1850-19	20 The Dis	ssolution of Tonality						
1890-1910 Impressionism - coloristic harmony, static melody, focus on instrumental timbre, in order to convey an specific image. [Debussy, Ravel]								
1910	an absence of a pitch center. cen		(2) New ways of creating pitch centricity. [Igor Stravinsky, Bela Bartok]	(3) Mixing of differe styles. [Charles Ives]			(4) Futurism - All sounds (musical, natural, industrial, etc.) may be used as musical material. [Luigi Russolo (1913) - painter, George Antheil, Henry Cowell, Edgard Varese]	
World War I (1914-1918)								
1920	and formal stru 1920-1935.	ism - Reemphasis on actures of the Baroquentok, Prokofiev, Hinde		(2) Experimentation in the U.S followed the legacy of Ives. [Cowell, Harry Partch, Lou Harrison, Varese]				
1923	Tweleve-tone music - The serial ordering of all twelve chromatic pitches. [Schoenberg, Webern, Berg]							
World War II (1939-1945)								
(1) Total Serialism - Highly conscious approach to musical composition. Any musical parameter (pitch duration, articulation, etc.) may be ordered to form a series. Normally, pitch and one other musical element is ordered for a work to be considered serial. [Boulez, Stockhausen, Babbitt] (2) Aleatory - Intuitive approach to musical composition that involves indeterminancy in either the composition or performance of a work. [John Cage, Morton Feldman, Earle Brown]								
(1) Texture and Color as the primary compositional focus. [Gyorgy Ligeti, Krzysztof Penderecki]		(2) Quotation of ea music. [Luciano Berio, Luk Foss, Davies]	The semitone is divided	(4) Music Theater - Drama and music in new forms other than opera. [Cage, Mauricio Kagel, Davies, Crumb]	(5) Electro-Acou Music - Music th produced throug electronic means as a tape record [Pierre Schaeffe Karlheinz Stockh Varese, Berio]	nat is gh s such der. er,	(6) Minimalism (c.1962) - A reduction of musical material. [Terry Riley, Steve Reich, Philip Glass]	