### [Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart](http://www.google.com.ph/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=works+of+wolfgang+amadeus+mozart&source=web&cd=2&ved=0CC0QFjAB&url=http%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FWolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart&ei=FdwrT-PyGMmbiQf21_X2Dg&usg=AFQjCNF41DcCs1HPy293loLD8KoumJX3-A&cad=rja)

Symphonic Works

* Symphony No. 25, K. 183 - g minor - 1773
* [Symphony No. 35 *Haffner*, K. 385 - D Major - 1782](http://classicalmusic.about.com/od/symphonies/a/aa071004.htm)
* Symphony No. 36 *Linz*, K. 425 - C Major - 1783
* Symphony No. 38 *Prague*, K. 504 - D Major - 1786
* Symphony No. 39, K. 543 - E flat Major - 1788
* Symphony No. 40, K. 550 - g minor - 1788
* Symphony No. 41 *Jupiter*, K. 551 - C Major - 1788

Opera

* *La finta semplice*, K. 51 - 1768
* *Mitridate, re di Ponto* , K. 87 - 1770
* *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*, K. 384 - 1782
* *Le nozze di Figaro*, K. 492 - 1786
* *Così fan tutte,* K. 588 - 1790
* *Die Zauberflöte*, K. 620 - 1791

# *Joseph Haydn*

* **The Symphony No. 94** in [G major](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G_major) (Hoboken 1/94) is the second of the twelve so-called [London symphonies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_symphonies) (numbers 93-104) written by [Joseph Haydn](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Haydn). It is usually called by its nickname, the Surprise Symphony, although in German it is more often referred to as the Symphony "*mit dem Paukenschlag*" ("with the kettledrum stroke").
* **The Symphony No. 102** in B flat major, Hoboken I/102, is the tenth of the twelve so-called London Symphonies written by Joseph Haydn. It was completed in 1794.
* **The Creation** (German: Die Schöpfung) is an oratorio written between 1796 and 1798 by Joseph Haydn (H. 21/2), and considered by many to be his masterpiece.
* **The Seasons** (German: Die Jahreszeiten) is an oratorio by Joseph Haydn (H. 21/3). Haydn was led to write The Seasons by the great success of his previous oratorio The Creation (1798), which had become very popular and was in the course of being performed all over Europe.
* Baryton, for the baryton trios Haydn wrote for prince Nikolaus Esterházy

### [Ludwig van Beethoven](http://www.google.com.ph/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=works+of+ludwig+van+beethoven&source=web&cd=2&ved=0CDAQFjAB&url=http%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FLudwig_van_Beethoven&ei=jeArT87DFouwiQfp5NH2Dg&usg=AFQjCNEcnsgha9EUHp9Mm0UWm2UfEXA2xA&cad=rja)

* **Wellington's Victory**, or, the Battle of Vitoria, Op. 91 (Wellingtons Sieg oder die Schlacht bei Vittoria) is a minor orchestral work composed by Ludwig van Beethoven to commemorate the Duke of Wellington's victory over Joseph Bonaparte's forces at the Battle of Vitoria in Spain on June 21, 1813.
* **Egmont**, Op. 84, by Ludwig van Beethoven, is a set of incidental music pieces for the 1787 play of the same name by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.
* **The Ruins of Athens** (Die Ruinen von Athen), Opus 113, is a set of incidental music pieces written in 1811 by Ludwig van Beethoven. The music was written to accompany the play of the same name by August von Kotzebue, for the dedication of a new theatre at Pest.

***Niccolò Paganini***

* **Caprice No. 24** in A minor is the final caprice of Niccolò Paganini's 24 Caprices, and a famous work for solo violin. The work, in the key of A minor, consists of a theme, 11 variations, and a finale. His 24 Caprices were probably composed in the period between 1805 to 1809, while he was in the service of the Baciocchi court.
* **The Violin Concerto No. 1**, Op. 6, was composed by Niccolò Paganini in Italy, probably between 1817 and 1818. The concerto reveals that Paganini's technical wizardry was fully developed.

