**I.**

**1. Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)**

Johann Sebastian Bach (31 March [O.S. 21 March] 1685 – 28 July 1750) was a German composer, organist, harpsichordist, violist, and violinist of the Baroque Period. He enriched many established German styles through his skill in counterpoint, harmonic and motivic organisation, and the adaptation of rhythms, forms, and textures from abroad, particularly from Italy and France. Many of Bach's works are still known today, such as the Brandenburg Concertos, the Mass in B minor, the The Well-Tempered Clavier, and his cantatas, chorales, partitas, passions, and organ works – and his music is revered for its intellectual depth, technical command, and artistic beauty.

Bach was born in Eisenach, Saxe-Eisenach into a very musical family; his father, Johann Ambrosius Bach was the director of the town's musicians, and all of his uncles were professional musicians. His father taught him to play violin and harpsichord, and his brother, Johann Christoph Bach, taught him the clavichord and exposed him to much contemporary music. Bach also sang, and he went to the St Michael's School in Lüneburg because of his skill in voice. After graduating, he held several musical posts across Germany: he served as Kapellmeister (director of music) to Leopold, Prince of Anhalt-Köthen, Cantor of Thomasschule in Leipzig, and Royal Court Composer to August III. Bach's health and vision declined in 1749, and he died on 28 July 1750. Modern historians believe that his death was caused by a combination of stroke and pneumonia.

Bach's abilities as an organist were highly respected throughout Europe during his lifetime, although he was not widely recognised as a great composer until a revival of interest and performances of his music in the first half of the 19th century. He is now generally regarded as one of the main composers of the Baroque period, and as one of the greatest composers of all time.

Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Eisenach, Saxe-Eisenach, on 21 March 1685 O.S. (31 March 1685 N.S.). He was the son of Johann Ambrosius Bach, the director of the town musicians, and Maria Elisabeth Lämmerhirt. He was the eighth child of Johann Ambrosius; the eldest son in the family was 14 at the time of Bach's birth. His father taught him violin and harpsichord. His uncles were all professional musicians, whose posts included church organists, court chamber musicians, and composers. One uncle, Johann Christoph Bach (1645–93), introduced him to the organ, and an older second cousin, Johann Ludwig Bach (1677–1731), was a well-known composer and violinist. Bach drafted a genealogy around 1735, titled "Origin of the musical Bach family".

Bach's mother died in 1694, and his father died eight months later. Bach, 10, moved in with his oldest brother, Johann Christoph Bach (1671–1721), the organist at the Michaeliskirche in Ohrdruf, Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg. There he studied, performed, and copied music, including his own brother's, despite being forbidden to do so because scores were so valuable and private and blank ledger paper of that type was costly. He received valuable teaching from his brother, who instructed him on the clavichord. J.C. Bach exposed him to the works of great composers of the day, including South German composers such as Johann Pachelbel (under whom Johann Christoph had studied) and Johann Jakob Froberger; North German composers; Frenchmen, such as Jean-Baptiste Lully, Louis Marchand, Marin Marais; and the Italian clavierist Girolamo Frescobaldi. Also during this time, he was taught theology, Latin, Greek, French, and Italian at the local gymnasium.

At the age of 14, Bach, along with his older school friend George Erdmann, was awarded a choral scholarship to study at the prestigious St. Michael's School in Lüneburg in the Principality of Lüneburg. Although it is not known for certain, the trip was likely taken mostly on foot. His two years there were critical in exposing him to a wider facet of European culture. In addition to singing in the choir he played the School's three-manual organ and harpsichords. He came into contact with sons of noblemen from northern Germany sent to the highly selective school to prepare for careers in other disciplines.

Although little supporting historical evidence exists at this time, it is almost certain that while in Lüneburg, Bach visited the Johanniskirche (Church of St. John) and heard (and possibly played) the church's famous organ (built in 1549 by Jasper Johannsen, and played by Georg Böhm). Given his musical talent, Bach had significant contact with prominent organists of the day in Lüneburg, most notably Böhm, but also including organists in nearby Hamburg, such as Johann Adam Reincken.

**Contributions to Music**

In 1950, a thematic catalogue called Bach Werke Verzeichnis (Bach Works Catalogue) was compiled by Wolfgang Schmieder. Schmieder largely followed the Bach Gesellschaft Ausgabe, a comprehensive edition of the composer's works that was produced between 1850 and 1905: BWV 1–224 are cantatas; BWV 225–249, large-scale choral works including his Passions; BWV 250–524, chorales and sacred songs; BWV 525–748, organ works; BWV 772–994, other keyboard works; BWV 995–1000, lute music; BWV 1001–40, chamber music; BWV 1041–71, orchestral music; and BWV 1072–1126, canons and fugues

Bach was best known during his lifetime as an organist, organ consultant, and composer of organ works in both the traditional German free genres—such as preludes, fantasias, and toccatas—and stricter forms, such as chorale preludes and fugues. At a young age, he established a reputation for his great creativity and ability to integrate foreign styles into his organ works. A decidedly North German influence was exerted by Georg Böhm, with whom Bach came into contact in Lüneburg, and Dieterich Buxtehude, whom the young organist visited in Lübeck in 1704 on an extended leave of absence from his job in Arnstadt. Around this time, Bach copied the works of numerous French and Italian composers to gain insights into their compositional languages, and later arranged violin concertos by Vivaldi and others for organ and harpsichord. During his most productive period (1708–14) he composed several pairs of preludes and fugues and toccatas and fugues, and the Orgelbüchlein ("Little organ book"), an unfinished collection of 46 short chorale preludes that demonstrates compositional techniques in the setting of chorale tunes. After leaving Weimar, Bach wrote less for organ, although his best-known works (the six trio sonatas, the "German Organ Mass" in Clavier-Übung III from 1739, and the Great Eighteen chorales, revised late in his life) were all composed after his leaving Weimar. Bach was extensively engaged later in his life in consulting on organ projects, testing newly built organs, and dedicating organs in afternoon recitals.

Among his best known cantatas are:

* [*Christ lag in Todes Banden, BWV 4*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christ_lag_in_Todes_Banden,_BWV_4)
* [*Ich hatte viel Bekümmernis, BWV 21*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ich_hatte_viel_Bek%C3%BCmmernis,_BWV_21)
* [*Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott, BWV 80*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ein_feste_Burg_ist_unser_Gott,_BWV_80)
* [*Gottes Zeit ist die allerbeste Zeit, BWV 106*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gottes_Zeit_ist_die_allerbeste_Zeit,_BWV_106) (*Actus Tragicus*)
* [*Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme, BWV 140*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wachet_auf,_ruft_uns_die_Stimme,_BWV_140)
* [*Herz und Mund und Tat und Leben, BWV 147*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herz_und_Mund_und_Tat_und_Leben,_BWV_147)

**2. George Frederic Handel (1685-1759)**

**George Frideric Handel** (23 February 1685 – 14 April 1759) was a German-born British [Baroque](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baroque_music) composer, famous for his [operas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baroque_opera), [oratorios](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oratorio), [anthems](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthems) and organ [concertos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concerto). Handel was born in 1685, in a family indifferent to music. He received critical musical training in Halle, Hamburg and Italy before settling in London (1712) and becoming a naturalised British subject in 1727.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Frideric_Handel#cite_note-0) By then he was strongly influenced by the great composers of the [Italian Baroque](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_Baroque) and the middle-German [polyphonic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyphony) choral tradition.

