THE SYMPHONY

Giovanni Battista SAMMARTINI
(1700-1755)

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(1700-1755)

Recognized as first composer to write
concert symphonies
with sonata-form movements.

Called “Father of the Symphony”

Sammartini's symphonies are usually in 3 movements:

1. Fast Sonata form
2. Slow lyrical movement
3. Fast Sonata form or minuet

Sammartini recognizes that
overtures are a preface to larger work,
while the final movement of symphony
needs to close off work.

Most of his symphonies written 1740-58
12 late symphonies during the years 1759-74

Giovanni Battista Sammartini,
Symphony in F major, No. 32, I: Presto

Scored for four-part strings,
and probably included B.C. for conductor

3 movements (fast-slow-fast)
each of which is relatively short.

Giovanni Battista Sammartini,
Symphony in F major, No. 32, I: Presto

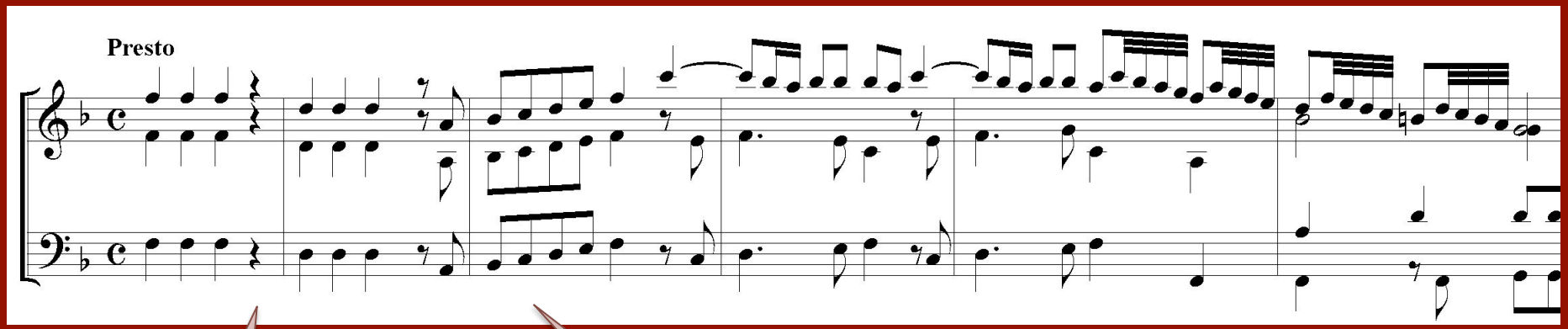
First movement is in “binary” sonata form and
follows Koch’s description
of sonata-form movements.

Giovanni Battista Sammartini,
Symphony in F major, No. 32, I: Presto

In 2 sections, each which is repeated.

Material heard in the dominant in the first half
is repeated in the tonic in the second half.

