



Composers

Bach - Handel - Purcell

by Beatrice Wilder

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Composers

Bach - Handel - Purcell

Sheet 1

Name

Johann Sebastian Bach - 1685 - 1750

his early years

Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Eisenach, Germany, on March 21, 1665. He was born into a very musical family which produced many prominent musicians over several generations. Johann Sebastian's father, Johann Ambrosius Bach, was a well known musician. He was actively involved in local music and was a well known violinist and court trumpeter. Johann Sebastian, who was called by his middle name, Sebastian, began to learn about music from his father.

Sadly, by the time Sebastian was ten years old, both of his parents had died. He went to live with his older brother, Johann Christoph, in another town called Ohrdruf. Christoph was an organist at his church and he made sure that his younger brother kept up practicing his music.

While Sebastian was a young boy he began to learn to play the violin, viola, clavier (which was a keyboard instrument) and the organ. He also sang in the choir at the church.

Christoph was able to help Sebastian to develop his keyboard skills a lot because he himself was a fine organist and he had to repair and maintain the church organ as well, which meant that he could teach Sebastian very much about the instrument.

Apart from being a talented musician, Sebastian was deeply religious. While he was living with his brother Christoph, he went to school where music and religion were important parts of his studies. Sebastian stayed with his brother until he was fifteen years old. He then went to live in Lüneburg and continued his studies there while earning his own living as a chorister at the Church of Saint Michael. Here he learned much more about church music and about music from other countries like France and Italy, which really interested him. He was by now a very accomplished musician and a talented composer.

At the age of eighteen he travelled to Weimar to play the violin in the chamber orchestra of Prince Johann Ernst of Weimar and after that he moved on to Arnstadt, to play the church organ there. Even though he was such a young man he was already getting to be well known and people liked his music very much.

Can you answer these questions?

What was the name of the town where Johann Sebastian was born?

Who was his first music teacher?

Who took care of him after his parents died?

What instrument did his brother play?

Name two instruments that he had to practice.

How old was he when he left his brother's house?

What did he learn about when he went to Lüneburg?

True or False

Johann Sebastian's father played the flute

He came from a very musical family

Johann Sebastian sang in the church choir

He helped repair the violins at church

He was deeply religious

His father died when he was 12

He played organ for Duke Johann Ernst



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Sheet 2

Name

Johann Sebastian Bach - 1685 - 1750

his later years

When Sebastian was twenty he spent three months studying with a famous German composer and organist, Dietrich Buxtehude. He was only supposed to be there for one month but he was learning so much that he stayed on for another two months just because he wanted to. He used a lot of what he learned in his own compositions and his own playing. Some of his new ideas sounded strange to his listeners but most people liked what they heard.

Two years later he married Maria Barbara Bach, a cousin of his, and they went to live in Mülhausen, where Sebastian played the organ in the Church of Saint Blasius. They didn't stay there long. In the following year, 1708, they decided to go back to Weimar where Sebastian was to work for Duke Wilhelm Ernst again as organist and violinist. He stayed there for nine years. During this time Sebastian wrote about thirty cantatas as well as music for organ and harpsichord. He was made leader of the court orchestra in Weimar in 1714 when he was twenty nine years old.

During this time Sebastian traveled around Germany quite a lot giving concerts. He was getting to be famous. At the same time his own family was growing. Sebastian and Maria had seven children altogether, but in those days many children died, especially when they were still babies. Only four of their children survived.

In 1717 Sebastian took his family and moved to Köthen to become the conductor of the orchestra for Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Köthen. In between writing musically professionally, which he did a great deal of, he also managed to write music books for his wife and children, to help them advance musically as well. He wrote the 'Well Tempered Clavier,' the 'Inventions,' and the 'Little Organ Book' for them.

Suddenly, in 1720, his wife Maria died. This left him very sad and with four young children to care for. It must have been a very difficult time for him.

About a year later he married Anna Magdalena Wilcken, who was a singer and the daughter of a musician. She took over the care of his children and helped him to get on with his work. They had thirteen more children but only six of them survived.

The Bach family stayed in Köthen until 1723 when they moved to Leipzig. Sebastian was appointed musical director and choirmaster of Saint Thomas' church. He stayed in Leipzig for the rest of his life and wrote the greatest of all his music there.

Can you answer these questions?

Which great organist and composer did he study with?

Who was Johann Sebastian Bach's first wife?.....