Within fifteen years, Handel, a dramatic genius, started three commercial opera companies to supply the English nobility with Italian opera, but the public came to hear the vocal bravura of the soloists rather than the music. In 1737 he had a physical breakdown, changed direction creatively and addressed the middle class. As [*Alexander's Feast*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander%27s_Feast_%28Handel%29) (1736) was well received, Handel made a transition to English choral works. After his success with [*Messiah*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Messiah_%28Handel%29) (1742) he never performed an Italian opera again. Handel was only partly successful with his performances of English Oratorio on mythical and biblical themes, but when he arranged a performance of *Messiah* to benefit the [Foundling Hospital](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foundling_Hospital) (1750) the critique ended. The pathos of Handel's oratorios is an ethical one. They are hallowed not by liturgical dignity but by the moral ideals of humanity.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Frideric_Handel#cite_note-1) Almost blind, and having lived in England for almost fifty years, he died a respected and rich man.

Handel is regarded as one of the greatest composers of all time, with works such as [*Water Music*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_Music_%28Handel%29), [*Music for the Royal Fireworks*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_for_the_Royal_Fireworks) and *Messiah* remaining popular. Handel composed more than forty operas in over thirty years, and since the late 1960s, with the revival of baroque music and [original instrumentation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Authentic_performance), interest in Handel's [operas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opera_seria) has grown. His operas contain remarkable human characterisation—especially for a composer not known for his love affairs.

Handel was born in 1685 in Halle, Duchy of Magdeburg, to Georg Händel and Dorothea Taust. His father, 63 when his son was born, was an eminent barber-surgeon who served to the court of Saxe-Weissenfels and the Margraviate of Brandenburg. According to Handel's first biographer, John Mainwaring, he "had discovered such a strong propensity to Music, that his father who always intended him for the study of the Civil Law, had reason to be alarmed. He strictly forbade him to meddle with any musical instrument but Handel found means to get a little clavichord privately convey'd to a room at the top of the house. To this room he constantly stole when the family was asleep". At an early age Handel became a skillful performer on the harpsichord and pipe organ.

Handel and his father travelled to Weissenfels to visit either Handel's half-brother, Carl, or nephew, Georg Christian, who was serving as valet to Duke Johann Adolf I. Handel and the duke convinced his father to allow him to take lessons in musical composition and keyboard technique from Friedrich Wilhelm Zachow, the organist of Halle's Marienkirche. Zachow composed music for the Lutheran services at the church, and from him Handel learned about harmony and counterpoint, copying and analysing scores. In 1698 Handel played for Frederick I of Prussia and met Giovanni Battista Bononcini in Berlin.

**Contributions to Music**

Handel's compositions include 42 operas, 29 oratorios, more than 120 [cantatas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantata), [trios](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trio_%28music%29) and [duets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duet), numerous [arias](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aria), [chamber music](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamber_music), a large number of ecumenical pieces, [odes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ode) and [serenatas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serenata), and 16 organ [concerti](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concerti). His most famous work, the oratorio [*Messiah*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Messiah_%28Handel%29) with its "Hallelujah" chorus, is among the most popular works in choral music and has become the centrepiece of the [Christmas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christmas) season. Among the works with opus numbers published and popularised in his lifetime are the [Organ Concertos Op.4](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handel_organ_concertos_Op.4) and [Op.7](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handel_organ_concertos_Op.7), together with the Opus 3 and [Opus 6 concerti grossi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handel_concerti_grossi_Op.6); the latter incorporate an earlier organ concerto *The Cuckoo and the Nightingale* in which birdsong is imitated in the upper registers of the organ. Also notable are his sixteen keyboard suites, especially [*The Harmonious Blacksmith*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Harmonious_Blacksmith).

Handel introduced previously uncommon musical instruments in his works: the [viola d'amore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viola_d%27amore) and [violetta marina](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Violetta_marina&action=edit&redlink=1) (*Orlando*), the [lute](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lute) (*Ode for St. Cecilia's Day*), three [trombones](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trombone) (Saul), [clarinets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarinet) or small high [cornetts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornett) (*Tamerlano*), [theorbo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theorbo), [horn](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_horn) ([*Water Music*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_Music_%28Handel%29)), [lyrichord](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lyrichord&action=edit&redlink=1), [double bassoon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Double_bassoon), [viola da gamba](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viola_da_gamba), [bell chimes](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bell_chimes&action=edit&redlink=1), [positive organ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Positive_organ), and [harp](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harp) (*Giulio Cesare*, *Alexander's Feast*).

Handel's works have been catalogued in the [*Händel-Werke-Verzeichnis*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C3%A4ndel-Werke-Verzeichnis) and are commonly referred to by an HWV number. For example, *Messiah* is catalogued as HWV 56.

**3. Claudio Monteverdi (1567-1693)**

Claudio Giovanni Antonio Monteverdi (15 May 1567 (baptized) – 29 November 1643) was an Italian composer, gambist, and singer.

Monteverdi's work, often regarded as revolutionary, marked the transition from the Renaissance style of music to that of the Baroque period. He developed two individual styles of composition – the heritage of Renaissance polyphony and the new basso continuo technique of the Baroque. Monteverdi wrote one of the earliest operas, L'Orfeo, an innovative work that is still regularly performed. He was recognized as an innovative composer and enjoyed considerable fame in his lifetime.

Claudio Monteverdi was born in 1567 in Cremona, Lombardy. His father was Baldassare Monteverdi, a doctor, apothecary and amateur surgeon. He was the oldest of five children. During his childhood, he was taught by Marc'Antonio Ingegneri, the maestro di cappella at the Cathedral of Cremona. The Maestro’s job was to conduct important worship services in accordance with the liturgy of the Catholic Church. Monteverdi learned about music by being part of the cathedral choir.[8] He also studied at the University of Cremona. His first music was written for publication, including some motets and sacred madrigals, in 1582 and 1583. His first five publications were: Sacrae cantiunculae, 1582 (a collection of miniature motets); Madrigali Spirituali, 1583 (a volume of which only the bass partbook is extant); Canzonette a tre voci, 1584 (a collection of three-voice canzonettes); and the five-part madrigals Book I, 1587, and Book II, 1590.[10] Monteverdi worked for the court of Mantua first as a singer and violist, then as music director. He worked at the court of Vincenzo I of Gonzaga in Mantua as a vocalist and viol player. In 1602, he was working as the court conductor.