***Gioachino Rossini***

Cantatas:

[La scala di seta](http://www.mp3.fm/La_scala_di_seta.htm) - 1812

[La pietra del paragone](http://www.mp3.fm/La_pietra_del_paragone.htm) - 1812

[L'occasione fa il ladro](http://www.mp3.fm/L%27occasione_fa_il_ladro.htm) (or *Il cambio della valigia*) - 1812

[Il Signor Bruschino](http://www.mp3.fm/Il_Signor_Bruschino.htm) (or *Il figlio per azzardo*) - 1813

[Tancredi](http://www.mp3.fm/Tancredi.htm) - 1813

[L'Italiana in Algeri](http://www.mp3.fm/L%27Italiana_in_Algeri.htm) - 1813

[Aureliano in Palmira](http://www.mp3.fm/Aureliano_in_Palmira.htm) - 1813

Sacred music:

* *Messa di Gloria* is a nine movement mass, composed by Gioacchino Rossini for the Arciconfraternita di San Luigi
* *Petite Messe Solennelle* was written in 1863 and described by the composer as "the last of my péchés de vieillesse" (sins of old age).
* *Stabat Mater* late in his career after retiring from the composition of opera. He began the work in 1831 but did not complete it until 1841.

***Josquin Desprez***

*Missa Ave maris stella* (Rome, 1486-1495)

*Missa De beata virgine*

*Missa Di dadi (=*N'auray je jamais*)*

*Missa Faisant regretz*

*Missa Fortuna desperata*

*Missa Gaudeamus*

*Missa Hercules Dux Ferrariae* (Ferrara, possibly early 1480s, but traditionally assigned to 1503/04)

*Missa La sol fa re mi*

*Missa L'ami baudichon*

*Missa L'homme armé sexti toni*

### [*Claudio Monteverdi*](http://search.yahoo.com/r/_ylt=A0oGdUlbkCxPaDMAWXBXNyoA;_ylu=X3oDMTE1aXZxZHJkBHNlYwNzcgRwb3MDMQRjb2xvA3NrMQR2dGlkA1NNRTA5MF8yNjI-/SIG=123o4mli6/EXP=1328349403/**http%3a/en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claudio_Monteverdi)

Monteverdi worked primarily on madrigals, composing a total of nine books. It took Monteverdi about four years to finish his first book of twenty-one madrigals for five voices.

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*

The Quinto Libro (Fifth Book), published in 1605, was at the heart of the controversy between Monteverdi and Giovanni Artusi.

***Henry Purcell***

Operas and semi-operas: *Dido and Aeneas* (London, 1689); *The Prophetess, or The History of Dioclesian*(London, 1690); *King Arthur, or The British Worthy*(London, 1691); *The Fairy Queen*(London, 1692); *The Indian Queen*(final masque by D. Purcell; London, 1695); *The Tempest, or The Enchanted Island*(London, ca. 1695).

[***Johann Sebastian Bach***](http://search.yahoo.com/r/_ylt=A0oG7hUPjCxPbDAAryFXNyoA;_ylu=X3oDMTE1ZXJ2MnI3BHNlYwNzcgRwb3MDMQRjb2xvA2FjMgR2dGlkA1NNRTA5MF8yNjI-/SIG=126qnlo1i/EXP=1328348303/**http%3a/en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Sebastian_Bach)

* The Magnificat is a setting of the Magnificat by Johann Sebastian Bach for five soloists, a five-Part choir and orchestra. He first composed a version in E-flat major, BWV 243a, in 1723 Christmas, then in 1733 a version in D major, BWV 243, for the the feast of the Visitation.
* Jesu, meine Freude is a motet composed by Johann Sebastian Bach. The full title of the work is Motet No. 3 in E minor, BWV 227.
* St John Passion (performed 1724, 1725, 1732 & 1749) and the St Matthew Passion (1727, 1729, rev. 1736, 1742), this last using double chorus. It is known that Bach wrote a St Mark Passion for 1731, but it is uncertain what the remaining missing works may have been.
* Mass in B minor (BWV 232) is a musical setting of the complete Latin Mass by Johann Sebastian Bach. The work was one of Bach's last, not completed until 1749, the year before his death in 1750.

