

MUSIC APPRECIATION
MUS-100
UNIT 4 STUDY GUIDE

1. In world history, the Classical era was known as what 'age'?
2. What are three 'enlightened' concepts of the Classic era?
3. In the Classic era, where was the musical center of activity?
4. What happens to the accessibility of music in the Classic period?
5. What is the musical term for a 'primary' melody?
6. In the Classic era, who were beginning to commission works for composers?
7. What were the general characteristics of music in the Classic era?
8. What is the musical term for an orchestral work in multi-movements?
9. What caused music of the Classic era to be more simpler?
10. What was the primary keyboard instrument of the Classic period?
11. In the Classic era, what type of texture is employed?
12. In what city was the Classic movement centered in?
13. What happens to the 'basso continuo' concept in the Classic period?
14. What happens to the 'figured bass' concept in the Classic era?
15. What happens to the concept of 'rhythm' in the Classic period?
16. What is the musical term for 'gradually slowing down'?
17. What is the musical term for 'gradually speeding up'?
18. In the Classic era how were dynamics utilized?
19. What is the musical term for 'gradually getting louder'?
20. What is the musical term for 'gradually getting softer'?
21. What instrument replaced the once popular harpsichord?
22. What happened to the size of the orchestra in the Classic era?
23. What form uses a simple, often familiar melody and then repeats the melody many times using
24. What is the most important 'form' of the Classic period?
25. What was the major orchestral genre?
26. What was considered to be a major musical innovation of the 18th century?
27. What type of music was given a special impetus in its creation as a result of public concerts?
28. What type of music had a variety and flexibility introduced into its dynamics, was more flexible in rhythm than than of the Baroque era, used more instruments in the orchestra than in the Baroque era and tended to be more tuneful than that of Baroque themes?
29. What popular instrument reflected the use of Classic dynamics?
30. Describe the Classic ideal of melody?
31. What was the predominant texture of Classic music?
32. What country led the way in eighteenth century comic opera?
33. What was the favorite featured instrument of the Classic sonata?
34. Who were the four major composers of the Classic period?
35. What is the musical term for a musical work exclusively for a solo instrument?
36. What is the musical term for a work consisting of a solo instrument and orchestra?
37. What orchestral work is associated with a story or extra-musical idea?
38. What is the musical term for an accomplished performer?
39. What is the musical term for 'comic opera'?
40. What instruments comprise a string quartet?
41. What song form has an optional introduction--Exposition--Development--Recapitulation--optional coda?
42. What is another term for 'tragic opera'?
43. Classic composers added one more movement to the Baroque--*fast, slow, fast*-- formula. This new movement was in what type of meter?
44. The Classic symphony contained how many movements?
45. In a Classic symphony, the first movement typically was in what form?
46. What part of the sonata-allegro form was used to grind themes into the listener's ears?
47. Coming from the Baroque era to the Classic period, did the 'oratorio' experience much change?
48. From what song form did the string quartet evolve?
49. What is the musical term for a group of vocal solos (songs) that are connected together by a general ideal or story?
50. What could the piano produce that the harpsichord couldn't?

51. Which composer is known as the 'Father' of the string quartet and symphony?
52. Which composer is considered to be the first great composer of the Classic era?
53. Which of the four composers, we have discussed, was the piano instructor of Beethoven (for a short time)?
54. What was one of the most important types of Classic chamber music?
55. Who helped in the development of the symphony?
56. Who referred to his wife as 'that infernal beast' and would purposely work out of town during most of their marriage?
57. What oratorio was written after Haydn heard Handel's *Messiah*?
58. What is the musical term for a 'Mass for the dead'?
59. Which composer was a child prodigy, producing masterpieces in virtually every genre?
60. Who was the most important composer of opera during the Classic era?
61. In the Classic period, which European ruler was known for his generous encouragement of the arts?
62. Who is considered the most musically talented composer of all time?
63. What was considered to be Mozart's greatest works?
64. How would you describe the melodies of Mozart?
65. How old was Mozart when he wrote his first symphony?
66. How old was Mozart when he was given a small violin and began to flawlessly play the 2nd violin part, of a string trio, along with his father and friends?
67. Other than opera, what is another important area of work by Mozart?
68. Mozart's operas would have been even more successful if it wasn't for those attempts to consistently sabotage them?
69. Which composer was known for his wide emotional range and many musical surprises?
70. Which symphony is considered to be the first Romantic symphony?
71. What other Classic composer blamed Salieri for the death of Mozart?
72. Which composer is said to have the greatest emotional range of all composers?
73. Which composer is said to be the master of surprise?
74. Was Beethoven considered to be a child prodigy?
75. Who was one of the best pianists in Europe that eventually moved to Vienna and met Haydn?
76. Who is considered to be one of the most thorough composers because of his many revisions?
77. Which Beethoven symphony was the first to use vocal soloists and chorus?
78. What composer lost their hearing probably due to syphilis?
79. Whose later music was considered by critics to be 'crazy music', 'patchwork by a mad man'?
80. What is the musical term for a group of related lieder?
81. What is the musical term for a song for solo voice and piano and was sung in German?
82. Which composer wrote more than 700 lieder?
83. Who is known as the greatest melodist of all time?
84. What is the title of Schubert's first masterpiece that was written when he was 17-years-old?
85. What is the title of Schubert's most famous symphony?
86. Who was known as the 'little mushroom'?
87. Who is the composer that bridges the Classic era into the Romantic period?
88. What is the title of Schubert's most famous song cycle?
89. Who wrote *Emperor Concerto*?
90. Who wrote *Erlkonig*?
91. Who wrote *Choral Symphony*?
92. Who wrote *Requiem Mass*?
93. Who wrote *Moonlight Sonata*?
94. Who wrote *The Creation*?
95. Who wrote *Pastoral Symphony*?
96. Who wrote *Magic Flute*?
97. Who wrote *Surprise Symphony*?
98. Who wrote *Marriage of Figaro*?
99. Who wrote *Unfinished Symphony*?
100. Who wrote *Eroica*?
101. What Mozart opera was nearly banned by Emperor Joseph II because the story incited hatred among the social classes?
102. What Mozart opera was commissioned by Mozart's friend, Schickenader?