

Things to know for the Final

Classical Music (c. 1750-1820)

Aspects of the Classical Style: Classical Phrase;

Know your classical forms: **Sonata; Rondo; Minuet and Trio**; Theme and Variations; ABA; song form; etc.; and the general structure of a Classical Symphony. You may need to identify an overall structure of a classical piece.

Romanticism (c. 1820-1900)

Aspects of Romanticism, Song Cycle, fragments; think about what makes something “Romantic,” ambiguity, etc. **Romantic Composers** – (late) Beethoven, Schumann, Wagner

Twentieth Century (1900-2000)

Be able to differentiate elements of Impressionism and Expressionism, Jazz and Popular Song Forms e.g. Tin-pan Alley. Understand (in the abstract) twelve-tone music and the different take on sound that it entails. You will not be expected to identify a tone row.

Works We’ve Studied

Composer	Work	Notes	Notes (pt. 2)
Beethoven	Variations on God Save the Queen	Classical Theme and Variations	
	Symphony 9 (Final mvt.)		
Mozart	Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, III Symphony 9, IV Symphony 40, I Non so piu...	Minuet and Trio Rondo Sonata Form Opera Aria	
Schumann	Dichterliebe	Song Cycle	You won’t be asked for the name of an individual song. (NIS)
Wagner	Tristan and Isolde	Opera	NIS, except Prelude
Debussy	Voiles	Impressionism	
Schoenberg	Pierrot Lunaire Farben from 5 Pieces for Orch.	Expressionism, Atonal Impressionism	NIS
Stravinsky	The Rite of Spring	Ballet –Nationalism	NIS
Ives	“Thanksgiving”	Symphony Movement	
Gershwin	Rhapsody in Blue	Piano Concerto	
Boulez	Structures 1A	Serialism	
Webern	Symphony, Op. 21 (Mvt. 2)	Twelve-tone music	
Cage	Music of Changes	Chance	
Lucier	I Am Sitting in a Room	Process Music	
Reich	Piano Phase	Process Music	Minimalism
Glass	Akhnaten, Prelude	Minimalism	
JL Adams	The Light That Fills the World	Post-Minimalism	

You should be aware of and able to use concepts and terms intelligently. I may ask you to define terms and concepts and/or relate them to each other. You are expected to use terms appropriately, not recklessly, in anything you write about music. The list of terms is intended to help your studying; I have tried to include everything but it may not be comprehensive. You should know the various musical forms that composers have worked with. You should be able to have an intelligent reaction to an unfamiliar piece of music. You should know the stories/librettos of the

Operas/Narrative works we have studied (Tristan) and, in general, the philosophical background of the various composers. In short, if it is on the webpage or we have discussed it in class, you are responsible for it. You should know the approximate dates of compositions (quarter-century: e.g. 1900-1925).

Terms include:

Sonata Form / Sonata	Tonic	Cadenza	Atonality
Classical Phrase	Dominant	Lied/lieder	Melodrama
Exposition	Period	Song Cycle	<i>Sprechstimme</i>
Development	Theme and Variations	Leitmotive	Twelve Tone Method
Recapitulation	Minuet and Trio	Impressionism	Serialism
Concerto	Rondo	Aria	Aleatory/Chance
Antecedent	Scherzo	Recitative	Minimalism
Consequent	Symphony	Major Mode	Process Music
Tonality	Orchestra	Minor Mode	Counterpoint
Scale	<i>Gesamtkunstwerk</i>	Monophony	Tin-Pan Alley
Texture	Meter	Homophony	Ballet Russe
		Polyphony	Jazz

The exam will consist of careful listening (known and unknown) for identification and reaction; short answer questions and an essay or essays that call for thought, synthesis, speculation and reflection. The exam is not cumulative, it will reflect ideas studied during the second half of the semester. However, terms and ideas that carry through the entire semester may also be included.