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The classical guitar is an excellent instrument for learning, suitable for both complete beginners and advanced players. The learning process is enjoyable and rewarding, with numerous opportunities to take AMEB exams and perform with like-minded musicians. RMA has a strong classical guitar culture, having successfully mentored students from first steps to university level. Newcomers who have never played a note before are welcome and encouraged. All ages can participate, including adults who share their passion for music through our programs. The resource is available under an open license, allowing users to adapt, modify, and distribute the content in various formats for any purpose.

The classical guitar belongs to the string instrument category and has a rich history dating back to late 19th-century Spain. It evolved from earlier instruments like the lute and vihuela, eventually giving rise to the modern classical guitar through the designs of Antonio Torres Jurado. The traditional classical guitar features 12 frets clear of the body, typically held up by the left leg in a position called classical. However, some variations exist among players, with right-handers adjusting their grip for different tonal qualities. Modern steel-string guitars often have 14 frets and are commonly played while wearing a strap around the neck and shoulder. The term "classical guitar" can also refer to specific techniques or repertoire, distinguishing it from older forms of guitar. The Evolution of Classical Guitar: Understanding the Past to Interpret the Present The classical guitar has undergone significant transformations since its origins in the 16th century, evolving alongside various musical styles and geographical influences. Influenced by the Spanish guitar makers such as Torres and Lacôte, French guitar makers like René Lacôte, and German luthiers like Herrmann Hauser, modern classical guitars have developed distinct characteristics. From Baroque court music to nineteenth-century opera, Latin American music, and beyond, each era has shaped the sound of the instrument through various designs and voicings. The study of early guitar types reveals a rich diversity of tonal textures, with different constructions such as ladder-bracing in older guitars contrasting with modern fan-bracing. Historical parallels can be drawn between musical styles and instrument styles, as seen in Robert de Visée's baroque guitar versus Mauro Giuliani's 19th-century guitar. The use of historically informed instruments is crucial for interpreting period-specific repertoire accurately. Classical guitar repertoire has evolved significantly over four centuries, influenced by earlier instruments such as lute, vihuela, and baroque guitar. Composers from the Renaissance period like Alonso Mudarra and Gaspar Sanz wrote for the four-course guitar, while Robert de Visée and Francesco Corbetta were prominent Baroque composers. The modern classical guitar technique was defined by Francisco Tárrega, who elevated the instrument's importance in classical music. The Three Pioneers of Guitar Tone: Lobet, Segovia, and Bream's Lasting Legacy in Music In the realm of classical guitar, few names evoke the same level of reverence as those of Miguel Llobet, Andrés Segovia, and Julian Bream. These three individuals not only possessed extraordinary talent but also an unmistakable personality that set them apart from their contemporaries. ##ARTICLEThe classical guitar in America has evolved significantly from its European roots, incorporating elements of American folk blues, and other local styles. Pioneers like Justin Holland and William Foden paved the way for later innovators such as Aaron Shearer, Christopher Parkening, and Jason Vieaux, who have greatly influenced performance practices and repertoire. The modern classical guitar is characterized by its use of fingerstyle techniques, with the thumb plucking the bass note and fingers ringing out the melody. Notable players include Francisco Tárrega, Emilio Pujol, Andrés Segovia, Julian Bream, Agustín Barrios, and John Williams. Even the Paraguayan master Agustín Barrios was a classical guitarist. When played in a seated position with the instrument resting on the left lap, and the left foot placed on a footstool, or without one, some guitar supports can be used to hold the guitar in place. The right hand plucks the strings using its fingers and thumb, while the thumb plucks from top to bottom. In contrast, Flamenco technique uses the little finger semi-independently with rapid strumming of the string by the fingers in reverse order. The classical guitar is versatile instrument that can produce different tones depending on how it's played. Plucking the strings in apoyando or tirando manner produces a more mellow tone and plucking closer to the bridge gives a brighter tone, whereas playing fretted positions produces a warmer tone. The left hand uses its fingers to press down on the strings with fingers designated by their Spanish names. The scores of classical guitar do not always indicate the fretboard positions, but when needed, they use Roman numerals ranging from I to XII or even higher. To achieve tremolo effects and rapid scale passages, players must practice alternation, plucking strings with different fingers. Common alternation patterns include p-i-m-a-i-m-a for arpeggio patterns and p-a-m-i-p-a-m-i for classical guitar tremolos. The classical guitar repertoire started in the late 18th century when the sixth string was added to the baroque guitar. Guitar recitals can include a variety of works, such as lute or vihuela pieces by John Dowland and Luis de Narváez, harpsichord music by Domenico Scarlatti, and Spanish-flavored piano music by Isaac Albéniz and Enrique Granados. Composers like Fernando Sor, Mauro Giuliani, and Johann Kaspar Mertz influenced the guitar's development