

Grout, Chapter 19
European Music from the 1870s to World War I

1. (631) What are the dates of World War I?

The German Tradition

Wolf

2. What did Hugo Wolf write?
3. How many Lieder did Wolf write and in what decade were they written?
4. What are the five collections?
5. (632) What can you say about Wolf's selection of poetry and his settings of the text?

Mahler

6. Where did Mahler conduct?
7. In what major mediums did compose and how many of each? What's his best known song cycle?
8. When did Mahler compose? Why didn't he compose year round?
9. TQ: It says that Mahler repeatedly revised his first six symphonies? Who else did that?

Mahler's Symphonies

10. (633) What are the characteristics of Mahler's symphonies?
11. Can you get a sense of the composition dates of Mahler symphonies? Can you make a statement?
12. (634) What's the "program" of the fifth symphony? Sixth? Seventh? Eighth? Ninth?
13. The *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen* (Songs of a Wayfarer) melodies are found in what movements of the first symphony?
14. Which symphonies have *Des Knaben Wunderhorn* (Youth's Magic Horn) melodies?
15. Which symphonies have voices? What other composers used voices in their symphonies?
16. What's the name of the second symphony?
17. TQ: In what movement(s) are the voices used in the second, third, and fourth symphonies?
18. (635) What are Mahler's most popular works?
19. What can you say about the first movement form and the first theme of the fourth symphony?

20. (636) What's the subject of the second movement?
Why is it used? What is scordatura? Why is it used?
TQ: Is this where you would find this movement compared to the generic four-movement, Classic period symphony?
21. (637) What's the tempo and form of the third movement?
22. What song cycle is used in the last movement?
23. Which symphonies do not end in the key they started?
Why would Mahler do this?
24. What movements of the eighth symphony use voices?
25. Make a list of Mahler symphony characteristics.

Richard Strauss

29. (660) Who was the last in a long line of German symphonists? In what way is Strauss like Mahler?
30. (639) What was Strauss's occupation, who was his teacher (TQ: Where have you heard that name before?), and where did he work?
31. What is Strauss best remembered for today? When were they written?
32. He wrote how many lieder? How many are known outside Germany and Austria? TQ: What conclusions can you draw.
33. What are the two kinds of program for the symphonic poems? Could you explain both in your own words? By the way, Strauss called his symphonic poems tone poems (*Tondichtung*).
34. (661) It's time to make a list. You know the routine. Turn around, hands against car,... Categorize where possible.

Mahler's Lieder with Orchestra

26. (638) Who wrote the poems of *Kindertotenlieder*? TQ: Do you know what *Kindertotenlieder* means? You went to *Kindergarten* and Liszt wrote that *Totentanz*. *Tanz* means *dance*. What was the name of that chant used in *Totentanz* (which has nothing to do with my TQ)?

35. (640) What is the subject of *Tod und Verklärung*? What's the formal organization?

The Song of the Earth

27. "The Song of the Earth is based on a cycle of _____ poems translated from the _____ under the title _____."

36. *Zarathustra* is a musical commentary on a poem by whom? What was he promoting? What's the story about?

28. How might Mahler be considered a transitional composer?

37. (641) What two elements in Till Eulenspiegel are reminiscent of Haydn?

38. Is the rondo form an ABACA?

39. What does *variation* mean in *Don Quixote*?

Operas

40. What were two unsuccessful Strauss operas?

41. What was the name of Strauss's first successful opera? Who wrote the story?

42. (642) *Elektra*. Who wrote the libretto? Who wrote the story? TQ: Call upon your knowledge of opera history relative to the subject matter and tell me why you think this is more 17th-century or 18th-century philosophy.

43. What is Strauss's operatic masterpiece? Who wrote the libretto?

44. Briefly state how *Der Rosenkavalier* is different than *Salome* and *Elektra*. [Characterize each opera with one or two words.]

45. How is *Der Rosenkavalier* like the Classic opera?

46. (643) *Ariadne auf Naxos*. Can you say Ariadne? Whose libretto? Based on whose story? The title of which is _____. What's the style like?

47. What's the name of Strauss's 1924 comic opera?

Humperdinck, Reger, and Pfitzner

48. (644) What's a Märchenoper? Name one and its composer?

49. What Wagnerian techniques did Humperdinck borrow?

50. Max Reger is a spiritual descendant of whom? TQ: What does that mean?

51. What are Reger's characteristics? What are some of the "strict" forms?

52. Who is the leading conservative German composer of this period and in what mediums did he compose?

National Trends

53. What are the factors in nationalism?

Russia

54. (646) What was the music situation in Russia prior to the nineteenth century?

