THE SYMPHONY

Giovanni Battista SAMMARTINI
(1700-1755)
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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

第三句

第四句

尾声
SECOND SECTION

First Period
“Free”
SECOND SECTION

Dominant Preparation to return to Tonic
SECOND SECTION

Second Period

First Phrase

Second Phrase
First Section

Second Section