio _____. His opera, "L'Orfeo," is considered one of the earliest masterpieces. In _____, Jean-Baptiste Lully developed a French style of opera, which emphasized _____ and elaborate stage designs. Another significant figure was George Frideric _____, known for his operas in England. His works like "Rinaldo" and "Giulio Cesare" were very popular. The _____, or the text of the opera, played a crucial role. It was usually written by a _____, who worked closely with the composer. The music was designed to enhance the emotional power of the text. The _____, solos sung by the characters, were especially expressive.

Orchestra and _____ were also important in opera. The orchestra provided the instrumental background, while the chorus often commented on the action. Stagecraft, including elaborate _____ and scenery, added to the overall experience. Opera in the Baroque period was not just entertainment. It was a reflection of _____ values and tastes. Nobles and royalty often sponsored operas, and they were sometimes used to celebrate political events or royal _____. Thus, opera was not only an art form but also a social and political tool during the Baroque period.

weddings	Italy	Monteverdi	arias	Handel	Europe	libretto	librettist
chorus	Dafne	France	costumes	society's	opera	dance	Baroque