1. (685) TQ: What is nationalism?

2. What are some of the technological advances in the second half of the 19th century? What is the factory "organization"?


4. Political reform uprisings in 18__, and 18__ were in ____________, and cities of ____________, _____________. The result was _____________. Why?

5. What were the four general political reforms?

6. What were some of the other reforms? And the negatives?

7. (687) What is the purpose of nationalism?

8. Was nationality a natural phenomenon?

9. When was Germany unified? Italy? What is Risorgimento (see p. 663)?

10. How did cultural nationalism manifest itself in Germany and Italy?

11. Why didn't it work in Austrian-Hungary?

12. Would you agree that it would be difficult to become "nationalistic" when Italy, Germany, and France set the standard for art music for centuries? What label could you expect if you weren't successful? What does Austro-Germanic mean here?

13. French and Russian composers wrote pieces on ______ and _____ topics. But exoticism wanted a sense of difference that combined ______ and ______. Cite the example of the past and the future.

14. (689) What were the other themes? Cite examples.

15. Why did opera production decline?

16. Because the audience was larger, ___________.
   Because the orchestra was louder, ___________.
   Because of the new type of singer, ___________.
   Because there was a repertory, ___________.
   Because electricity was available, ___________.

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17. What are the different types of light opera?

18. (690) What is Wagner's threefold significance?

19. SR: Wagner was born in _________. His father died and his mother married Ludwig Geyer, whom Wagner suspected was both __________ and __________.

20. SR: His hero was __________. Keep a journal of his travels and his activity.

21. (691) SR: Make a list of his works.

22. What are Wagner's two essays?

23. (692) SR: There was nothing left to be achieved in instrumental music after ____________. All that was left was music associated with drama.

24. What does Gesamtkunstwerk mean? Instead of "music drama," Wagner used the terms ____, ____ and ____ and even suggested "______" as an appropriate description.

25. (693) In a nutshell, explain the difference between traditional opera and Wagner's opera.

26. Rienzi is classified as a _____ opera, modeled after ________.

27. The Flying Dutchman is a _____ opera modeled after ______. What are the characteristics established by this opera?

28. Act III of Tannhäuser introduced a new kind of _____________ vocal line that became Wagner's normal method of setting text.

29. Lohengrin has treatment of __________ and __________ that is both __________ and __________, that aims for __________ and __________.

30. (694) SR: Wagner was involved in anti-Semitism in the essay ___________________. He wanted to distant himself from the composers ________ and ________.

31. The Ring cycle is about the value of ______ and people's willingness to _____ it for worldly ends. Know the basic story.

32. (695) Wagner used a form of poetry called _____ that uses _____.

33. What is a Leitmotiv? Alternate spellings?

34. "Leitmotives are often characterized by particular ____________.

35. (698) In what two ways are Wagner's leitmotives different than reminiscence motives of Weber and Donizetti?

36. Explain "code of meaning."

37. (699) What is Die Meistersinger about?

38. What is Parsifal about? What does diatonicism and chromaticism represent?
39. (699) Who is the philosopher and the title of his work? What is his stance?

40. (699) What is Tristan und Isolde about? Who wrote it?

41. Understand the concept of the last sentence of "Embodiment," but consider how dangerous this suggestion is in our world today where human life sometimes seems to have little value and action is taken without much thought about the consequences.

42. What are the pitches of the Tristan chord in its original version?

43. (700) How does Wagner achieve ambiguous harmony? (See "Yet the harmony...")

44. (701) "More has been written about _____ than any other composer." (702) His work influenced the symbolist poets __________ and the visual artists ____________ and the _______ _____ movement.

45. Who dominated Italian opera in the second half of the 19th century? How many operas? Over what period?

46. What was the secret of Verdi's popularity? Beyond melody?

47. How did he pick his libretto? What were the requirements?

48. (703) SR: Verdi was born in ________. By age ___ he was a church ________. He studied in _______ but returned as __________ in ________. He married __________ in 18__. They had ___ children, but by 1840 ________.