during the classical period. However, it was Francisco Tárrega who helped establish the guitar's unique identity in late 19th-century European musical nationalism. The steel-string and electric guitars became popular with rock and roll music, introducing Latin American influences through composers like Agustín Barrios Mangoré and Heitor Villa-Lobos. Prominent classical guitarists commissioned works from various composers, including Andrés Segovia, Julian Bream, Hans Werner Henze, Gilbert Biberian, and Roland Chadwick. The classical guitar also appeared in popular music and rock & roll in the 1960s, with Mason Williams' instrumental hit Classical Gas. Classical guitar: a unique instrument with distinct characteristics The influence of Spanish luthiers on modern guitar construction is evident in various design elements, particularly with regards to the neck and heel block. Fleta, a renowned Spanish builder, deviated from traditional methods by employing dovetail joints instead of the one-piece neck/heel block commonly used by other builders. This decision was largely influenced by his early experience as a violin maker, where he learned the value of precision in craftsmanship. ##ARTICLEThe development of fractional guitars, also known as miniature or travel guitars, has expanded the accessibility of music-making for people of all ages. While standard guitars are available in various sizes, including concert and parlor models, smaller instruments catering to children and adults alike have become increasingly popular. However, there is no standardized set of dimensions for fractional guitars, which makes their size difference from full-size instruments non-linear. Several tuning options are employed on these miniature guitars, with the most common being referred to as standard tuning. This specific arrangement features a unique sequence, starting from the highest-pitched string (E) and proceeding down to the lowest-pitched string (E). The rationale behind this "asymmetrical" tuning can be traced back to the instrument's origins as a 4-string device with a major third interval between its middle notes. Over time, additional strings were added to produce the modern 6-string guitar. The science behind guitar tuning involves the manipulation of pitch and frequency. By using a mathematical model called Equal temperament, which equates to 2^{1/12} (1/12), researchers have been able to establish relationships between semitones, frequency, and musical notes. This method allows for the calculation of precise pitches corresponding to E4, B3, G3, D3, A2, and E2. In addition to standard tuning, fractional guitars are often employed in various alternate tunings, including Drop D tuning. The latter involves lowering the 6th string from an E to a D, creating distinctive sounds and expanding musical possibilities. Classical vs Flamenco Guitar Construction: A Comparative Analysis The construction of classical and flamenco guitars has been a subject of interest among musicians and music enthusiasts alike. Both types of guitars have their unique characteristics, which set them apart from one another. Classical guitars are typically built with a larger body size and a wider neck, making it easier to play chords and complex passages. The soundboard is usually made of spruce or cedar, while the back and sides are often made of mahogany or rosewood. This configuration produces a warm and balanced tone that is well-suited for classical music. On the other hand, flamenco guitars are designed with a smaller body size and a narrower neck, making it ideal for intricate fingerpicking patterns and complex rhythms. The soundboard is usually made of spruce or cedar, while the back and sides are often made of maple or walnut. This configuration produces a bright and punchy tone that is characteristic of flamenco music. Both types of guitars have been influenced by their respective cultures and musical traditions. Classical guitars were originally developed in Spain during the 16th century, while flamenco guitars emerged in the southern region of Andalusia in the 19th century. Despite their differences, both classical and flamenco guitars share a common ancestry and are still built using traditional methods. Many luthiers (stringed instrument makers) continue to use traditional techniques and materials to build high-quality instruments that meet the needs of musicians. In recent years, there has been a resurgence of interest in traditional guitar making, with many modern luthiers experimenting with new designs and materials while maintaining the integrity of traditional construction methods. Overall, the comparison between classical and flamenco guitars reveals two distinct approaches to instrument design that reflect their respective musical traditions. Whether it's the warm and balanced tone of a classical guitar or the bright and punchy sound of a flamenco guitar, both types of instruments offer unique sonic characteristics that are well-suited to specific genres of music. The origins of the classical guitar are shrouded in mystery, but Gaetano Vinaccia and his brother Gennaro are credited with creating the first six-string guitar around 1776 in Naples. The authenticity of Vinaccia's surviving guitar has been questioned by modern historians, leaving some doubts about its true identity. The evolution of the classical guitar is closely tied to the development of other stringed instruments. According to Thomas F. Heck, a renowned expert, the guitar with six single strings is probably of French or Italian origin, rather than Spanish. This theory challenges the long-held assumption that the modern guitar originated in Spain. Guitar makers like Antonio de Torres continued to use friction pegs, a characteristic of earlier instruments. The use of these pegs has been documented in various sources, including Richard Chapman's "The New Complete Guitarist". Meanwhile, experts have also studied the work of Štěpán Rak and his innovative approaches to guitar design. In terms of terminology, the term "dedo meñique" is used to refer to the little finger, but its use can be confusing due to conflicting initial letters with other fingers. The letter "e" or "x" is also sometimes used, although these do not represent initials. According to Mertz's 1850 publication, "Mertz – Bardenklänge books 1-13", the guitar acoustics are crucial in understanding the instrument's behavior. 