

# BAROQUE to CLASSICAL

## Comparison Chart

	Baroque	Classical
Melody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ornate, often asymmetrical melodies</li><li>• Dramatic leaps common</li><li>• Use of chromaticism for expressive purposes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simple melodies, often in four- and eight-measure phrases</li><li>• Primarily stepwise motion</li><li>• Melodies more diatonic</li></ul>
Rhythm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Varied rhythms</li><li>• Strong underlying pulse</li><li>• Varied tempos</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More consistent rhythms</li><li>• Less insistent pulse</li><li>• More regular tempos</li></ul>
Harmony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Triadic, major/minor tonality</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Triadic, based on major/minor tonality</li></ul>
Sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Basso continuo</li><li>• Wide variety of instrumental colors</li><li>• Terraced dynamics</li><li>• Harpsichord</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No basso continuo</li><li>• More homogenous orchestral color, winds play supporting role</li><li>• Use of gradual <i>crescendos</i> and <i>diminuendos</i></li><li>• Piano</li></ul>
Texture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Imitative or homophonic</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More homophonic texture</li></ul>
Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Binary and ternary forms</li><li>• Forms based on repetition (ritornello)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Binary and ternary forms</li><li>• Forms based on return (sonata allegro)</li></ul>