

**Grout, Chapter 20**  
**The European Mainstream**  
**in the Twentieth Century**

Introduction

1. (676) What's the status of France, Britain, and the United States after WWI?
  
2. What was happening in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Russia, Italy, Germany, Spain between world wars (1918-39)? Know the particulars (types of governments, individuals, etc.).
  
3. What was the result of these changes?
  
4. (677) What did Schoenberg and Musorgsky/Debussy do for music?
  
5. What did folk music contribute to the new music?
  
6. Cite examples of how music was brought closer to the people.
  
7. What steps were taken to protect the people from the new music?
  
8. What happened in the 1950s and '60s?
  
9. (678) What happened in the 1970s and '80s? TQ: Think about technological changes in the century and how they have affected the direction of music.

Summary of Trends

10. Folk music \_\_\_\_\_. Neo-classicism revisits the \_\_\_\_\_ eras. German idiom moves to \_\_\_\_\_ and extreme \_\_\_\_\_, which would include disjointed \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ clashes, etc. Some serialists return to \_\_\_\_\_. Some \_\_\_\_\_ trends. Some explored \_\_\_\_\_.
  
11. Why isn't a chronological approach good in discussing 20th-century styles?

Ethnic Contexts

12. (680) How does nationalism in the 20th century differ from that of the 19th? What's the discipline called?
  
13. Name three composers who collected folk music.

Bartók

14. What is Bartók's threefold importance?
  
  15. He published \_\_\_\_\_ tunes, chiefly from what countries?
  
  16. From 19\_\_\_\_ to 19\_\_\_\_ he taught at the \_\_\_\_\_.
  
  17. What is the *Mikrokosmos*?
  
  18. Make a list of Bartók's works.
- 1910s
- 1920s
- 1930s
- 1940s

19. (681) What are Bartók's compositional traits (= style)?

20. How is Bartók's harmony formed? What kinds of scales does he use?

21. Bartók has triads and quartal harmony. How does he add pungency to a chord?

22. (682) How is Bartók's music tonal?

23. What does *polytonality* mean? Does Bartók use serial compositional techniques.

24. The Music for Strings, Percussion, and Celesta has a prominent interval (\_\_\_\_\_) and a form (\_\_\_\_\_), seen in microcosm in \_\_\_\_\_ and in macrocosm \_\_\_\_\_

25. (683) Two ethnic styles, the \_\_\_\_\_ idiom of Serbo-Croatian song and the Bulgarian dance rhythm of \_\_\_\_\_, are also used in Bartók's music.

#### Kodály

26. (684) Name Kodály's most famous compositions.

27. What are the influences on his music?

28. What else is Kodály remembered for?

#### The Soviet Orbit

29. What composers (and their works) used nationalism in their music?

#### Prokofiev

30. (685) Why wasn't Prokofiev nationalistic "in the narrower meaning of the word"?

31. Make a list of Prokofiev compositions (and their classification). You don't need to rewrite works recorded in question 29.

32. What charge was levelled against Prokofiev and others in 1948? What does the word mean?

#### Shostakovich

33. (686) How many symphonies did Shostakovich write and which ones are most important? Which one is the *Leningrad*?

34. Which opera was condemned by *Pravda* in 1936? What is a *Pravda*? TQ: What is the opera's revised title?

35. What's a D—S—C—H and where can I find it? TQ: What did we call it when we read about Josquin? TQ: Do you know what "German-fashion" is?

#### Post-Soviet Music

36. The Soviet Union broke up in \_\_\_\_\_, but relaxed controls in the \_\_\_\_\_. Young soviet composers explored \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ music.

37. What is *glasnost*?

38. (688) What is Alfred Schnittke's style?

39. List Schnittke's compositions.

40. (705) What is the underlying theme of Sofia Gubaidulina's compositions?

41. (705) List Gubaidulina's compositions.
42. How is Offertorium an offering?

### England

#### Vaughan Williams

43. (689) In what mediums did he compose?
44. What are the English elements in his music and the European ones? TQ: What might be the Bach/Handel influence and what might be the Debussy/Ravel influence?
45. Vaughan Williams wrote for \_\_\_\_\_ singers and players. TQ: So what?
46. (690) Make a list of Vaughan William's symphonies and jot down a brief statement about each. Things you might think about are Which symphonies are programmatic (because they have subtitles) or which have voices (possible Beethoven and Mahler influence) or which have four movements (Classic influence) or which have minor keys (Romantic influence) or which ones are not mentioned or ...? Review: How many symphonies did V.W. write? TQ: You do realize that Schumann's *Rhenish* was not mentioned in chapter 16. So which symphony number is the *Rhenish*?

47. What is the instrumentation of the *Fantasia on a Theme of Thomas Tallis*?

#### Holst and Walton

48. (691) What were the influences on Gustav Holst's music?
49. Pick out the three major Holst works.

50. List William Walton's works (including their classification).

#### Benjamin Britten

51. "Britten was the most \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ English composer of the mid-twentieth century," particularly in three mediums: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
52. What did he write?
53. Britten: adherence to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ techniques colored with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ elements.

#### Tippet

54. Name the two works mentioned in the first paragraph.
55. What are Tippett's influences? Rhythmic and metrical independence is derived from English \_\_\_\_\_ music. Most of his early sonatas, quartets, and symphonies apply \_\_\_\_\_ forms. His first piano sonata uses both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The Piano Concerto and the Triple Concerto are influenced by \_\_\_\_\_ music. TQ: Do you know what a gamelan is?
56. Who are the three New Music Manchester Group? Name Birtwistle's works.

Germany

57. (694) What was the result of Nazism on German nationality?

Hindemith

58. Hindemith was a theorist. What book did he write?

59. Where did he teach?

60. What are his major works of the 1920s?

61. What was the purpose of his *Gebrauchsmusik*?

62. TQ: "In the 1930s a new quality of almost romantic warmth became evident in his work." Would you classify him as a Classic or Romantic composer?

63. What are the compositions of the 1930s?

64. What is "harmonic fluctuation"?

65. Much of Hindemith's music was composed for what purpose?

66. His *Ludus tonalis* was based on J.S. Bach's \_\_\_\_\_

67. (696) TQ: "He was a mid-twentieth-century representative of the German cosmopolitan line of Beethoven, Schumann, Brahms, and Reger; additional influences in his work came from Debussy as well as from Bach, Handel, Schütz, and the German sixteenth-century lied composers." Is this a figurative or literal "genealogy"? What would be the influence of each of these composers?

69. What's the name of his music education publication?

Weill

70. What were Kurt Weill's two careers?

71. Who was Weill's librettist and what is the opera that resulted?

72. Mahagonny is like a \_\_\_\_\_ opera. Get a sense of the orchestra. Could you describe it without naming the exact instrumentation? What's a zither? Bandoneon? What's the story about?

73. (697) What is Weill's most famous work? It was based on what 18th-century ballad opera? TQ: Who was the composer and who was the librettist of that ballad opera? The orchestra consisted of \_\_\_\_\_ musicians who played \_\_\_\_\_ instruments. TQ: What does that tell you? Who was Weill's wife? What did the work parody?

74. (698) Name Weill's Broadway works and "art music."

Latin America

75. (699) Name the composers, their country, and their works.

Orff

68. What is Orff's best-known work?