What work did he do soon after his first marriage?

How many of his children survived altogether?

Who did he go to work for in 1708?.....

What music books did he write for his family

Where did he move to from Köthen

True or False

He taught Dietrich Buxtehude

He wrote 13 cantatas in Weimar

Sebastian wrote 'Inventions' for his family

His second wife, Anna, was a pianist

He moved to Weimar in 1708

He became a conductor for Prince Leopold

He stayed in Leipzig for nine years



Composers

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Sheet 3

Johann Sebastian Bach - 1685 - 1750

Name

Time Line

Born in Eisenach on March 21st	Lived in Ohrdruf with his brother	Chorister at the Church of St Michael	Moved to Arnstad	Married Maria 1707	Lived in Weimar	Wrote Toccata and Fugue in D minor	Lived in Cothen	Maria died in 1720	Married Anna Magdalena 1721	Moved to Leipzig	Played at Prince Leopold's funeral	Wrote The Passion of St Matthew in 1729	Serious eye trouble was developing	Wrote the Peasant Cantata	Visited the court of Frederic The Great King of Prussia	Became totally blind after failed eye operation	Completed Mass in B Minor	Died at Leipzig on July 28th
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Both of his parents had died by the time he was ten years old

Studied with Dietrich Buxtehude in 1705

Worked for Duke Ernst and was placed under house arrest when he tried to leave without the Duke's permission in 1717

Appointed conductor to Prince Leopold

Wrote Brandenburg Concertos in 1721

Wrote Passion of St. John 1723

Wrote 295 Cantatas

Johann Sebastian Bach's wife died in poverty ten years after her husband died. None of his music was published for 50 years.

Where did Johann Sebastian Bach live in 1695?	Why was he placed under house arrest?
In which year did he study with Dietrich Buxtehude?	When were the Brandengurg Concertos written?
What did he do in the Church of St Michael?.....	Where did he live for 27 years of his life?
Who did he work for in Weimar?	How many cantatas did he write after he moved to Leipzig?
In which year did Maria die?	What health problem did he suffer before he died?



Composers

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Sheet 4

Name

George Frideric Handel - 1685 - 1759

his early years

George Frideric Handel was born about a month before Johann Sebastian Bach and would have been playing children's games around his home in Halle, Germany at the same time that Sebastian was playing in his home town, Eisenach, which was not all that far away. There were a lot of musicians in Halle, so it would not have been uncommon for a young boy to take an interest in music. George loved to watch the musicians play. He especially liked to watch the horn players on the bridges over the rivers.

His father, however, did not want him to grow up to be a musician and insisted on him studying law instead. George's family were hard workers and had little time for music. George's father, also called George Handel, was a surgeon and because of this he knew the Duke of Saxony. At one meeting the Duke heard George playing the organ and said that he would provide him with lessons. His father gave his permission and George became so good at playing the organ that he became the assistant organist at the church when he was just twelve years old.

Sadly, at this time George's father died. In his grief George wrote a poem to remember him by. Because he was very concerned about obeying his father's wishes George decided to go to school and study law. However, his heart was not in it. He was so much drawn to music that he did not finish his studies. At that time a position became vacant as organist at a Cathedral. He applied for it and was accepted. When George turned eighteen he moved to Hamburg, which is a big city. In Hamburg George became a violinist at the German Opera House. By now he had learned to play the organ, the harpsichord, the violin and the oboe. He was drawn to the horn players and of these George liked the oboe the best. He was hard working and ambitious, always looking for ways to improve his music and interested in meeting people who could help him in his career. He also began to think about travelling to other countries.

Can you answer these questions?

What was the name of the town where George was born?

Which other composer was born in the same year?.....

What did George's father want him to study?

Who organised music lessons for George?

What major decision did George make when he was 18?.....

How old was he when his father died?

Name three instruments that he could play?

True or False

George Handel was born in Hamburg

He studied law

He was taught to play the organ

He liked watching the horn players .. .

His father wanted him to be a musician.

Handel played a violin at church

He was offered a job as an organist



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Sheet 5

Name

George Frideric Handel - 1685 - 1759

his later years

George Handel wanted to travel and expand his musical career. In When he was 22 he decided to visit Italy, where he learnt a lot about their style, which he liked and used in his own music as well. He spent time at Florence, Rome and Naples and while he was there he wrote a lot of music, including operas, oratorios and cantatas. The last opera that he wrote in Italy was 'Agrippina,' which he wrote in 1709 in Venice. It was a huge success.

