

Grout, Chapter 22
The American Twentieth Century

1. (740) Name the European composers who spent time in America? Why was that important?
2. Name one of the forums where American and European composers interacted.
3. Who were Nadia Boulanger's American students?

The Historical Background

Music in the Colonies

4. (742) The Bay Psalm Book was published in _____ (city) in _____ (year). The ninth edition in 1698 had _____ melodies to be sung to the _____ Psalms.

5. What's a singing school?
6. One of the early important tunesmiths was who? (Notice his dates.)
7. Describe plain tunes.
8. Describe a fusing tune.
9. What "rules" of harmony did Billings break that no freshman or sophomore would be allowed to do?
10. (743) Name the other tunesmiths.

Immigration and Its Influences

11. Where were the two leading settlements of Moravians and name one important composer?

12. What is Anthony Philip Heinrich's contribution?
13. (763) What caused Germans to come to America? Why was that important?
14. (744) Who was Harvard's first professor of music? What were his specialties?
15. Who was Leopold Damrosch and what did he do? Who was his son?

16. Lowell Mason was president of the _____ in 1827 and led the founding in 1833 of the _____. He hated the _____ style, so he wrote 1200 hymn tunes in the _____ style.

17. Describe shape notation. Name one of the books. TQ: Why would there be shape-note notation? TQ: Which churches, if any, still use shape-note notation?
18. (746) Negro spirituals were popularized by the _____ from _____ in the _____s.
19. "New England continued to be a center of creative music in the generation after John Knowles Paine...." TQ: What decade would that be?

20. Who were Paine's students?

21. Mrs. H.H.A. Beach, a.k.a. _____ wrote what? How is the piano quintet eclectic?

22. (747) What cities had bands? Name an early bandmaster.

23. What was the repertoire of 19th-century bands?

24. Name three American bandmasters. Who was the conductor of the U.S. Marine Band?

25. What was the training ground for African-American musicians? Give me some names.

26. (748) How did black bands differ in performance with white bands?

32. Describe the form of blues text.

33. What are blues notes?

34. Know the harmonic structure of 12-bar blues.

35. (750) What's a "break" in blues?

Jazz

36. What's a "chorus"?

37. What are some of the stylistic traits of jazz? TQ: Explain "notes inégales of French Baroque music."

38. What is the essence of jazz?

39. What's the instrumentation of an early jazz band?

Vernacular Music

40. Who were the big band people?

Ragtime

27. What is the origin of ragtime? TQ: Why "ragtime"? Form? TQ: Date of origin?

28. TQ: What's a juba?

29. Name a ragtime composer.

30. What dances came about by the syncopated rhythms of ragtime?

41. TQ: What's the instrumentation of a typical big band? Include the singer.

42. What instruments comprise the rhythm section in a big band?

43. What's a chart?

Blues

31. (749) Why are the blues called the blues?

44. (751) What is the source of big band repertory?

45. What's swing?

46. What was the function of big band music?

Modern Jazz

47. TQ: Are you getting a sense of when these different types of jazz occur in the century?

48. What's the name of the next style of jazz?

49. What are the important points?

50. (752) Who are the performers (and their instrument)?

Country Music

51. Hillbilly music combined with western cowboy themes led to what type of music

52. What is the typical accompaniment of C&W?

53. If there is a larger accompaniment ensemble, how does it differ from big band?

54. How did Roy Acuff alter C&W? Name two C&W stars of the 1960s.

Rhythm-and-Blues

55. How do we get R&B?

56. What is the instrumentation of R&B?

57. What are the characteristics of the music?

Rock-and-Roll

58. How does rock fit in with C&W and R&B?

59. (753) What's the instrumentation of R&R?

60. What's the subject and method of delivery in R&R?

61. Who were the two creative song writers of the Beatles?

Musical Comedy

62. How did the musical differ from the European types of light opera? How is that exemplified in the second paragraph?

63. Name the musical composers.

64. Name two Bernstein musicals.

Foundations for an American Art Music

Charles Ives

65. (754) Do a Charles Ives biography.

66. (756) What is the name of Ives' second piano sonata? Why?

67. What are the sources of Ives' borrowings?

Edgard Varèse

77. Name Varèse's works.

68. What are Charles Ives traits?

78. What is Varèse's concept of music in his compositions (or, is he interested in melody, etc., which are normally thought of as basic components)? Use no more than two words in your answer.

Carl Ruggles

69. (758) What is Ruggles's style like and what is his best work?

Aaron Copland

79. What two style traits are found in his Music for the Theater and the Piano Concerto?

Henry Cowell

70. Name two works with strumming of the piano strings.

TQ: Do you know what an Aeolian harp is?

TQ: Would you be able to recognize these pieces from their description in this paragraph?

80. What are the stylistic traits of the Piano Variations?

81. What about El Salón Mexico, Billy the Kid, and Rodeo?

71. Name Cowell tone cluster pieces.

82. What are his "for use" compositions? TQ: What does "for use" mean?

72. What were Cowell's "borrowings"?

83. Name Copland's ballets.

73. What publication did Cowell edit that promoted contemporary music?

84. (761) I'll give you the compositions, you tell me what's important about them.

Third Symphony:

Piano Sonata:

Twelve Poems of Emily Dickinson, Piano Quartet,

Piano Fantasy, Inscape:

Ruth Crawford Seeger

74. In what cities was Ruth Crawford Seeger active as a composer?

85. Now we're ready for the overall style traits.

75. (759) In New York "she experimented with serial techniques, including their application to parameters other than pitch." TQ: What does that mean?

