

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

1. [678] TQ: What is *nationalism*? What are the other two – isms?

Something that identifies a country, such as a folk song or legend. Exoticism and realism.

2. What was on the rise and what was on the decline? composers and opera; singer and improvisation

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

Industrial, railroads, chemical soaps and dyes, steel manufacture, electric light bulb, telephone; unions

4. (679) What about social needs? What did literacy do? What about corporations? Mass consumption manifested itself in what?

1. Improved agriculture, sanitation, medicine, life expectancy, population

2. Newspapers, magazines

3. Office workers and middle managers needed, laws limit investor's risk

4. Brand names, department store, mail-order catalogue

5. Political reform uprisings in 18\_\_ and 18\_\_ were in \_\_\_\_\_, and in cities of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. The result was \_\_\_\_\_.

1848-49; Paris; Germany, Italy, Austro-Hungary; failure to produce lasting changes; disunity among revolutionary leaders and lack of support from peasants

6. What were the four general political reforms? Constitutional limits on the monarch, direct election of parliamentary assemblies, greater freedom of the press, voting rights for most men

7. What were some of the other reforms? And the negatives? Russia abolished serfdom (1861), Civil War abolished slavery (1861-65); Germany, 1880s, national health care, limits on the working day, old-age pensions; women's rights (equal treatment, rights to make contracts, get a divorce, vote) beginning in 1848

Expropriation (taking land away from) of Native Americans, Russian empire expanded south and east, Europe divided up Africa and Asia into colonies

8. (680) What is the purpose of nationalism? Unify a particular group of people by creating an identity through common, language, shared culture, historical traditions, and national institutions and rituals.

9. Was nationality a natural phenomenon? No

10. When was Germany unified? Italy? What is Risorgimento (see p. 656)? 1864-71; 1859-61; resurgence

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

Teaching a national language in the schools rather than dialects, national newspapers and journals, cultivating a national identity

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

Too many ethnic cultures (German, Czech, Slovaks, Poles, Hungarians, Romanians, Serbs, Croats, Slovenians, Italians) need their own language, traditions, art/music

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?

Yes; inauthentic; Austria and Germany can be a political alliance, but both countries dominated instrumental music at the beginning of the 19th century

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?

Spanish and Middle Eastern; strangeness and allure; Rameau's opera-ballet *Les Indes galantes* (1735), Puccini's *Madama Butterfly* (Japan) and *Turandot* (China); Opening of Japan to Westerners in 1868 and world fairs beginning in the 1880s.

15. (689) What were the other themes? Cite examples. Realism (suffering of the poor, hypocrisies of the elite and well-to-do) (Charles Dickens, Gustave Flaubert, Feodor Dostoevsky; Henrik Ibsen; Honoré Daumier, Gustave Courbet)

Escapes from modern city life through fantasy and the distant past, Pre-Raphaelites (English poet/painter Dante Gabriel Rossetti), enjoyment of the outdoors (Claude Monet, John Singer Sargent)

16. (682) What are the other examples of myth, fantasy, and nature?

Wagner's Ring cycle and Rimsky-Korsakov's fair-tale operas

17. Why did opera production decline?

Composers were competing against the repertory, so whatever works they wrote had to stand out/above