In 1599 Monteverdi married the court singer Claudia Cattaneo, who died in September 1607. They had two sons (Francesco and Massimilino) and a daughter (Leonora). Another daughter died shortly after birth.

By 1613, he had moved to San Marco in Venice where, as conductor, he quickly restored the musical standard of both the choir and the instrumentalists. The musical standard had declined due to the financial mismanagement of his predecessor, Giulio Cesare Martinengo. The managers of the basilica were relieved to have such a distinguished musician in charge, as the music had been declining since the death of Giovanni Croce in 1609.

In 1632, he became a priest. During the last years of his life, when he was often ill, he composed his two last masterpieces: Il ritorno d'Ulisse in patria (The Return of Ulysses, 1641), and the historic opera L'incoronazione di Poppea (The Coronation of Poppea, 1642), based on the life of the Roman emperor Nero. L'incoronazione especially is considered a culminating point of Monteverdi's work. It contains tragic, romantic, and comic scenes (a new development in opera), a more realistic portrayal of the characters, and warmer melodies than previously heard. It requires a smaller orchestra, and has a less prominent role for the choir. For a long period of time, Monteverdi's operas were merely regarded as a historical or musical interest. Since the 1960s, The Coronation of Poppea has re-entered the repertoire of major opera companies worldwide.

Monteverdi died in Venice on 29 November 1643 and was buried at the church of the Frari.

**Contributions to Music**

Monteverdi's works are split into three categories: madrigals, operas, and church-music.

Until the age of forty, Monteverdi worked primarily on [madrigals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madrigal_%28music%29), composing a total of nine books. It took Monteverdi about four years to finish his first book of twenty-one madrigals for five voices. As a whole, the first eight books of madrigals show the enormous development from [Renaissance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renaissance_music) [polyphonic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyphony) music to the [monodic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monody) style typical of [Baroque](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baroque) music.

The titles of his Madrigal books are:

* Book 1, 1587: *Madrigali a cinque voci*
* Book 2, 1590: *Il secondo libro de madrigali a cinque voci*
* Book 3, 1592: *Il terzo libro de madrigali a cinque voci*
* Book 4, 1603: *Il quarto libro de madrigali a cinque voci*
* Book 5, 1605: *Il quinto libro de madrigali a cinque voci*
* Book 6, 1614: *Il sesto libro de madrigali a cinque voci*
* Book 7, 1619: *Concerto. Settimo libro di madrigali*
* Book 8, 1638: *Madrigali guerrieri, et amorosi con alcuni opuscoli in genere rappresentativo, che saranno per brevi episodi fra i canti senza gesto.*
* Book 9, 1651: *Madrigali e canzonette a due e tre voci*

**4. Henry Purcell**

**Henry Purcell** was an English composer. Although incorporating Italian and French stylistic elements into his compositions, Purcell's legacy was a uniquely English form of [Baroque music](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baroque_music). He is generally considered to be one of the greatest English composers; no other native-born English composer approached his fame until [Edward Elgar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Elgar).

Purcell was born in St Ann's Lane Old Pye Street, [Westminster](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westminster). Henry Purcell Senior, whose older brother [Thomas Purcell](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thomas_Purcell&action=edit&redlink=1) (d. 1682) was also a musician, was a gentleman of the [Chapel Royal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chapel_Royal) and sang at the coronation of King [Charles II of England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_II_of_England).[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Purcell#cite_note-Britannica1911-3) Henry the elder had three sons: Edward, Henry and Daniel. [Daniel Purcell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Purcell) (d. 1717), the youngest of the brothers, was also a prolific composer who wrote the music for much of the final act of [*The Indian Queen*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Indian_Queen_%28opera%29) after Henry Purcell's death. Henry Purcell's family lived just a few hundred yards west of Westminster Abbey from the year 1659 and onward.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Purcell#cite_note-Zimmerman.2C_Franklin_1967-4)

After his father's death in 1664, Purcell was placed under the guardianship of his uncle who showed him great affection and kindness. Thomas was himself a gentleman of His Majesty's chapel, and arranged for Henry to be admitted as a chorister. Henry studied first under Captain [Henry Cooke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Cooke_%28composer%29) (d. 1672), [Master of the Children](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_of_the_Children), and afterwards under [Pelham Humfrey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pelham_Humfrey) (d. 1674), Cooke's successor. Henry was a chorister in the Chapel Royal until his voice broke in 1673, when he became assistant to the organ-builder [John Hingston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hingston), who held the post of keeper of wind instruments to the King.

Purcell is said to have been composing at nine years old, but the earliest work that can be certainly identified as his is an ode for the King's birthday, written in 1670.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Purcell#cite_note-8) (The dates for his compositions are often uncertain, despite considerable research.) It is assumed that the three-part song "Sweet tyranness, I now resign" was written by him as a child.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Purcell#cite_note-Westrup.2C_J._A._Purcell_1975-5) After Humfrey's death, Purcell continued his studies under Dr. [John Blow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Blow). He attended [Westminster School](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westminster_School) and in 1676 was appointed copyist at [Westminster Abbey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westminster_Abbey). Henry Purcell's earliest [anthem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthem) "Lord, who can tell" was composed in 1678. It is a [psalm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psalms) that is prescribed for Christmas Day and also to be read at morning prayer on the fourth day of the month.

In 1679, he wrote some songs for [John Playford](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Playford)'s *Choice Ayres, Songs and Dialogues* and also an anthem, the name of which is not known, for the Chapel Royal. From a letter written by Thomas Purcell, and still extant, we learn that this anthem was composed for the exceptionally fine voice of the Rev. [John Gostling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gostling), then at [Canterbury](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canterbury), but afterwards a gentleman of His Majesty's chapel. Purcell wrote several anthems at different times for Gostling's extraordinary [basso profondo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basso_profondo) voice, which is known to have had a range of at least two full octaves, from D below the bass staff to the D above it. The dates of very few of these sacred compositions are known; perhaps the most notable example is the anthem "They that go down to the sea in ships." In gratitude for the providential escape of King Charles II from shipwreck, Gostling, who had been of the royal party, put together some verses from the Psalms in the form of an anthem and requested Purcell to set them to music. The work is a very difficult one, opening with a passage which traverses the full extent of Gostling's range, beginning on the upper D and descending two octaves to the lower.