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September 29 - Guatemala earthquake: A devastating 7.4 magnitude earthquake strikes Antigua Guatemala, causing widespread destruction and prompting authorities to consider relocating the capital city of Guatemala. October 9 - King Philip V of Spain orders the closure of all universities in Catalonia, including the historic Etsai General de Lleida, further restricting academic freedom in the region. October 16 - Antonio Vivaldi's opera Tietoberga is performed for the first time at the Teatro San Moisè in Venice, marking a significant milestone in the composer's career. ##ARTICLEJohns born in year of 1780 was consort with emperer of romania, died same year Emanuel Mendes da Costa English botanist was born on June 5th died after year John Collins Continental Congressman and governor of rhode island died in year of 1795 Johann Stamitz Czech-born composer died on June 19th Jacques Saly French sculptor died on June 20th Louis Guillaume Lemonnier French botanist was born on June 27th died after year Matthew Stewart Scottish mathematician died in year of 1785Events of Notable Births and Deaths in 17th Century ##ENDARTICLE The Palace of Versailles, once a humble hunting lodge, was transformed into a gilded prison, allowing Louis XIV to maintain control over his vast and ever-expanding royal court. With the borders of France secured, Louis XIV embarked on an ambitious campaign to expand them further, setting the stage for a century of conflict with Parliament in England. Meanwhile, across the continent, European scientists were making groundbreaking discoveries, laying the foundations for modern science. The likes of Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, and Isaac Newton revolutionized our understanding of the universe, while figures like Blaise Pascal and Robert Hooke made significant contributions to calculus and optics. As the century progressed, culture flourished in various aspects, including theater, music, visual arts, and philosophy. Some of the most iconic inventions of this era emerged, including those that would shape the course of human history. The European colonization of the Americas gained momentum, with the exploitation of silver deposits leading to inflation and economic turmoil. In Southeast Asia and East Asia, foreign powers like the Dutch and English established themselves, exerting significant influence over local kingdoms and dynasties. The Islamic world saw the rise of powerful empires, including the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal. In Japan, Tokugawa Ieyasu established a new shogunate, marking the beginning of the Edo period. The 17th century also witnessed significant conflicts, including the Thirty Years' War, the Great Turkish War, and the Qing annexation of the Ming dynasty. The Dutch and Portuguese fought over colonies in Asia, while the English and Spanish clashed in Ireland. In Russia, a devastating famine claimed millions of lives, while Matteo Ricci created one of the earliest world maps, used extensively in East Asia for centuries. The Dutch East India Company was founded, setting the stage for the Dutch Golden Age. The century came to a close with significant milestones, including the Treaty of Karlowitz, which ceded most of Hungary to the Habsburgs, and the publication of Nippo Jisho, Japan's first dictionary in a European language.1610: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth army defeat Russian-Swedish forces, conquer Moscow The Polish-Lithuanian army defeated the combined Russian and Swedish forces in the Battle of Klushino. This victory allowed them to take control of Moscow. 1610: King Henry IV assassinated by Francois Ravalliac King Henry IV was killed by Francois Ravalliac on June 14th, marking a significant turning point in French history. 1611: Establishment of Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas The Dominican Order founded the oldest existing university in Asia, the Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas, in Manila. 1611: First publication of King James Bible The King James Bible was first published in 1611, becoming a widely used and influential translation of the Bible. 1612: Cotswold Olympic Games begin The first annual public celebration of games and sports, known as the Cotswold Olympic Games, began taking place in the English countryside. 1613: Time of Troubles ends with House of Romanov establishment The Russian monarchy was restored after the Time of Troubles, marking the beginning of the House of Romanov dynasty. 1613: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth invaded by Tatars dozens of times The Tatar people repeatedly invaded the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during this period, causing significant disruption and conflict. 1613: Dutch East India Company evacuated due to Mataram siege The Dutch East India Company was forced to evacuate their post in Gresik due to the Mataram siege in neighboring Surabaya. 1614-1615: Siege of Osaka ends The last major threat to the Tokugawa shogunate, known as the Siege of Osaka, came to an end with this victory. 1616: Moriscos expelled from Spain The remaining Moriscos, who had nominally converted to Christianity, were finally expelled from Spain in 1616. 1616: William Shakespeare dies The renowned English poet and playwright William Shakespeare passed away on April 23rd, leaving behind a legacy of works that would shape literature for centuries. 