

Grout, Chapter 16
Romanticism and Nineteenth-Century
Orchestral Music

Romanticism

1. (542) In what way are the terms Classic and Romantic useful?
2. What's the problem with the Classic vs. Romantic antithesis?
3. What elements are common to both Classicism and Romanticism?
4. (543) Why is music the most romantic of the arts and instrumental music the ideal?
5. (544) How is literature important to 19th-century music?
6. Then how does program music fit into the scheme of 19th-century music?
7. (545) What were the different ways that the public could hear symphonic music?

Orchestral Music

The Beethoven Legacy

8. Who is the benchmark for 19th-century symphony composers?
9. (546) Why is "The prominence given to the symphony in this book out of proportion to the place symphonic music occupied in the activities of composers, musicians, and the public in this period?"
10. TQ: In reading this section, do you have a sense of two major influences?

Schubert

11. How about some biographical stuff: What was Schubert's training and first profession? How many years did he devote to the music profession?
12. (544) TQ: Oh-oh. There's another of those chronologies. Any problems?
13. (547) What's in Schubert's compositional output?
14. What's the other great Schubert symphony? TQ: Why is it called "Great"?
15. What five composers were influential in his symphonic style? TQ: How so?
16. What's Romantic about Schubert's classical symphonies?

Berlioz

17. (548) What's the name of Berlioz's first symphony? What's its subtitle? Is it programmatic?
18. Transliterate *idée fixe*. TQ: Do you know what a recurrent theme in a multimovement work is called?
19. Describe the five movements and how they relate to the Classic model.
20. What's Berlioz's second symphony? How is it related to the Classic model? Is it programmatic? Who commissioned it? Is it a pure concerto?
21. What's the next symphony? What's it classified as? How many movements? What's the "instrumentation"?

22. What's the classification of *Damnation of Faust*? TQ: What does that mean?

23. (551) TQ: Hey, there's no mention of the Roman Carnival Overture (1844) (and others) or the Funeral and Triumphal Symphony (1840). What's the deal?

24. Last part of the Berlioz section: What are the three things important for later composers?

Mendelssohn

25. What are Mendelssohn's two most important symphonies?

26. (552) Can you pick out "new" tricks in the Scottish Symphony that would not be found in a Classic period symphony?

27. TQ: Why is the Violin Concerto mentioned in a section about symphonies?

28. (553) Name two overtures and two examples of incidental music. TQ: By the way, do you know what incidental music is?

29. Why is the overture to *Midsummer's Night's Dream* important? TQ: Do you know what a "C.O." is?

Schumann

30. (554) How is Schumann's first symphony (in B-flat major) programmatic? What's its title?

31. For Schumann, what's the significance of 1840 in his productive life? 1841? 1842?

32. How come his second symphony is numbered as fourth?

33. What would lead one to believe that he had a programmatic idea for the fourth symphony?

34. In what way is it similar to Mendelssohn's Scottish?

Liszt [Notice spelling of last name: L—I—S—Z—T]

35. (555) Where are we in the 19th century when we discuss Liszt's symphonic poems?

36. Define *symphonic poem*. Do you understand "the subject is converted into music without specific reference to the details of the original"?

37. How many of these things did he write? Which ones would be the best examples of Liszt's symphonic poems?

38. (556) What is the compositional technique employed in *Les Préludes*? (See example 16.6.) TQ: Can you find them?

39. (557) Who are other composers of symphonic poems? Cite examples. TQ: How many of these pieces do you know?

40. What's the name of Liszt's masterpiece symphony? Dedicated to whom? How many movements? What are their names? What's the instrumentation of the last movement? How do the movements relate to the Classic model? What's his favorite chord?

41. Tell me about Liszt's other symphony.

Brahms

42. (558) Generic question: When were Brahms's four symphonies written?
43. Generic TQ: In what ways are Brahms's symphonies Classic? Romantic?
44. What's characteristic of late-, post-Beethoven years?
45. (559) What is developing variation? Who coined the term?
46. Generic TQ: Characterize each symphony. What's important?
47. (561) What are the other orchestral works?
50. (563) Why weren't Bruckner's symphonies successful?
51. Which two symphonies were performed outside Vienna?
52. What's unusual about the finale of the eighth symphony?

Tchaikovsky

53. List biographical information found in the first sentence of this section.
54. Which symphonies are his most important? TQ: Would these keys work for Haydn or Mozart?
55. Who is Nadezhda von Meck?
56. Is Tchaikovsky's fourth symphony programmatic?
57. Which symphonies also have the horn call introduction?
58. (564) What's unusual about the key schemes in the first movement of the fourth symphony?

Bruckner

48. TQ: Why did Bruckner revise his symphonies?
49. What are important traits in Bruckner's symphonies?
59. (565) The fifth symphony is _____ in that one motive appears in each of the movements.
60. TQ: What's unusual about the sequence of movements in the sixth symphony compared to the Classic model?

61. What are Tchaikovsky's other orchestral works?

Dvorák

62. How many symphonies did Dvorak write?

63. Which one is his best?

64. TQ: What's the problem with the numbering of Dvorak's symphonies?

65. (587) Which ones have "folklike melodies and rhythms and many fine touches of orchestration"?

66. Which symphony is most familiar?

67. What are the two folk elements in the ninth symphony?

68. What are Dvorak's other orchestral works?