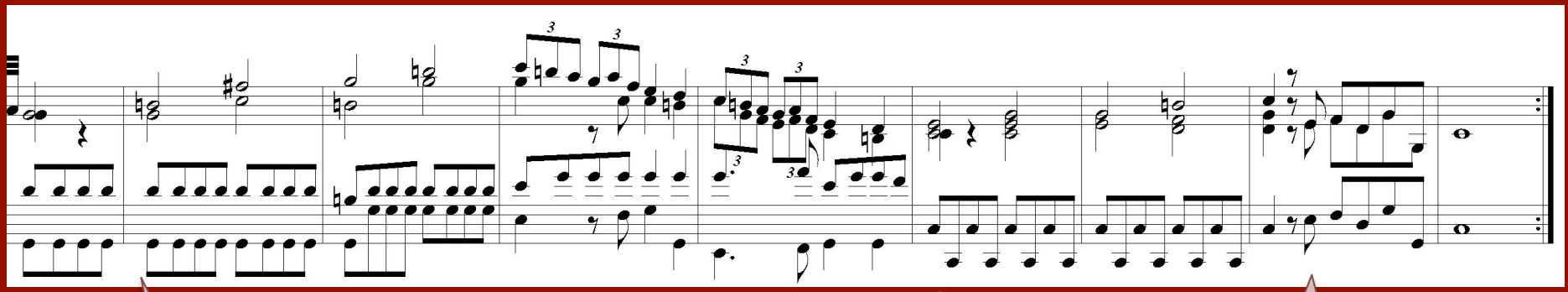
FIRST SECTION



First Phrase

Second Phrase

FIRST SECTION



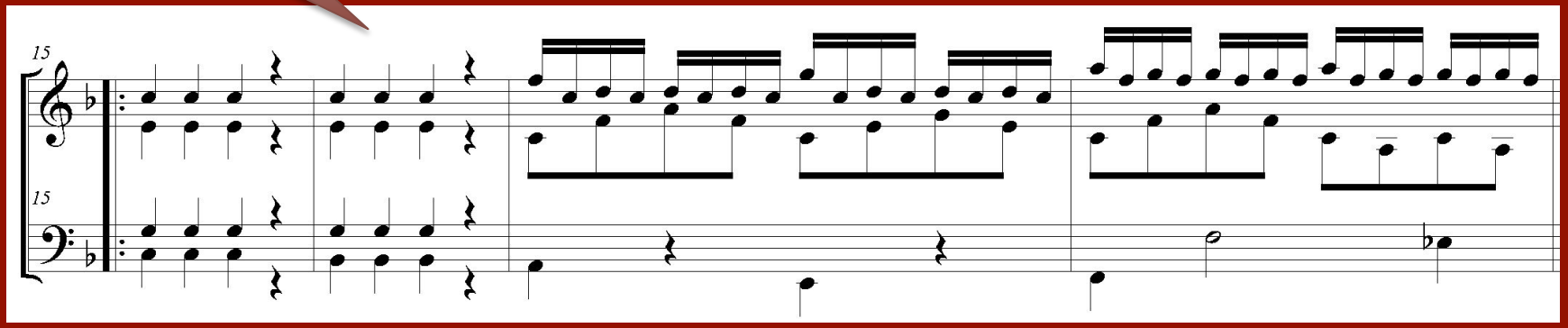
Third Phrase

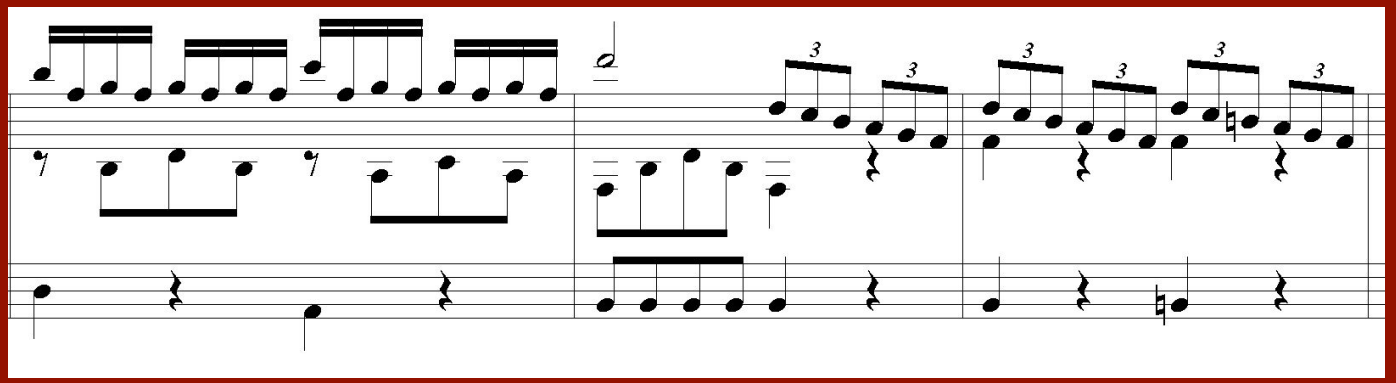
Fourth Phrase

Cadence

First Period "Free"

