Twentieth Century Review

* Which French composer was greatly influenced by impressionistic art and poetry?
* DEBUSSY
* Name the three composers of second Viennese school.
* Berg
* Schoenberg
* Webern
* Name three film for which John Williams wrote musical forms
* Star wars
* Indiana Jones
* Harry Potter
* Jurassic Park
* Name three American musicals which became films
* West side story
* Singin’ in the rain
* Sound of music
* Matching (Solved)
* Stravinsky - Known for polytonality and polyrhythms
* Prokofiev - Wrote for Russian films
* Atonality - Total abandonment of a key center
* Polytonality - Using two or more keys at the same time
* Twelve-tone method - Composition using all chromatic tones equally
* Aleatory music - Chance
* 4’33 of silence - John Cage
* King of rock in late 50’s - Elvis Presley
* First British invader into American rock - Beatles
* Copland - Used American folk, cowboy, and Latin American tunes in his composition
* Gershwin - Combined jazz with classical music
* Louis Armstrong - Trumpeter who introduced “Scat”

Piano:

1. Gershwin, Piano Prelude No.1 : Jazzy notes
2. Chopin, Polonaise in A major, Op. 40, No.1 : Military march style, kingly

Vocal:

1. Gregorian Chant: Monophonic, men
2. Palestrina, Pope Marcellus Mass: One man at beginning, then a very consonant choir
3. Bach, Cantata No.80, “A Mighty Fortress”: energetic “noodles” in orchestra alternated with
4. entrances of choir in German
5. Handel, “Hallelujah from Messiah: The word Hallelujah”
6. Schubert, Erlking: man singing, piano accompaniment like a villain
7. Wanger, Die walkure: Ride of the Valkyries: sopranos don’t come until the end…mostly orchestra with horns in a sort if amazing rocket theme, strings sound like thewind
8. Bernstein, West side story: The word “tonight”

Orchestra only:

1. Tchaikovsky, The nutcracker: March: on the news
2. Debussy, Prelude to “The afternoon of Faun”: dreamy, flute and harp
3. Stravinsky, The Rite of Spring: Wild, Polyrhythms, polytonality
4. Copland, Billy the kid: Cowboy coming into town
5. John Williams, Raiders March: triumphant, brass
6. Beethoven, Symphony No.5: four notes
7. Mozart, Eine Kleine Nachtmusik: rocket theme, mostly strings

Reduced Review: Middle Ages through Romantic Period

* Know the dates for the various musical periods.
* 400 - 1450 Middle Age
* 1450 - 1600 Renaissance
* 1600 - 1750 Baroque
* 1750 - 1825 Classical
* 1820 - 1900 Romantic
* 1900 - 2000 Twentieth Century
* Identify the following terms:
* Program music: derives from story/idea/emotion
* Absolute music: derives from patterns in the music itself
* Libretto: text for opera
* Movement: self-contained work as part of large form
* Opera: sung drama
* Scale: ascending and descending set of tones used to build a musical composition
* Oratorio: sung drama without acting or stage set
* Aria: solo in opera, oratorio, or cantata
* Lied: German song
* Leitmotif: recurring theme for person, object, idea in Wagner’s operas
* Verisom: realism in opera
* Etude: study
* Tempo: speed of beat
* Rhythm: flow of time in long or short notes
* Ensemble: group of performing musicians
* Allegro: fast
* Forte: loud
* Mezzo piano: medium soft
* Crescendo: gradually getting louder
* Measure: a single group of unit beats
* Syncopation: shifting the accent to a weak beat or offbeat
* Polyphony: a texture of two or more melodies
* Meter: the division of beats into groups with the same number of beats for each group
* Know characteristic of the romantic period.
* Individualism, Nationalism, Emotionalism, Rubato, Program music, Exoticism
* What has been noted about the following composers in pervious tests?
* Beethoven: deaf during latter years
* Liszt: invented symphonic poems
* Tchaikovsky: combined German symphony, French ballet, Italian opera, Russian folk songs
* Verdi: most prominent Romantic Italian opera composers
* Bach: most prominent Baroque composer, felt all music must serve the glory of god
* Be able to name a favourite composition with a composer, which we studied this semester. Then describe it, accurately using at least five musical terms learnt in the fist part of the course.
* My favourite composition of the semester was Beethoven’s “Moon lite”, SANATA first movement, the DYNAMIC remain, PIANO throughout the TEMPO is ADAGIO in the HARMONEY.
* Be able to identify major composers with the period in which they composed.
* Renaissance: Palestrina, Gabriele, Monteverdi
* Baroque: Monteverdi, Bach, Handel, Purcell
* Classical: Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn
* Romantic: Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Liszt, Dvorak, Verdi, Bizet, Wagner, Puccini, Tchaikovsky, Mussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov
* Twentieth Century: Debussy, Stravinsky, Gershwin, Copland, Prokofiev, Bernstein, Schoenberg, Berg, Webern, John Williams, John Cage, Duke Ellington
* What do the classic period forms – sonata, symphony, and concerto – have in common?
* They are multi-movement forms
* How are they different from another?
* The sonata is for solo instrument (sometimes accompanied by piano), and can have various numbers of movements. The symphony is for orchestra and has four movements. The concerto is for solo instrument and orchestra together, with three movements.
* Be able to name some Romantic operas, their composers, the schools of romantic opera.

Composers and their operas:

* Verdi 👉 Rigoletto, Aida, La Traviata, Nabucco
* Bizet 👉 Carmen
* Wagner 👉The ring of the nibelung: Die walkure
* Puccini 👉 Madame Butterfly
* Schools: Italian, French, German
* Which instrument, that Mozart favoured in his concerto, was invented in 1709?
* Piano
* Be able to identify the families to which orchestra instrument belong
* Brass: trumpet, French horn, tuba, trombone
* Woodwinds: flute, clarinet, oboe, bassoon, saxophone
* Percussion: snare drum, timpani, cymbals, xylophone, celesta, triangle
* Strings: violin, viola, cello, double bass
* Know the higher and lower voice parts in a four-part mixed choir
* Women: Highest-soprano … Lowest-alto
* Men: Highest-tenor … Lowest-bass
* Know some characteristics associated with the classic period
* Balance, Refinement, Elegance, Patronage system, Aristocracy