***George Frideric Handel***

* Almira, Königin von Castilien (HWV 1) or Der in Krohnen erlangte Glückswechsel, is George Frideric Handel's first opera.
* Der beglückte Florindo (HWV 3) is an opera composed by Handel at the request of Reinhard Keiser, the manager of the Hamburg Opera. It was first performed (after Handel had left for Italy) at the Theater am Gänsemarkt in January 1708.
* Rodrigo (HWV 5) is an opera in three acts composed by George Frideric Handel. Its original title was Vincer se stesso è la maggior vittoria ("To overcome oneself is the greater victory"). The opera is based on the historical figure of Rodrigo, the last Visigothic king of Hispania.
* Agrippina (HWV 6) is an opera seria in three acts by George Frideric Handel, from a libretto by Cardinal Vincenzo Grimani.
* Rinaldo (HWV 7) is an opera by George Frideric Handel composed in 1711. It is the first Italian language opera written specifically for the London stage.

***Antonio Vivaldi***

* **The Four Seasons** (Italian: Le quattro stagioni) is a set of four violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi. Composed in 1723, The Four Seasons is Vivaldi's best-known work, and is among the most popular pieces of Baroque music.
* **Il cimento dell'armonia e dell'invenzione** (The Contest between Harmony and Invention) is a set of twelve concerti written by Antonio Vivaldi between 1723 and 1725 and published in 1725 as Op. 8.
* Op. 3, *L'estro armonico* (Harmonic inspiration), twelve concerti for various combinations. Best known concerti are No. 6 in A minor for violin, No. 8 in A minor for two violins and No. 10 in B minor for four violins (1711)
* Op. 4, *La stravaganza* (The extraordinary), twelve violin concerti (c1714)
* Opus 5, (second part of Opus 2), four sonatas for violin and two sonatas for two violins and basso continuo (1716)

***Define the following:***

***Baroque*** - is a period of artistic [style](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style) that used exaggerated motion and clear, easily interpreted detail to produce drama, tension, exuberance, and grandeur in sculpture, painting, literature, dance, and music.

***Basso continuo***is a form of musical accompaniment used in the Baroque period.

Basso continuo, sometimes just called “continuo”, was played by a keyboard instrument and another bass instrument such as cello, violone (an old form of double bass) or bassoon.

***Concerto*** - a piece for one or more soloists and orchestra with three contrasting movements.

***Fugue*** - An imitative polyphonic composition in which a theme or themes are stated successively in all of the voices of the contrapuntal structure.

***Suite*** - a set of musical pieces considered as one composition.

***Allemandre*** -a musical composition or movement (as in a baroque suite) in moderate tempo and duple or quadruple time.

***Courante*** -a dance dating back to the 17th century and characterized by a running or gliding step.

***Sarabande*** - is a dance in triple metre. The second and third beats of each measure are often tied, giving the dance a distinctive rhythm of quarter notes and eighth notes in alternation. The quarter notes are said to correspond with the dragging steps in the dance.

***Gigue*** -is a lively baroque dance originating from the British jig. It was imported into France in the mid-17th century and usually appears at the end of a suite.

***Minuet*** - is a social dance of French origin for two people, usually in 3/4 time.

***Bourrce*** - An old French dance resembling the gavotte, usually in quick duple time beginning with an upbeat.

***Chorale*** -a hymn or psalm sung to a traditional or composed melody in church

***Cantata*** - is a vocal composition with an instrumental accompaniment, typically in several movements, often involving a choir.

***Oratorio*** - is a large musical composition including an orchestra, a choir, and soloists.

**1. Troubadours**

Troubadours was a composer and performer of Old Occitan lyric poetry during the High Middle Ages (1100–1350). Since the word "troubadour" is etymologically masculine, a female troubadour is usually called a trobairitz.