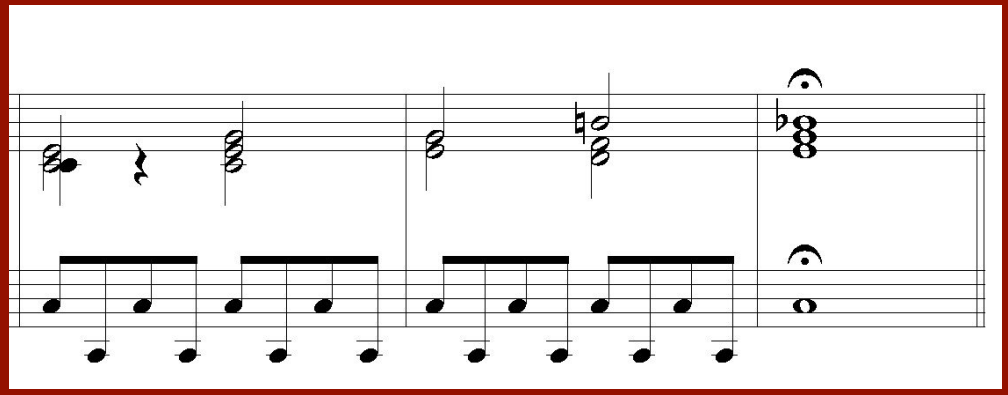
SECOND SECTION





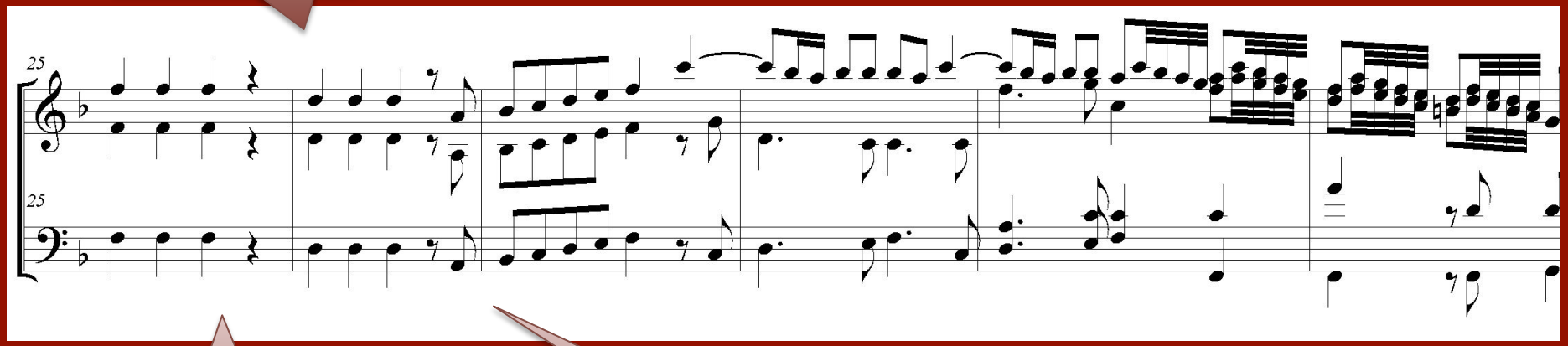
SECOND SECTION

Dominant Preparation
to return to Tonic



SECOND SECTION

