

Chapter 35
Postwar Crosscurrents

1. (906) What is the central theme of Western music history since the mid-nineteenth century?
2. What are some of the things that pushed this trend?
3. Know the definitions of the boldface terms.
4. What catastrophic event occurred in the 1930s? 40s?
5. (907) Who are the existentialist writers?
6. What political element took control of eastern Europe?
7. What is the name of the political conflict? What are the names of the two units and who belongs to each?
8. What's the next group founded in 1945?
9. What are the next wars? What is the date of the moon landing?
10. TQ: What is a baby boom? G.I. Bill?
11. (908) Know the meaning of 78-rpm, LP, "45s."
12. Know transistor radio and disc jockey.
13. When were tape recorders invented? Became common?
14. (909) When did India become independent?
15. Name the two figures important for the civil rights movement.
16. Between wars, popular music was aligned with what?
17. After WW II, which group determined popular music styles?
18. (910) What is the meaning of *generation gap*?
19. The music that people listened to affected their ____ and _____.
20. What is the meaning of *charts*?
21. What is another term for country music? What are its sources?
22. (911) Why was it valued?
23. Describe the music.
24. What are the subclassifications?
25. Name the stars.
26. What's the capital? Theatre?
27. What's the new style that involves electric guitars? City? Musician?
28. What phrase replaced "race music."
29. What comprised an R&B group?
30. What structure did they use?
31. What are the traits?

32. What is a cover?
33. Elvis Presley covered _____ in _____.
34. Through what means did whites assist blacks in the civil rights movement?
35. (912) Who coined the term rock and roll?
36. What are the traits of R&R?
37. What's the instrumentation?
38. What forms did they use?
39. What is the subject matter? What is the range of vocal styles?
40. What launched R&R? Who was the star? Who was the black R&R star?
41. Who are the members of the Beatles? When did they rise to fame? What is their studio recording example?
42. Who is part of the British Invasion?
43. (913) What is the basis of their music?
43. Who are the guitar virtuosos?
44. What and when was the famous outdoor concert?
45. What are some of the different styles and groups?
46. Who promoted folk music?
47. What's the difference between folk music and folk music?
48. How did folk music differ from rock, for example?
49. What was the objective of folk music in the 1960s?
50. What is their national anthem?
51. Who were some of the artists?
52. (914) Who protested the Vietnam War?
53. What are the titles of their songs?
54. What is soul?
55. Who were the leading performers? The examples?
56. What's the name of the Detroit-based record company? Who is the producer? What are the groups?
57. What is Tex-Mex?
58. What is salsa?
59. How many in a salsa band? Who's the performer?
60. (915) Usually traditional music unites cultures. What did the new popular music do?

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61. (915) Who are the teams of the musical?
 62. What were Irving Berlin's works? Cole Porter's?
 63. Name the Rodgers and Hammerstein musicals.
 64. Who was the choreographer for Oklahoma!?
 65. (916) Leonard Bernstein made his conducting debut with the NY Philharmonic in 19___. His musicals were:
 66. What cultures are represented in *Fiddler on the Roof* (1964) and *Hair* (1967)?
 67. Who is the first film composer mentioned here? His movie? His style?
 68. Who are the next ones?
 69. What was the style of Westerns?
 70. Who added popular music to the Western?
 71. (917) Who added multicultural music?
 72. How was electronic music used in film?
 73. (918) What was new about David Raskin's *Laura* (1944)? Who else benefited from this?
 74. What is the term for the music from a film?
 75. Big bands lost _____ support after WW II. What are the smaller groups called?
 76. What is a cutting contest?
 77. What is the new jazz style that comes from this?
 78. TQ: What is a contrafact?
 79. What are the characteristics?
 80. What's the instrumentation of such a combo?
 81. What was the function of bop?
 82. How were the compositions notated?
 83. (919) Who were the performers in *Anthropology*?
 84. What is the structure of a bop tune? What is a lead sheet?
 85. Who are the players?
 86. (920) Who is cool? What are the traits? Who else? Improviser?
 87. Who and what is hard bop?
 88. Who and what is modal jazz?