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, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Larger performing spaces; More powerful voices; More syllabic and less ornamented; More varied plots (greater realism, exoticism, fantasy, legend, fairy tales, supernatural); New lighting effects, dim house lights, conversation replaced by reverent silence
19. What are the different types of light opera?  
 France: opera bouffe; Austria, England, U.S.: operetta; [Spain: zarzuela]
20. (690) What is Wagner's significance?  
 Brought German Romantic opera to a new height; he created the new music drama; chromaticism, leitmotives
21. SR: Wagner was born in \_\_\_\_\_. His father died and his mother married Ludwig Geyer, whom Wagner suspected was both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Leipzig; his father; Jewish
22. What are Wagner's two essays?  
 The Artwork of the Future (1850), Opera and Drama (1851, rev. 1868)
23. What does *Gesamtkunstwerk* mean? Instead of "music drama," Wagner used the terms \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ and even suggested "\_\_\_\_\_" as an appropriate description.  
 Total or collective artwork (that is, all elements contribute to the whole); opera or drama or Bühnenfestspiel (festival stage play); acts of music made visible
24. (684-85) SR: His hero was \_\_\_\_\_. Keep a journal of his travels and his activity.  
 Beethoven; 1830s, held positions in southern Germany and Latvia; married Minna Planer in 1836; 1839-42 in Paris as a music journalist; Dresden, 1842, *Rienzi*, *Flying Dutchman*, second Kapellmeister for the king of Saxony; 1849-49 flees to Germany; settles in Switzerland, write essays; 1864, patron King Ludwig II of Bavaria; affair with Mathilde Wessendonck, later Cosima von Bülow, whom he married in 1870; 1872 begins Bayreuth, festival in 1876 and 1882
25. SR: Make a list of his works.  
 13 operas: *Der Fliegende Holländer*, *Tannhäuser*, *Lohengrin*, *Der Ring des Nibelungen* (*Das Rheingold*, *Die Walküre*, *Siegfried*, *Götterdämmerung*), *Tristan und Isolde*, *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*, *Parsifal*
26. (684) In a nutshell, explain the difference between traditional opera and Wagner's opera.  
 Voices lead and the orchestra supports; "the dramatic thread is in the music itself, led by the orchestra, and the voices give it definition and precision through words"
27. (685) *Rienzi* is classified as a \_\_\_\_\_ opera, modeled after \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Grand; Meyerbeer
28. *The Flying Dutchman* is a \_\_\_\_\_ opera modeled after \_\_\_\_\_. What are the characteristics established by this opera?  
 Traditional Romantic; Weber; Wagner is the librettist; based on German legend; the hero is redeemed through the unselfish love of a heroine; Senta's ballad is a reminiscence motive
29. (686) SR: There was nothing left to be achieved in instrumental music after \_\_\_\_\_. All that was left was music associated with drama.  
 Beethoven
30. Act III of *Tannhäuser* introduced a new kind of \_\_\_\_\_ vocal line that became Wagner's normal method of setting text.  
 Flexible, semi-declamatory
31. *Lohengrin* has treatment of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ that is both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, that aims for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Medieval legend; German folklore; moralizing; symbolic; nationalism; universality
32. (687) SR: Wagner was involved in anti-Semitism in the essay \_\_\_\_\_. He wanted to distance himself from the composers \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Jewishness/Judaism in Music; Meyerbeer; Mendelssohn
33. (688) The Ring cycle is about the value of \_\_\_\_\_ and people's willingness to \_\_\_\_\_ it for worldly ends. Know the basic story.  
 Love; abandon
34. Wagner used a form of poetry called \_\_\_\_\_ that uses \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Stabreim; alliteration
35. What is a Leitmotiv? Alternate spellings?  
 Theme/motive associated with a person, thing, emotion, or idea; leitmotif, leitmotive
36. (690) "Leitmotives are often characterized by particular \_\_\_\_\_."  
 Instruments, registers, harmonies, or keys
37. (691) In what two ways are Wagner's leitmotives different than reminiscence motives of Weber and Donizetti?  
 Wagner's are short; the entire score is made up of leitmotives and their derivatives
38. (692) Explain "code of meaning."  
 Music can portray a message within the context of the composition (e.g., a major scale is happy while a minor scale is sad)

