

Quiz 4

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

1. Short Answers:

- 1.1. The Age of Romanticism covers the time of the early 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century.
- 1.2. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin? Britain. Population grew by how much between 1750-1850? It quadrupled.
- 1.3. The French Revolution, began in 1789, continued to be felt until 1848. The struggle between monarchists and democrats continued in France and all of Europe throughout the 19th Century. This led to the growth of what? nationalism.
- 1.4. 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? cultural relativism (which means an interest in cultures other than one's own)
- 1.5. Name of the great German writer, poet, novelist, and dramatist who wrote the most influential work of the 19th C? Johnson wolfgang von geoth Goethe. Name of work? Faust (This work became the basis for many music compositions throughout the 19th C.)
- 1.6. Romanticism showed a fascination with the mysterious, and the Gothic, the macabre, as well as with the historical period of the Middle Ages.
- 1.7. New instruments were invented! Such as: Saxophone and accordian.
- 1.8. Pianos changed too. Small and delicate pianos were replaced by larger and louder ones. Range was expanded from five octaves to? seven octaves.
- 1.9. Orchestras grew in size. Some compositions required more than 100 players!
- 1.10. 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 extreme changes of pianissimo to fortissimo in the Romantic era.
- 1.11. The primary aim of melody was the expression of what? emotion

- 1.12. Harmony. Chords created color and atmosphere. Changes in key was more frequent. What is the term for “Changes of key”? modulation
- 1.13. 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.
- 1.14. 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? one
- 1.15. List the two favorite performing musicians at this time: niccolo paganini(on violin) and franz liszt (on piano)
- 1.16. Romantic Song could be in two forms: “Strophic” or through-composed
- 1.17. Groups of songs could be linked together into a what? song cycle
- 1.18. Franz Schubert. Birth year and death year?** 1797, 1828
- 1.19. He only met Beethoven one time, although they lived in the same city.
- 1.20. Beethoven’s music is dramatic while Schubert’s is more what? lyrical
- 1.21. Schubert wrote more than 1000 pieces in his short life.
- 1.22. Schubert was most famous for his more than 600 what? lieder songs
- 1.23. He wrote two song cycles. List one of them: Die schöne Müllerin
- 1.24. Name of his Symphony #9 with only two movements? Symphony No. 9 in C major
- 1.25. Name of the song Schubert wrote which he also used as the basis for a set of variations for piano quintet? die Forelle
- 1.26. Hector Berlioz: Dates?** 1803-1869
- 1.27. Berlioz wrote highly original symphonic works. Name of piece for a huge orchestra, which is his best-known work? Symphonie fantastique.
- 1.28. Felix Mendelssohn: Dates?** 1809-1847
- 1.29. At age 20, Mendelssohn arranged a revival of which of Bach’s pieces? St. Matthew Passion”
- 1.30. Mendelssohn’s music was more Classical in nature than his Romantic contemporaries. He wrote how many symphonies? five
- 1.31. His best known symphonies? #3 titled? Scottish and #4 titled? Italian
- 1.32. He also wrote religious choral works, called what? oratorios
- 1.33. Name of Mendelssohn’s sister, also a composer? Fanny mendelssohn
- 1.34. Fryderyk Chopin dates?** 1810-1849

- 1.35. Almost all of his compositions were for which instrument? piano
- 1.36. Much of his music is based on Polish dances such as the mazurka
or polonaise.
- 1.37. He also wrote short piano pieces in "free forms" such as nocturnes,
preludes, and etudes.
- 1.38. Chopin uses a special expressive device called what? rubato
- 1.39. Robert Schumann. Dates?** 1810-1856
- 1.40. He wrote two famous song cycles. List one: Dichterliebe

Extra Credit:

Your favorite work we listened to in class? Viderunt Omnes" by Perotinus (Ca. 1170-Ca. 1236);

Why? I enjoyed it so much that I bought it and started listening to it in my spare time.