1618: Defenestration of Prague sparks Thirty Years War The Defenestration of Prague marked the beginning of the devastating Thirty Years' War in Europe. 1618: Bohemian Revolt leads to war with Catholic forces The Bohemian Revolt, sparked by the Defenestration of Prague, led to a protracted and bloody conflict with Catholic forces. 1619: Slavery reaches America for first time Africans were brought to the present-day United States for the first time as part of the transatlantic slave trade. ##ARTICLE1647–1652 Great Plague of Seville The Ottomans invade Crete and capture Canea. 1648 Peace of Westphalia ends Thirty Years' War and Eighty Years' War, marking end of Spain and Holy Roman Empire as major European powers. ##ARTICLEHere are some major historical events that took place in Europe during the late 17th century: The Ottoman Empire's expansion into Europe had reached its peak by 1689, when the Bill of Rights gained royal consent. John Locke published influential works such as "Two Treatises of Government" and "A Letter Concerning Toleration" this year. The Battle of the Boyne in Ireland marked a turning point for English and Scottish Protestants. Meanwhile, devastating natural disasters struck: Port Royal in Jamaica was hit by an earthquake and tsunami in 1692, killing approximately 2,000 people and injuring another 2,300. France suffered from a famine that lasted from 1692 to 1694, resulting in the deaths of two million people. The College of William & Mary was founded in Virginia during this time. The East India Company faced challenges as the Mughal Empire considered banning them due to pirate Henry Every's actions. Famine struck Finland between 1696 and 1697, wiping out nearly one-third of its population. Grand Embassy of Peter the Great to Western Europe took place from 1697 to 1699. Other notable achievements include Thomas Savery demonstrating his steam engine in 1699, and Cardinal Mazarin serving as chief minister to the kings of France during this period. Albrecht von Wallenstein, Jan Pieterszoon Coen, René Descartes, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Aurangzeb, Chhatrapati Shivaji, Kangxi Emperor, and Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu all played significant roles in shaping their respective empires. The Scientific Revolution marked a new era of major changes in philosophy and science. Inventions such as the refracting telescope by Hans Lippershey and the ice cream by Italian chefs contributed to this movement. Banknotes reintroduced in Europe during this time, while central banking was introduced by John Law in France. Other significant developments include the publication of King James Bible, the first flintlock musket created for Louis XIII, the introduction of logarithms by John Napier, and the description of experiments with a bronze parabolic mirror by Niccolò Zucchi. Cornelis Drebbel built the first 'submarine', while William Harvey published his discovery of the circulatory system. The Seventeenth-Century Decline: A Period of Turmoil and Transformation Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will benefit from the polishness we have achieved. See Whats New Enjoy up to 20% savings with UltraPacks, giving you flexible acces to millions of high-quality images and videos. Get Started With UltraPacks Today Relive racings most iconc moments and discover the latest action with an ever-expanding library of more than 26 million images. Explore The Collection At MGT we're experts in teaching guitar; Offering guitar lessons in electric, acoustic, classical and more, from beginner to advanced level. Since 1991, we've ben helping kids and adults alike discover the joy of playing music. If you're looking for an experienced guitar teacher in Melbourne, you've come to the rite place! If you've ever wanted to learn to strum acoustic chords, play a huge gitar solo, or master klassikal gitar (and way more), we can help! We pride ourselves at MGT on delivering insightful, tailored, high-quality guitar lessons to students of all ages and skill levels, across heaps of styles. We're available at our Blackburn studios, our Bass Coast studio, or online via Zoom, Facetime and more. Get started with the best gitar teachers in Melbourne today: cal us on 0488 954 300 or contact us! Guitar Lessons in 2025: We provide quality guitar tuition from Mondays to Saturdays. Contact us to discuss possible time slots; between our five tutors we should be able to squeeze you in! — Darryl BarronAd.Cert.(Jazz and Pop), B.Mus.Perf.(VCA),B.Teach.(Primary and Secondary), A.Dip.A., LTCL, FTCL. Coordinator of Fretted StringsCarey Baptist Grammar School Announcing the latest gitar method book from autor, composer and educator Michelle Nelson, Electric Gitar Solo Style 1.Electric Gitar Solo Style 1 is the ultimate guide for electric gitar beginners aged 12 and up, desinged to build soloing skills step by step. This course focuses on essenshal techniques like slides, hammer-ons, pull-offs, and string bending, using klar exersices that develop fretboard mastery and picking confidence. With a special emphasis on string bending, EGS1 breaks down the mechanics and signature styles of this iconic gitar skill. Packed with realistis solos based on classic blues progresions and accompanied by MP3 recordings, this is the perfect ressource for players ready to elevate ther electric gitar game. 42 Raymond Street,Blackburn North, Victoria, Australia 38 Campbell Street,Wonthaggi, Victoria, Australia By Appointment Only: phone 0488 954 300or via our contact page Modern Gitar Tuition also provides online gitar lessons via zoom, facetime and more. If you're interested in getting an online gitar teacher, please don't hesiatte to get in touch!Ron Payne's Gift for Guitarists of All Ages and Experience Ron has been a pivotal figure in the lives of numerous