

Chapter 34

Between the World Wars: The Classical Tradition

1. (877) Music has long been linked to politics.
2. (878) What was one thought on the relation of music and politics? What science supported it?
3. What was the action in democracies where there was economic crisis between the world wars? What are examples (genres) that they directed their attention?
4. What role did the government play?
5. What point is worth bearing in mind?
6. (880) Who represented the conservative view in France?
7. And the other side?
8. How did the French nationalists view their position? How was German music viewed?
9. What is *neoclassicism*?
10. How did conservatives (the right; D'Indy) view neoclassicism? What traits are opposite?
11. How did the liberals (the left; Ravel) view it?
12. What are some examples of Ravel's thought?
13. Who are members of Les Six? What that designation?
14. Who were their mentors?
15. How did they collaborate?
16. (881) Which one was most in tune with neoclassicism? What influences were there for her Piano Concerto (1923-24)?
17. Which one was most influenced by Satie's avant-garde approach?
18. Which one left very early?
19. What are Honegger's traits?
20. How is *Pacific 231* (1923) modernistic?
21. What was Honegger's oratorio? What are the styles?
22. In what genres did Milhaud compose? How many string quartets?
23. (882) Name and identify specific pieces.

24. What are some of the Americanisms? (Mention the work.)
25. What was Milhaud's trademark? What does that mean?
26. What was the source of Poulenc's music?
27. What is his style like?
28. Name his works.
29. (883) What were the years of the Weimar Republic? When did the Nazis come into power? How was music impacted?
30. What was the neoclassic movement in Germany?
31. What was its position? The composer? Should it be autonomous?
32. What is the name of his opera that used jazz?
33. Krenek later adopted the ____ method and in 1938 moved to ____.
34. Who's next? What was his objective?
35. Weill and ____ teamed up to produce the opera ____.
36. (884) Again, it uses jazz. What instruments are in the pit? Stage? The opera is a spoof on capitalism.
37. The most famous work was the ____, which is based on _____.
38. Who is Lotte Lenya?
39. Where did Weill settle after his exile?
40. What are the names of his musicals?
41. Next?
42. He thought of himself as a ____ musician. What's the evidence?
43. (885) What were his three styles (and the example)?
44. What are some of the traits of the last style?
45. What was Hindemith's dilemma in the late 1920s?
46. What was the solution? What does the word mean?
47. What was the work that responded to attacks?
48. What style does he adopt in the 1930s? Explain "harmonic fluctuation."

49. (886) List the late works.
50. What happened in 1936?
51. What were Hindemith's movements after 1936?
52. When were his instrumental sonatas written? TQ: What's remarkable about the sonatas?
53. What is the model for his *Ludus tonalis*? It's fugues linked by _____ and framed by what?
54. (887) Who was the leader of the Reich Chamber of Culture? Who was its first president? Why did he resign?
55. What were the "nots"? What was the result?
56. They promoted _____ composers, especially (876) _____.
57. (888) Who was the one successful composer? What is his piece? What are the traits employed in that work?
58. Why else is Orff important? What is the method?
59. What were the purposes of the arts in the Soviet Union?
60. Who controlled the arts? Was it the nobility? Public?
61. There was a civil war in _____ and economic crises in the _____.
62. What were the two organizations and what was their position?
63. That ended when _____ came to power in _____. What is the group formed in 1933?
64. What is socialist realism?
65. What was the result in music?
66. What is formalism?
67. (889) What are Prokofiev's traits?
68. Where did he reside? What (generically) did he write? When did he return to Russia?
69. What are some of his works?
70. (890) What are his classical genres? What are the characteristics of these works? When did the authorities crack down again?
71. Where did Shostakovich study? What was his alignment in the 1920s? What work catapulted him to prominence?
72. (891) What work got him into trouble? What is Pravda? What is Purges?

73. What was his reply (and condescension)?
74. SR: What does Pravda mean? How would you characterize the article?
75. (891) TQ: Anything unusual about the symphony?
76. TQ: How convincing is the author's dual message theory?
77. (892) What work was against the Nazis?
78. What works have his name? What pitches spell his name?
79. What was the American trick to gain attention?
80. (893) Where were the orchestras in Canada? What did they play?
81. TQ: Why do you think Ernest MacMillan is important enough to be added to the 8th edition?
82. What are the influences of Claude Champagne?
83. Name is two works.
84. Who was the most famous Brazilian composer? What were his works? What is the instrumentation of no. 5?
85. (894) Who was the Mexican artist? Composer? His works? His position?
86. Who is the other Mexican composer? His work?
87. Who were the refugees of the 1940s?
88. Who was the French composition teacher? Who were her pupils?
89. (895) What were the two schools between world wars? Who was aligned to each?
90. What organizations promoted new music?
91. Name Varese's works.
92. (896) What are the terms he used to describe his music? What are the bases of his forms?
93. What composers came under Varese's influence?
94. From the 1920s he was interested in new sounds. What compositions fulfilled his requirements?
95. What are Henry Cowell's experimental works and the technique used?
96. (897) What is the name of Cowell's book?
97. Cowell was interested in _____ musics. His "American" works can be found in his _____.
98. What was the name of his periodical?

99. (898) What was Ruth Crawford's first? Where did she roam?
100. Who was her husband? What were his theories?
101. What path did Crawford follow? With whom?
102. (899) What is Crawford's best known work?
103. (900) Gershwin saw no difference between popular and classical music.
104. What is Gershwin's most famous piece? What are some of his other pieces that incorporate jazz?
105. (901) What is Copland's music like in the 1920s? 1930s and '40s?
106. What personal things weighed against him?
107. With whom did he collaborate? Mentor?
108. What works have jazz elements?
109. What are some of his "music for the masses"?
110. What are his Americanist works? TQ: Who was the choreographer who commissioned the first work?
111. (902) Name Copland's later works.
112. What was William Grant Still's sobriquet [nickname]?
113. (903) What were his firsts? How many works did he compose? What was his most famous work?
114. Virgil Thomson was a critic for the _____.
115. What were the traits (last sentence of the first paragraph).
116. He studied with _____ in Paris and lived there from 19__ to 19__. What is the name of his opera? Who was the librettist?
117. What are some of his American works?
118. Music between the world wars ignored politics.
119. What seems most important about classical music was _____.
120. Look at the pictures on pages 881, 895, 897, 901, and 903. TQ: What do you notice?