**5. Antonio Stradivarri**

**Antonio Stradivari** (1644 – 18 December 1737) was an [Italian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) [luthier](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luthier) and a crafter of [string instruments](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/String_instrument) such as [violins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violin), [cellos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cello), [guitars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guitar), [violas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violas), and [harps](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harp). Stradivari is generally considered the most significant and greatest artisan in this field. The [Latinized](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin) form of his surname, [*Stradivarius*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stradivarius), as well as the colloquial, "Strad", is often used to refer to his instruments. It is estimated that he made 1,000 to 1,100 instruments and that around 650 of these instruments have survived including 450 to 512 violins.

Stradivari's ancestry consisted of notable citizens of [Cremona](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cremona), dating back to at least the 12th or 13th century. The earliest mention of the family name, or a variation upon it, is in a [land grant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_grant) dating from 1188.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-3) The origin of the name itself has several possible explanations; some sources say it is the plural of *Stradivare*, essentially meaning "[toll](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toll_road)-man" in [Lombard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lombards), while others say that the form "de Strataverta" derives from "Strada averta", which, in Cremonese dialect means "open road".

Antonio's parents were Alessandro Stradivari, son of Giulio Cesare Stradivari, and Anna [Moroni](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Moroni), daughter of Leonardo Moroni.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-5) They married on 30 August 1622, and had at least 3 children between 1623 and 1628: Giuseppe Giulia Cesare, Carlo Felice, and Giovanni Battista. The baptismal records of the Parish of S. Prospero then stop, and it is unknown whether they had any children from 1628 to 1644.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-6) This blank in the records may be due to the family leaving Cremona in response to war, famine, and plague in the city from 1628 to 1630,[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-7) or the records may have been lost due to clerical reforms imposed by [Joseph II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_II,_Holy_Roman_Emperor) of Austria in 1788.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-8) The latter explanation is supported by the word *Cremonensis* (of Cremona) on many of Stradivari's labels, which suggests that he was born in the city instead of merely moving back there to work.[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-9) Antonio was born in 1644, a fact deducible from later violins.[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-Faber26-10) However, there are no records or information available on his early childhood, and the first evidence of his presence in Cremona is the label of his oldest surviving violin from 1666.[[12]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-11)

Stradivari likely began an [apprenticeship](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apprenticeship) with [Nicolò Amati](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicol%C3%B2_Amati) between the ages of 12 and 14,[[13]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-Hill27-12) although a minor debate surrounds this fact. One of the only pieces of evidence supporting this is the label of his 1666 violin, which reads, "Alumnus Nicolai Amati, faciebat anno 1666".[[14]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-Hill26-13) However, Stradivari did not repeatedly put Amati's name on his labels, unlike many of his other students.[[15]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-14) Stradivari's early violins actually bear less of a resemblance to those of Amati than his later instruments do.[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-Faber26-10) M. Chanot-Chardon, a well-known French luthier, asserted that his father had a label of Stradivari's stating, "Made at the age of thirteen, in the workship of Nicolò Amati". This label has never been found or confirmed.[[14]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Stradivari#cite_note-Hill26-13) Amati would also have been a logical choice for Antonio's parents, as he represented an old family of violin makers in Cremona, and was far superior to most other luthiers in Italy.

An alternative theory is that Stradivari started out as a woodworker: the house he lived in from 1667 to 1680 was owned by Francesco Pescaroli, a woodcarver and inlayer. Stradivari may even have been employed to decorate some of Amati's instruments, without being a true apprentice. This theory is supported by some of Stradivari's later violins, which have elaborate decorations and [purfling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purfling).

Assuming that Stradivari was a student of Amati, he would have begun his apprenticeship in 1656–58 and produced his first decent instruments in 1660, at the age of 16. His first labels were printed from 1660 to 1665, which indicates that his work had reached a quality sufficiently high enough for him to offer it directly to his patrons. However, he probably stayed in Amati's workshop until about 1684, so as to use his master's reputation as a launching point for his career.

**6.Antonio Vivaldi**

**Antonio Lucio Vivaldi** Italian pronunciation: [[anˈtɔːnjo ˈluːtʃo viˈvaldi]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:IPA_for_Italian) (4 March 1678 – 28 July 1741), nicknamed *il Prete Rosso* ("The Red Priest") because of his red hair, was a [Italian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_people) [Baroque](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baroque_music) composer, priest, and [virtuoso](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtuoso) violinist, born in [Venice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venice). Recognized as one of the greatest Baroque composers, his influence during his lifetime was widespread over Europe. Vivaldi is known mainly for composing instrumental [concertos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concerto), especially for the [violin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violin), as well as sacred choral works and over forty operas. His best known work is a series of [violin concertos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violin_concerto) known as [*The Four Seasons*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Four_Seasons_%28Vivaldi%29).

Many of his compositions were written for the female music ensemble of the [*Ospedale della Pietà*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ospedale_della_Piet%C3%A0), a home for abandoned children where Vivaldi worked from 1703 to 1715 and from 1723 to 1740. Vivaldi also had some success with stagings of his operas in [Venice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venice), [Mantua](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mantua) and [Vienna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna). After meeting the [Emperor Charles VI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_VI,_Holy_Roman_Emperor), Vivaldi moved to Vienna, hoping for preferment. The Emperor died soon after Vivaldi's arrival.

Though Vivaldi's music was well received during his lifetime, it later declined in popularity until its vigorous revival in the first half of the 20th century. Today, Vivaldi ranks among the most popular and widely recorded of Baroque composers.

Antonio Lucio Vivaldi was born in 1678 in Venice, at that time the capital of the [Republic of Venice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Venice). He was [baptized](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptized) immediately after his birth at his home by the midwife, which led to a belief that his life was somehow in danger. Though not known for certain, the child's immediate baptism was most likely due either to his poor health or to an [earthquake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake) that shook the city that day. In the trauma of the earthquake, Vivaldi's mother may have dedicated him to the priesthood. Vivaldi's official church baptism did not take place until two months later.

Vivaldi's parents were Giovanni Battista Vivaldi and Camilla Calicchio, as recorded in the register of San Giovanni in Bragora. Vivaldi had five siblings: Margarita Gabriela, Cecilia Maria, Bonaventura Tomaso, Zanetta Anna, and Francesco Gaetano. Giovanni Battista, who was a barber before becoming a professional violinist, taught Antonio to play the violin and then toured Venice playing the violin with his young son. Antonio was probably taught at an early age, judging by the extensive musical knowledge he had acquired by the age of 24, when he started working at the Ospedale della Pietà. Giovanni Battista was one of the founders of the *Sovvegno dei musicisti di Santa Cecilia*, an association of musicians

**Contributions to Music**

A composiiton by Vivaldi is identified by [RV number](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ryom-Verzeichnis), which refers to its place in the "Ryom-Verzeichnis" or "Répertoire des oeuvres d'Antonio Vivaldi", a catalog created in the 20th century by the musicologist [Peter Ryom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Ryom).

