

# CLASSICAL to ROMANTIC

## Comparison Chart

	Classical	Romantic
Melody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple melodies, often in four- or eight-measure phrases</li> <li>• Mainly stepwise motion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More complex melodies, phrasing not as regular</li> <li>• Dramatic leaps common</li> </ul>
Rhythm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consistent rhythms</li> <li>• Regular tempos</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Varied and unpredictable rhythm</li> <li>• More extremes of tempo</li> </ul>
Harmony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Triadic, little chromaticism</li> <li>• Major/minor tonality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Richer, more varied harmonies, more chromaticism</li> <li>• Distinction between major and minor blurs</li> </ul>
Sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homogenous orchestral color</li> <li>• Use of <i>crescendo</i> and <i>diminuendo</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wider variety of colors</li> <li>• Wider range of dynamics</li> <li>• New instruments introduced</li> <li>• Traditional instruments given wider dynamic range</li> </ul>
Texture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homophonic texture prevails</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More use of counterpoint</li> </ul>
Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binary and ternary forms, sonata allegro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same forms, expanded and modified, often reflected programmatic ideas</li> </ul>