76. Name her two works.

Other National Idioms

86. (761) How is Roy Harris a nationalist?
87. What's the name of his fourth symphony? Any unusual feature of that work? How many symphonies did he write?
88. _____ and _____ are characteristics in his music influenced by his study of early music.
89. What was Virgil Thomson's other career?
90. Name his compositions.
91. What are the two Gertrude Stein operas?
92. (762) How is William Grant Still's Afro-American Symphony an example of nationalism?
93. (763) Name Florence Price's important works.
94. Some nationalism is not easily discerned in the music itself, but is in the _____.
95. (764) Name some Ulysses Kay compositions.
96. What is Howard Hanson's stylistic classification?
97. What is Walter Piston's stylistic classification?

Since 1945

Abstract Idioms

98. (765) Besides serial technique in his later works, what other prominent stylistic trait does Roger Sessions use?

Name _____

99. How many symphonies did Sessions write? What's unusual about the first movement of the second symphony? TQ: Why aren't his symphonies performed?
100. "Beginning with his Cello Sonata (1948), [Elliott] Carter experimented with what he called _____." (Be able to explain the term.) The politically correct term is tempo modulation.
101. What's an "all-interval tetrachord"? Where is it used? Do you understand Example 22.8?
102. Name two other Carter compositions.

The University as Patron

103. (767) Who is the patron of composers in Europe?

N.B. *Staid* means *sedate* or *serious*; *sinecure* means a position that requires little or no work. *Sinecure* was replaced with *base* in the sixth edition. P.S. When I retire, someone can have my sinecure, staidly.

104. Nadia Boulanger was in the _____ area during the war years. TQ: Can you pronounce *Boulanger*?
105. Piston taught at _____. Name his students.
106. Hindemith taught at _____. Name his students.
107. (768) Roger Sessions was at _____; Darius Milhaud was at _____. Name Milhaud's students.

108. Arnold Schoenberg was at _____. In 1953 Sessions was at _____. Name his (and Babbitt's) students.

109. What kind of studio was established at Columbia and Princeton Universities in 1959? Who were the composers?

110. Who are the composers to come out of the University of Illinois?

111. Who were the composers at the San Francisco Tape Music Center?

112. Who's at the University of Michigan? Who ran the Cooperative Studio for Electronic Music? Name two other electronic music schools.

113. Who's at Stanford? What's CCRMA?

114. Who belongs to the "Eastman Group"?

117. How did Babbitt's Second and Third String Quartet expand the 12-tone method? What's the specialized term that I will need to know for the test (and the rest of my life) and what does the term mean? What's the term for achieving the greatest amount of interrelatedness of material?

New Sounds and Textures

118. (770) What compositional method did Conlon Nancarrow employ and why?

119. (771) How about Harry Partch?

120. What about Ben Johnston?

121. (772) How about George Crumb? Name two of his works.

Electronic Music

122. (773) Why isn't electronic music generally accepted by the public?

123. Name an example of prerecorded tape and live performer. TQ: How come so many C-sharp accidentals in ex. 22.10?

124. (774) Who is the composer of the *Animus* series?

125. Why is live performer plus synthesizer an acceptable medium?

126. What's "another new medium available to the creative musician"?

The Post-Webern Vogue

115. Who was one of the leading American followers of Schoenberg and Webern?

116. Babbitt's Three Compositions for Piano "subjected both _____ and _____ to serial control for the first time."

Third Stream

127. (775) What's the issue?
128. Who are some of the composers who have tried this before Schuller?
129. Whose term is it anyway? Name a couple of works.
130. Why is Babbitt's *All Set* so named? TQ: Do you understand the all-combinatorial pitch-class set?
131. Name a William Bolcom work and its style?
132. (776) What is Anthony Davis's contribution? Is this a merger of classical style and jazz?

John Cage and Indeterminacy

133. Get a sense of determinate, partly indeterminate, and indeterminate music.
134. Whose influence in Europe was greater than that of any other American composer?
135. Cage's best-known work is what?
136. *Music of Changes* is based on what Chinese book? TQ: Why?
137. (777) Who were Cage's disciples?
138. How is Brown's *Available Forms* and example of indeterminism?

139. What is entropy? Redundancy?

Minimalism

140. What were the factors that led to minimalism? (Don't use a lot of words.)
141. (778) Who are the important composers of minimalism, cite specific examples, and briefly explain same?
142. What are the influences on Philip Glass?
143. What are his stylistic characteristics since the mid-sixties?
144. Name Glass' operas.
145. (779) What is the name of John Adams' successful minimalist opera?

The Mainstream

146. (780-81) Name the names and compositions. TQ: Do you know the classification of each piece?

Post-Modern Styles

147. (781) What is the meaning of post-modern?

148. (782) Which composers influenced the style of George Rochberg in his *Music for a Magic Theater*?

149. What is the source of Rochberg's *Nach Bach*? TQ: What's BWV?

150. What is the source material for Lukas Foss' *Baroque Variations*?

151. What are some of the compositions quoted in Luciano Berio's *Sinfonia for Eight Voices and Orchestra*?

152. Upon what is David Del Tredici's *In Memory of a Summer Day (Child Alice, Part One)* based?

153. (783) What is the style of Final Alice? What is his style before Final Alice?

Conclusions

154. (784) What are the four basic components of Western music? TQ: How have those been altered in the twentieth century?

155. "The audience for 'serious' music has never been more than a small fraction of the population." "Composer who write in a difficult, unfamiliar idiom cannot expect a large popular following"

156. What have composers in the last quarter of the century done to bridge the gap with the audience?