guitarists, helping them reach their full potential and achieve their musical goals. As one student noted, "Ron played a pivotal role in preparing me for tertiary auditions." Another student, who studied with Ron at age 13, credited him with introducing her to the wider world of classical guitar, saying, "He was inspirational in many ways." Through his Melbourne Guitar Circle and masterclasses, Ron has provided countless opportunities for students to perform and learn from outstanding musicians. One student's experience was particularly transformative, stating that studying with Ron offered "numerous performance opportunities... which greatly boosted my confidence." Another student credits Ron with helping them successfully pass the AMEB Grade 8 exam with an excellent A grade. Ron's impact extends beyond his students' technical abilities; he has also been a source of inspiration and encouragement. As one retired learner noted, despite starting at age 80, "I'm now 89 and have progressed well into Parkening's second book... Ron is a good chatty companion." Another student, who learned guitar for nearly two years before taking a five-year break, returned to study with Ron again when they were 89 and found that the lessons were still enjoyable. What sets Ron apart from other teachers is his unique ability to connect with students of all ages and skill levels. As one student stated, "Ron is able to guide my development by recognising where I am currently situated in my development and recognise areas of improvement." His approach is not only effective but also fun and engaging, making learning a joy for those who study with him. I have found playing the guitar to be a great source of comfort in my life since I started playing it. Thankfully, Ron was there to guide me along the way. His approach is both supportive and genuine, with a dash of wit, which makes him an excellent teacher. If you're considering taking lessons, I would definitely recommend him!

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September 29 - Guatemala earthquake: A devastating 7.4 magnitude earthquake strikes Antigua Guatemala, causing widespread destruction and prompting authorities to consider relocating the capital city of Guatemala. October 9 - King Philip V of Spain orders the closure of all universities in Catalonia, including the historic Etsai General de Lleida, further restricting academic freedom in the region. October 16 - Antonio Vivaldi's opera Tietoberga is performed for the first time at the Teatro San Moisè in Venice, marking a significant milestone in the composer's career. ##ARTICLEJohns born in year of 1780 was consort with emperer of romania, died same year Emanuel Mendes da Costa English botanist was born on June 5th died after year John Collins Continental Congressman and governor of rhode island died in year of 1795 Johann Stamitz Czech-born composer died on June 19th Jacques Saly French sculptor died on June 20th Louis Guillaume Lemonnier French botanist was born on June 27th died after year Matthew Stewart Scottish mathematician died in year of 1785Events of Notable Births and Deaths in 17th Century ##ENDARTICLE The Palace of Versailles, once a humble hunting lodge, was transformed into a gilded prison, allowing Louis XIV to maintain control over his vast and ever-expanding royal court. With the borders of France secured, Louis XIV embarked on an ambitious campaign to expand them further, setting the stage for a century of conflict with Parliament in England. Meanwhile, across the continent, European scientists were making groundbreaking discoveries, laying the foundations for modern science. The likes of Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, and Isaac Newton revolutionized our understanding of the universe, while figures like Blaise Pascal and Robert Hooke made significant contributions to calculus and optics. As the century progressed, culture flourished in various aspects, including theater, music, visual arts, and philosophy. Some of the most iconic inventions of this era emerged, including those that would shape the course of human history. The European colonization of the Americas gained momentum, with the exploitation of silver deposits leading to inflation and economic turmoil. In Southeast Asia and East Asia, foreign powers like the Dutch and English established themselves, exerting significant influence over local kingdoms and dynasties. The Islamic world saw the rise of powerful empires, including the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal. In Japan, Tokugawa Ieyasu established a new shogunate, marking the beginning of the Edo period. The 17th century also witnessed significant conflicts, including the Thirty Years' War, the Great Turkish War, and the Qing annexation of the Ming dynasty. The Dutch and Portuguese fought over colonies in Asia, while the English and Spanish clashed in Ireland. In Russia, a devastating famine claimed millions of lives, while Matteo Ricci created one of the earliest world maps, used extensively in East Asia for centuries. The Dutch East India Company was founded, setting the stage for the Dutch Golden Age. The century came to a close with significant milestones, including the Treaty of Karlowitz, which ceded most of Hungary to the Habsburgs, and the publication of Nippo Jisho, Japan's first dictionary in a European language.1610: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth army defeat Russian-Swedish forces, conquer Moscow The Polish-Lithuanian army defeated the combined Russian and Swedish forces in the Battle of Klushino. This victory allowed them to take control of Moscow. 1610: King Henry IV assassinated by Francois Ravalliac King Henry IV was killed by Francois Ravalliac on June 14th, marking a significant turning point in French history. 1611: Establishment of Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas The Dominican Order founded the oldest existing university in Asia, the Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas, in Manila. 