

## Chapter 25

### The Romantic Generation: Song and Piano Music

1. (595) Music in the middle ages was composed for \_\_\_\_\_; later music was for \_\_\_\_\_; in the 19th century music was for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. (596) The period 1789-1815 had a lot of changes; 1815-1848 established a period of nationalism.
3. (597) The Haitian revolution of 1791 led to its independence in 1804 and the first nation founded by \_\_\_\_\_. 1810-24 was a period of revolution that freed \_\_\_\_\_; by \_\_\_\_\_ most nations were established. Between 1803-48 \_\_\_\_\_ pushed westward. In Canada, France and Britain were united in \_\_\_\_\_ and federated in \_\_\_\_\_. Who are the authors?
4. "\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ impoverished the aristocracy." So what?
5. How did musicians make a living?
6. Employers had expected that musicians played several instruments. What's the situation now (meaning chapter 24)? And the next level up is what? Examples? How is that also true for composers? Examples? What about the guild system? TQ: Does the guild system still exist?
7. What were the new opportunities?
8. (598) Music making in the home was an important part of life for which group of people?
9. How was "music also a means of social control"? What were the factory objectives?
10. TQ: What do you suppose are the improvements in the piano between 1820 and 1850?
11. TQ: What is your reaction to the "Women and the piano" subheading?
12. (599) TQ: Hey, what do you think of that painting?
13. TQ: What do they call "music for two players at one piano"?
14. In the 1770s, publishers listed \_\_\_\_\_ of items in their catalogues; 1820s, \_\_\_\_\_. In 1794 London has \_\_\_\_\_ music stores; in 1824, \_\_\_\_\_.
15. What allowed for better publishing in 1794? TQ: Do you have any idea what that is?
16. TQ: If publishers had to supply what the public demanded, then what was the purpose of publishing music before 1800? TQ: Would this lower the standards of serious music for composers to divert their attention to supply works that would feed their faces?
17. What are the characteristics of this music?
18. (600) SR: A large piano plant in London in the 1770s produced how many pianos a year? 1800? 1850?

19. SR: Let's see if you were right about question #9.
20. SR: Harp?
21. (601) SR: When did piston/rotary valves come into being? What do they do?
22. SR: What new brass instruments came about?
23. SR: What about woodwinds? When? What other instrument benefited from interlocking rods, gears, and screws?
24. SR: What about string instruments? TQ: Any thoughts about "Fingerboards were lengthened to allow for higher notes"?
25. (602) How about harmonic devices?
26. What does the term *romantic* denote?
27. How was the term used in the 19th century?
28. Romantic arts focused on what?
29. Give me the classic adjectives. Romantic.
30. Where does Beethoven fit?
31. (603) When does the romantic period start for us (who are reading the eighth edition)?
32. "Romanticism as reaction" would make a nice chart. I got it started. You finish it.
33. Composers sought intense \_\_\_\_\_ while cognizant of conventions such as \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
34. What is the point of "Music as autonomous"?
35. (604) What is absolute music? Characteristic (descriptive)? Program?
36. Comment on "Organicism."
37. (606) "Despite the prestige of instrumental music, \_\_\_\_\_ was central to the work of most composers." Name some.
38. What are the extremes of songs?
39. The German \_\_\_\_\_ is the heavyweight, but the British and Americans have their \_\_\_\_\_ songs.
40. In the late 1700s about \_\_\_\_\_ song collection was published a month; by 1826, \_\_\_\_\_.
41. What is the subject matter for German Lied?

42. (607) What is a Schubertiad?
43. (607) What is a lyric?
44. Name the two collections.
45. Describe the ballad.
46. What is the unifying theme for a song collection?
47. TQ: What is a Liederkreis? (See Index, p. A107) TQ: Could another composer write a Liederkreis or was that name now copyrighted?
48. Name the two poets of Schubert's songs.
49. What was Schubert's goal in his Lieder? TQ: Monteverdi's goal?
50. (608) SR: Who was Schubert's composition teacher? What else did he study? What was his occupation? How did he earn most of his money? How old was he when he died? What was the cause of death? How many works did he compose?
51. SR: I worry about how a person can support himself in music. Schubert was a freelance composer. In the 1820s he started on larger forms, some of which weren't performed until after his death. TQ: Is that a wise move?
52. SR: Make a list of the works.
53. (609) When would one use a strophic form? Modified strophic form? What other forms are used?
54. (609) Schubert wrote nice melodies. What are the three described?
55. What is the goal of the accompaniment?
56. (611) What about the harmony?
57. What's the story of Winterreise?
58. (612) SR: Robert's professions? Clara's?
59. SR: Robert's background?
60. SR: What are the different mediums that Schumann concentrated his efforts?

61. SR: Clara's background?
62. SR: When they toured, he \_\_\_\_\_ and she \_\_\_\_\_. What was his official position and where?
63. SR: Schumann's state of health?
64. SR: How many children? What did she do before his death? After his death? She concertized until \_\_\_\_\_ and taught until \_\_\_\_\_.
65. SR: His works.
66. SR: Her works.
67. (613) Robert Schumann wrote 120 songs in 1840, making it his \_\_\_\_\_. Name the two cycles cited.
68. (614) What are the solo piano parts in a song called?
69. Schuman usually chose \_\_\_\_ figuration for the accompaniment.
70. What are the topics in Dichterliebe?
71. Using "Im wunderschönen Monat Mai," how did the composer write music to express the text?
72. (612) What is the conclusion by our author regarding Schumann's role to Heine's poetry?
73. What's the English term for home-performed songs? Canada/America? Where else were they performed?
74. What are their characteristics?
75. (615) What is the example cited? Characteristics?
76. Who is the Canadian? TQ: First B.M.?
77. Who is the American? Training? First at what? Librettist?
78. What kind of music influenced Foster?
79. Characteristics?
80. What was the thought about parlor songs then and now?
81. (616) What are the three overlapping purposes of piano music?
82. What are examples of Schubert's amateur piano pieces?
83. (617) What are his more challenging works?
84. What are features of the Wanderer Fantasy?