39. (699) What is *Die Meistersinger* about?  
A 16th-century master singer, Hans Sachs
40. What is *Parsifal* about? What does diatonicism and chromaticism represent?  
Quest of the Holy Grail; redemption and corruption
41. (692) Who is the philosopher and the title of his work? What is his stance?  
Arthur Schopenhauer, *The World as Will and Representation*;  
Music was the essence of human existence, so it was the purest form of communication with the soul (words/ideas only reached reason). Wagner wanted to go beyond Will as contemplation, thus Tristan where death became the highest goal.
42. (693) What is *Tristan und Isolde* about? Who wrote it?  
Secret love through a potion that leads to the lovers' death;  
Gottfried von Strassburg
43. What are the pitches of the Tristan chord in its original form?  
F-B-D#-G#
44. (694) How does Wagner achieve ambiguous harmony? (See "Yet the harmony...")  
Constant shifting of key, chromatic alteration of chords, blurring of progressions by means of nonchord tones.  
Note: Telescoping of resolutions was removed!
45. (695) "More has been written about \_\_\_\_\_ than any other composer."  
Wagner
46. His work influenced the symbolist poets \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, the visual artists \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
Paul Verlaine, Stéphane Mallarmé; Gustav Klimt, Aubrey Beardsley; ~~National Socialist (Nazi) movement~~
47. Who dominated Italian opera in the second half of the 19th century? How many operas? Over what period?  
Giuseppe Verdi; 26; 1839-93
48. (696) What was the secret of Verdi's popularity? Beyond melody?  
Memorable melodies; harmony and counterpoint, knowledge of predecessors, orchestration that adds color but doesn't overpower the singer
49. How did he pick his libretto? What were the requirements?  
Stories that were successful; fast action, stringing contrasts, unusual characters, strong emotions
50. What are the three steps of "Working method"?  
Draft with vocal melodies and essential accompaniment;  
skeleton score; orchestration after rehearsals had started
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 \_\_\_\_\_.  
Busseto; 9; organist; Milan; music director; Busseto; Margherita Barezzi; 1836; two; mother and children were dead
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?  
Milan; one or two; Milan, Venice, Roma, Naples, Florence, London, Paris, Trieste
53. SR: He met the soprano \_\_\_\_\_. He moved back to \_\_\_\_\_ in 18\_\_\_\_. They lived there, but didn't get married until 18\_\_\_\_.  
Giuseppina Strepponi; Busseto; 1849; 1859
54. SR: Between 1855 and 1871 he wrote \_\_\_\_ operas. After that he wrote \_\_\_\_ more.  
Six; two
55. SR: Make a list of works.  
Nabucco, Macbeth, Luisa Miller, Rigoletto, Il trovatore, La traviata, Les vêpres siciliennes, Simon Boccanegra, Un ballo in maschera, La forza del destino, Don Carlos, Aida, Otello, Falstaff; Requiem and other Latin sacred choral works.
56. Why is *Nabucco* important? *Luisa Miller*? Reminiscence motives? Prelude?  
Opposition to foreign oppression; psychological portrayal or character; to recall important moments; used instead of a full overture
57. (698) SR: Who is the singer? What was different about a bel canto singer and Maurel?  
French baritone Victor Maurel; Maurel needed to be a great singer and actor
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.  
Rossini
59. (701) How are the later operas different?  
Continuous music; solos, ensembles, and choruses are more freely combined; harmonies more daring; orchestra treated with originality
60. *Les vêpres sicilienne* is a \_\_\_\_\_ opera, libretto by \_\_\_\_\_, that combines \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ elements.  
Grand; Scribe; French; Italian