[*Le quattro stagioni* (The Four Seasons)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Four_Seasons_%28Vivaldi%29) of 1723 is his most famous work. Part of [*Il cimento dell'armonia e dell'inventione*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Il_cimento_dell%27armonia_e_dell%27inventione) ("The Contest between Harmony and Invention"), it depicts moods and scenes from each of the four seasons. This work has been described as an outstanding instance of pre-19th century [program music](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Program_music).[[45]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Vivaldi#cite_note-44)

Vivaldi wrote more than 500 other concertos. About 350 of these are for solo instrument and strings, of which 230 are for violin, the others being for [bassoon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bassoon), [cello](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cello), [oboe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oboe), [flute](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flute), [viola d'amore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viola_d%27amore), [recorder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recorder), [lute](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lute), or [mandolin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandolin). About forty concertos are for two instruments and strings and about thirty are for three or more instruments and strings.

As well as about 46 operas, Vivaldi composed a large body of sacred choral music. Other works include [sinfonias](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sinfonias&action=edit&redlink=1), about 90 [sonatas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sonatas) and chamber music.

Some sonatas for flute, published as *Il Pastor Fido*, have been erroneously attributed to Vivaldi, but were composed by [Nicolas Chédeville](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicolas_Ch%C3%A9deville).

Vivaldi's [Gloria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gloria_%28Vivaldi%29) (a collection of choral pieces for [SATB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SATB)) is a very well known and widely praised piece. The research of Richard Vendome has showed that Vivaldi wrote this piece while he was the director of music at a girl's dance school, implying that he intended all the parts - including the tenor and bass lines - to be sung by girls or women. Vendome's thesis is controversial, but he has has proved it to be possible with his own 'SPAV' choir, which is dedicated to the works of Vivaldi and his students and in which females sing bass, tenor, soprano and alto, all at pitch.

**II.**

**A. The 3 Movements of Sonata**

1. Allegro - brisk or rapid in tempo

2. Adagio - a tempo marking indicating that music is to be played slowly

3. Rondo - which contains repetitions of a couplet separated by longer sections of poetry.

- A musical composition, commonly of a lively, cheerful character, in which the first strain recurs after each of the other strains.

**B. The 3 Main Sections of Sonata**

The three sections of sonata form are as follows.   
1. exposition   
 -this is where the melody that the sonata is based on starts.   
2. development   
 - this is where the melody is changed, usually becoming unrecogniseable from the original motif.  
3. recapitulation

* is where the original melody is compared to the melody that it has been changed to. this sums up the sonata and concludes what has happened to the motif

**Explanation:**

The sonata-allegro form contains three components /sections: Exposition, Development, and Recapitulation.

In the Exposition, theme 1 or theme group 1 is introduced in the Tonic key. Haydn, a composer in the Classical period, was one of the unique composers who usually implemented a slow introduction before the actual introduction of theme group 1. Theme group 1 is expanded and a bridge modulates to a contrasting key, such as the Dominant or relative major /minor key. Theme 2 or theme group 2 is then presented in the contrasting key and a Codetta is used at the end of the Exposition. The Exposition is repeated.

In the Development section, themes from the Exposition is fragmented, inverted, and articulated to show the extreme possibilities of this section. The composer modulates very often until he /she thinks that it has been well developed, after which a modulation returning to the Tonic key must be written.

Finally, in the Recapitulation, theme group 1 and theme group 2 both return to the Tonic key. Theme group 1 is first presented, followed by some expansion of that theme leading to theme group 2. Theme group 2 is now in the Tonic key (as opposed to a contrasting key in the Exposition), with some expansion. A Coda (Italian word for "tail") usually appears at the end to close the first movement.

**III.**

**A. Mural Painting**

* is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other large permanent surface. A particularly distinguishing characteristic of mural painting is that the architectural elements of the given space are harmoniously incorporated into the picture.

**Easel Painting**

* painting executed on a portable support such as a panel or canvas, instead of on a wall.

**IV. Define the following**

1. Finger-painting acrylic - is a kind of paint intended to be applied with the fingers; it typically comes in pots and is used by small children, though it has occasionally been used by adults either to teach art to children, or for their own use.

2. Watercolor - is the medium or the resulting artwork in which the paints are made of pigments suspended in a water-soluble vehicle.

3. Poster Paint/Gouache - is a type of paint consisting of pigment, a binding agent (usually gum arabic), and sometimes added inert material, designed to be used in an opaque method. It also refers to paintings that use this opaque method.

4. Tempera - also known as egg tempera, is a permanent fast-drying painting medium consisting of colored pigment mixed with a water-soluble binder medium (usually a glutinous material such as egg yolk or some other size).

5. Acrylic - is used for products that contain a substance derived from acrylic acid or a related compound. Most often, it is used to describe a clear, glass-like plastic known as poly(methyl) methacrylate.

**V. Recreational Activities**

**1. Compilation of recreational Activities**

**Volleyball**

**Basketball**

**Baseball**

**Fishing**

**Swimming**

**Cycling**

**Horse Riding**

**Aerobics**

**Reading**

**Chess**

**2. List of Indoor and Outdoor Recreational Activities**

**Outdoor Recreational Activities**

Volleyball

**Volleyball** is a team sport in which two teams of six players are separated by a net. Each team tries to score points by grounding a ball on the other team's court under organized rules.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volleyball#cite_note-0) It has been a part of the official program of the [Summer Olympic Games](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Olympic_Games) since 1964.

The complete [rules](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volleyball#Rules_of_the_game) are extensive. But simply, play proceeds as follows: a player on one of the teams begins a 'rally' by serving the ball (tossing or releasing it and then hitting it with a hand or arm), from behind the back boundary line of the court, over the net, and into the receiving team's court. The receiving team must not let the ball be grounded within their court. The team may touch the ball up to 3 times but individual players may not touch the ball twice consecutively. Typically, the first two touches are used to set up for an attack, an attempt to direct the ball back over the net in such a way that the serving team is unable to prevent it from being grounded in their court.

The rally continues, with each team allowed as many as three consecutive touches, until either (1): a team makes a *kill*, grounding the ball on the opponent's court and winning the rally; or (2): a team commits a *fault* and loses the rally. The team that wins the rally is awarded a point, and serves the ball to start the next rally. A few of the most common faults include:

* causing the ball to touch the ground outside the opponents' court or without first passing over the net;
* *catching and throwing* the ball;
* *double hit*: two consecutive contacts with the ball made by the same player;
* four consecutive contacts with the ball made by the same team.
* net foul: touching the net during play.
* foot fault: the foot crosses over the boundary line when serving

The ball is usually played with the hands or arms, but players can legally strike or push (short contact) the ball with any part of the body.