The name "troubadour" and its cognates in other languages—*trov(i)èro* and then *trovatore* in [Italian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_language), *trovador* in [Spanish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_language), *trobador* in [Catalan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catalan_language)—are of disputed origin.

The 450 or so troubadours known to us came from a variety of backgrounds. They made their living in a variety of ways, lived and travelled in many different places, and were actors in many types of social context. The troubadours were not wandering entertainers. Typically, they stayed in one place for a lengthy period of time under the patronage of a wealthy nobleman or woman. Many did travel extensively, however, sojourning at one court and then another.

**2. Minnesingers**

The common name for those German poets who flourished at the various feudal courts of Germany in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The themes of the minnesingers are first epic, then mainly religious in inspiration. They also described the beauties of nature. More often than the troubadours they were of noble birth, but, like the troubadours, they roved from court to court.

The minnesinger usually belonged to the lower ranks of the [nobility](http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/Nobility), and his verses were addressed to a married woman, often above him in rank; consequently the commonest lyric themes are the lover's hopeless devotion and complaints of the lady's [cruelty](http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/Cruelty), expressed with a somewhat wearisome iteration. That real passion was sometimes present may be safely assumed, but it was not within the rules of the game, which corresponded fairly closely to the later sonneteering conventions. The poet was not permitted to give the lady's name, or to betray her identity; and a direct expression of passion would also have contravened the rules.

**3. Meistersinger**

A Meistersinger (German for “master singer”) was a member of a German guild for lyric poetry, composition and unaccompanied art song of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. The Meistersingers were drawn from middle class males for the most part.

The Meistersingers carried on and developed the traditions of the medieval Minnesingers. They belonged to the artisan and trading classes of the German towns, and regarded as their masters and the founders of their guild twelve poets of the Middle High German period, including Wolfram von Eschenbach, Konrad von Würzburg, Reinmar von Zweter, and Heinrich Frauenlob. Frauenlob is said to have established the earliest Meistersinger school at Mainz, early in the 14th century. Each guild had various classes of members, ranging from beginners, or Schüler (corresponding to trade apprentices), and Schulfreunde (who were equivalent to Gesellen or journeymen), to Meister. Meisters were poets who could both write new verses to existing melodies and invent new melodies. The poem was technically known as a Bar or Gesetz, the melody as a Ton or Weis. The songs were all sung without accompaniment.

### [Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart](http://www.google.com.ph/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=works+of+wolfgang+amadeus+mozart&source=web&cd=2&ved=0CC0QFjAB&url=http%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FWolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart&ei=FdwrT-PyGMmbiQf21_X2Dg&usg=AFQjCNF41DcCs1HPy293loLD8KoumJX3-A&cad=rja)

Symphonic Works

* [Symphony No. 1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._1_%28Mozart%29) in E-flat major, K. 16
* [Symphony No. 2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._2_%28Mozart%29) in B-flat major, K. 17 (spurious, attributed to [Leopold Mozart](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leopold_Mozart))
* [Symphony No. 3](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._3_%28Mozart%29) in E-flat major, K. 18 (spurious, by [Carl Friedrich Abel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Friedrich_Abel))
* [Symphony No. 4](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._4_%28Mozart%29) in D major, K. 19
* [Symphony No. 5](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._5_%28Mozart%29) in B-flat major, K. 22
* [Symphony No. 6](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._6_%28Mozart%29) in F major, K. 43
* [Symphony No. 7](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._7_%28Mozart%29) in D major, K. 45
* [Symphony No. 8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._8_%28Mozart%29) in D major, K. 48
* [Symphony No. 9](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._9_%28Mozart%29) in C major, K. 73/75a
* [Symphony No. 10](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._10_%28Mozart%29) in G major, K. 74
* [Symphony No. 11](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._11_%28Mozart%29) in D major, K. 84/73q
* [Symphony No. 12](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._12_%28Mozart%29) in G major, K. 110/75b
* [Symphony No. 13](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._13_%28Mozart%29) in F major, K. 112