The following year he returned to Germany to become the court composer and conductor for the Elector of Hanover, but he soon wanted to travel again and by the end of the year he left for London, where he found more success with his new opera, 'Rinaldo.'

When he went back to Germany, he asked permission for a short trip back to London, which was granted. He never returned from that trip but made his home in London permanently.

London was an exciting place, which had just been rebuilt after the disastrous Fire of London, which lasted for five days and burnt down most of the old buildings.

Handel became very popular in England. Queen Anne, the Queen of England at the time, liked him very much. After he wrote a piece of music called 'Birthday Ode' for her she was so happy she said she would pay him two hundred pounds a year for the rest of his life.

In 1719 Handel started the Royal Academy of Music where he presented some of his greatest operas over the next ten years. He had many successes and a few failures but he was a popular person and was happy in London. Handel became a naturalized British subject in 1727.

As well as operas, Handel wrote music for national celebrations. One of his most famous pieces was the 'Water Music' which he wrote for the King to listen to as he sailed down the Thames River.

He was later appointed composer to the Chapel Royal by the King. It was around this time that he composed one of his greatest and most well known oratorios, 'The Messiah.' This work is performed by many choirs today at Christmas time.

Can you answer these questions?

Name two places that Handel visited in Italy.

Name an opera that he wrote while in Italy.

How long did he stay in Italy?

Where was he when he wrote 'Rinaldo'?

What major project did he undertake in 1719?.....

Who did he write 'Birthday Ode' for?

Name two other pieces that he wrote.

True or False

Handel wrote 'Agrippina' in Italy

He lived in Hamburg most of his life.

He was in the Fire of London

Queen Anne liked his music.

He wrote music for celebrations.

He became composer to the Chapel Royal

He died in Germany



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Sheet 6

George Frideric Handel - 1685 - 1759

Time Line

Name

1685

1688

James II

Born in Halle on February 24th

Learnt to play the organ

1697

1702

William III and Mary II

His father died

Studied law at Halle University

Wrote 'Almira' 1704

Went to Italy 1706

Left Italy

Went to London

Wrote 'Rinaldo' 1711

1714

1720

George I

Was Director of Italian Opera at the Royal Academy

Visited Italy and Germany

Suffered a stroke

Wrote the Messiah in 1741 (this took him only 23 days)

1726

1737

George II

The music for the Royal Fireworks was written

Organised yearly concerts for the London Foundling Hospital

Died in London on April 14th

1685	1688	James II	Born in Halle on February 24th	Learnt to play the organ
1697	1702	William III and Mary II	His father died	Studied law at Halle University
1710	1714	Queen Anne	Wrote 'Almira' 1704	Went to Italy 1706
1711	1717		Left Italy	Wrote 'Rinaldo' 1711
1720	1724	George I	Wrote the Birthday Ode for Queen Anne who then gave him a pension of 200 pounds a year	Went to London
1727	1728		Wrote the Birthday Ode for Queen Anne who then gave him a pension of 200 pounds a year	Wrote 'Rinaldo' 1711
1729	1734		Wrote the Birthday Ode for Queen Anne who then gave him a pension of 200 pounds a year	Wrote 'Rinaldo' 1711
1734	1741		Wrote the Birthday Ode for Queen Anne who then gave him a pension of 200 pounds a year	Wrote 'Rinaldo' 1711
1741	1749		Wrote the Birthday Ode for Queen Anne who then gave him a pension of 200 pounds a year	Wrote 'Rinaldo' 1711
1749	1752		Wrote the Birthday Ode for Queen Anne who then gave him a pension of 200 pounds a year	Wrote 'Rinaldo' 1711
1752	1759		Wrote the Birthday Ode for Queen Anne who then gave him a pension of 200 pounds a year	Wrote 'Rinaldo' 1711

What did he study at the university?	Who did he write coronation anthems for?
Name an opera he wrote in Italy.	How long did he take to compose The Messiah?
Where did Handel live for most of his life?	When did he become an English citizen?
Who was King of England when he wrote the Water Music?	For which hospital did he organize yearly concerts?
When was the Music for the Royal Fireworks written?	What health problem did he suffer before he died?