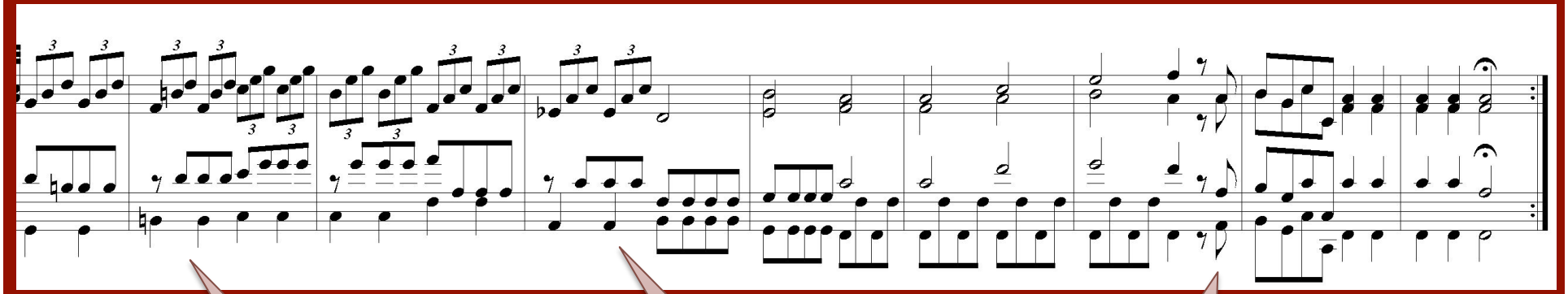
Second Period



First Phrase

Second Phrase

SECOND SECTION

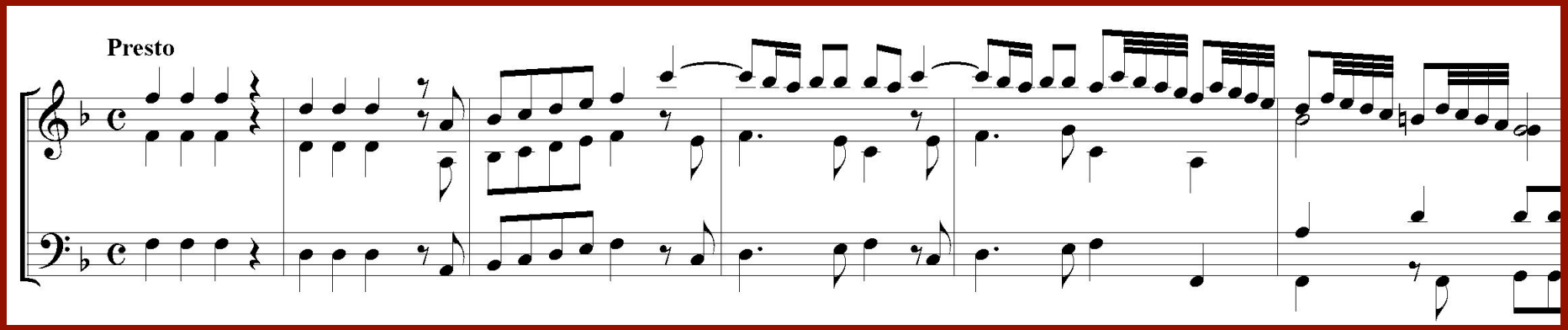


Third Phrase

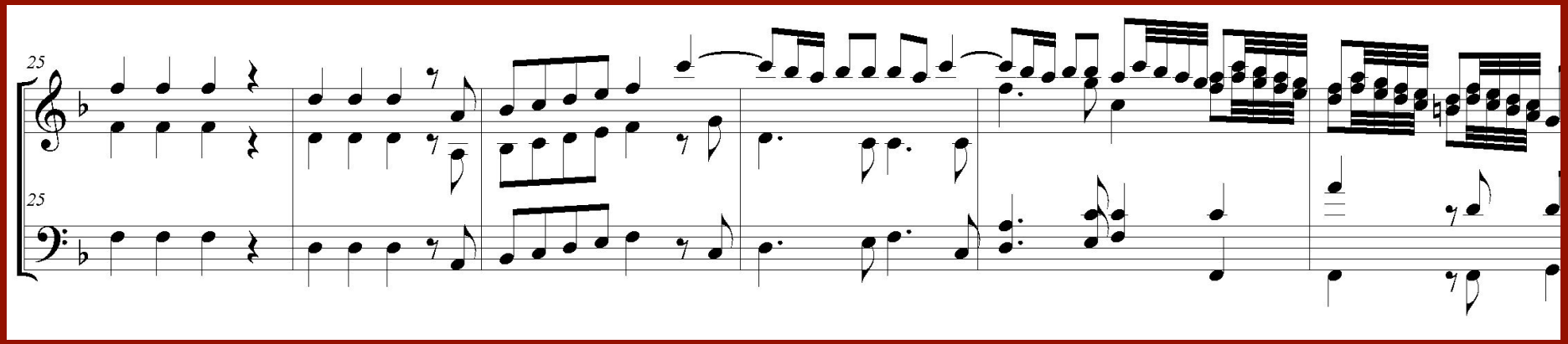