61. *Un ballo in maschera* and *La forza del destino* have \_\_\_\_\_ roles.  
Comic
62. *Aida* allowed Verdi "to introduce \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_."  
Exotic color and spectacle
63. Verdi's last two operas are based on \_\_\_\_\_,  
with librettos by \_\_\_\_\_.  
Shakespeare; Boito
64. Verdi's publisher, \_\_\_\_\_, asked Verdi to write an  
opera based on *Otello* in 18\_\_\_\_. Verdi began in 18\_\_ and  
finished in 18\_\_.  
Ricordi; 1879; 1884; 1887
65. His last opera, \_\_\_\_\_, is a \_\_\_\_\_ opera.  
Falstaff; comic
66. (702) \_\_\_\_\_ has more operas in the repertory than any  
other composer.  
Verdi
67. Name the two composers and their works that found a  
way in the repertory? How are they classified?  
Pietro Mascagni, *Cavalleria rusticana* (Rustic Chivalry, 1890)  
Ruggero Leoncavallo, *I Pagliacci* (The Clowns, 1892);  
verismo (truth)
68. Who was the most successful composer after Verdi?  
What career was he supposed to choose?  
Puccini; church organist and composer
69. Start a list and finish it on p. 703. How many total?  
*Le villi* (1884); *Manon Lescaut* (1893); Gianni Schicchi  
(1918); *Tosca* (1900); *La fanciulla del West* (Girl of the  
Golden West, 1910); *Madama Butterfly* (1904);  
*Turandot* (1926); *La bohème* (1896); twelve
70. Puccini combined \_\_\_\_\_ focus on melody with  
some of \_\_\_\_\_ features. List them.  
Verdi's; Wagner's; recurring melodies (leitmotives) less  
reliance on conventional operatic forms, greater role for  
the orchestra
71. How does Puccini treat arias, choruses, and ensembles?  
Continuous flow rather than individual numbers
72. \_\_\_\_\_ was the main center for the production of new  
works in France.  
Paris
73. (704) Grand opera, exemplified by Meyerbeer's  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1865) and Verdi's \_\_\_\_\_ (1867), faded  
after these works.  
*L'Africaine*; *Don Carlos*
74. Name the ballets and their composer.  
Leo Delibes, *Coppélia* (1870), *Sylvia* (1876)
75. Lyric opera developed from what? When? Examples?  
Romantic type of opera comique; after 1851; Charles Gounod,  
*Faust* (1859), *Roméo et Juliette* (1867); Jules Massenet,  
*Manon* (1884), *Werther* (1892), *Thaïs* (1894)
76. What are examples of French exoticism?  
Georges Bizet, *The Pearl Fishers* (1863); Camille Saint-Saëns  
*Samson et Dalila* (1877); Leo Delibes' *Lakmé* (1883);  
Bizet *Carmen* (1875; opera comique)
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?  
3; Spanish song in fast triple meter; strumming  
accompaniment, melismas and grace notes in the  
melody, harmony that includes Phrygian cadences
78. When did opéra bouffe begin? Who is the  
representative?  
1850; Jacques Offenbach, *Orphée aux enfers* (1858)
79. (706) What is a cabaret? Café-concert? Revue?  
Night club that offered serious or comic sketches, dances,  
songs, and poetry, such as *Chat Noir* (1881); dinner  
theater; shows that combined dances, songs, comedy,  
etc. (*Folies-Bergère*, *Moulin Rouge*)
80. What were the two approaches to modernization in  
Russia?  
Nationalists (Slavophiles) idealized Russia's distinctiveness;  
internationalists (westernizers) sought to adapt Western  
technology and education
81. (707) What institutions represented the westernizers?  
Anton Rubinstein, *St. Petersburg Conservatory* (1862);  
Nikolay Rubinstein, *Moscow Conservatory* (1866)
82. Who was the leading Russian composer of the 19th  
century?  
Piotr Il'yich Tchaikovsky
83. Name his two most important operas.  
*Eugene Onegin* (1879), *The Queen of Spades* (1890) by  
Pushkin
84. Name his ballets.  
*Swan Lake* (1876), *The Sleeping Beauty* (1889), *The  
Nutcracker* (1892)
85. Who are the mighty five? Variant spellings?  
Mily Balakirev, Aleksander Borodin, César Cui, Modest  
Musorgsky, Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov; moguchaya  
kuchka, mighty little bunch, mighty five, it was mighty  
handful in the 7th edition

