

Grout, Chapter 21
Atonality, Serialism, and Recent
Developments in Twentieth-Century Europe

Schoenberg and His Followers

1. (713) What are the compositions of Schoenberg's first period and what are the influences?

2. What are the compositions of the second period? TQ: Anything you don't understand?

3. What are the characteristics of this period and what is the common name given to this period?

Atonality

4. (714) What is the period of atonality for Schoenberg? Does atonality also include serial music?

5. Works after 1923 use what compositional technique?

6. Discuss *Pierrot lunaire*.

7. (715) What is *Sprechstimme*? What's another name for *Sprechstimme*? What does the notational sign look like?

Expressionism

8. What are the characteristics of expressionism?

9. (735) How do impressionism and expressionism differ?

10. What compositions may be classified as expressionistic? Were "pretty melodies" his objective? What "thread helped to unify the extended works?

Twelve-Tone Method

11. TQ: Why didn't Schoenberg compose any music from 1918-1923?

12. What are the different terms of twelve-tone music?

13. What are compositions that use this technique?

14. What are the "tonal" works of this period?

15. TQ: How do you classify the String Trio (1946) and the Fantasy for Violin and Piano (1949)?

16. TQ: Can you explain twelve-tone technique using the proper terminology? Do you understand the example on p. 718?

Moses und Aron

17. (718) Describe the work. Why might it be considered an oratorio? TQ: Why would Schoenberg write and opera on this subject given the political climate in Germany?

37. (728) What are the stylistic characteristics of Messiaen's style?

47. What's a MIDI?

48. Why were computers more efficient? Please note that this is not the computer with which you are familiar!

49. Live performers improvised against synthesized or computer-generated music. What kinds of things can be generated by the composer at a synthesizer keyboard in "real time"? What does "real time" mean?

Recent Developments

New Timbres

38. (729) Who introduced "tone cluster"? TQ: Do you know what his most famous work is?

39. Who introduced prepared piano? TQ: Do you know what a prepared piano is?

40. Name three composers who were interested in new timbres.

41. Name Edgar Varèse's compositions.

Electronic Resources

42. What is *musique concrète*?

43. (730) Name a composer and his work famous because it was one of the early electronic compositions.

44. What are some of the unique properties of electronic music?

New Technology

45. How was early electronic music produced?

46. How did synthesizers improve electronic music?

Influence of Electronic Music

50. (731) Will electronic music replace live music? Why or why not? TQ: What are your observations concerning electronic music?

51. Who obtained new sound effects from voices and conventional instruments? What nationality?

52. Explain "spatial effects."

The Pitch Continuum

53. (732) Summarize this paragraph in exactly twenty words.

54. Be prepared to discuss Penderecki's *Threnody*.

55. Summarize information about Penderecki's *Canticum canticorum Salomonis*.

56. (733) Do the same thing for Ligeti's *Atmospheres*, *Lontano*, and *Continuum*.

Indeterminacy

57. (734) How is indeterminacy an outgrowth of early music?

58. What is indeterminacy? What is another name for this style?

59. What is an "open form"?

60. (735) Which composer has worked most consistently in this style? What are some of his works?

61. What is quotation music? Who are some representative composers?

62. (737) What is Lutoslawski's contribution?

63. What effect does notation have on indeterminacy?

64. What happens when the notation is indeterminate and the performance is indeterminate?

65. What role does a recording have in defining a composition?