

MUSIC APPRECIATION
MUS-100
UNIT 3 STUDY GUIDE

1. In what years did the Baroque era occur?
2. What does the term 'Baroque' mean?
3. In Baroque music, what were composers in search of?
4. What did Baroque composers do to attempt to have more emotion and expression in their music?
5. What type of Baroque bass line featured notes of equal length and move at a constant speed?
6. What type of texture did Baroque composers avoid, but J. S. Bach used almost exclusively?
7. What type of bass line was played by one 'low' and one 'chordal' instrument?
8. In Baroque music, what were the most important line(s) of music?
9. Which part required the musicians/performers to fill in the inner lines as they played?
10. What musical device was employed to hold the parts together?
11. Upon what ideal did Baroque music have a growing dependency?
12. What type of tonality came into being in the Baroque era?
13. What is the musical term for 'abrupt changes in volume'?
14. What type of music became increasingly important in the Baroque era?
15. What musical term is described as a numerical shorthand?
16. How would you describe the Baroque treatment of meter?
17. What combination of instruments could be used in a basso continuo?
18. What is the musical term for music played by a small group of 9-10 players?
19. Who employed most of the musicians of this time?
20. What was the most important development of the Baroque period?
21. What is the musical term for a play set to continuous music?
22. Who developed opera around 1600?
23. What musical term describes solo singing with a recitation of words with light accompaniment?
24. Where do the roots of 'opera' stem from?
25. What country was the main center for Baroque opera?
26. What two vocal solo forms did the first Baroque operas use?
27. In opera, what vocal solo form was tuneful with a fuller orchestral accompaniment?
28. In what major Italian city was the first opera house opened in 1637?
29. In opera, what vocal solo form consisted of a half-talking/half-singing style with light accompaniment?
30. Who wrote Baroque madrigals?
31. Which composer was a child prodigy, wrote madrigals early in their life and then wrote opera?
32. Who wrote the first important opera?
33. What is the name of Monteverdi's first opera (and most important work)?
34. What type of orchestral piece is played before the presentation of an opera, ballet or musical?
35. In England, what was the reason for the unpopular attitudes towards opera?
36. How many true operas did Henry Purcell write?
37. Who wrote the aria, *Dido's Lament*?
38. Following Byrd and Morely, who was the next greatest English-born composer?
39. Who wrote the opera *Dido and Aeneas*?
40. Who wrote 'trumpet voluntaries'?
41. In the early 1600's, which culture was considered to be the most scholarly, refined, and courtly?
42. What 1600's French city was becoming one of the world's most important musical centers?
43. What language was replacing Latin as the international language in diplomatic situations?
44. Who was the founder of the French school of opera and combined elements of opera with ballet and yet, it was sung in Italian?
45. Who died as a result of pounding his foot with a large heavy cane (baton)?
46. What French king believed that opera was no match for ballet?
47. What type of musical work consists of a series of instrumental dances from an opera or ballet?
48. What type of instrumental work consists of two main instruments and basso continuo?
49. What type of instrumental music employs a single solo instrument with bass continuo and full orchestra?
50. What type of instrumental music has a group of solo instruments with basso continuo and full orchestra?

51. What type of instrumental music contained a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment?
52. What Baroque instrumental work featured a group of soloists alternating with a full orchestra?
53. What is the musical term for a coherent section of music that is from a larger work?
54. Concerti and concerto grossi were usually in how many movements?
55. In a concerto, what is the musical term used to indicate that all players of the orchestra are to play (there are actually two terms for this - can you name them both)?
56. Which composer was the first to utilize the idea of the 'concerto'?
57. Which composer/violinist was a superintendent of a school for orphan girls and is remembered for their instrumental compositions, especially their concerti and concerto grossi?
58. What was Vivaldi's nickname?
59. Who taught girls and young women to play woodwind instruments (that were considered to be "a man's instrument")?
60. What is the title of Vivaldi's four violin concertos that depict Summer, Fall, Winter & Spring?
61. What 'World War 2' city lost nearly eighty of Vivaldi's violin concerti as a result of the war?
62. What is the name of the (more popular) keyboard instrument?
63. What is the name of the universal and highly important Baroque keyboard instrument that helps to define the Baroque period?
64. What causes the harpsichord to sound 'tinny'?
65. Other than the harpsichord, what is the name of another important Baroque keyboard instrument?
66. On what instrument were fugues composed and improvised upon?
67. Whose keyboard music utilized highly technical playing such as crossing of hands?
68. Who is the most important composer of harpsichord sonatas?
69. What type of chamber music is written in several movements for one to three players?
70. What Baroque instrumental work is written for two main instruments and basso continuo?
71. In the Baroque period, who was more famous: J. S. Bach, G. F. Handel or G. P. Telemann?
72. Who is listed in the *Guinness Book of World Records* as the most prolific composer of all time?
73. Who had a prolific and masterful style in the composition of trio sonatas?
74. What is the musical term for 'work' or 'catalogue number'?
75. Whose father was a surgeon, despised music and wanted his son to be a lawyer?
76. Who is known as the 'great bear'?
77. Who was the German-born composer who lived in England most of their life and was known for his Italian opera, English oratorios and instrumental works?
78. What genre did Handel write that contained 30 works based on religious stories featuring characters, dialogue and plot, but without scenery or action?
79. Who wrote *Water Music*?
80. Who wrote *Messiah*?
81. Who, at the height of their fame, became totally blind as a result of a botched cataract surgery in 1752?
82. What song form can be performed as part of a religious service, used chorus and vocal soloists with instrumental accompaniment, are not staged and performed in a concert style setting?
83. Who influenced the musical writings of Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart and Brahms?
84. Who is considered to be the greatest Baroque composer and most influential composer of all time?
85. Who wrote fugues for the organ?
86. Who wrote the *Brandenburg Concertos*?
87. Who wrote *Royal Fireworks Music*?
88. Who wrote the *Mass in B minor*?
89. What is the title of Bach's possibly greatest work and yet, was never finished?
90. In 1749, who had two eye operations (by the same surgeon that operated on G.F. Handel) and eventually went blind?
91. Who had trouble in their life getting along with others because of their general high standards for life?
92. Who was considered to be the greatest organist of the Baroque period?
93. What musical composition is in several movements for solo voice, solo instrument, chorus and can be either secular or sacred?
94. At the end of their career, which composer was considered to be dull and old-fashioned?
95. What is the reason for the Baroque period ending in the year 1750?
96. Which Baroque composers used the 'recitative' style?
97. Who were the two most influential composers of the Baroque period?
98. Which composer was the godfather to J.S. Bach's son C.P.E. Bach?
99. What type of male singer was surgically altered in order to keep that 'boyish' light quality to their voice?

100. Whose only innovation was found in the writing of oratorios?