

Chapter 21

Opera and Vocal Music in the Early Classic Period

1. (484) What are the terms for comic opera? Which one is the generic term?
2. What are the traits? TQ: What does "unlike comic operas in other countries" mean?
3. What are the arias like?
4. Who is the pioneer in this area? What are the arias like in the example cited?
5. (485) How did the intermezzo come about?
6. What are the traits?
7. (486) What is the example cited? Who are the characters? Know the story.
8. (487) What are the features that demonstrate the comic?
9. (489) Who is the reformer of comic opera? What are the traits and the examples?
10. (490) What is the term for serious opera? Who is its reformer? What are the characteristics?
11. Describe the serious opera.
12. (490) You should still be able to diagram the five-part da capo aria.
13. (491) What is a dal segno aria?
14. Who was the leading composer? Who was his wife? Why was he called "il caro Sassone"? How many operas?
15. (492) Singers often embellished the return of the A section in a da capo aria, and the top line of Example 21.3 shows the embellishments that were preserved.
16. (494) Characters for comic operas were drawn from the _____ class. Whereas opera seria was performed in Italian throughout Europe, the language of comic opera was _____.
17. (493) What are the two facts significant about comic opera after 1750?
18. What was the war of the buffoons?
19. (494) Who championed the opera buffa? What were two reasons?
20. (495) What is the name of French comic opera?
21. What is a vaudeville?
22. What is an ariette?

23. What happened to vaudevilles after 1760?
24. What type of recitative was preferred for opéra comique?
25. What was the plot of later opéra comique?
26. Who was the leading composer? Cite an example. What is its classification? What's another example of this type?
27. (496) What is the English form of comic opera? What were the traits? When did it peak? What change did it undergo?
28. What famous example is cited?
29. (497) Germany and Austria. What was serious German opera like?
30. What was comic opera called and what was it like?
31. How did they come about?
32. Who was the leading composer?
33. What increased the music's popularity.
34. Opera and the Public. Who determined the direction of comic opera? What did they want?
35. Opera Reform. What was "more natural"?
36. What about the da capo aria?
37. How about the action?
38. (498) What did they do to increase the drama?
39. How did the orchestra help?
40. What did they reinstitute?
41. What was the overall goal?
42. Who was the first proponent? TQ: What are you thinking?
43. Who were two composers who exemplified the change? What nationality influenced their writing? How many did each contribute?
44. Christoph Willibald Gluck. What were the two cities where he was a composer?
45. Who was his librettist?
46. Make a list of Gluck's operas. (See the next page too.)
47. What were his reforms
48. (499) What did Gluck expect of his singers concerning their operatic roles? TQ: How was it before Gluck?
49. (500) Who were Gluck's "Parisian descendents"?

50. (500) Secular songs were written for amateurs. What instruments accompanied these songs? What were the characteristics?
51. Some songs were religious in a hymnlike style. What was the French romance?
52. What was the English ballad?
53. What are some other "English" songs?
54. What did Germany produce? How many collections between 1750 and 1800? What was the hypocrisy? What are the traits of lieder? (501) What was the aesthetic goal? Who were the representative composers? Who is a late composer?
55. (502) What about the affections in songs? Word painting?
56. What's the situation with church music about 1750?
57. What were the style options for Catholic composers?
58. If church music, what types would they write?
59. (503) What replaced the cantata and chorale-based music?
60. What was the nonliturgical composition?
61. What's happening in England? Who are the composers?
62. What was religious music in America like?
63. What two groups were "especially notable" in America?
64. What religion were the Puritans? What did they sing?
65. What was their hymn book? (1640, 1698)
66. What is a singing school?
67. Who is the composer? What did he write?
68. Define a plain tune. Example?
69. (504) What is a fusing tune?
70. What were the problems with Billings' music?
71. Who were the other two composers?
72. How were the Moravians different?
73. (505) Who was their composers?
74. Opera and the New Language. Write summary statements.