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Sheet 7

Name

Henry Purcell - 1659 - 1695

his early years

When Henry Purcell was a little boy, he would have played in the cobble-stone lanes around his home in London with his little brother, Daniel, who was only one year younger than Henry. He grew up to be a composer as well.

Some sad things happened during their childhood years. Henry was only about six years old when the Great Plague spread to London. This was a terrible disease that killed about a hundred thousand people in only one year. When Henry was seven years old he lived through the great fire of London as well. It lasted for five days and destroyed most of the city because most of the buildings were made of wood.

After that, Henry saw the city being rebuilt, but this time the buildings were made out of brick and stone so they were much safer and better looking.

Henry had a fine singing voice. This was not surprising because both his father and uncle Thomas were musicians and Gentlemen of the Royal Chapel, where musicians who played for the king were trained. When he was about nine years old, Henry became one of the Children in the Chapel Royal and was taught to sing properly by a man named Henry Cooke. Mr Cooke used to be a captain in the army and he disciplined the boys in his care and made sure that they practiced as much as they needed to and studied all the subjects that they had to learn.

The boys didn't only learn to sing. They had to work at all their usual school subjects as well, and they also had to learn how to read and write music and to play all sorts of musical instruments like the violin and the lute and the organ and the harpsichord. Henry Purcell was a very good student and learned faster than many of the older boys. He was particularly good at writing music.

When Henry was only thirteen years old, his teacher, Henry Cooke, died. Mr Cooke's son-in-law, Pelham Humphrey, who was a very clever musician, took his place and taught Henry a lot about writing different styles of music. Mr Humphrey had been to the continent of Europe and had learned about the French and Italian styles of music and he taught Henry as much as he could.

Henry had to leave the choir when his voice broke, but he then became an apprentice to the keeper of the royal instruments and also had the job of tuning the organ in Westminster Abbey while he continued his studies and began seriously writing music.

Can you answer these questions?

What was the name of the city where Henry Purcell was born?

Name one terrible thing that happened when he was a boy?

Who was Henry's first teacher?

What subject was Henry particularly good at?

Who taught Henry after Mr Cooke died?

Which two styles of music did Henry learn about?

What job did Henry have in Westminster Abbey?

True or False

Henry had a fine singing voice

His father and uncle were musicians

He taught Henry Cooke to sing

Henry learned music in France

He was good at writing music

He tuned the piano in Westminster Abbey

His first teacher was Mr Humphrey



Composers

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Sheet 8

Name

Henry Purcell - 1659 - 1695

his later years

When Henry Purcell was eighteen years old, Matthew Locke, who was the composer for Court Violins, died. Henry was appointed to take over this role. This was the real beginning of his work as a composer. He became composer to the Kings Band two years later and soon after that he began writing music for the stage as well. He also wrote a lot of music for the church.

It was an interesting time to be a composer in London because so much had changed in a short space of time. All the great buildings in London had to be planned and rebuilt after the great fire of 1666. All the houses and shops had to be rebuilt. Also when Charles II became the king of England there had been no king before him for eleven years. The previous king (Charles I) was beheaded in 1649. Charles II intended to bring music and joy back to England and he certainly achieved this goal. London became a bright, merry place that was alive with music and theatre.

Purcell's first attempt at writing music for the theatre was the music to a play called 'Theodosius,' which was written by Nathaniel Lee. After this he was asked to write the music for many other plays. A well known man called John Dryden wrote a play called 'King Arthur' in 1691 and he asked Henry Purcell to write music for it. Henry wrote a great deal of music for public entertainment.

When he was twenty two years old, Purcell married his wife, Frances. They had six children but three of these died. One of his children, a son named Edward, also grew up to be a musician. During his life, Purcell produced over one hundred songs. He became very well known for his song writing. He also continued to write music for special occasions like coronations, funerals and Saints Days.

In 1689 he wrote his only true opera, which was called 'Dido and Aeneas.' It was a miniature opera that was intended to be performed at a girls' school in Chelsea. It was a great success.

He was writing music for a semi-opera called 'The Indian Queen' but he suddenly became so ill that he couldn't complete it. His brother Daniel had to take over for him.

Henry Purcell died at his home in London on November 21, 1695.

Can you answer these questions?

Who did Purcell take over from when he was 18?

Name a play that Purcell wrote the music for?

At least how many songs did Purcell write?

Name his only true opera.

Name a special occasion he might have written music for.

