

Question Bank for the Knowledgetest CTS 1 in june 2017

A History of Western Music 9th edition

Chapters: 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33

Covering three major periods in music history: the renaissance, the romantic era, the early twentieth century.

GENERAL

For each of the chapters you get a number of questions, you can prepare and answer for yourself with the aid of the book.

Of these questions you learn (memorize) the answers. The quality of your reading, studying, understanding and memorizing is determining for a great deal your success.

From these questions I take a SELECTION for the paper and penciltest.

The test will be in week 26 (26-30th of june), during lesson time.

Voor elk van de hoofdstukken krijg je een aantal vragen die je zelf met het boek mag voorbereiden en uitwerken. Van deze vragen leer je de antwoorden. De kwaliteit van je lezen, studeren, begrijpen, memoriseren is bepalend voor je succes.

Uit deze vragen maak ik een SELECTIE voor de toets zelf. De toets zal plaatsvinden in week 26 (26-30 juni), gedurende de lestijd.

TYPES OF QUESTIONS

There are two types of questions;

- short questions about **persons** and **terminology** (key terms) and their definitions
- questions testing your **understanding** of important **topics** and **connections** between them

SOORTEN VRAGEN

Er zijn twee soorten vragen:

- vragen betrekking hebben op **personen** en **kernbegrippen** (terminology) en de definities ervan
- **inzichtvragen** over diverse **onderwerpen** en **verbindingen** ertussen

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TERMINOLOGY

imitative counterpoint, homophony, chapel, perspective, chiaroscuro,

QUESTIONS

Renaissance,

Humanism

Patronage for music

New counterpoint

New compositional methods and textures

Music and text

The different types of tuning and temperament, their differences, reasons for their appearance.

In what way influenced ancient Greek theories the thinking about music and music theory? Name two important persons and their contribution.

In what way were Greek ideas applied in a new way?

~~Technological innovation: music printing~~

~~What were consequences for the musical practice?~~

Describe the essence of the Reformation. What is the generally accepted year connected with the reformation? Give the names of different persons who played a significant role in the reformation.

What about the legacy of the Renaissance?

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TERMINOLOGY

~~Chanson, mass and the different parts of the mass (starting with...), imitation mass, paraphrase mass, canon, inversion, retrograde, mensuration canon, point of imitation, motet, text depiction/text expression.~~

QUESTIONS

There are different generations of composers discussed: give the timeframes and the names.

New features in the music of Ockeghem and Busnoys

General traits of the generation 1480-1520

Old and new (211):

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TERMINOLOGY

chorale, metrical psalm, anthem, full anthem, verse anthem, service, contrafactum, chorale motet, cantional style, psalter, polyphonic psalm setting, cambiata

QUESTIONS

After the reformation we see the upcoming of three so called protestant church denominations: which ones are there and give the names of the important persons connected with each denomination.

Describe the council of Trent and its effect on (church)music.

Describe the important characteristics of Humanism as a spiritual movement. Name several important persons and their contribution.

The text from the **psalms** of the Old Testament is revitalized in *words* and *music*. How? Lutheran tradition and Calvinist tradition and views on music in the church and during the liturgy.

Willaert and his connection to humanism.

Generation Flemish composers 1520-1550: names and contributions.

Palestrina: prince of music, absolute perfection of church style.

Theoretical background (of Palestrina): which writer and treatise?

How became Palestrina's style a model? Which books?

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TERMINOLOGY

~~vilancico, frottola, madrigal, lute song, tablature, pastoral themes, throughcomposed, villanella, canzonetta, balletto, musique mesurée, air de cour, canzonets and ballets,~~

QUESTIONS

Early madrigal composers (246)

Describe the Petrarchan movement (248)

Why was Zarlino an important writer on music?

which composers made extensive use of chromaticism in madrigals?

what kind of texts were used, and how was chromaticism used in relation to the texts?