89. What is the comparison to the different styles in classical music?
90. Who and what is free jazz?
91. Describe the album Free Jazz. What is the instrumentation? Who is the American abstract expressionist artist?
92. What are Coltrane's contributions?
93. (921) When did jazz have its classics? What was the result?
94. How were classic composers fairing?
95. Who became the new patron for composers in Europe? America?
96. (922) How is the university a benefit to composers? What's wrong with it?
97. Who are some of the refugees and their school?
98. What types of music were at Harvard? Princeton? Illinois and Michigan?
99. "Many postwar composers used traditional media. Like their forebears, they sought an individual voice within the classical tradition." TQ: Any thoughts about this?
100. Who was the most important composer born in the 20th century? TQ: Agree or disagree?
101. He was from _____. He studied ____ and ____ at the Paris Conservatoire, was organist at _____ in Paris from 1931, and professor of _____ from 19__.
102. Who were his pupils?
103. TQ: What does the author mean with "each pupil went his own way"?
104. (923) SR: Milton Babbitt was professor of ____ and ____ at _____ University. What was his argument? What was the 19th-century position? What was the title of the article initially, then eventually?
105. SR: TQ: What is your impression?
106. Messiaen was a devout _____. Some of his works that reflect this are:
107. (924) TQ: Anything else that disturbs you about Example 35.1a? What do we call those cello harmonics?

Gentle Reader: I'm going to start the numbering over for the rest of this chapter. so that when I do the study guide answers the rollovers aren't sending you off the screen.

1. (925) What are Messiaen's other principal works?
TQ: What medium?
2. He juxtaposes static ideas like ____ and ____.
3. What is the name of his book?
4. (925-926) What are characteristics found in his music?
5. (926) Messiaen is to contemplation as Britten is to ____.
6. Where was he trained?
7. What kind of music did he write in the 1930s?
8. How is he like Copland?
9. What were his humanitarian views and how were they expressed?
10. Name his choral works.
11. What was his "Gebrauchsmusik" opera?
12. What was his sexual preference and who was his life partner? TQ: This fact was not in previous editions. Why now?
13. (927) What are the names of the two operas that have homosexuality as a theme?
14. The featured opera is _____. The sea is represented by ____ major; the townspeople by ____ major.
15. What is the work of his pacifism? TQ: What do you think are the important points of the work?
16. Some 20th-century composers developed individual styles but maintained a connection with the past through tonality (neotonicity). Their music has ____ themes, ____ forms, and ____ subjects/titles. The found ways to get performers to play their music thus becoming known.
17. One American composer to use tonality was _____.
18. Name his works and briefly describe them.
19. (929) Example 35.2, m. 6. TQ: Hmm. It's Bb-B on beat one but B-Bb beat three. What about the piano rhythm? What about the vocal rhythm? Instrumentalists: What is the rule concerning vocal notation?
20. What are Alberto Ginastera's three periods?
21. What is third-stream music. Who did it?
22. What were Michael Tippett's influences?
23. Tippett's rhythmic and metrical independence of instrumental parts comes from _____. TQ: Can you explain this to me?

24. What are the two works that have Javanese gamelan influence?
25. (930) Modernist, experimentalist, avant-gard. Some modern composers are looking for a permanent place in the repertoire; others are experimenting to see how the music works. Avant-garde composers challenge the established aesthetics. The main difference is the music's purpose (that is, the composer's motivation).
26. After studying with _____ and _____, Cage wrote _____ in the 1930s and moved to _____ works in the 1940s.
27. What's the problem with percussion music? (931) How did he solve the problem?
28. Square-root form?
29. What is prepared piano? What's the piece? Describe the piece.
30. What/Who caused Cage to go avant-garde?
31. (932) What were John Cage's thoughts about music of the avant-garde?
32. (932) What were his three methods?
33. SR: What is Cage promoting?
34. (933) TQ: Can you explain chance and the composer's position? What is the example?
35. Explain indeterminacy.
36. What are examples of Cage's indeterminacy?
37. (934) What are the two works? What is the name for the performance of such?
38. Name and describe the late works. What are the processes?
39. Which abstract expressionists influenced Morton Feldman? What was their suggestion? What work was chosen to illustrate this process? (Note: Here's where you really need to see NAWM to understand the discussion of the piece. See, for example, Figure 35.12 that uses graphic notation.)
40. What are Earle Brown's works mentioned in this chapter? Who determines the performance?
41. (935) Witold Lutoslawski uses indeterminacy but doesn't give up his rights in _____ and _____.
42. Indeterminacy has led to changes in music notation. In electronic music, the composer is working directly with the sounds, so often there is no score.
43. (936) In indeterminate works, no two performances are the same. To record the work would destroy indeterminacy.
44. What is performance art? Name the composers and cite examples.
45. (937) Who brought serialism to the U.S. in 1927?
46. What were the two reasons for interest in serialism?

