

**The Late Eighteenth Century: Haydn and Mozart**

1. (465) What did Haydn and Mozart have in common?
2. Learn the birth and death years of Haydn and Mozart. (While I believe that specific dates in most cases are not as important as generic ones [e.g., first or second half of a century], students should know the birth and death dates of the three greatest composers of the Classic period.)
3. What were the other differences?

Franz Joseph Haydn

4. In what city was Haydn born? Where is that?
5. How did Haydn receive his musical training?
6. (466) What were the names of Haydn's patrons?
7. What was the name of the country estate? [Note the spelling.] What accommodations were there for music?
8. How many players did the orchestra have? What instrument did the prince play? How many works did Haydn write for that instrument?
9. (467) Was Haydn able to sell his compositions? What happened when that policy was changed?
10. (468) Haydn was pensioned in \_\_\_\_ and moved to \_\_\_\_\_.

11. There were two trips to London in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at the instigation of the impresario \_\_\_\_\_. What major works were written?
12. TQ: Can you determine the years of Haydn's service to Nicholas II? What major works were written? [Note: name the two oratorios. English OK.]

Haydn's Instrumental Works

## Symphonic Form

13. The first paragraph and the paragraph on the minuet will be used in a lecture. There's a lot of minutia. Let's talk about what's important. Review pp. 468-69 concerning the sonata form. Anything unusual or anything that you didn't know? An exposition where the first theme is also the second theme but in a different key is called a monothematic sonata form (Haydn, Symphony No. 104, for example).
14. (470) Which of the movements in a Haydn symphony is the most important? Which is the "crowning glory"? Why wouldn't a minuet work as a closing? TQ: Why would anyone ever consider this possibility? Why wouldn't a 3/8 or 6/8 Presto work? What did he finally settle on? How many of the named symphonies were by Haydn?

## Early Symphonies

15. (471) Symphonies 6, 7, and 8 are called what? TQ: What's unusual about them? TQ: Are they programmatic?
16. What is experimental about Haydn's Symphony no. 31? What's it called?

#### The Symphonies of 1768-74

17. What are characteristics of *Sturm und Drang* symphonies? Explain *Sturm und Drang*.

18. Discuss specifics of the slow movements.

19. (472) What about the minuets?

20. Know some information about Symphony No. 45.

21. What keys are unusual?

#### The Symphonies of 1774-88

22. TQ: How many years does this section cover? How many years did the previous section cover? How many years for the early symphonies? How many years for the last section? Why is 1774 a dividing line? Therefore, Haydn's symphonic output can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ periods.

23. TQ: Do you know why symphonies in C will have trumpets? TQ: Do you know why there are 20 symphonies in C?

24. (473) You ought to know that Haydn wrote the six *Paris Symphonies*. Why do you suppose they are called such? TQ: Why is no 85 called *La Reine*?

25. Characterize the symphonies 88-92.

#### The London Symphonies

26. (474) "...all the elements are brought together on a grander scale, with more brilliant \_\_\_\_\_, more daring \_\_\_\_\_, and an intensified \_\_\_\_\_."

27. Who was Haydn's rival in England and what was their relationship?

28. How did Haydn combat Pleyel's strength in melodic construction?

29. Ask me about Turkish bands sometime. What is the instrumentation?

30. What are some of the advancements in orchestration techniques evidenced in the *London Symphonies*.

31. (475) "Even more striking than the orchestration is the expanded \_\_\_\_\_ range..."

32. What is a significant feature of the first movement sonata forms?

33. What about the slow movements?

34. How about the minuets?

35. What are the forms used in the finales?

36. TQ: Do you see the horn fifths in Example 14.3? Show me. Why are they so called?

#### The Quartets up to 1781

37. What's unusual about the sequence of movements in Haydn's string quartets? TQ: What can you tell me about keys, tempos, etc., of the movements?

38. What instrument takes the lead?

39. What's unusual about the sonata-form movements?

40. (477) "Three of the finales in Op. 20 are labeled \_\_\_\_\_: No. \_\_ is based on two subjects, No. \_\_ on three, and No. \_\_ on four." TQ: How many quartets in the Op. 20 set?