1611: First publication of King James Bible The King James Bible was first published in 1611, becoming a widely used and influential translation of the Bible. 1612: Cotswold Olympic Games begin The first annual public celebration of games and sports, known as the Cotswold Olympic Games, began taking place in the English countryside. 1613: Time of Troubles ends with House of Romanov establishment The Russian monarchy was restored after the Time of Troubles, marking the beginning of the House of Romanov dynasty. 1613: Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth invaded by Tatars dozens of times The Tatar people repeatedly invaded the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during this period, causing significant disruption and conflict. 1613: Dutch East India Company evacuated due to Mataram siege The Dutch East India Company was forced to evacuate their post in Gresik due to the Mataram siege in neighboring Surabaya. 1614-1615: Siege of Osaka ends The last major threat to the Tokugawa shogunate, known as the Siege of Osaka, came to an end with this victory. 1616: Moriscos expelled from Spain The remaining Moriscos, who had nominally converted to Christianity, were finally expelled from Spain in 1616. 1616: William Shakespeare dies The renowned English poet and playwright William Shakespeare passed away on April 23rd, leaving behind a legacy of works that would shape literature for centuries. 1618: Defenestration of Prague sparks Thirty Years War The Defenestration of Prague marked the beginning of the devastating Thirty Years' War in Europe. 1618: Bohemian Revolt leads to war with Catholic forces The Bohemian Revolt, sparked by the Defenestration of Prague, led to a protracted and bloody conflict with Catholic forces. 1619: Slavery reaches America for first time Africans were brought to the present-day United States for the first time as part of the transatlantic slave trade. ##ARTICLE1647–1652 Great Plague of Seville The Ottomans invade Crete and capture Canea. 1648 Peace of Westphalia ends Thirty Years' War and Eighty Years' War, marking end of Spain and Holy Roman Empire as major European powers. ##ARTICLEHere are some major historical events that took place in Europe during the late 17th century: The Ottoman Empire's expansion into Europe had reached its peak by 1689, when the Bill of Rights gained royal consent. John Locke published influential works such as "Two Treatises of Government" and "A Letter Concerning Toleration" this year. The Battle of the Boyne in Ireland marked a turning point for English and Scottish Protestants. Meanwhile, devastating natural disasters struck: Port Royal in Jamaica was hit by an earthquake and tsunami in 1692, killing approximately 2,000 people and injuring another 2,300. France suffered from a famine that lasted from 1692 to 1694, resulting in the deaths of two million people. The College of William & Mary was founded in Virginia during this time. The East India Company faced challenges as the Mughal Empire considered banning them due to pirate Henry Every's actions. Famine struck Finland between 1696 and 1697, wiping out nearly one-third of its population. Grand Embassy of Peter the Great to Western Europe took place from 1697 to 1699. Other notable achievements include Thomas Savery demonstrating his steam engine in 1699, and Cardinal Mazarin serving as chief minister to the kings of France during this period. Albrecht von Wallenstein, Jan Pieterszoon Coen, René Descartes, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Aurangzeb, Chhatrapati Shivaji, Kangxi Emperor, and Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu all played significant roles in shaping their respective empires. The Scientific Revolution marked a new era of major changes in philosophy and science. Inventions such as the refracting telescope by Hans Lippershey and the ice cream by Italian chefs contributed to this movement. Banknotes reintroduced in Europe during this time, while central banking was introduced by John Law in France. Other significant developments include the publication of King James Bible, the first flintlock musket created for Louis XIII, the introduction of logarithms by John Napier, and the description of experiments with a bronze parabolic mirror by Niccolò Zucchi. Cornelis Drebbel built the first 'submarine', while William Harvey published his discovery of the circulatory system. The Seventeenth-Century Decline: A Period of Turmoil and Transformation Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will benefit from the polishness we have achieved. See Whats New Enjoy up to 20% savings with UltraPacks, giving you flexible acces to millions of high-quality images and videos. Get Started With UltraPacks Today Relive racings most iconc moments and discover the latest action with an ever-expanding library of more than 26 million images. Explore The Collection At MGT we're experts in teaching guitar; Offering guitar lessons in electric, acoustic, classical and more, from beginner to advanced level. Since 1991, we've ben helping kids and adults alike discover the joy of playing music. If you're looking for an experienced guitar teacher in Melbourne, you've come to the rite place! If you've ever wanted to learn to strum acoustic chords, play a huge gitar solo, or master klassikal gitar (and way more), we can help! We pride ourselves at MGT on delivering insightful, tailored, high-quality guitar lessons to students of all ages and skill levels, across heaps of styles. We're available at our Blackburn studios, our Bass Coast studio, or online via Zoom, Facetime and more. Get started with the best gitar teachers in Melbourne today: cal us on 0488 954 300 or contact us! Guitar Lessons in 2025: We provide quality guitar tuition from Mondays to Saturdays. Contact us to discuss possible time slots; between our five tutors we should be able to squeeze you in! — Darryl BarronAd.Cert.