Which of his children grew up to be a musician?

What was his final work (completed by his brother)?

True or False

Henry wrote music for the stage

He wrote coronation music

He wrote over 1000 songs

His first opera was called 'King Arthur'

He wrote no church music

He wrote music for John Dryden

His completed 'Indian Queen' and then died



Composers

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Sheet 9

Henry Purcell

Name 1659 - 1695

Time Line

1659	1660	1665	1666	1670	1673	1675	1677	1679	1680	1682	1685	1690	1695
Charles II		James II		William and Mary		James II		William and Mary		James II		William and Mary	
Henry Purcell was born in London		Purcell's father died (according to some sources) when Purcell was about 4 or 5		His uncle Thomas took over raising him. He was also a musician.		Became Chorister of the Children of the Chapel Royal		Voice broke and he became maker, mender tuner of instruments assisting John Hingston		Tuned organ at Westminster Abbey.		Matthew Locke dies	
King Charles II restored to throne.		The Great Fire of London		Began to work for the stage as well as for Court and Church		Married Frances (1681)		Sonnatas of III Parts (1683)		William and Mary replaced James II (1688)		Died in London on November 21	
Henry Purcell's brother Daniel was born. He was also a composer.		Purcell's father died (according to some sources) when Purcell was about 4 or 5		His uncle Thomas took over raising him. He was also a musician.		Became Chorister of the Children of the Chapel Royal		Voice broke and he became maker, mender tuner of instruments assisting John Hingston		Tuned organ at Westminster Abbey.		Matthew Locke dies	
Became organist at the Chapel Royal		Appointed composer for the court violins.		Became composer to the Kings Band		Appointed composer in ordinary to the King's Musick (1683)		Wrote 'My Heart is Inditing' for James II Coronation, 1685		Wrote his only opera 'Dido and Aeneas' (1689)		Wrote 'Te Deum and Jubilate' for St Cecilia's Day (1694)	

Where did Purcell live?	When did he tune the organ at Westminster Abbey?
When was the great fire of London.	For whom did he write 'My Heart is Inditing'?
What historic event did the fire follow?.....	When did he write Dido and Aeneas?
Where was he a chorister?	What did he write for St Cecilia's Day?
How did he assist John Hingston?	When was Dioclesian written?



Composers

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Sheet 10

Name

QUIZ

Name the Composer - tick the correct answer

Dido and Aeneas

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Brandenburg Concertos

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Music for the Royal Fireworks

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Tamerlano

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Music for King Arthur

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

The Messiah

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

St. Matthew Passion

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

The Indian Queen

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Rinaldo

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Music for Theodosius

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

St. John Passion

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Water Music

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Almira

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Peasant Cantata

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Toccata and Fugue in D minor

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Rodelinda

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Giulio Cesare

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Dioclesian

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

My Heart is Inditing

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Radamisto

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell

Mass in B minor

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Purcell



Composers

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Sheet 11

Name

Wordsearch

Find the answers to the questions on these composers reading across, up, down or diagonally.

Draw circles around them and write the answers on the dotted lines.

W S Y E R H P M U H L P L H L
E E U Y C C P C P C L E A S E
I B S L H H I C T A I L G G P
M A K T S O N O G N L N I E A
A S R T M R D U A E O Z D S H
R T O N I I E D N S P U A A C
F I W A D S N N S I H T I N N
D A E S N T A S E E A S B O I
N N R A S E E L T T S L E D L
W A I E E R L X N E I G N N O
U G F P C Z U A M N R A K O I
E R Y Q N B C V D U L V M L V
C O C H A R L E S G I T A L Y
H R B E R N M R N S A M O H T
M G M O F I R E A R I M L A V

Johann Sebastian Bach.

Was born in

His middle name

An instrument he played

..... at Church of St Michael

Studied with Dietrich

Married Anna

Lived here for 9 years

Wrote 295 at Leipzig

Lived in for 27 years

Wrote Cantata in 1742

Went before he died

George Frideric Handel.

Wrote(opera) in 1704

Wrote Birthday Ode for Queen

Lived most of his life in

Music for Royal (1749)

Was born in

Went to in 1706

Went to in 1710

Wrote the in 1741

Was fond of this instrument

First instrument he learnt

His father was a

Henry Purcell.

