

Chapter 29
Late Romanticism in Germany and Austria

1. (724) Before 1850, music was written within _____; after composers had to compete with a _____.
2. (725) This was the beginning of musicology. What editions were published? Most of the composers were _____; musicologists, _____.
3. (726) Renaissance and Baroque music came out in what editions?
4. What is the English collection? French?
5. Because of interest in previous music, there was more music available and more variety for programs.
6. What ways did composers compete with music that was familiar to audiences?
7. What were the dichotomies of Brahms and Wagner?
8. What is classical music?
9. Nationalism was still an important aspect of instrumental music in the 19th century.
10. (727) What are some of the terms associated with the lighter side of classical music?
11. In the beginning a composer could write in both styles, but later composers specialized in one of the other.
12. (728) By 1850, __% of the compositions in orchestral concerts were by dead composers; by 1875, __%
13. TQ: According to the author, Brahms understood what he had to do to be successful: be aware of the style accepted by audiences and then introduce something new. 1. How are you going to succeed? Do you have that same perspective for your future? Is that concept still applicable to our world? 2. Why is it, then, that we continue to teach freshman music theory, etc.? Can you think of instances where the academic route has been circumvented?
14. What were Brahms's orchestral works before the symphonies?
15. (729) SR: Brahms was born in _____. His father was a musician. Brahms studied _____ and earned money by _____.
16. SR: Brahms had the support of _____. He had a relationship with _____, but nothing is known beyond that.
17. SR: How did Brahms make his living?
18. SR: What composers did he edit?
19. SR: Make a list of the compositions you haven't recorded.
20. (730) List the symphonies.
21. What are the unusual things about Brahms's first symphony?

22. What are the three characteristics demonstrated in Brahms's third symphony?
23. (731) What is the form of the fourth movement of the fourth symphony?
24. What might have been the melody source?
25. Is there a precedence for a theme and variations final movement?
26. Wow! *Bariolage*. It appeared in the 7th edition. Now you're responsible for it! But all the other things the author has omitted in the 7th and 8th editions, you are not responsible for because they never existed (unless they are introduced anachronistically)! Keep your fingers crossed for *basso seguente*, et alia (which means, "and others").
27. TQ: What is the purpose of the paragraph "The rich web of allusion...."?
28. (732) His violin concerto ranks with _____. His best piano concerto, in __ movements!, is his ____.
29. Brahms has __ chambers works, of which __ are masterpieces.
30. What are the chamber works that feature piano?
31. What is the term for Brahms's transforming themes? TQ: What is it for Liszt (see p. 737)?
32. (733) What are some of the techniques that Brahms used in his piano works?
33. What composers influenced his three piano sonatas?
34. What are the variation works?
35. What are some of the techniques in the Handel variations?
36. At the end he wrote six collections of _____.
37. What are the formal structures of these pieces? Deft?
38. What is the texture of Brahms's songs? How many? What form?
39. NOTE: A discussion of "Wie Melodien zieht es mir" in the 7th edition gave the following characteristics of his song writing, so I'll leave it here with the answer. What are the characteristics of his songwriting with regard to melody, harmony, accompaniment?
Melody not difficult but has surprises, such a changes in direction, chromaticism, strong appoggiaturas. Simple harmony. Figurations: arpeggiation, syncopated rhythms, melodies in parallel thirds or sixths. The piano part has a varied texture that changes figuration frequently.
40. (734) Much of his choral music was composed for _____ performers.
41. His greatest choral work is the _____ for _____. Is it liturgically correct?
42. Brahms was considered _____, but he didn't take the easy way out through innovation.
43. (735) Franz Brendel coined the phrase "New German School" for the composers _____. What is the premise? How's on the other side? Who joined Wagner later?
44. In 18__, Liszt retired from performing, became a conductor in _____, and concentrated on _____.
45. Between 18__ and 18__, Liszt wrote _____ poems. Another was added in 1881-82.

46. (735) Define *symphonic poem*. What formal structure?
47. What is the source of the symphonic poems mentioned in the second paragraph?
48. (736) SR: What was Hanslick's position? Liszt's?
49. What are the two symphonies? Are they programmatic?
50. Liszt's method of changing the shape of the theme to match the mood of the program is known as _____. The piece used to illustrate this procedure is _____.
51. (738) A non-programmatic work is his ___ piano concerto in E-flat Major, which has ___ movements.
52. Eliminated from the 8th edition: His piano sonata in B minor (1853) has ___ themes and can be seen as a _____ form or a ___-movement form played without pause.
4; sonata; 4
53. Two oratorios, _____ and _____, have themes derived from _____
54. Liszt's symphonic poems influenced what composers? Chromaticisms? Augmented triad?
55. What were Bruckner's two genres?
56. What was his occupation?
57. How many symphonies? Are they all definitive? Which one is descriptive?
58. What is it about Beethoven's Ninth that Bruckner emulated? Inchoate? Gambit?
59. Beethoven's fourth-movement hymn served as a model for the _____-like themes in most of Bruckner's finales. Bruckner's finales often _____ subjects from earlier movements.
60. (739) What did he borrow from Wagner? Why was he so good at orchestration?
61. (740) What is the Cecilian movement?
62. His motet *Os justi* is _____; *Virga Jesse* has _____. His Mass No. ___ in E Minor (1866) is a unique neo-medieval work for ___-part chorus and ___ wind instruments.
63. Bruckner designed his sacred music to function equally well as part of the _____ or as _____ music and to project a sense of _____ while incorporating _____ harmony.
64. What were Hugo Wolf's genres? Specialty?
65. Wolf's ___ songs were written in a ___-year period.
66. Name the collections.
67. *Lebe wohl* illustrates _____'s arioso style, continuity through the _____ part. There's also _____ voice-leading, NCTS, and _____ tonality. Dissonances resolves to _____, pure triads are _____, phrases end more often on _____ chords. What is chromatic saturation?
68. (741) Richard Strauss earned his living as a _____. He was in what cities? As a composer, what is he best remembered for?

69. Who are models for Strauss? Why?
70. What are the names of the tone poems and program source?
71. (742) The music of Don Juan gives a hint of the story rather than following it exactly. Till Eulenspiegel (1894-95) is more representational (with composer notes in the margins). It's in a "_____" form. What is the story of Also sprach? Philosophical or representational?
72. (743) What is the form of Don Quixote? (735) What instrument represents Don Quixote? Sancho Panza?
73. (744) How did Mahler earn his living? What cities? (745) What were Mahler's two genres?
74. Summarize the paragraph "Songs in the symphonies."
75. "Mahler extended Beethoven's concept of the symphony as a bold personal statement." The pieces are long. The instrumentation is also quite large and there is great variety in the orchestration. Mahler "envisioned music as an art not just of notes but of sound itself, an approach that became more common over the course of the 20th century."
76. (746) Stories for Mahler's first four symphonies were written but they were _____. What is the basic story of the 5th, 6th, and 9th symphonies?
77. What are the important points of Mahler's fourth symphony?
78. (747) Who composed the poems for *Kindertotenlieder*? How is irony illustrated?
79. What is the name of his last song cycle? (748) What are the two sides of his personality?
80. (748) Brahms wrote in all genres to make his way into the repertoire. Wagner and his group focused on just a few genres.