

**Chapter 28**  
**Opera and Musical Theater in the**  
**Later Nineteenth Century**

1. [678] TQ: What is *nationalism*? What are the other two –isms?
2. What was on the rise and what was on the decline?
3. What are some of the technological advances in the second half of the 19th century? What is the factory "organization"?
4. (679) What about social needs? What did literacy do? What about corporations? Mass consumption manifested itself in what?
5. Political reform uprisings in 18\_\_ and 18\_\_ were in \_\_\_\_\_, and in cities of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. The result was \_\_\_\_\_. Why?
6. What were the four general political reforms?
7. What were some of the other reforms? And the negatives?
8. (680) What is the purpose of nationalism?
9. Was nationality a natural phenomenon?
10. When was Germany unified? Italy? What is Risorgimento (see p. 656)?
11. How did cultural nationalism manifest itself in Germany and Italy?
12. Why didn't it work in Austrian-Hungary?
13. (681) 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?
14. 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. What two events opened the east?
15. (689) What were the other themes? Cite examples.
16. (682) What are the other examples of myth, fantasy, and nature?
17. Why did opera production decline?

18. (683) 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, \_\_\_\_\_.
19. What are the different types of light opera?
20. (690) What is Wagner's significance?
21. SR: Wagner was born in \_\_\_\_\_. His father died and his mother married Ludwig Geyer, whom Wagner suspected was both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
22. What are Wagner's two essays?
23. What does *Gesamtkunstwerk* mean? Instead of "music drama," Wagner used the terms \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ and even suggested "\_\_\_\_\_" as an appropriate description.
24. (684-85) SR: His hero was \_\_\_\_\_. Keep a journal of his travels and his activity.
25. SR: Make a list of his works.
26. (684) In a nutshell, explain the difference between traditional opera and Wagner's opera.
27. (685) *Rienzi* is classified as a \_\_\_\_\_ opera, modeled after \_\_\_\_\_.
28. *The Flying Dutchman* is a \_\_\_\_\_ opera modeled after \_\_\_\_\_. What are the characteristics established by this opera?
29. (686) SR: There was nothing left to be achieved in instrumental music after \_\_\_\_\_. All that was left was music associated with drama.
30. Act III of *Tannhäuser* introduced a new kind of \_\_\_\_\_ vocal line that became Wagner's normal method of setting text.
31. *Lohengrin* has treatment of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ that is both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, that aims for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
32. (687) SR: Wagner was involved in anti-Semitism in the essay \_\_\_\_\_. He wanted to distance himself from the composers \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
33. (688) The Ring cycle is about the value of \_\_\_\_\_ and people's willingness to \_\_\_\_\_ it for worldly ends. Know the basic story.
34. Wagner used a form of poetry called \_\_\_\_\_ that uses \_\_\_\_\_.
35. What is a Leitmotiv? Alternate spellings?
36. (690) "Leitmotives are often characterized by particular \_\_\_\_\_."
37. (691) In what two ways are Wagner's leitmotives different than reminiscence motives of Weber and Donizetti?
38. (692) Explain "code of meaning."

39. (699) What is *Die Meistersinger* about?
40. What is *Parsifal* about? What does diatonicism and chromaticism represent?
41. (692) Who is the philosopher and the title of his work? What is his stance?
42. (693) What is *Tristan und Isolde* about? Who wrote it?
43. What are the pitches of the Tristan chord in its original form?
44. (694) How does Wagner achieve ambiguous harmony? (See "Yet the harmony...")
45. (695) "More has been written about \_\_\_\_\_ than any other composer."
46. His work influenced the symbolist poets \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, the visual artists \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
47. Who dominated Italian opera in the second half of the 19th century? How many operas? Over what period?
48. (696) What was the secret of Verdi's popularity? Beyond melody?
49. How did he pick his libretto? What were the requirements?
50. What are the three steps of "Working method"?
51. (697) 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
52. 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?
53. SR: He met the soprano \_\_\_\_\_. He moved back to \_\_\_\_\_ in 18\_\_\_\_. They lived there, but didn't get married until 18\_\_\_\_.
54. SR: Between 1855 and 1871 he wrote \_\_\_\_ operas. After that he wrote \_\_\_\_ more.
55. SR: Make a list of works.
56. Why is *Nabucco* important? *Luisa Miller*? Reminiscence motives? Prelude?
57. (698) SR: Who is the singer? What was different about a bel canto singer and Maurel?
58. (700) To illustrate Verdi's style, the author selects a scene from the final act of *La traviata* and shows how the composer uses the \_\_\_\_\_ structure but modifies it.
59. (701) How are the later operas different?
60. *Les vêpres sicilienne* is a \_\_\_\_\_ opera, libretto by \_\_\_\_\_, that combines \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ elements.