Joined the Children of theRoyal

KingII reigned in 1659

His brother's name was

Only opera wasand Aeneas

He saw the Greatof London

His wife's name was

Taught by Pelham

He lived through the Bubonic

Wrote more than 100

He had an uncle named

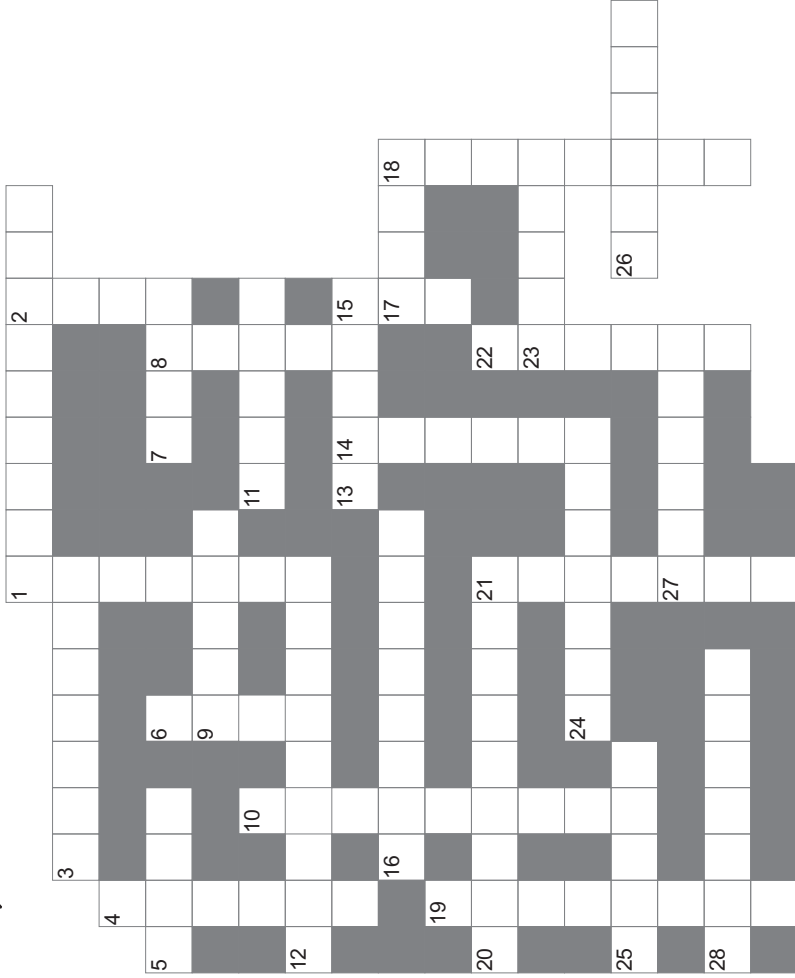
Was buried inAbbey



Composers

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Sheet 12



ACROSS

1. Bach was a _____ at the Church of St Michael
3. Handel wrote this famous oratorio in 1741
5. Purcell saw the _____ of London in 1666
7. This was at one time Handel's favourite instrument.
9. A country Handel visited in 1706
11. Purcell wrote more than 100 of these.
12. In 1749 Handel wrote this for the Royal _____
13. Both Bach and Handel lost their eyesight and went _____
16. While he was at Leipzig Bach wrote 295 _____
17. Handel wrote the Birthday Ode for Queen _____

Name

Crossword

20. Bach studied with Dietrich _____ in 1705
23. Handel was born here
24. Handel's father was one _____
25. Plainsong, _____ Gregorian _____
26. Purcell was one of the _____ Royal Children of the _____
27. Handel wrote this opera in 1704
28. Bach lived here for 27 years
14. Handel spent most of his life in this city
15. Short for Henry Purcell's brother's first name
18. The town where Bach was born
19. Purcell was taught by Mr Pelham _____
21. Purcell spent his entire life in this country
22. The name of Purcell's uncle

MINI QUIZ

1. Which two composers were buried in Westminster Abbey?

DOWN

1. King _____ It was on the throne when Purcell was born
2. In a choir Purcell was required to sing in _____
3. An instrument that Bach was able to play
6. Purcell's only true opera, _____ and Aeneas
8. The first instrument that Handel learnt to play
10. Johann _____ Bach
1. Which composer was alive during the Fire of London?
3. Which composer wrote the Peasant Cantata?
3. Which composer lived in Weimar?
3. Which composer went to Italy?