41. Who are Haydn's contemporaries who also included fugal movements in their quartets.

42. (478) Do the op. 33 quartets continue the tradition?

43. What about the use of the sonata form these quartets? Finales? Minuets?

#### The Quartets of 1785-90

44. (480) The Op. 50 quaartets stand out because \_\_\_\_\_.

45. By the way, example 14.8 is identified as (Hob. III:74). Anthony van Hoboken catalogued Haydn's works. The quartets are Series III and the number is the 74th chronologically. Quit reading this now. This ain't no question; I'm just providing information.

46. "The Andante of Op. 50, No. 4 is a set of \_\_\_\_\_."

#### The Last Quartets

47. How many quartets are in this last group?

48. Why are the Op. 74 quartets "Romantic"?

49. Example 14.8, measure 8: Is that really a German sixth?

50. (482) "Another characteristic of Haydn's late quartets is" what?

51. Which quartet has the Austrian national anthem? Who wrote the melody? Which movement is it? TQ: Is it the second movement?

52. TQ: What do you make of "The Minuets are full of offbeat accents, interpolated measures, exaggerated leaps, and other spoofs of artificial formality"?

#### Keyboard Sonatas

53. (483) How can you tell if a Haydn keyboard sonata is to be played on harpsichord or piano?

54. "Haydn's piano sonatas follow the same lines of development observed in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_."

55. What's the Hoboken series for keyboard sonatas?

56. (485) TQ: How many piano sonatas did Haydn write?

57. TQ: Describe what you think the "brilliant trios" are.

#### Haydn's Vocal Works

58. In 1776, what did Haydn think were his best works to that point?

59. Between 1769 and 1790 Haydn arranged, rehearsed, and conducted some \_\_\_\_ operas by other composers.

60. How many operas did Haydn compose?

69. God is what in the 18th century?

61. What is your estimation of Haydn's songs?

70. (488) What's the problem with *The Seasons*?

#### Masses

62. (486) Why didn't Haydn write any Masses between 1783 and 1792?

71. What is the charm of these works?

63. What is new and important about the last six Masses?

64. TQ: How many movements are in each Haydn Mass and what are the names of the movements?

65. Probably the best known of these Masses is the \_\_\_\_\_, which means \_\_\_\_\_. The other names of this 1798 Mass are \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

66. (487) Did Haydn write any others of interest? Yes, they are the \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_, 1796; a.k.a. \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ Mass), the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1799 and the \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) of 1802.

#### Oratorios (See also question #12.)

67. How did Haydn get interested in oratorios?

68. Haydn's *The Creation*, with a libretto by \_\_\_\_\_, is based on \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

##### Early Life

72. What are the years of Mozart's life?

73. Where was he born?

74. Who was Mozart's father? Where was he employed?

75. (489) Leopold wrote a famous book about what? TQ: When was it published?

76. Mozart's sister's name and nickname.

77. Mozart's instruments were what?

78. What are the years of his travels?

79. How many works did Mozart write?

80. What Ludwig von Köchel do and when did he do it?

81. Can you name another Mozart "scholar"?

82. Who was Mozart's first teacher?

83. Why was Mozart so successful as a composer?

## Early Works

84. (490) What did Leopold do to ensure Wolfgang's fame?

85. While in Paris, Mozart became interested in the music of whom?

86. Who had a lasting influence on Mozart?

87. (491) From what medium did J.C. Bach learn his tricks of the trade?

88. What are the tricks?

89. TQ: Who wants to have some fun doing the footnote 7 experiment?

90. 1770 to 1773 were spent in Italy. TQ: Why did Mozart compose operas?

91. He studied counterpoint with whom? [Note: This guy is best remembered for his history of music.]

92. Who influenced Mozart's symphonies?

## The Salzburg Years

93. From 1774 until 1781 Mozart lived, for the most part, where?

94. (493) From 1777 until 1779 Mozart toured. What happened in Paris in 1778?

95. What is Mozart's best opera seria?

96. Mozart was in Vienna the last ten years of his life. In what year did he go to Vienna to establish permanent residence?