85. (617) What is Schubert's conflict?
86. What about keys in sonata-form movements?
87. His last three sonatas in \_\_\_\_\_ show an awareness of \_\_\_\_\_.
88. Mendelssohn combined \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
89. What are his major works?
90. What are his best known works? Describe them.
91. SR: How does Mendelssohn compare with Mozart? How so?
92. SR: Grandfather Moses was a \_\_\_\_\_; father Abraham was a \_\_\_\_\_. Mendelssohn's background was \_\_\_\_\_ but the family converted to \_\_\_\_\_. Why? He grew up in what city?
93. SR: What were Mendelssohn's activities?
94. SR: List Mendelssohn's works.
95. (618) What is the performance problem?
96. (619) What's the situation for women?
97. What was unusual about Clara's performances? What are the two other areas?
98. What did she write?
99. What about Fanny?
100. (620) SR: What is Mendelssohn's point?
101. What are her works?
102. Why didn't she publish her works?
103. What is her masterpiece?
104. When was she "discovered"?
105. Until 1840 Schumann's works were for \_\_\_\_\_. They were collections of \_\_\_\_\_ pieces. Name them.
106. (621) What is the purpose of adding titles to works?  
(622) How did Schumann do it?
107. (621) Who are the different characters in Schumann's personality?
108. (622) What cipher did Schumann use in Carnival?
109. Describe Chopin's works.

110. What are the three levels of difficulty?
111. How many etudes are there? What kinds of things do they address?
112. What is a concert etude?
113. How many preludes? What do they display?
114. TQ: How did Chopin arrange his compared to Bach?
115. (623) SR: Fryderyk Chopin was born in \_\_\_\_\_ (country), traveled, but spent the rest of his life (from 1831) in \_\_\_\_\_. How did he make his living? Who was his girlfriend? What killed him?
116. SR: Make a list of his works.
117. What are some of the stylized dances? What are the traits for each?
118. (624) Here are the mazurka traits. How did he make it folkish?
119. (625) What is the meaning of *rubato*? How is it indicated?
120. Who was Chopin's predecessor in the nocturne? How did the piano nocturne come into being? What work is cited? TQ: How would you know from the title that it wasn't written in the Classic period?
121. (626) What are the other one-movement works? Who else composed the first type?
122. How many piano sonatas? Structure? What movement became his most famous?
123. How does Chopin's music mirror his life experiences?
124. Liszt is from \_\_\_\_\_. Where did he go? Who is the piano maker? TQ: Do you know what the feature is? Between 1835 and 1839 he had an affair with \_\_\_\_\_, that inspired \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, which is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
125. (627) SR: What is Liszt's importance in performance, composition, conducting, and as a teacher?
126. SR: Liszt's father worked for \_\_\_\_\_. (Hmm!). What did the family do to further Liszt's piano study? (TQ: What has your family done for you and could you hold this example over their heads?) With whom did he study? Where did the family go next?

127. (627) SR: From 1848 to 1861 he was \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. During the time he had \_\_\_\_\_ and received \_\_\_\_\_. From 1861 he resided in \_\_\_\_\_ and took \_\_\_\_\_ in the Catholic Church/ The rest of his life was spent in \_\_\_\_\_.
128. SR: List Liszt works not already recorded.
129. (628) Liszt performed \_\_\_\_\_ concerts in \_\_\_\_\_ years, which resulted in the solo \_\_\_\_\_, two features of which are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. He was the equivalent of the modern \_\_\_\_\_ but insisted on \_\_\_\_\_. He quit \_\_\_\_\_ in 1848 and concentrated on \_\_\_\_\_.
130. What did Liszt get from Hungary? Viennese and Parisian pianists? Chopin?
131. Who was another source of inspiration for Liszt's playing?
132. TQ: Could you describe Un sospiro as an example of Liszt's virtuosic technique?
133. TQ: Could you do the same with harmony? TQ: What kind of A6?
134. (630) What are the three traits of Liszt's harmony in the first paragraph?
135. What did Liszt abandon?
136. How is his Sonata in B Minor (1853) different?
137. Liszt is known for "thematic \_\_\_\_\_."
138. What are the two types of arrangements?
139. Who is the American-born composer/pianist? He was born in \_\_\_\_\_ and studied in \_\_\_\_\_. He flavored his compositions with his \_\_\_\_\_. The example cited is \_\_\_\_\_.
140. (631) Home music-making \_\_\_\_\_ in the late 19th century and was replaced by what? Family gatherings for music making \_\_\_\_\_.
141. The core of art songs are by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Fugues by \_\_\_\_\_, oratorios by \_\_\_\_\_, string quartets by \_\_\_\_\_, symphonies by \_\_\_\_\_, popular song by \_\_\_\_\_.
142. What pieces became classics? What pieces redefined piano music? What pieces disappeared and why?
143. (632) What's the difference about music composed by men vs. women in the 19th century? TQ: Today researchers are going back to rediscover music by women composers, so what are the pros and cons?
144. What style influenced 19th music?
145. What's the difference between artisan and artist?