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?  
Law; St. Petersburg; 19; 4 years; Moscow Conservatory; 12;  
He must have been 26 if he "found a position teaching at the new Moscow Conservatory, which opened in 1866.  
1866 – 1840 = 26.
87. SR: His professional career was successful, but his personal life was in disarray. What were some of his problems?  
Depression, worries about money due to overspending; homosexuality realization; marriage that was a really bad idea
88. SR: Who was his benefactress? How is that helpful to us today?  
Nadezhda von Meck; the correspondence gives us insights into Tchaikovsky's thinking and personality
89. SR: Do the list of works.  
8 operas, 3 ballets, 6 symphonies, 2 piano concertos; one violin concerto; symphonic poems and overtures (Romeo and Juliet and 1812 Overture), chamber music, and songs
90. (709) Who did the five admire? How was their style?  
Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, Berlioz; Russian folk song, modal and exotic scales, folk polyphony, and Western composers
91. Balakirev wrote what? Cui?  
Very little for the stage, two collections of folk songs (1866, 1899); 14 operas, of which 4 were for children, but none in the repertory
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?  
Chemist; Prince Igor, grand; Rimsky-Korsakov, Aleksander Glazunov; Russian folk song; vocal melismas, melodic chromaticism, augmented seconds, double-reed instruments
93. (710) Musorgsky earned his living how?  
Clerk in the civil service
94. Name his operas.  
Boris Godunov (1868-69, rev. 1871-74), Khovanshchina (Khovansky Affair, 1872-80)
95. What are the elements of realism?  
Imitated Russian speech, stir of the crowds in choral scenes
96. What are the characteristics of Russian folk song?  
Narrow range, rise at beginning of phrases and fall at cadences, often repeat one or two melodic or rhythmic motives
97. Musorgsky's harmony is \_\_\_\_\_ but he \_\_\_\_\_ chords.  
Tonal; juxtaposes
98. (712) What is the last Musorgsky trait?  
Block construction (series of episodes held together by an epic thread and the central figure of the czar)
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 \_\_\_\_\_.  
Private teachers, Balakirev, Russian navy, professor at the St. Petersburg Conservatory; orchestra conductor; orchestration
100. RK wrote \_\_\_\_\_ collections of folk songs (1875-82). He wrote \_\_\_\_\_ operas, some of which are:  
Two; 15; Sadko (1895-97), Tsar Saltan (1899-1900), The Golden Cockerel (1906-07)
101. What are the two scale systems? Both are already found in the music of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Whole-tone, octatonic; Liszt
102. (715) Bohemia (now \_\_\_\_\_) had \_\_\_\_\_ education and \_\_\_\_\_ opera. In the 18\_\_s an attempt to create a national form of opera began.  
Czech Republic; German, Italian, 1860s
103. Who won the contest? Name his opera.  
Bedrich Smetana, 8 operas; The Bartered Bride (1866)
104. Who's next?  
Antonín Dvorák, 12 operas; Dmitrij (1882, rev. 1894), Rusalka (1900)
105. Opera in Other Lands. List the country, composer, work.  
Poland, Stanislaw Moniuszko, Halka (1848, rev. 1858)  
Spain, Felipe Pedrell, Los Pirineos, 1891  
Britain, Ethel Smyth, 6, The Wreckers, 1904 (Les naufrageurs)  
Metropolitan Opera Company begins in 1883  
Brazil, Antônio Carlos Gomes, 2 Portuguese, Il Guarany (1870, in Italian; it's a grand opera)
106. (716) What is an operetta? Who are the representatives?  
Light opera with spoken dialogue; Johann Strauss the Younger, Die Fledermaus (The Bat, 1874); W.S. Gilbert (librettist) and Arthur Sullivan (composer, Ivanhoe, 1891), HMS Pinafore (1878), The Pirates of Penzance (1879), The Mikado (1885)

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

Opera (original language and in translation); minstrel shows (all-black troupes as well as white entertainers in blackface); operettas (John Philip Sousa, El capitan); pastiche (the Black Crook, 1866) combined melodrama with ballet; Evangeline (1874) by Edward E. Rice as the first musical; singing comics (Ned Harrigan, Tony Hart) combined with composer David Braham for comic sketches and music plays on ethnic characters; Tony Pastor invented vaudeville

108. Summarize the chapter in brief statements.

Wagner and Verdi ruled; others found a way in; nationalism was a major factor; split between elite and popular musical theater; classic Hollywood film scores rely on Wagnerian techniques (Max Steiner and Erich Wolfgang Korngold; Star Wars or Lord of the Rings is a Gesamtkunstwerk type)