47. (937) Where was the new music conference held?
48. Who was hailed as the father of this new serialistic movement in 1953?
49. What was the purpose of new music?
50. It's serialism, so everyone was on the same page, correct?
51. What is total serialism?
52. What is the other thing that happened to serialism?
53. Who were the leaders in America? Paris? Cologne?
54. (938) What is the first example? What's the technique?
55. "From 1947 to 1961 he used ____ rows and ____ rows related to ____ and organized duration through ____ rows."
56. What is the term for Babbitt's interrelated rows?
57. What is the term for Babbitt's assigning duration to the relationship of the pitch series?
58. What did Messiaen do?
59. What is Karlheinz Stockhausen's contribution to serialism?
60. (939) What is another Stockhausen work?
61. What are the elements of Stockhausen's Klavierstück IV (Piano Piece No. 11, 1956)?
62. What's the method for Kontakte (1958-60)?
63. Stockhausen wrote electronic music and collage music. Is he an experimentalist or a modernist?
64. What is Boulez's contribution to total serialism?
65. (940) Talk about The Hammer without a Master (1953-55)
66. (941) What works best represent the new virtuosity?
67. The examples are:
68. (942) What is the name of the virtuoso singer?
69. What is the new technique that Elliott Carter introduced in his Cello Sonata (1948)? The illustration is from his String Quartet No. 2 (1959). TQ: Which mvt.?
70. (943) What are the four different trends in new music?
71. Who is the next composer?
72. What are the main features of his music?
73. (944) Name the works.

74. Next? Work? Instruments? Special effects? Purpose?
75. Who are some of the composers interested in Asian sounds?
76. (945) Lou Harrison. What were his interests? Works?
77. It also goes the other way. Who's next?
78. What is musique concrète? Who is the composer? Where did he work? When? Collaborator? Work? Why was it possible?
79. What's the chemical compound that permits tape to work?
80. (946) Most electronic sounds are created by _____, invented in 19___. TQ: Any idea what that is?
81. What is the first successful electronic instrument?
82. Next?
83. Both instruments were _____, were capable of _____, and had an eerie quality. They were not used in electronic music.
84. Where were the electronic music studios (1951-53)?
85. Who funded the electronic studios? How much time did it take to produce at composition?
86. What were the resources in Stockhausen's *Gesang der Jüngling* (1955-56)? What was its "first"?
87. (947) Talk about Varèse's *Poème électronique*.
88. What was the process of making electronic music?
89. What improved the process?
90. Who were the inventors of smaller synthesizers?
91. (948) What is the example? What was unique about it? Besides serious music, where else were they used?
92. What is an example of live performer and recorded sounds?
93. What about electronic music's success?
94. Who is one sound-mass composer? What was his method? What is the example?
95. (949) What is the next texture/process piece? What was its original title? TQ: Does a title make a difference?

96. (950) What are some of his other pieces?
97. Where did he go in the 1970s?
98. Three works by György Ligeti are used in the film 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968). They are:
99. What is "micropolyphony"?
100. (952) What is quotation music? Collage?
101. Start a list. Who's first?
102. Next?
103. Next?
104. Next?
105. Next? (You should be at Stockhausen.)
106. (953) Next?
107. (954) Who were the 20th-century bandmasters? How many bands in the 1960s? What are the two organizations? What is the new medium?
108. What new works were written for band?
109. Who established the wind ensemble? Where?
110. What was the motivation of writing for wind ensembles?
111. Name the composers and their works.
112. (955) Summarize the points of *Music for Prague 1968*.
113. What's the problem?
114. What works have won awards?
115. What's the problem with wind music?

116. And now the summary statements for "Roll Over,
Beethoven."