**Basketball**

Basketball is a [team sport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Team_sport), the objective being to [shoot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basketball#Shooting) a [ball](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basketball_%28ball%29) through a basket horizontally positioned to score points while following a set of [rules](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rules_of_basketball). Usually, two teams of five players play on a marked rectangular [court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basketball_court) with a basket at each width end. Basketball is one of the world's most popular and widely viewed sports.

A regulation basketball hoop consists of a rim 18 inches in diameter and 10 feet high mounted to a [backboard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backboard_%28basketball%29). A team can score a field goal by shooting the ball through the basket during regular play. A [field goal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_goal_%28basketball%29) scores two points for the shooting team if a player is touching or closer to the basket than the [three-point line](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3_point_line), and three points (known commonly as a 3 pointer or three) if the player is behind the three-point line. The team with the most points at the end of the game wins, but additional time (overtime) may be issued when the game ends with a draw. The ball can be advanced on the court by bouncing it while walking or running ([dribbling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dribbling)) or throwing ([passing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passing_%28sports%29)) it to a team mate. It is a violation to move without dribbling the ball ([travelling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traveling_%28basketball%29)), to [carry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carrying_%28basketball%29) it, or to hold the ball with both hands then resume dribbling ([double dribble](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Double_dribble)).

Various [violations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basketball#Violations) are generally called "fouls". Disruptive physical contact (a [personal foul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_foul_%28basketball%29)) is penalized, and a [free throw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_throw) is usually awarded to an offensive player if he is fouled while shooting the ball. A [technical foul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technical_foul) may also be issued when certain infractions occur, most commonly for [unsportsmanlike conduct](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unsportsmanlike_conduct) on the part of a player or [coach](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coach_%28basketball%29). A technical foul gives the opposing team a free throw, and the opposing team is also retained possession of the ball.

Basketball has evolved many commonly used techniques of shooting, passing, dribbling, and rebounding, as well as specialized [player positions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basketball_position) and offensive and defensive structures (player positioning) and techniques. Typically, the tallest members of a team will play "[center](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Center_%28basketball%29)", "[power forward](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_forward_%28basketball%29)" or "[small forward](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small_forward)" positions, while shorter players or those who possess the best ball handling skills and speed play "[point guard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_guard)" or "[shooting guard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting_guard)".

While competitive basketball is carefully regulated, numerous [variations of basketball](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Variations_of_basketball) have developed for casual play. Competitive basketball is primarily an indoor sport played on a carefully marked and maintained [basketball court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basketball_court), but less regulated variations are often played outdoors in both inner city and remote areas.

**Baseball**

Baseball is a [bat-and-ball sport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bat-and-ball_games) played between two teams of nine players. The aim is to score [runs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Run_%28baseball%29) by hitting a thrown [ball](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baseball_%28ball%29) with a [bat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baseball_bat) and touching a series of four [bases](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Base_%28baseball%29) arranged at the corners of a ninety-foot [diamond](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diamond_%28shape%29). Players on the [batting team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baseball_rules#Batting_team) take turns hitting against the [pitcher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pitcher) of the [fielding team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baseball_rules#Fielding_team), which tries to stop them from scoring runs by getting hitters [out](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Out_%28baseball%29) in any of several ways. A player on the batting team can stop at any of the bases and later advance via a teammate's [hit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hit_%28baseball%29) or other means. The teams switch between batting and fielding whenever the fielding team records three outs. One turn at bat for each team constitutes an [inning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inning_%28baseball%29) and nine innings make up a professional game. The team with the most runs at the end of the game wins.

A game is played between two teams, each composed of nine players, that take turns playing offense ([batting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batting_%28baseball%29) or hitting) and defense (fielding or pitching). A pair of turns, one at bat and one in the field, by each team constitutes an [inning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inning_%28baseball%29). A game consists of nine innings. One team—customarily the visiting team—bats in the top, or first half, of every inning. The other team—customarily the home team—bats in the bottom, or second half, of every inning. The goal of the game is to score more points ([runs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Run_%28baseball%29)) than the other team. The players on the team at bat attempt to score runs by circling or completing a tour of the four bases set at the corners of the square-shaped [baseball diamond](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baseball_field). A player bats at [home plate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_plate) and must proceed [counterclockwise](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counterclockwise) to first base, second base, third base, and back home in order to score a run. The team in the field attempts both to prevent runs from scoring and to record [outs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Out_%28baseball%29), which remove opposing players from offensive action until their turn in their team's [batting order](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batting_order_%28baseball%29) comes up again. When three outs are recorded, the teams switch roles for the next half-inning. If the score of the game is tied after nine innings, [extra innings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extra_innings) are played to resolve the contest. Many amateur games, particularly unorganized ones, involve different numbers of players and innings

**Swimming**

Swimming is the self [propulsion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Propulsion) of a [person](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Person) through water or other liquid, for [survival](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Survival), [recreation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recreation), [sport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swimming_%28sport%29), [excercise](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Excercise) or other reason. [Locomotion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal_locomotion) is achieved through co-ordinated movement of the limbs, the body, or both. Humans are able to hold their breath underwater and undertake rudimentary locomotive swimming within weeks of birth, as an evolutionary response.

Swimming is consistently found to be amongst the top recreational activities undertaken by the public, and in some countries, [swimming lessons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swimming_lessons) are a compulsory part of the educational curriculum. As a formalized sport, swimming features in a range of local, national and international competitions, including featuring in every modern [summer Olympics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swimming_at_the_Summer_Olympics).

**Fishing**

Fishing is the activity of trying to catch fish. Fish are normally caught in the wild. Techniques for catching fish include hand gathering, spearing, netting, angling and trapping.

There are many fishing techniques or methods for catching fish. The term can also be applied to methods for catching other aquatic animals such as molluscs (shellfish, squid, octopus) and edible marine invertebrates.

Fishing techniques include hand gathering, spearfishing, netting, angling and trapping. Recreational, commercial and artisanal fishers use different techniques, and also, sometimes, the same techniques. Recreational fishers fish for pleasure or sport, while commercial fishers fish for profit. Artisanal fishers use traditional, low-tech methods, for survival in third-world countries, and as a cultural heritage in other countries. Mostly, recreational fishers use angling methods and commercial fishers use netting methods.

**Biking**

Biking, is the use of [bicycles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicycle) for [transport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport), [recreation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recreation), or for [sport](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sport). Persons engaged in cycling are cyclistsor bicyclists. Apart from ordinary two-wheeled bicycles, cycling also includes riding [unicycles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unicycle), [tricycles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tricycle), [quadracycles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadracycle), and other similar [human-powered vehicles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human-powered_transport) (HPVs).

