

# Section 1

# Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 5, 3<sup>rd</sup> Movement

# Section 2

Allegro

**Flute**

**Violin**

**MELODY**

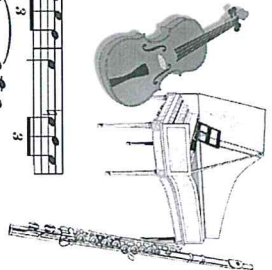
The first subject is introduced by the solo violin, which is then picked up by the solo flute, almost like a question and answer.

**INSTRUMENTS**

The three solo instruments in this concerto are flute, violin and harpsichord.

**FORM**

The opening theme keeps returning throughout the piece. This is called a 'ritornello'.



**Bar 58**

**HARMONY**

The tied notes at bar 58 create a suspension.

**Bar 29**

**INSTRUMENTS**

Bar 29 is the first time the full orchestra (or 'ripieno') plays.

**FORM**

Unlike most concerti *grossi*, this one begins with the three soloists and not with the full orchestra.

**H I S T O R Y**

Bach dedicated the *Brandenburg Concertos* to the Margrave of Brandenburg, Christian Ludwig.

## Musical Features

**Bar 3**

**Contrary Motion**

**Bar 179**

**i-V Cadence**

**Bar 217**

**Inversion**

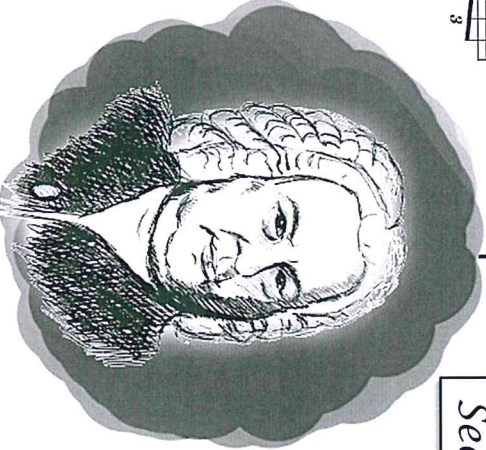
**Bar 97**

**Figured Bass**

6 6 7 6

**Bar 58**

**Sequence**



**HARMONY**

At the beginning of section 2, the piece modulates to B minor, the relative minor.

**FORM**

The 3<sup>rd</sup> movement is in the form of a *gigue*, a lively Baroque dance usually in compound time or with two beats to the bar in triplet groupings.

**TERMS**

The harpsichord part in this concerto is an *obligato*. The music is written out in full and must be played exactly as written.

At bar 155 the harpsichord plays an extended solo based on the main theme. It features lots of key changes and trills which are punctuated by melodic fragments from the other instruments.

**STRUCTURE**

Here the main theme is repeated so that the different instruments overlap each other more closely. This is called 'stretto'.

**Bar 79**

**TEXTURE**

The texture for most of the movement is contrapuntal.

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**HARMONY**

In this extract the bass line is a repeated A note, with the harmony changing above it. This repeated note is called a 'pedal'.

**Bar 148**

**HARMONY**

At bar 148 the music is in the key of A major, the dominant (or V) chord of the tonic key, D major.

**Bar 155**

**Hpscd**

**Bar 220**

## Section 3

**FORM**

This movement is in the form of a *fugue* with a main subject repeated and imitated throughout.

**TEXTURE**

The texture for most of the movement is contrapuntal. In a few places, such as at bar 276, it changes to a homophonic texture.

**TERMS**

In a *concerto grosso* the soloists are called the *concertino*, and the orchestra is called the *ripieno*.

**FORM**

Apart from the initial chord played by the harpsichord at bar 233, section 3 is a repeat of section 1.

**Bar 276**