Fourth Phrase

Cadence

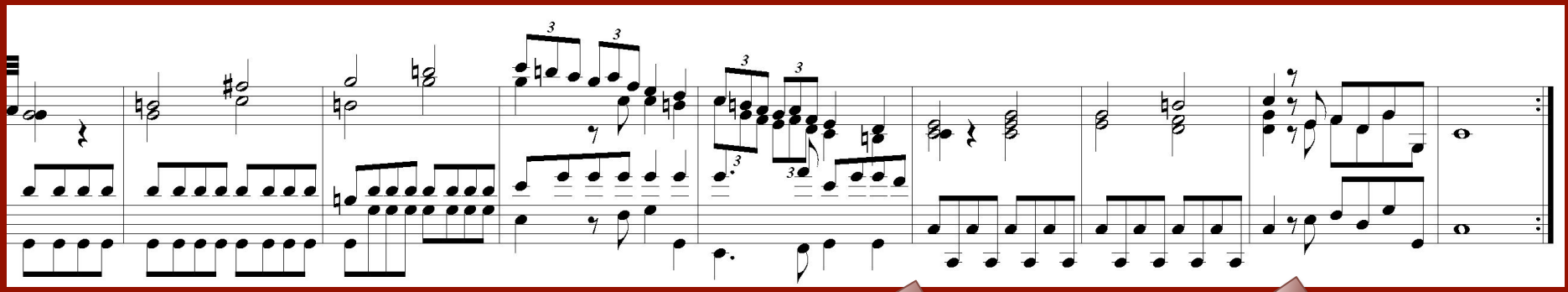
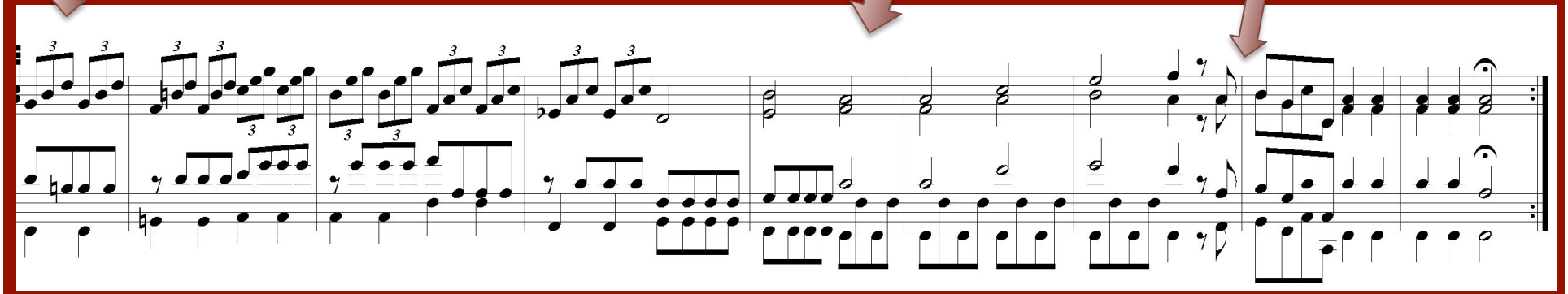
First Section



Second Section



First Section



Second Section