

Grout, Chapter 17
Solo, Chamber, and Vocal Music
in the Nineteenth Century

The Piano

1. (571) What improvements were made to the piano in the nineteenth century?
2. What were the results of these changes in the piano?
3. What are the characteristics of the two schools of piano playing and who are the representatives?
4. Is it possible that both schools could be found in the works of one composer? If so, cite an example.
5. What were Clementi's four occupations?
6. Describe Clementi's *Gradus ad Parnassum*. TQ: Who was the other *Gradus ad Parnassum* dude?
7. What are the schools of piano playing in the nineteenth century and who are the representatives?
8. (572) What was von Bülow's other occupation?

Music for Piano

9. What problem did piano music face?

10. What solution was found?
11. What do the music examples illustrate?

The Early Romantic Composers

12. (573) List Weber's piano works.
13. (574) What are characteristics of Weber's style?
14. List the Bohemians and glean a characteristic or two.
15. What is the relationship between Tomasek and Vorisek? Who did Vorisek influence? TQ: What's "remarkable" about the op. 20 sonata? TQ: What's the date of the op. 20 sonata?

Schubert

16. What are the "fourteen short pieces that became for piano literature what his lieder are to the vocal repertory"? How important are they?
17. What's the "D" thing following a Schubert composition?
18. What are Schubert's larger piano works?
19. How is the Wanderer Fantasie different from his other compositions? Why is it called that?
20. Describe features of the Wanderer Fantasie. TQ: Is the Adagio and Variations one movement or two?
21. TQ: Why are Schubert's sonatas "influenced more by Haydn and Mozart than by Beethoven"?

22. What's romantic about his sonatas?
23. What's the problem with his melodies?
24. (575) What's his best sonata? TQ: How could Grout/Palisca come to the conclusion that this is the best one?
25. What is the significance of the titles attached to these character pieces?
34. What are the other piano pieces like? TQ: Could you name one or two as an example?

Mendelssohn

25. Why would Mendelssohn write music that required fluent technique? Did he go overboard with it?
26. How would you describe his style?
27. List his piano works. Why preludes and fugues?
28. (576) His *Songs without Words* is a series of _____ pieces published in _____ books.
29. What are Mendelssohn's organ compositions? What's unusual about the sonatas?
35. What is the significance of the titles attached to these character pieces?
36. Who are Florestan, Eusebius, and Raro and what are their characters?
37. What composer and genre did Schumann admire?
38. (578) The Fantasy Pieces are discussed. What characteristics do you get from that explanation?

Chopin

39. What are Chopin's principal works? TQ: Did you get that first name (Fryderyk)? Why is it spelled that way? It was Frédéric in the fourth edition.

Robert Schumann

30. (577) Schumann studied to become what? But decided to pursue a career of what? But then decided on composition and what? What was the name and city of the journal? TQ: Why is this section heading a first and last name when the others are only last name?
31. Schumann was first to recognize the greatness of what three composers?
32. The first _____ opera (to 18____) were exclusively for piano.
33. What are his major piano works?
40. Why did he write mazurkas? How would you know if you met a mazurka in the dark?
41. (579) "Most of Chopin's pieces are _____ and suggest the quality of _____."
42. Was he a concert pianist? "All his works demand not only a flawless _____ and _____, but also an imaginative use of _____ and a discreet application of _____."

43. (579) Define tempo rubato.
44. Which works are Chopin's most intimate?
45. Where did Chopin get the idea of writing a nocturne? Who was that guy's teacher? TQ: What is "pearly performing style"?
46. Where did Chopin get the idea of writing preludes?
47. What is Bach's arrangement of keys vs. Chopin?
48. Chopin evidently was the first to use the name _____ for an instrumental piece. Who was the poet who inspired him?
49. (580) Characterize the scherzos.
50. (581) How many études?
51. What is an étude?
52. (582) Chopin combines advanced technique with significant artistic content. Who else did that?
53. What can you say about the sonatas?
54. What's the relationship between piano and orchestra in the Romantic period? TQ: Why do you think it's like that? TQ: What's it like in the Classic period?
55. Liszt
What's the common thread between Haydn and Liszt.
56. How about some bio stuff? He was born in _____ (country) in _____ (year), he studied piano with _____ in Vienna, was a _____ (1822-1848), was _____ at Weimar (1848-1861), took minor orders in the _____ in Rome (1861-1870), then spent time in Rome, Weimar, and Budapest until his death in 1886.
57. What are some of the characteristics of Liszt's eclectic style?
58. (583) What virtuoso violinist influenced/inspired Liszt and what was the result? TQ: Is that three Liszt compositions (*Études* + transcriptions of Op. 1 + *La Campanella*) or one Liszt composition from two Paganini compositions? TQ: Who wrote the Violin Concerto No. 2 in B minor?
59. Much of Liszt's piano music consists of four types. Name them.
60. Liszt wrote 19 _____, based on Hungarian Romany music and ornamentation. TQ: What's Romany?
61. He wrote _____ *Études d'exécution transcendante*. What's the difference between the 1826, 1839, and 1852 editions? TQ: Is this the same work as question 60?
62. (584) What are the works for piano and orchestra? TQ: What's the classification of the plainsong *Dies irae*?
63. What is the proper terminology to describe Liszt's alterations of melodic material to unify a composition?
64. What's the *Années de pèlerinage*?