49. SR: He went to _____ and started writing operas. During the next 13 years he wrote __ or __ operas a year for the theatres in what cities?

50. SR: He met the soprano _______________. He moved back to ________ in 18__. They lived there, but didn't get married until 18__.

51. SR: Between 1855 and 1871 he wrote ___ operas. After that he wrote __ more.

52. SR: Make a list of works.

53. (704) What are the three steps of "Working method"?

54. Why is Nabucco important? Luisa Miller? Reminiscence motives? Prelude?

55. To illustrate, the author selects a scene from the final act of ___________ and shows how the composer uses the _______ _____ structure but modifies it.

56. (705) How are the later operas different?

57. (706) Les vêpres sicilienne is a _____ opera, libretto by ____________, that combines ____ and ____ elements.

58. Un ballo in maschera and La forza del destino have ____ roles.
59. *Aida* allowed Verdi "to introduce ____ and _____."

60. Verdi's last two operas are based on _______________, with librettos by _________.

61. Verdi's publisher, __________, asked Verdi to write an opera based on Otello in 18__. Verdi began in 18__ and finished in 18__.

62. His last opera, ____________, is a _____ opera.

63. (707) ______ has more operas in the repertory than any other composer.

64. Name the two composers and their works that found a way in the repertory? How are they classified?

65. Who was the most successful composer after Verdi? What career was he supposed to choose?

66. Start a list and finish it on p. 708.

67. Puccini combined ________ focus on melody with some of ________ features. List them.

68. How does Puccini treat arias, choruses, and ensembles?

69. (709) _____ was the main center for the production of new works.

70. Grand opera, exemplified by Meyerbeer's ________ (1865) and Verdi's _______ (1867), faded after these works.

71. Name the ballets and their composer.

72. Lyric opera developed from what? When? Examples?

73. (710) What are examples of exoticism?

74. Bizet borrowed ___ authentic Spanish melodies but most of the Spanish sound is his. What is a seguidilla? What are the other features of Spanish music?

75. (711) When did opéra bouffe begin? Who is the representative?

76. What is a cabaret? Café-concert? Revue?

77. (712) What were the two approaches to modernization in Russia?

78. What institutions represented the westernizers?

79. The leading Russian composer of the 19th century was who?

80. (713) SR: Tchaikovsky studied ____ (subject) in ____ (city) and graduated at age ____. He was a civil servant for ___ years before studying music. He was hired to teach at the _____, where he remained for ___ years. TQ: How old was he when he started teaching?

81. SR: His professional career was successful, but his personal life was in disarray. What were some of his problems?

82. SR: Who was his benefactress? How is that helpful to us today?
83. (714) Name his two most important operas.

84. Name his ballets.

85. Go back to the SR on p. 713 and finish his list of works.

86. Who are the mighty five? Variant spellings?

87. Who did they admire? How was their style?

88. Balakirev wrote what? Cui?

89. Borodin was a ____ who didn't have time to compose. His opera, ______, which is a ____ opera and completed by ______, contrasts Russian and Politian cultures. What are the traits of each?

90. (715) Musorgsky earned his living how?

91. Name his operas.

92. What are the elements of realism?

93. (716) What are the characteristics of Russian folk song?

94. Musorgsky's harmony is ____ but he _____ chords.

95. (718) What is the last Musorgsky trait?

96. RK studied music with _____ and ____ while pursuing a career in the ______. In 1871 he became ______. He also became an active _____ and a master of ____.

97. RK wrote __ collections of folk songs (1875-82). He wrote __ operas, some of which are:

98. (719) What are the two scale systems? Both are already found in the music of ____.

99. (720) Bohemia (now ______) had ____ and ____ opera. In the 18____s an attempt to create a national form of opera began.

100. Who won the contest? Name his opera.

101. Who's next?

102. (721) Opera in Other Lands. List the country, composer, work.

103. What is an operetta? Who are the representatives?
104. (722) What were the forms of entertainment in America?

105. (723) Summarize the chapter in brief statements.