Important composers of lute songs.

Important poets (245)

Names of the later madrigalists (255)

What is the essence of the legacy of the madrigal

What are Meistersinger?

~~New type of chanson in France (257) composer?~~

Names of English madrigalists (260)

Lute song composers

~~The impact of the madrigal~~

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TERMINOLOGY

prelude, toccata, fantasia, ricercare, canzona, sonata, instrument families, consort, sackbutt, vihuela, viol, viola da gamba, violin, virginal, intabulation, organ mass, polychoral motet, basse danse, pavane, gaillarde, allemande,

QUESTIONS

The book of Michael Praetorius

essentials of embellishing and diminutions (266)

keyboard instruments

different names for harpsichord-like instruments (169)

types of instrumental music

~~purposes of dance music~~

role of composition and improvisation

different dances

dance pairs (272)

variation, variation forms,

ostinatos

Names of English virginalists

The importance of Gabrieli

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TERMINOLOGY

affections, first practice (prima prattica), second practice (seconda prattica), basso continuo, figured bass, realization, concertato medium, equal temperament, ornamentation (2 ways of), cadenza, tonal and tonality

QUESTIONS

Beschrijf de term barok in termen van de oorspronkelijke betekenis en de kwaliteiten van kunst en muziek die tegenwoordig met de term worden geassocieerd.

Define the term Baroque in terms of its original meaning and the qualities of art and music now associated with the term.

General characteristics of baroque music (301)

Besprek de rol van emoties in muziek en beeldende kunst van de vroege zeventiende eeuw.

Discuss the role of emotions in music and art of the early seventeenth century

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Terminology

monody, recitative style, sinfonia, ritornello, ~~strophic variation, stile concitato~~, arioso, castrati, diva, prima donna, sacred concerto, oratorio,

Questions

Greek tragedy as model

Camerata

Monody, aria, solo madrigal

first operas

15

terminology

concerted madrigal, basso ostinato, cantata, ciaccona, musical figures, ~~historia~~, passion, categories of instrumental pieces (343), ricercar, fugue, diminution, chorale prelude, variations forms (partite, cantus-firmus variations),

questions

the importance of Heinrich Schütz, Girolamo Frescobaldi, Johann Jacob Froberger
tradition and innovation in the seventeenth century (350)

16

terminology

french overture, overdotting, suite (including the different dances), binary form, unmeasured prelude, ~~tiento, zarzuela~~, catch, style luthé, style brisé,

questions

the importance of Lully, Purcell, ~~Elisabeth-Claude Jacquet de la Guerre~~,
~~the essence of the three musical "cultures" in France, England and Spain~~

17

terminology

da capo aria, walking bass, orchestral concerto, concerto grosso, ~~Stadtpfeiffer~~, collegium musicum, chorale prelude, fugue,

questions

development of sonata (384),

the new violin family (385)

importance of Arcangelo Corelli,

Lutheran vocal music, Lutheran organ music

The importance of Dieterich Buxtehude,

Seeds for the future (404, 405)

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TERMINOLOGY

QUESTIONS

Beethovens centrality (584)

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TERMINOLOGY

romanticism, absolute music, characteristic/descriptive music, program music, Lied, lyric poem, ballad, song cycle, character pieces, Florestan, Eusebius, concert etude, mazurka, polonaise, nocturne, ballades, ~~operatic paraphrases, transcriptions~~, recital, double-function form (621)

QUESTIONS

decline of artistic patronage

middle-class music making

piano as household instrument (upright)

musical instruments in the industrial revolution (590-)

new musical idiom (593)

organic musical form (595)

Romantic composers (SSM)

Music for piano (composers & genres)

~~Beschrijf de vormen en technieken die Schubert heeft gebruikt in zijn liederen.~~

~~Describe the forms and techniques that Schubert used in his Lieder.~~

~~Beschrijf de invloed van het middenklasse publiek op pianomuziek en lied, bedoeld voor uitvoering in de huiskamer en in de concertzaal.~~