(Jazz and Pop), B.Mus.Perf.(VCA),B.Teach.(Primary and Secondary), A.Dip.A., LTCL, FTCL. Coordinator of Fretted StringsCarey Baptist Grammar School Announcing the latest gitar method book from autor, composer and educator Michelle Nelson, Electric Gitar Solo Style 1.Electric Gitar Solo Style 1 is the ultimate guide for electric gitar beginners aged 12 and up, desinged to build soloing skills step by step. This course focuses on essenshal techniques like slides, hammer-ons, pull-offs, and string bending, using klar exersices that develop fretboard mastery and picking confidence. With a special emphasis on string bending, EGS1 breaks down the mechanics and signature styles of this iconic gitar skill. Packed with realistis solos based on classic blues progresions and accompanied by MP3 recordings, this is the perfect ressource for players ready to elevate ther electric gitar game. 42 Raymond Street,Blackburn North, Victoria, Australia 38 Campbell Street,Wonthaggi, Victoria, Australia By Appointment Only: phone 0488 954 300or via our contact page Modern Gitar Tuition also provides online gitar lessons via zoom, facetime and more. If you're interested in getting an online gitar teacher, please don't hesiatte to get in touch!Ron Payne's Gift for Guitarists of All Ages and Experience Ron has been a pivotal figure in the lives of numerous guitarists, helping them reach their full potential and achieve their musical goals. As one student noted, "Ron played a pivotal role in preparing me for tertiary auditions." Another student, who studied with Ron at age 13, credited him with introducing her to the wider world of classical guitar, saying, "He was inspirational in many ways." Through his Melbourne Guitar Circle and masterclasses, Ron has provided countless opportunities for students to perform and learn from outstanding musicians. One student's experience was particularly transformative, stating that studying with Ron offered "numerous performance opportunities... which greatly boosted my confidence." Another student credits Ron with helping them successfully pass the AMEB Grade 8 exam with an excellent A grade. Ron's impact extends beyond his students' technical abilities; he has also been a source of inspiration and encouragement. As one retired learner noted, despite starting at age 80, "I'm now 89 and have progressed well into Parkening's second book... Ron is a good chatty companion." Another student, who learned guitar for nearly two years before taking a five-year break, returned to study with Ron again when they were 89 and found that the lessons were still enjoyable. What sets Ron apart from other teachers is his unique ability to connect with students of all ages and skill levels. As one student stated, "Ron is able to guide my development by recognising where I am currently situated in my development and recognise areas of improvement." His approach is not only effective but also fun and engaging, making learning a joy for those who study with him. I have found playing the guitar to be a great source of comfort in my life since I started playing it. Thankfully, Ron was there to guide me along the way. His approach is both supportive and genuine, with a dash of wit, which makes him an excellent teacher. If you're considering taking lessons, I would definitely recommend him!

##ARTICLEThe development of fractional guitars, also known as miniature or travel guitars, has expanded the accessibility of music-making for people of all ages. While standard guitars are available in various sizes, including concert and parlor models, smaller instruments catering to children and adults alike have become increasingly popular. However, there is no standardized set of dimensions for fractional guitars, which makes their size difference from full-size instruments non-linear. Several tuning options are employed on these miniature guitars, with the most common being referred to as standard tuning. This specific arrangement features a unique sequence, starting from the highest-pitched string (E) and proceeding down to the lowest-pitched string (E). The rationale behind this "asymmetrical" tuning can be traced back to the instrument's origins as a 4-string device with a major third interval between its middle notes. Over time, additional strings were added to produce the modern 6-string guitar. The science behind guitar tuning involves the manipulation of pitch and frequency. By using a mathematical model called Equal temperament, which equates to 2^{1/12} (1/12), researchers have been able to establish relationships between semitones, frequency, and musical notes. This method allows for the calculation of precise pitches corresponding to E4, B3, G3, D3, A2, and E2. In addition to standard tuning, fractional guitars are often employed in various alternate tunings, including Drop D tuning. The latter involves lowering the 6th string from an E to a D, creating distinctive sounds and expanding musical possibilities. Classical vs Flamenco Guitar Construction: A Comparative Analysis The construction of classical and flamenco guitars has been a subject of interest among musicians and music enthusiasts alike. Both types of guitars have their unique characteristics, which set them apart from one another. Classical guitars are typically built with a larger body size and a wider neck, making it easier to play chords and complex passages. The soundboard is usually made of spruce or cedar, while the back and sides are often made of mahogany or rosewood. This configuration produces a warm and balanced tone that is well-suited for classical music. On the other hand, flamenco guitars are designed with a smaller body size and a narrower neck, making it ideal for intricate fingerpicking patterns and complex rhythms. The soundboard is usually made of