Opera

* *La finta semplice*, K. 51 - 1768
* *Mitridate, re di Ponto* , K. 87 - 1770
* *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*, K. 384 - 1782
* *Le nozze di Figaro*, K. 492 - 1786
* *Così fan tutte,* K. 588 - 1790
* *Die Zauberflöte*, K. 620 - 1791

# *Joseph Haydn*

* Choral Works - including "The Creation" (Die Schapfung) and "The Seasons"
* Masses - including the "Nelson" and the "Theresa"
* *Opera "Il Mondo della Luna"*
* *Stabat Mater*
* *Concertos* - variously for Piano, Cello, Trumpet and Harpsichord
* *104 Symphonies*
* *90+ String Quartets* - one of these is the "Emperor Quartet" Op.76 No.3 which uses the theme from the anthem "God Save Emperor Francis" which later became the melody for the Austrian and then the [*German National Anthem*](http://www.mfiles.co.uk/scores/deutschlandlied.htm)
* *32 Piano Trios*
* *62 Piano Sonatas, among them this is the first movement from the* [*Piano Sonata No. 31 in A-flat*](http://www.mfiles.co.uk/scores/haydn-piano-sonata-31-1.htm)
* *Other Keyboard works* - e.g. Variations, Fantasies, Capriccios

Haydn's Symphonies

* S*ymphony No.31 - "The Horn Signal"

** Symphony No.45 - "The Farewell"

** Symphonies No.82-87 - "The Paris Symphonies" commissioned by a Paris publishing house

** Symphony No.82 - "The Bear" from the folk dance style of the last movement

** Symphony No.83 - "The Hen" has a clucking theme in the first movement

** Symphony No.85 - "The Queens" since it was enjoyed by Marie Antoinette

** Symphony No.88 - this has no nickname but is an absolute delight, a perfect gem

** Symphony No.92 - "The Oxford" for Oxford University

### [Ludwig van Beethoven](http://www.google.com.ph/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=works+of+ludwig+van+beethoven&source=web&cd=2&ved=0CDAQFjAB&url=http%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FLudwig_van_Beethoven&ei=jeArT87DFouwiQfp5NH2Dg&usg=AFQjCNEcnsgha9EUHp9Mm0UWm2UfEXA2xA&cad=rja)

#### Symphonies

* Opus 21: [Symphony No. 1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._1_%28Beethoven%29) in C major (composed 1799–1800, premièred 1800)
* Opus 36: [Symphony No. 2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._2_%28Beethoven%29) in D major (composed 1801–02, premièred 1803)
* Opus 55: [Symphony No. 3](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._3_%28Beethoven%29) in E-flat major ("Eroica") (composed 1803/04, premièred 1804)
* Opus 60: [Symphony No. 4](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._4_%28Beethoven%29) in B-flat major (composed 1806, premièred 1807)
* Opus 67: [Symphony No. 5](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._5_%28Beethoven%29) in C minor (composed 1804–08, premièred 1808)
* Opus 68: [Symphony No. 6](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._6_%28Beethoven%29) in F major ("Pastoral") (composed 1804–08, premièred 1808)
* Opus 92: [Symphony No. 7](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._7_%28Beethoven%29) in A major (composed 1811–12, premièred 1813)
* Opus 93: [Symphony No. 8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._8_%28Beethoven%29) in F major (composed 1812, premièred 1814)
* Opus 125: [Symphony No. 9](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphony_No._9_%28Beethoven%29) in D minor ("Choral") (composed 1817–24, premièred 1824)