55. Who is the patriarch of Russian music? What is the name of his patriotic opera?

56. What was Glinka's second opera?

57. What are Glinka's Russian characteristics?

58. (647) What are the names of Alexander Dargomizhsky's operas? TQ: What is the second opera about? TQ: How could "D" compose an opera three years after his own death?

59. What about Tchaikovsky's training? Was he nationalistic?

60. Name the two Tchaikovsky operas.

61. Who are the mighty handful? Last name only.

62. What's the history of the St. Petersburg Conservatory?

63. Characterize the formal training of these composers. (Use this paragraph and the vignette on page 647.

64. (648) What are Balakirev's principal works?

65. What are Borodin's principal works?

66. What's about key schemes in his symphonies?

Musorgsky

67. What was his pre-composer job and who gave him musical training?

68. What are his principal works?

69. Why does Musorgsky's vocal music lack lyrical melodic lines and symmetrical phrasing?

70. What are characteristics of Russian folksong?

71. (649) What about Musorgsky's harmony?

72. (650) What is the prominent trait in 19th-century Russian literature?

Rimsky-Korsakov and Others

73. (651) What are characteristics of his late works? What's an octatonic scale? TQ: How many different octatonic scales are possible? TQ: Could you write one?

74. What were his occupations?

75. His works include

_____, but his principal works are

_____.

76. What are his important compositions?

77. What was published in 1913?

78. How many operas did he write?

79. Who were two of Rimsky-Korsakov's students?

80. What are Sergei Rakhmaninov's principal works?

Skryabin

81. (653) What was Skryabin's occupation?

82. He wrote nocturnes, preludes, études, and mazurkas in the manner of _____.

83. He was influenced by the chromaticism of _____ and _____. "He gradually evolved a complex harmonic vocabulary" is an important trait of Skryabin's music.

84. (653) How many piano sonatas did Skryabin write?
85. Name two Skryabin orchestral works.

95. Grieg's piano style was influenced by _____.
96. What are the characteristics of Norwegian folksong?

Central Europe

86. (654) What is the "musical language" of Smetana and Dvorák?
87. Smetana was influenced by _____ and Dvorák by _____. TQ: What do you suppose that means?
88. What's a dumka? Furiant?
89. Name Smetana's two operas and Dvoark's dances mentioned in the text.
90. Why does Janacek anticipate Bartok? TQ: Why is *folksong* one word and *folk music* two?
91. Jenufa is a pretty nice story, n'est-ce pas? Pick out the Janacek traits.

Other Countries

97. Stanislaw Moniuszko was the creator of _____ opera with _____ and also was notable for his _____.
98. Carl August Nielsen, _____ (what nationality?) composer, wrote in what mediums? His best-known work is what? TQ: What is Carl Nielsen's father's last name?
99. (656) Alfons Diepenbrock was a composer from _____. Composers who influenced his work were _____, _____, and _____! He is best known for what mediums? TQ: What do you think the influences are from those composers? TQ: Why was *best known* hyphenated in the previous question and not here?

Finland

100. What influenced Sibelius's music?
101. What did Sibelius compose? How many symphonies? Name the symphonic poems.
102. What are Sibelius's compositional strengths?
103. What symphonies are featured and so what?
92. (655) What are the compositions of Leos Janáček?

Norway

93. What are Edvard Hagerup Grieg's compositions?
94. What are slatter?

England

104. (659) What are Elgar's compositions?

105. Did Elgar use folksong in his nationalism? Why does it sound English?

106. What composers influenced Elgar? TQ: What is it about those composers that he borrowed?

107. Who are the three other English composers mentioned by Grout? TQ: Do you know how to pronounce *Ralph*?

Spain

108. Who is the patriarch of Spanish nationalism? What were his contributions?

109. Who's next?

110. Who is the principal Spanish composer in the early twentieth century?

111. List de Falla's compositions and classify them.

New Currents in France

112. (660) What was the impetus for French nationalistic music? What was its function?

113. How did the Schola Cantorum help?

114. What are the three main lines of development in French music from 1871? TQ: Why 1871 and not, say, 1870?

The Cosmopolitan Tradition

115. What are the main characteristics of the cosmopolitan tradition exemplified by César Franck?

116. What are d'Indy's works?

117. Who's next? What Franck traits did he continue? What did he write? What is the best example?

The French Tradition

118. What are the main characteristics of the French tradition?

119. (662) Who are the composers who belong to this group?

120. What are Saint-Saëns' traits?

121. Name Massenet's operas listed in the text.

122. Fauré was one of the founders of _____ and first president of the _____.

123. How about some Fauré biography stuff?

124. What are Fauré's compositions? How many songs? How many piano pieces and types? What are his best chamber works?