61. *Un ballo in maschera* and *La forza del destino* have \_\_\_\_\_ roles.
62. *Aida* allowed Verdi "to introduce \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_."
63. Verdi's last two operas are based on \_\_\_\_\_, with librettos by \_\_\_\_\_.
64. Verdi's publisher, \_\_\_\_\_, asked Verdi to write an opera based on *Otello* in 18\_\_\_\_. Verdi began in 18\_\_ and finished in 18\_\_.
65. His last opera, \_\_\_\_\_, is a \_\_\_\_\_ opera.
66. (702) \_\_\_\_\_ has more operas in the repertory than any other composer.
67. Name the two composers and their works that found a way in the repertory? How are they classified?
68. Who was the most successful composer after Verdi? What career was he supposed to choose?
69. Start a list and finish it on p. 703. How many total?
70. Puccini combined \_\_\_\_\_ focus on melody with some of \_\_\_\_\_ features. List them.
71. How does Puccini treat arias, choruses, and ensembles?
72. \_\_\_\_\_ was the main center for the production of new works in France.
73. (704) Grand opera, exemplified by Meyerbeer's \_\_\_\_\_ (1865) and Verdi's \_\_\_\_\_ (1867), faded after these works.
74. Name the ballets and their composer.
75. Lyric opera developed from what? When? Examples?
76. What are examples of French exoticism?
77. (705) 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?
78. When did opéra bouffe begin? Who is the representative?
79. (706) What is a cabaret? Café-concert? Revue?
80. What were the two approaches to modernization in Russia?
81. (707) What institutions represented the westernizers?
82. Who was the leading Russian composer of the 19th century?
83. Name his two most important operas.
84. Name his ballets.
85. Who are the mighty five? Variant spellings?

86. (708) 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?
87. SR: His professional career was successful, but his personal life was in disarray. What were some of his problems?
88. SR: Who was his benefactress? How is that helpful to us today?
89. SR: Do the list of works.
90. (709) Who did the five admire? How was their style?
91. Balakirev wrote what? Cui?
92. 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?
93. (710) Musorgsky earned his living how?
94. Name his operas.
95. What are the elements of realism?
96. What are the characteristics of Russian folk song?
97. Musorgsky's harmony is \_\_\_\_\_ but he \_\_\_\_\_ chords.
98. (712) What is the last Musorgsky trait?
99. RK studied music with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ while pursuing a career in the \_\_\_\_\_. In 1871 he became \_\_\_\_\_. He also became an active \_\_\_\_\_ and a master of \_\_\_\_\_.
100. RK wrote \_\_\_ collections of folk songs (1875-82). He wrote \_\_\_ operas, some of which are:
101. What are the two scale systems? Both are already found in the music of \_\_\_\_\_.
102. (715) Bohemia (now \_\_\_\_\_) had \_\_\_\_\_ education and \_\_\_\_\_ opera. In the 18\_\_s an attempt to create a national form of opera began.
103. Who won the contest? Name his opera.
104. Who's next?
105. Opera in Other Lands. List the country, composer, work.
106. (716) What is an operetta? Who are the representatives?

107. (717) What were the forms of entertainment in America?

108. Summarize the chapter in brief statements.