#### Concerti

* WoO 4: [Piano Concerto No. 0](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piano_Concerto_No._0_%28Beethoven%29) in E-flat major (1784)
* Opus 19: [Piano Concerto No. 2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piano_Concerto_No._2_%28Beethoven%29) in B-flat major (first two movements composed 1787–1789, finale composed in 1795)
* Opus 15: [Piano Concerto No. 1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piano_Concerto_No._1_%28Beethoven%29) in C major (composed 1796–97)
* Opus 37: [Piano Concerto No. 3](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piano_Concerto_No._3_%28Beethoven%29) in C minor (composed 1800–01)
* Opus 56: [Triple Concerto](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triple_Concerto_%28Beethoven%29) for violin, cello, and piano in C major (1805)
* Opus 58: [Piano Concerto No. 4](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piano_Concerto_No._4_%28Beethoven%29) in G major (composed 1805–06)

***Niccolò Paganini***

* Variations on 'La Carmagnole' 1795 (He was 13)
* 24 Caprices for solo violin 1805
* Le streghe ('Witches' Dance') 1813
* Violin Concerto No. 1 1817
* Violin Concerto No. 2, including La campanella ('the Little Bell') 1826
* Violin Concerto No. 3 1826
* Variations on 'God Save the King,' for Violin and orchestra 1829
* Violin concertos No.4 and 5 1830
* Moto Perpetuo, for violin and orchestra 1830
* Sonata amorosa galante 1831
* St Patrick's Day, variations on an Irish song 1831
* Sonata for viola and orchestra 1834
* Sonata, La Primavera 1838

***Gioachino Rossini***

Cantatas:

 *Il pianto d'armonia sulla morte di Orfeo* (1808)

 *La morte di Didone* (1811)

 *Dalle quete e pallid'ombre* (1812)

 *Egle ed Irene* (1814)

 *L'aurora* (1815)

 *Le nozze di Teti e di Peleo* (1816)

 *Omaggio umiliato* (1819)

 *Cantata... 9 maggio 1819* (1819)

 *La riconoscenza* (1821)

 *Giunone* (before 1822)

 *La santa alleanza* (1822)

 *Il vero omaggio* (1822)

 *Omaggio pastorale* (1823)

 *Il pianto delle muse in morte di Lord Byron* (1824)

 *Cantata per il battesimo del figlio del banchiere Aguado* (1827)

 *L'armonica cetra del nune* (1830)

 *Giovanna d'Arco* (1832, revision 1852)

Sacred music:

 [*Quoniam*](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Quoniam&action=edit&redlink=1) (1813)

 [*Messa di Gloria (Rossini)*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Messa_di_Gloria_%28Rossini%29) (1820)

 [*Preghiera*](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Preghiera&action=edit&redlink=1) (1820)

 [*Tantum ergo*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tantum_ergo) (1824)

 [*Stabat mater*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stabat_Mater_%28Rossini%29) (first version 1831, second version 1841)

 [*Trois choeurs religieux*](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Trois_choeurs_religieux&action=edit&redlink=1) ("La foi, l'espérance, la charité," 1844)

 [*Tantum ergo*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tantum_ergo) (1847)

 [*O Salutaris Hostia*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O_Salutaris_Hostia) (1857)

***Josquin Desprez***

*Missa Ave maris stella* (Rome, 1486-1495)

*Missa De beata virgine*

*Missa Di dadi (=*N'auray je jamais*)*

*Missa Faisant regretz*

*Missa Fortuna desperata*

*Missa Gaudeamus*

*Missa Hercules Dux Ferrariae* (Ferrara, possibly early 1480s, but traditionally assigned to 1503/04)

*Missa La sol fa re mi*

*Missa L'ami baudichon*

*Missa L'homme armé sexti toni*

### [*Claudio Monteverdi*](http://search.yahoo.com/r/_ylt=A0oGdUlbkCxPaDMAWXBXNyoA;_ylu=X3oDMTE1aXZxZHJkBHNlYwNzcgRwb3MDMQRjb2xvA3NrMQR2dGlkA1NNRTA5MF8yNjI-/SIG=123o4mli6/EXP=1328349403/**http%3a/en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claudio_Monteverdi)