97. In what ways might Mozart be considered a commercial composer?

## Piano and Violin Sonatas

98. Why are there two sets of K. numbers? (See also p. 509.)

99. What is the better known name of the variations *Ah, vous dirais-je maman*?

100. TQ: Why would one "assume that sonatas K. 279-284 were designed to be published together"? TQ: Could you figure out the keys if it's "D down to G"? Check yourself at the bottom of the page.

101. (494) Is the form of first movement of K. 331 unusual as a first-movement form? What's the name of the final movement?

102. What are Mozart's violin sonatas like?

## Serenades and Divertimentos

103. For what occasions were these pieces written?

104. (495) Mozart's most familiar is \_\_\_\_\_ (K. 525; 1787), which is in \_\_\_\_\_ movements and originally written for \_\_\_\_\_, but now played as an ensemble.

#### Solo Concertos

105. Mozart wrote five violin concertos. K. 219 is the last.  
TQ: What is your estimation of them?

#### Mozart's Vienna Years

106. What was Leopold's advice about Wolfgang's leaving Salzburg?
107. How did Wolfgang know, at least initially, that he was successful (accepted) in Vienna?
108. How well did he do in Vienna after, say, 1785?
109. (496) What was his court appointment in 1787? Whom did he replace? What was the matter with the job?
110. The last three years of his life, Mozart borrowed money from whom? How did he know this person?
111. What two composers influenced Mozart during his Vienna years?
112. What baron patronized Mozart? How did van Swieten become acquainted with northern German composers? What was his position in Vienna? Why was he interested in music? TQ and Review: Van Swieten wrote the librettos of \_\_\_\_\_'s last two oratorios.

#### Piano Works

113. Mozart's piano works K. 475 and 457 foreshadowed which two composers, respectively?

114. What are Mozart's finest works in this genre?

#### Chamber Works

115. In 1785 Mozart dedicated six string quartets to Haydn (K. 387, 421, 428, 458, 464, 465 ["Dissonant" in C-major]). TQ: Do you think that Mozart originally intended these quartets to be a set? At what point do you think he did? Why did he have to have six for the set?

116. (498) Mozart revealed his genius as a chamber music composer not in his quartets, but rather in what?

#### The Vienna Symphonies

117. What are the names of four of Mozart's last symphonies?
118. K. 543, 550, and 551 are symphonies 39, 40, and 41. These are his last and were composed in the summer of 1788. TQ: How many symphonies did Mozart write? Why didn't Mozart write more symphonies?
119. What does opera have to do with Mozart's symphonies?
120. (501) "The three introductions to Symphonies K. 425, 504, and 543 are animated by the spirit of" what?
121. (502) The first theme of the *Jupiter* Symphony finale is derived from what?

## Concertos for Piano and Orchestra

122. (502) TQ: How many piano concertos did Mozart write?

123. Why did Mozart write piano concertos? [In my opinion everything in this paragraph is mostly trivia unless you're a pianist or you're going to study the pieces as you read through Grout.]

124. (503) In what ways does Mozart's piano concertos retain elements of the Baroque concerto?

125. (504) TQ: Could you recreate the first-movement concerto form illustrated on p. 524?

126. What are the characteristics of a piano concerto second movement?

127. What are the characteristics of a piano concerto third movement?

128. Do we know what Mozart wanted done in the cadenza section?

129. What function did cadenzas after the 1780s take?

130. What was the function of the cadenza for 19th-century audiences?

## Operas

131. Name Mozart's Vienna period operas (Italian/German and English) and their classification. Identify the da Ponte librettos.

132. (508) TQ: What's going on with the sentence which begins "The fashion...."?

133. TQ: Can you give a brief statement about the five operas that Grout discusses?

## Church Music

134. How does Mozart's church music compare with his other works? Why?

135. Give me some information about the *Requiem*?

### Epilogue

136. Were Haydn and Mozart the sum and total of 18th-century music?
137. (529) Make the list! You know the routine. Make sure that you know what genre they're best known for.
138. TQ: Why didn't Grout/Palisca include these composers in the narrative?
139. Ah! I made it to the end of the chapter again. Say, have you ever read the bibliography list? I didn't say Have you read the books in the bibliography?; I said have you read through the list?