

# MUSIC OF GREAT BRITAIN



English music dates back to the culture of Celtic tribes who inhabited the British Isles in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

The Celts played the pipe, the flute, the primitive violin, the drum.

Popular dances at that time were jig, counterdance and bornpipe.

The most popular musical instruments were the harp,  
the lyre, the pipe.

In the 6th century BC the British were converted to Christianity.

Church music dominated at that period.

Thanks to this professional music came into being.





In the 11<sup>th</sup> century the Normans who came from the North of France began to invade the British Isles. French culture influenced the development of music in Britain.

New forms of folk music appeared at that time: epic, romantic, satirical songs.

In the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries various forms of vocal and instrumental performances spread all over the country.

Church and secular music, all kinds of folk art coexisted.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century the Renaissance came to Great Britain. At that time professional musicians began to play their music.

English music had a great influence on the development of the Continental style.





The first famous composer of that period was  
John Dunstable (1390 – 1453).

# “Golden Age” ( the 16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> centuries)

William Shakespeare created his immortal tragedies and comedies, and music was of great importance in the theatre.



At that time England gave the world the music of  
William Byrd (1542 – 1623),  
Orlando Gibbons ( 1583 – 1625),  
John Bull ( 1562 – 1628).



Henry Purcell ( 1659 – 1695) was one of the greatest composers who is called “the British Orpheus”. He created music of all genres, but his greatest achievements are connected with music for theatre. His most famous opera is “Dido and Aeneas”.

## A Low Point in English Native Music ( the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries)

A lot of foreign musicians were attracted by the country's wealth and large public. Among them was George Frederick Handel ( 1685-1759) who was German by origin, settled in London in 1712 and remained there till his death.

The native musical tradition survived in church music and in local genres, such as the catch, the glee, the ballad opera. Later it developed into the English comic opera and in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the operettas of Gilbert O'Sullivan.

# Rock and Pop Music

Rock and pop music have been very popular in Britain for the last 30 years.

They have become an important part of Britain's youthful pop-culture.

British pop and rock groups have a great appeal to audiences all over the world and often set new trends in music.

In the 1960s and 1970s several groups achieved international success.



The Beatles



# MUSICAL LIFE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Musical life in Great Britain have always played a great role. London is one of the musical capitals of the world. A lot of exciting musical events take place there. It is the home of  
the Royal Opera at Covent Garden,  
the English National Opera at the London Coliseum Theatre,  
the Royal Ballet,  
the Festival Ballet .

London has 4 symphony orchestras famous all over the world:

The London Symphony Orchestra (founded in 1904),

The London Philharmonic Orchestra (f. 1932),

Philharmonia (f. 1945),

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (f. 1946).

Admirers of music can enjoy  
musical life in  
The Royal Festival Hall,  
Barbican Hall,  
The Royal Albert Hall.



Besides, musical festivals are very popular in Great Britain.

The Edinburgh Festival of Music and Drama takes place every August and September. It has been held since 1947.

The Festival includes opera, ballet, music of all kinds, painting, folk-dancing, film and drama.

Its popularity is great. It attracts crowds of visitors every year.



Great Britain has a strong tradition of choral singing both by choirs at churches and by local choral societies. Some choirs of Oxford and Cambridge colleges are famous all over the world.