65. How does the Sonata in B minor (1853) demonstrate Classic and Romantic traits?

66. (585) Liszt was one of the first composers to make much use of what? Besides the B-minor Sonata and *Nuages gris* he also uses this technique in the opening of the Faust Symphony.

67. (586) About how many works did Liszt write for organ? What is a B-A-C-H prelude and fugue?

Brahms

68. "He avoided such pianistic displays as _____'s elegant ornamentation and _____'s brilliance and rhetoric; his models, rather, were _____ and _____."

69. What are the characteristics of Brahms's style? Is that list complete?

70. Make a list of Brahms's keyboard works. Don't forget those 11 chorale preludes.

71. Was Brahms a programmatic dude?

Other Composers

72. What did Musorgsky write for piano?

73. What did Balakirev write?

74. What did César Franck write? Don't forget the three chorales for organ.

75. What is the common thread between Brahms and Franck? How did Franck go further?

76. What is the importance of the Société nationale de musique française? When?

77. (587) Who are the two women pianist-composers and what are their works?

78. TQ: Which composers in this chapter wrote music for organ?

Chamber Music

79. Why wasn't chamber music a good medium in the romantic period?

80. What kind of composer was most successful with chamber music?

Schubert

81. Schubert's first quartets were modeled after those of _____ and _____.

82. His most popular early work is the Forellen or Trout Quintet. Why is it so named? What's the instrumentation? How many movements? TQ: What movement is the variation movement?

83. When does Schubert's mature period begin?(Did you know that he dies in 1828 at age 31?)

84. The D-minor Quartet, D. 810, is called _____ because the second movement, whose form is a _____, is the melody of a _____ by Schubert.

85. What is Schubert's masterpiece in the chamber music medium? What's the instrumentation? TQ: Is that a Mozart or Boccherini instrumentation?

86. Write the roman numerals of the opening of the G-major Quartet example.

Mendelssohn

87. (590) List Mendelssohn's chamber music.

88. (590) What are Mendelssohn's most popular chamber music compositions? What are the strengths/weaknesses of them?

Brahms

89. Brahms is the successor of whom?
90. How many chamber music works did Brahms write? How many are of the first class?
91. Generically speaking, what kinds of instrumental combinations are in Brahms's inventory of chamber music? Can you divide them by periods?
92. The Piano Quintet in F minor, Op. 34, is discussed in some detail. What are the three versions? Who advised him on the third version? What does the music example illustrate? (Use Schoenberg's terminology.) What are the forms and keys of the movements? TQ: What's the key of the finale?
93. (593) What's the special category of Brahms's chamber music?

Franck

94. What are Franck's principal chamber music works?
95. "All these works employ the _____ method."

The Lied

The Ballad

96. What's a ballad? Who are early composers of ballads?

Schubert

97. (594) TQ: What is a definition of a Lied?
98. Melody was an important trait for Schubert. List three different types.

99. What is the second major characteristic?
100. "His modulations characteristically tend to move from the tonic toward _____ keys, and the _____ or _____ is a favorite relationship."
101. A third topic is form. The first form is _____. The second form is _____ and _____ style alternation.
102. A fourth topic is _____. What about it?
103. (595) Who are the poets Schubert used and the names of the song cycles mentioned?

Robert Schumann

104. (596) How did Schumann's lieder differ from Schubert's?
105. He began composing lieder in 1840. How many did he produce in that year?
106. What are the two song cycles, the poets, and the contents?

Brahms

107. (597) How many songs did Brahms write? Schubert wrote 600; Schumann, about 300.
108. What was Brahms's ideal style? By the way, can you hum the melody to "Wiegenlied"?
109. What kind of a formal structure does he prefer?
110. (598) What about the pictorial elements of his songs? Preludes and postludes?

Choral Music

111. What are the two uses of chorus in the nineteenth century?
112. Who are the two composers "who best understood how to write idiomatically for chorus"? How did they qualify for that distinction? TQ" What does *idiomatic* mean?
113. What is the role of the chorus in an orchestral work?

114. What are the three main classes of independent choral music?

124. What is the estimation of Gounod's sacred music?

Other Music on Liturgical Texts

125. What are example of this type?

Part-Songs and Cantatas

115. Why did part-songs prosper in the nineteenth century? Why have they declined in popularity?

126. Why couldn't they be included in the previous section entitled "Church Music"? How were they more like symphonic music?

116. Name some examples of 19th-century cantatas with their composers

127. What resources are need for Berlioz's Requiem?

128. (601) What are Liszt's contributions?

117. TQ: What's the difference between a part-song and a cantata?

129. (623) Two Italian composers contributed to this medium. Who are they and what did they contribute?

Church Music

118. What is the movement called that wanted musical reform? What religion? What's the date?

130. Rossini's *Stabat Mater* "contains some excellent _____ writing and questionable _____."

119. What are the three primary goals of this movement?

131. Who succeeded in this medium? What did he write, generically speaking?

120. The best Catholic church music was written by _____ and _____.

132. In which countries is the oratorio likely to be found? TQ: Why?

121. Which Schubert works are cited? TQ: What's contained in the Ordinary?

133. Name examples with their composers.

122. "On the Protestant side were the _____ of _____ and on the Anglican side were the _____ of _____.

123. (600) What were characteristics of Bortnyansky's choral music in Russia?

134. Why isn't Brahms's German Requiem suitable for church performance?