~~Describe the impact of middle-class audiences on piano music and song intended for performance in the home and in the concert hall.~~

Chopin:

ballade as title for an instrumental piece?

inventor of the term recital? (618)

the essence of the romantic legacy ? (623)

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TERMINOLOGY

conductor, idée fixe, ~~choral societies, Berliner Singakademie~~, partsong, Cecilian Movement, ~~Oxford movement~~,

QUESTIONS

size and composition of the orchestra

rise of classical repertoire

~~Vergelijk de orkestmuziek van Mendelssohn en Berlioz.~~

~~Compare the orchestral output of Mendelssohn and Berlioz.~~

Beschrijf de invloed van Beethoven op componisten van orkest- en kamermuziek.

Describe the influence of Beethoven on composers of both orchestral and chamber works.

Romanticism and the classical tradition (651)

27

TERMINOLOGY

bel canto diva, grand opera,

QUESTIONS

early 19th century italian opera composers and of each one title

28

TERMINOLOGY

Gesamtkunstwerk, Stabreim, Leitmotiv, verismo, lyric opera, opéra bouffe, whole tone scale, octatonic scale,

QUESTIONS

realism and fantasy as a dichotomy

nationalism, exoticism, realism, fantasy: examples in music

Wagner titles of operas

Ring des Nibelungen

Wagner influenced by which philosophers?

~~Music as a new secular religion~~

Importance of Verdi

~~example of lyric opera~~

Mighty Five in Russia

Nationalist schools and composers

29

TERMINOLOGY

musicology, Waltz King, chaconne, developing variation, New German School, symphonic poem, thematic transformation, Caecilian Movement, tone poem, chromatic saturation,

QUESTIONS

Beschrijf de mengeling van klassieke tradities in de muziek van Brahms.

Describe the mixture of classical traditions in the music of Brahms

Beschrijf de diverse bronnen die werden gebruikt voor de programmatische werken van Liszt en Richard Strauss.

Describe the variety of sources used for programmatic works by Liszt and Richard Strauss.

The essence of the Brahms Wagner dichotomy

New German school

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TERMINOLOGY

French cosmopolitan tradition, ~~furiant~~,

QUESTIONS

Beschrijf de twee belangrijkste scholen van compositie in Frankrijk gedurende de tweede helft van de negentiende eeuw

Describe the two principal schools of composition in France during the second half of the nineteenth century. Give the names of connected composers.

Give examples of nationalist schools and a composer for each in Europe

31

TERMINOLOGY

symbolism, impressionism, cubism, musical, ~~eue-sheet~~, ragtime, ~~cakewalk~~, jazz, post-tonal, avant-garde, futurism

QUESTIONS

Beschrijf de manier Debussy ideeën van impressionisme en symbolisme in zijn muziek verwerkte.

Describe the way in which Debussy incorporated ideas from impressionism and symbolism in his music.

Bespreek de hoofdkenmerken van de avant-garde beweging van de vroege twintigste eeuw zoals die tot uiting komen in de werken van Satie en de futuristen.

Discuss the main features of the avant-garde movement of the early twentieth century as exemplified in the works of Satie and the futurists.

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TERMINOLOGY

modernism, german modernism, impressionist, neoclassicism, futurism, avant-garde

QUESTIONS

The importance of Debussy and Ravel

The importance of Mahler and Strauss

The importance of Scriabin and Satie

33

TERMINOLOGY

atonality, twelve-tone methods, developing variation, pitch-class, pitch-class set, chromatic saturation, expressionism, Sprechstimme, row or series, forms of the row (pirri), Klangfarbenmelodie, primitivism

QUESTIONS

~~use of tetrachords and hexachords by Schoenberg~~

three important ballets by Stravinsky

The importance of Stravinsky

The importance of Bartok

The importance of Ives