spruce or cedar, while the back and sides are often made of maple or walnut. This configuration produces a bright and punchy tone that is characteristic of flamenco music. Both types of guitars have been influenced by their respective cultures and musical traditions. Classical guitars were originally developed in Spain during the 16th century, while flamenco guitars emerged in the southern region of Andalusia in the 19th century. Despite their differences, both classical and flamenco guitars share a common ancestry and are still built using traditional methods. Many luthiers (stringed instrument makers) continue to use traditional techniques and materials to build high-quality instruments that meet the needs of musicians. In recent years, there has been a resurgence of interest in traditional guitar making, with many modern luthiers experimenting with new designs and materials while maintaining the integrity of traditional construction methods. Overall, the comparison between classical and flamenco guitars reveals two distinct approaches to instrument design that reflect their respective musical traditions. Whether it's the warm and balanced tone of a classical guitar or the bright and punchy sound of a flamenco guitar, both types of instruments offer unique sonic characteristics that are well-suited to specific genres of music. The origins of the classical guitar are shrouded in mystery, but Gaetano Vinaccia and his brother Gennaro are credited with creating the first six-string guitar around 1776 in Naples. The authenticity of Vinaccia's surviving guitar has been questioned by modern historians, leaving some doubts about its true identity. The evolution of the classical guitar is closely tied to the development of other stringed instruments. According to Thomas F. Heck, a renowned expert, the guitar with six single strings is probably of French or Italian origin, rather than Spanish. This theory challenges the long-held assumption that the modern guitar originated in Spain. Guitar makers like Antonio de Torres continued to use friction pegs, a characteristic of earlier instruments. The use of these pegs has been documented in various sources, including Richard Chapman's "The New Complete Guitarist". Meanwhile, experts have also studied the work of Štěpán Rak and his innovative approaches to guitar design. In terms of terminology, the term "dedo meñique" is used to refer to the little finger, but its use can be confusing due to conflicting initial letters with other fingers. The letter "e" or "x" is also sometimes used, although these do not represent initials. According to Mertz's 1850 publication, "Mertz – Bardenklänge books 1-13", the guitar acoustics are crucial in understanding the instrument's behavior. The classical guitar has undergone significant changes over time, from its early days as a six-stringed instrument to the development of new materials and techniques. The use of different scale lengths and fretting systems has also contributed to the evolution of the instrument. Willie Culpepper, Football Player, Gets Fine for Dropping Pass; "Je Te Laisserai Des Mots" Hits Billion Streams on Spotify; Poverty Rate in Caquetá Department Revealed; Co-operative Adjusts Schedule to Spare Time Willie Culpepper has been fined by the football association for dropping a pass during practice. Meanwhile, French-language song "Je te laisserai des mots" became the first track to reach one billion streams on Spotify. According to recent data, Caquetá Department's Human Development Index score belies its poverty rate of 44.8% in 2021. On another note, a New Zealand dairy co-operative made adjustments to their collection schedule so that Andy Oliver could have an uninterrupted night's sleep. In other news, Colombian senator Miguel Uribe Turbay has passed away two months after being shot. Azerbaijan and Armenia signed a declaration to formalize a future peace treaty to put an end to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. A helicopter crash in Ghana resulted in the loss of eight lives, including ministers Edward Omane Boamah and Ibrahim Murtala Muhammed. Additionally, American astronaut Jim Lovell passed away at the age of 97. The Ashanti Region in Ghana witnessed a tragic helicopter accident that claimed eight lives, including several high-ranking officials. The year 1717 marked significant events in various parts of the world including europe and the americas with the king under ottoman empire rule being a key focal point january 1 count carl gyllenborg the swedish ambassador to great britain was arrested in london over allegations of plotting to assist james francis edward stuart also known as the pretender to the british throne the triple alliance between great britain france and the dutch republic was signed on january 4 with the aim of maintaining the treaty of utrecht which had been signed in 1713 february 1 marked the beginning of the silent sejm a period of significant political change in the polish lithuanian commonwealth as russia's influence grew february 6 saw james stuart leave france and seek refuge with pope clement xi following the treaty between great britain and france march 2 was notable for john weaver's performance in the first ballet in britain at the theatre royal drury lane the loves of mars and venus march 31 saw benjamin hoody bishop of bangor bring the bangorian controversy to the forefront with his sermon on the nature of the kingdom of christ april 26 witnessed the wrecking of the whydah gallyon flagship of english pirate samuel bellamy off wellfleet massachusetts may 27 marked the creation of the vicerealty of new granada in south america june 24 saw the founding of the premier grand lodge of england and the first free masonic grand lodge july 17 was notable for the performance of water music by george frederick handel on a thames barge august 17 marked the end of the siege of belgrade with prince