Cycling is a very efficient and effective mode of transportation optimal for short to moderate distances. Bicycles provide numerous benefits compared to motor vehicles, including exercise, an alternative to the use of fossil fuels, no air or noise pollution, much reduced traffic congestion, easier parking, greater maneuverability, and access to both roads and paths. The advantages are at less financial cost to the user as well as society (negligible damage to roads, and less pavement required). Criticisms and disadvantages of cycling include reduced protection in crashes, particularly with motor vehicles, longer travel time (except in densely populated areas), vulnerability to weather conditions, difficulty in transporting passengers, and the skill and fitness required.

**Walking**

Walking (also known as ambulation) is one of the main gaits of locomotion among legged animals, and is typically slower than running and other gaits. Walking is defined by an 'inverted pendulum' gait in which the body vaults over the stiff limb or limbs with each step. This applies regardless of the number of limbs - even arthropods with six, eight or more limbs.

**Camping**

Camping is an outdoor recreational activity. The participants (known as campers) leave urban areas, their home region, or civilization and enjoy nature while spending one or several nights outdoors, usually at a campsite. Camping may involve the use of a tent, caravan, motorhome, cabin, a primitive structure, or no shelter at all. In many parts of the world, camping refers exclusively to the use of tents or similar portable structures

**Snorkeling**

Snorkeling is the practice of swimming on or through a body of water while equipped with a diving mask, a shaped tube called a snorkel, and usually swimfins. In cooler waters, a wetsuit may also be worn. Use of this equipment allows the snorkeler to observe underwater attractions for extended periods of time with relatively little effort.

Snorkeling is a popular recreational activity, particularly at tropical resort and scuba diving locations. The primary appeal is the opportunity to observe underwater life in a natural setting without the complicated equipment and training required for scuba diving. It appeals to all ages because of how little effort there is, and without the exhaled bubbles of scuba-diving equipment.

**Tennis**

Tennis is a sport usually played between two players (singles) or between two teams of two players each (doubles). Each player uses a racket that is strung to strike a hollow rubber ball covered with felt over a net into the opponent's court. The object of the game is to play the ball in such a way that the opponent is not able to play a good return. Tennis is an Olympic sport and is played at all levels of society at all ages. The sport can be played by anyone who can hold a racket, including people in wheelchairs.

**Gliding**

Gliding is a recreational activity and competitive air sport in which pilots fly unpowered aircraft known as gliders or sailplanes using naturally occurring currents of rising air in the atmosphere to remain airborne. The word soaring is also used for the sport.

**Scuba Diving**

Scuba diving is a form of [underwater diving](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Underwater_diving) in which a diver uses a [scuba set](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_set) to breathe [underwater](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Underwater).

Unlike earlier diving, which relied either on breath-hold or on [air pumped from the surface](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surface-supplied_diving), scuba divers carry their own source of [breathing gas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breathing_gas), (usually [compressed air](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compressed_air)),[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving#cite_note-Brubakk-1) allowing them greater freedom of movement than with an [air line](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_line). Both surface supplied and scuba diving allow divers to stay underwater significantly longer than with [breath-holding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apnea) techniques as used in [free-diving](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free-diving).

A scuba diver usually moves around underwater by using [swimfins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swimfin) attached to the feet, but external propulsion can be provided by a [diver propulsion vehicle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diver_propulsion_vehicle), or a sled pulled from the surface.

**Bird Watching**

Birdwatching or birding is the observation of birds as a recreational activity. It can be done with the naked eye, through a visual enhancement device like binoculars and telescopes, or by listening for bird sounds. Birding often involves a significant auditory component, as many bird species are more easily detected and identified by ear than by eye. Most birdwatchers pursue this activity mainly for recreational or social reasons, unlike ornithologists, who engage in the study of birds using more formal scientific methods.

**INDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

**Gambling**

Gambling is the wagering of money or something of material value (referred to as "the stakes") on an event with an uncertain outcome with the primary intent of winning additional money and/or material goods. Typically, the outcome of the wager is evident within a short period.

**Table Tennis**

Table tennis, also known as ping-pong, is a sport in which two or four players hit a lightweight, hollow ball back and forth using table tennis rackets. The game takes place on a hard table divided by a net. Except for the initial serve, players must allow a ball played toward them only one bounce on their side of the table and must return it so that it bounces on the opposite side. Points are scored when a player fails to return the ball within the rules. Play is fast and demands quick reactions. A skilled player can impart several varieties of spin to the ball, altering its trajectory and limiting an opponent's options to great advantage.

**Martial Arts**

The martial arts are codified systems and traditions of combat practices. They are practiced for a variety of reasons, including self-defense, competition, physical health and fitness, as well as mental, physical, and spiritual development.

**Bowling**

Bowling refers to a series of sports or leisure activities in which a player rolls or throws a bowling ball. In indoor bowls, the target is usually to knock over pins. In outdoor variations, the aim is usually to get the ball as close to a target ball as possible. The indoor version of bowling is often played on a flat wooden or other synthetic surface, while outdoor bowling the surface may be grass, gravel or a synthetic surface. The most common types of indoor bowling include ten-pin, nine-pin, candlepin, duckpin and five-pin bowling, while in outdoor bowling, bowls, pétanque and boules are popular.

**Billiard**

Billiard is the family of cue sports and games played on a pool table having six receptacles called pockets along the rails, into which balls are deposited as the main goal of play. Popular versions include eight-ball and nine-ball. An obsolete term for pool is six-pocket.

**Racquetball**

Racquetball is a racquet sport played with a hollow rubber ball in an indoor or outdoor court. Joseph Sobek is credited with inventing the modern sport of racquetball in 1950 (the outdoor, one-wall game goes back to at least 1910 in N.Y.C.), adding a stringed racquet to paddleball in order to increase velocity and control. Unlike most racquet sports, such as tennis and badminton, there is no net to hit the ball over, and unlike squash no tin (out of bounds area at the bottom of front wall) to hit the ball above. Also, the court's walls, floor, and ceiling are legal playing surfaces, with the exception of court-specific designated hinders being out-of-bounds. It is very similar to 40×20 handball, which is played in many countries.

**Aerobics**

Aerobics is a form of physical exercise that combines rhythmic aerobic exercise with stretching and strength training routines with the goal of improving all elements of fitness (flexibility, muscular strength, and cardio-vascular fitness). It is usually performed to music and may be practiced in a group setting led by an instructor (fitness professional), although it can be done solo and without musical accompaniment.

**Painting**

Painting is the practice of applying paint, pigment, color or other medium to a surface (support base). The medium is commonly applied to the base with a brush but other objects can be used. In art, the term painting describes both the act and the result of the action. However, painting is also used outside of art as a common trade among craftsmen and builders. Paintings may have for their support such surfaces as walls, paper, canvas, wood, glass, lacquer, clay, leaf, copper or concrete, and may incorporate multiple other materials including sand, clay, paper, gold leaf as well as objects.