* Book 1 of Madrigals, 1587
* La Favola d'Orfeo (The Fable of Orpheus), opera, 1607
* Vespro della beata vergine (Vespers), 1610
* Book 6 of Madrigals, including "Arianna's Lament", 1614
* Book 8 of Madrigals, Madrigali Guerrieri e Amorosi (Madrigals of War and Love", including "The Combat Between Tancredi and Clorinda")
* Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria (The Return of Ulysses to his Homeland), opera, 1640
* [L'Incoronazione di Poppea (The Coronation of Poppea)](http://telasiado.suite101.com/monteverdi-lincoronazione-di-poppea-a74226), opera, 1642

***Henry Purcell***

Operas and semi-operas: *Dido and Aeneas* (London, 1689); *The Prophetess, or The History of Dioclesian*(London, 1690); *King Arthur, or The British Worthy*(London, 1691); *The Fairy Queen*(London, 1692); *The Indian Queen*(final masque by D. Purcell; London, 1695); *The Tempest, or The Enchanted Island*(London, ca. 1695).

[***Johann Sebastian Bach***](http://search.yahoo.com/r/_ylt=A0oG7hUPjCxPbDAAryFXNyoA;_ylu=X3oDMTE1ZXJ2MnI3BHNlYwNzcgRwb3MDMQRjb2xvA2FjMgR2dGlkA1NNRTA5MF8yNjI-/SIG=126qnlo1i/EXP=1328348303/**http%3a/en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Sebastian_Bach)

* The Magnificat is a setting of the Magnificat by Johann Sebastian Bach for five soloists, a five-Part choir and orchestra. He first composed a version in E-flat major, BWV 243a, in 1723 Christmas, then in 1733 a version in D major, BWV 243, for the the feast of the Visitation.
* Jesu, meine Freude is a motet composed by Johann Sebastian Bach. The full title of the work is Motet No. 3 in E minor, BWV 227.
* St John Passion (performed 1724, 1725, 1732 & 1749) and the St Matthew Passion (1727, 1729, rev. 1736, 1742), this last using double chorus. It is known that Bach wrote a St Mark Passion for 1731, but it is uncertain what the remaining missing works may have been.
* Mass in B minor (BWV 232) is a musical setting of the complete Latin Mass by Johann Sebastian Bach. The work was one of Bach's last, not completed until 1749, the year before his death in 1750.

***George Frideric Handel***

* Almira, Königin von Castilien (HWV 1) or Der in Krohnen erlangte Glückswechsel, is George Frideric Handel's first opera.
* Der beglückte Florindo (HWV 3) is an opera composed by Handel at the request of Reinhard Keiser, the manager of the Hamburg Opera. It was first performed (after Handel had left for Italy) at the Theater am Gänsemarkt in January 1708.
* Rodrigo (HWV 5) is an opera in three acts composed by George Frideric Handel. Its original title was Vincer se stesso è la maggior vittoria ("To overcome oneself is the greater victory"). The opera is based on the historical figure of Rodrigo, the last Visigothic king of Hispania.
* Agrippina (HWV 6) is an opera seria in three acts by George Frideric Handel, from a libretto by Cardinal Vincenzo Grimani.
* Rinaldo (HWV 7) is an opera by George Frideric Handel composed in 1711. It is the first Italian language opera written specifically for the London stage.

***Antonio Vivaldi***

* **The Four Seasons** (Italian: Le quattro stagioni) is a set of four violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi. Composed in 1723, The Four Seasons is Vivaldi's best-known work, and is among the most popular pieces of Baroque music.
* **Il cimento dell'armonia e dell'invenzione** (The Contest between Harmony and Invention) is a set of twelve concerti written by Antonio Vivaldi between 1723 and 1725 and published in 1725 as Op. 8.
* Op. 3, *L'estro armonico* (Harmonic inspiration), twelve concerti for various combinations. Best known concerti are No. 6 in A minor for violin, No. 8 in A minor for two violins and No. 10 in B minor for four violins (1711)
* Op. 4, *La stravaganza* (The extraordinary), twelve violin concerti (c1714)
* Opus 5, (second part of Opus 2), four sonatas for violin and two sonatas for two violins and basso continuo (1716)