

MUS 115

Quiz 4 (Take Home, open book quiz: due next Monday, We will have the listening test on Monday, in class. See list below)

Due 4/16 (m)  
Listening test 9+10 (in class 4/16)  
4/16

NAME: Joseph Wesley Wheeler

Ch. 9: "The Nineteenth Century I: Early Romantic Music"

I. Short Answers:

1. The Age of Romanticism covers the time of the early \_\_\_\_ century to the beginning of the \_\_\_\_ century.
2. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin? England. Population grew by how much between 1750-1850? It Tripled.
3. The French Revolution, began in 1789, continued to be felt until 1848. The struggle between monarchists and democrats continued in French and all of Europe throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. This led to the growth of what? Nationalism.
4. European countries expanded their colonization in Africa, Asia and the Pacific. The U.S. expanded to Puerto Rico and to the north, to Alaska. Colonialism led to the rise of what? Obsession with Exotics (which means an interest in cultures other than one's own)
5. Name of the great German writer, poet, novelist and dramatist who wrote the most influential work of the 19<sup>th</sup> C? Goethe. Name of work? Faust (This work became the basis for many music compositions throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> C.)
6. Romanticism showed a fascination with the mysterious, and the The supernatural, the macabre, as well as with the historical period of the Middle Ages.
7. New instruments were invented! Such as: Tubas and Saxophones.
8. Pianos changed too. Small and delicate pianos were replaced by larger and louder ones. Range was expanded from five octaves to? 7 octaves.
9. Orchestras grew in size. Some compositions required more than 100 players!
10. Basic elements of music (Dynamics, tempo, melody, harmony, and form) were changed dramatically. Dynamics went from moderate pp to ff in the classic period to extremes changes of ffff to pppppp in the Romantic era.
11. The primary aim of melody was the expression of what? Feeling
12. Harmony. Chords created color and atmosphere. Changes in key was more frequent. What is the term for "Changes of key"? Modulation
13. In the Romantic period, a new type of genre developed. What is this type called? Program music. (It tells some kind of story or represents something outside of itself.)
14. The link between program music and literature was evident in the new genre called what? Symphonic Poem. How many movements did this new genre have? 1
15. List the two favorite performing musicians at this time: Nicolò Paganini (on violin) and Franz Liszt (on piano)
16. Romantic Song could be in two forms: "Strophic" or ? Through-Composed

17. Groups of songs could be linked together into a what? Song Cycle
18. **Franz Schubert. Birth year and death year?** 1797-1828
19. He only met Beethoven one time, although they lived in the same city.
20. Beethoven's music is dramatic while Schubert's is more what? Gentle
21. Schubert wrote more than 900 pieces in his short life.
22. Schubert was most famous for his more than 600 what? Songs
23. He wrote two song cycles. List one of them: The Pretty Miller-Maid
24. Name of his Symphony #9 with only two movements?  
The "Unfinished" Symphony
25. Name of the song Schubert wrote which he also used as the basis for a set of variations for piano quintet? The Trout
26. **Hector Berlioz: Dates?** 1803-1869
27. Berlioz wrote highly original symphonic works. Name of piece for a huge orchestra, which is his best-known work? Symphonie Fantastique
28. **Felix Mendelssohn: Dates?** 1809-1847
29. At age 20, Mendelssohn arranged a revival of which of Bach's pieces?  
St. Matthews Passion
30. Mendelssohn's music was more Classical in nature than his Romantic contemporaries. He wrote how many symphonies? 5
31. His best known symphonies? #3 titled? "Scottish" and #4 titled? "Italian"
32. He also wrote large religious choral works, called what? "Elizah" and "St. Paul"
33. Name of Mendelssohn's sister, also a composer? Fanny Mendelssohn Hensel
34. **Fryderyk Chopin dates?** 1810-1849
35. Almost all of his compositions were for which instrument? Piano
36. Much of his music is based on Polish dances such as the  
Polonaise or Mazurka.
37. He also wrote short piano pieces in "free forms" such as Étude,  
Nocturnes, and Impromptus.
38. Chopin uses special expressive device called what? Rubato
39. **Robert Schumann. Dates?** 1810-1856
40. He wrote two famous song cycles. List one: A Poet's Love

**II. EXTRA CREDIT:** Film we watched "The Romantics"

1. List one piece of music from the film. Preparedness Composer?  
Jonathan Sadoff
2. Your favorite work we listened to in class? Fanfare for the Common Man  
Why? The uplifting melody and the power of the percussion and brass

**III. Listening from Ch. 9. (This will be in class next week on Dec. 5)**

**Choices:** \*"The Trout" (Die Forelle) by Franz Schubert; \*"Lied: from *Songs Without Words*" by Fanny Mendelssohn Hensel; \*"Prelude in E Minor, Op. 28" by Fryderyk Chopin; \*"Traumeri" (Dreaming) by Robert Schumann

**IV. Listening from Ch. 10. "The Moldau" by Smetana (We listened to "The Moldau" in class but it is not on the CD.) \*"Finlandia" by Jean Sibelius (1865-1957) (Listened to in class)\*"Symphony #4" in E minor (fourth movement) by Johannes Brahms (1833-1897); \*Symphony #2 in C minor" (fourth movement) by Gustav Mahler (1860-1911); \*"Otello"(excerpt) by Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901)**