**Reading**

Reading is a complex cognitive process of decoding symbols in order to construct or derive meaning (reading comprehension). It is a means of language acquisition, of communication, and of sharing information and ideas. Like all language, it is a complex interaction between the text and the reader which is shaped by the reader’s prior knowledge, experiences, attitude, and language community which is culturally and socially situated. The reading process requires continuous practice, development, and refinement.

**Knitting**

Knitting is a method by which thread or [yarn](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarn) is turned into [cloth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloth) or other fine crafts. Knitted fabric consists of consecutive rows of loops, called stitches. As each row progresses, a new loop is pulled through an existing loop. The active stitches are held on a [needle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knitting_needle) until another loop can be passed through them. This process eventually results in a fabric, often used for garments.

**Chess**

Chess is a two-player [board game](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Board_game) played on a [chessboard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chessboard), a square checkered board with 64 squares arranged in an eight-by-eight grid. It is one of the world's most popular games, played by millions of people worldwide at home, in [clubs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess_club), online, by [correspondence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Correspondence_chess), and in [tournaments](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_chess_terms#Tournament).

Each player begins the game with sixteen [pieces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess_piece): one [king](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_%28chess%29), one [queen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_%28chess%29), two [rooks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rook_%28chess%29), two [knights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knight_%28chess%29), two [bishops](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishop_%28chess%29), and eight [pawns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pawn_%28chess%29). Each of the six piece types [moves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess#Movement) differently. Pieces are used to attack and capture the opponent's pieces, with the object of the game being to '[checkmate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Checkmate)' the opponent's king by placing it under an inescapable threat of capture. In addition to checkmate, the game can be won by the voluntary [resignation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resign) of one's opponent, which typically occurs when too much [material](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Material_%28chess%29) is lost, or if checkmate appears unavoidable. A game may also result in a [draw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Draw_%28chess%29) in several ways, where neither player wins. The course of the game is divided into three phases: [opening](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chess_opening), [middlegame](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middlegame_%28chess%29) and [endgame](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endgame_%28chess%29).

**VI.**

1. **Roles of the Members of the Family**

**Roles of a Father.** The father is the head of the family. He takes care of his family by earning a living, guiding the children, and making the final decisions that affects the family. He helps the mother manage the household. He takes charge of the heavy household tasks like carpentry work, gardening, lifting heavy things and repair works like plumbing and electricity.

**Roles** **of a Mother.** The mother is usually the manager of the household. She takes care of the children and supervises household tasks. As a partner to her husband, she helps earn a living and help make decisions affecting the family. She plans the menu, does the marketing and prepares the family meals. She either supervises or does house cleaning, laundering, ironing and other finished tasks. Today, however, both mother and father can interchange roles or share roles in housekeeping and breadwinning depending on their situation.

**Roles of the Brother.** Brother helps father in some household activities such as doing simple home repairs, gardening and cleaning the car. He helps mother in the kitchen and in other household tasks. He also assists in other activities in the home like running errands, taking care of younger brother or sister, watering the plants and some house cleaning.

**Roles of the Sister.** Sister helps mother do some of the household tasks like marketing, cooking, washing dishes, cleaning, and keeping the house in order. She also helps in taking care of the younger brothers or sisters. She may assist brother in other household tasks like gardening, changing bed sheets and curtains and taking care of the laundry.

1. **Significance of a Small Family**
2. **Describe the Different Kinds of Families**
3. **Married Nuclear Families**

In these families, both adults are the biological or adoptive parents of the children. There are three types of married nuclear families depending on the employment status of the woman and man. In the first type, the man works outside the home while the woman works inside the home caring for the children. In the second type of married nuclear family, the woman works outside the home and the man cares for the children. In the third kind of married nuclear family, both the husband and the wife work outside the home or are income providers.

1. **Cohabiting Families**

In this kind of family, the couple lives together but are not legally married. Either one or both of them are the biological or adoptive parents of the children.

1. **Single-Parent Families**

In this family there is only one parent in the home. Primarily because of high divorce rates and adults choosing not to marry, this is currently the fastest growing family form in America.

1. **Stepfamilies**

These families are generally created by divorce and remarriage, rather than by the death of the mother or father. In stepfamilies, biologically unrelated children often live in the same household. There are thousands of new stepfamilies being created each week in this country.

1. **Joint/Shared-Custody Families**

In these families, children are legally raised by both parents who are not living together. Generally, the children move back and forth between the residences of each parent, depending on the agreement between the parents.

1. **Grandparent-Led Families**

Sometimes children are raised by their grandparents when their biological parents have died or no longer can take care of them. The number of these families has increased by 40 percent in the past ten years. In addition, many grandparents take some primary responsibility for child care, particularly when both parents work.

1. **Families Headed by Adults of the Same Sex**

Children are sometimes reared by two adults of the same sex who live together.

1. **Foster and Group-Home Families**

Foster parents and institutional childcare workers often provide a substitute family for children referred by the courts or government agencies. While problems with their parents or guardians are being resolved, the children may live in these families.

1. **Community Families**

A community family is a group of people who live and work together and share the responsibilities of raising the children.

1. **Commuter Families**

In these families, the parents live and work in different towns or states. One parent provides the primary residence, and the other parent comes home for short periods of time, such as weekends and holidays.

1. **Importance of Family in Nation Building**

The family is the bedrock of our society. Strong families build strong communities which in turn can build a strong nation. It is in the family that our young people first learn moral and spiritual values which give meaning to their lives. The future of humanity passes by way of the family.” This refers to the family as “a society in its own original right”, and the “first and vital cell of society.” The nature of the family is to form people, to train them to learn values, help them to learn virtues so they know how to live their lives. Also, many of our senior citizens have been placed in homes for the aged. There are no proper regulatory systems to monitor the quality of care in these homes. Some families hardly go to visit their “loved ones” whom they place there.

1. **Advantages and Disadvantages of Small Family**
2. Advantages:

* The size of the family and financial condition of the are tightly related to each other. The Living cost of larger family is much higher as they have more expenses on food, cloth, toys and education whereas expenses in small family are very low.
* Parents can easily fulfill the needs of one or two children. They can provide them best education and look after them very well whereas when there are many children to look after parents just cannot fulfill even the basic needs of the children. Therefore, as a result, children suffer, the parents suffer and nation suffers.
* Parents can look after their child properly if they have one or two children. They can pay due attention to their upbringing and needs. Parents can give them their best support. Naturally, the children will grow into good citizens.
* A child in a small family receives more support from their parents than in large family.
* Family size also affect the health, especially that of mother and child. Frequent pregnancies can cause illness to both mother and children. It can disrupt the health of the women. It puts mother and baby's health at risk.

1. Disadvantages:

* There won’t be any one to look after you when you’re sick if both your parents arer working.
* Can get lonely.