

### Chapter 33 Radical Modernists

1. (813) All six composers in this chapter "began writing \_\_\_\_\_ music in the late \_\_\_\_\_ styles, but then found their own voice.
2. What is the meaning of *atonality*?
3. What is the twelve-tone method?
4. Name the three works in the first paragraph of "Tonal Works" and name the influential composer.
5. What compositional technique did he employ in his first string quartet, Op. 7, D minor? What is the structure?
6. (814) SR: Schoenberg was born in \_\_\_\_\_, the son of a \_\_\_\_\_ shopkeeper. He began playing \_\_\_\_\_ at age 8. When he was \_\_\_\_\_ he became a bank clerk to help support his mother and family. He met the composer \_\_\_\_\_ and married his sister, \_\_\_\_\_. They moved to \_\_\_\_\_ where he worked in a cabaret. Richard Strauss got him a job at the \_\_\_\_\_. Two years later he returned to Vienna. He began atonality in 19\_\_\_\_. He was a painter in the \_\_\_\_\_ school.
7. SR: After WW I he founded/directed the \_\_\_\_\_. Between 19\_\_ and 19\_\_ the society gave approximately \_\_\_\_\_ performances. He started the twelve-tone method in 19\_\_. His wife died and a year later he married \_\_\_\_\_. (He fathered \_\_\_\_\_ children.) The Nazis came into power in 19\_\_. Although Schoenberg had converted to \_\_\_\_\_, he converted back. From 19\_\_, he taught at \_\_\_\_\_. He was forced to retire in 1944 because \_\_\_\_\_. He died on July \_\_, 1951, a triskaidekaphobic.
8. SR: Make a list of his major works:
9. "The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ helps explain how Schoenberg's music would evolve."
10. (815) SR: What's his position in the first paragraph?
11. SR: What's the essence of the second section?
12. Explain "the emancipation of dissonance."
13. (816) What were the three elements of Schoenberg's musical organization?
14. Schoenberg's first atonal piece was written in 19\_\_. It's one of \_\_\_\_\_ poems from \_\_\_\_\_, op. 15, by the \_\_\_\_\_ poet \_\_\_\_\_.
15. What analysis method works best with atonal music?
16. (817) What other method could be used for this piece?
17. What are the pieces he completed in 1909?
18. How many singers in Erwartung?
19. (818) SR: Two artists of expressionism are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. They sought to portray the \_\_\_\_\_ soul, which is what Sigmund Freud was working on.

20. How did he imitate Mahler's orchestration?
21. What are the musical characteristics of expressionism?
22. (819) \_\_\_\_\_ (Moonstruck Pierrot), 19\_\_\_\_, is a cycle of \_\_\_\_ songs by the Belgian \_\_\_\_\_ poet, Albert \_\_\_\_\_. The work is for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ performers who play \_\_\_\_\_ instruments.
23. What is Sprechstimme?
24. (820) "Each poem has a \_\_\_\_\_." Schoenberg provides a variant of the \_\_\_\_\_ but at the same \_\_\_\_\_.
25. What are some of the earlier forms that S. included in this work?
26. What are the two terms for the basis of 12-tone technique? What are the four forms?
27. (821) What are the 12-tone works cited?
28. Example 33.2. The rows are usually numbered 0 through 11 instead of 1 through 12. Set theory is 0-11. The author is probably counting the twelve pitches for you. You need to count 0-11. In some more recent analysis methods P-0 is the series that begins on C rather than the original set and that is derived from set theory. This example begins on E so P-0 is E and not P-4 of the new way.
29. Dividing the 12-tones into 3 groups of 4 notes is called what? (823) When divided into 2 groups of 6 notes? TQ: When divided into 4 groups of 3 notes? TQ: What's it called when the last half of "I-5" has all the same notes as "P-0"? TQ: What is the term for "reordering the notes within the tetrachord"?
30. (823) What are the tonal works?
31. (824) Schoenberg was appreciated by theorists/musicologists/composers, but not by audiences. The author apologizes for the length of this section and I agree that it's necessary. Schoenberg is more important for his ideas than his works.
32. Who are the members of the Second Viennese School?
33. Berg's atonal opera \_\_\_\_\_ is based on a play by \_\_\_\_\_. What's the story?
34. (825) He organizes the music through the use of \_\_\_\_\_.
35. How is the first act structured?
36. The second act?
37. The third act?
38. (827) Berg's 12-tone style allows for tonal sound in the way he writes his series. Could you reconstruct the series for the violin concerto at the bottom of the page?
39. Go back and pick up his works in the first paragraph.
40. Example 32.5. (0258)? (0148)? (0246)?
41. (828) Webern was studying \_\_\_\_\_ under \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ and earned a \_\_\_\_\_ in 1906.

33

42. What are Webern's premises?
43. What is the title of Webern's lectures?
44. What did he consider the move to 12-tone music?
45. Name his works. How long does it take to perform all his music?
46. (829) What is *pointillism*?
47. What are the other traits?
48. What is the melodic structure of his symphony?
49. What is *Klangfarbenmelodie*?
50. The symphony has a \_\_\_\_ form. Instead of first theme/second theme he has \_\_\_\_\_. The development section has a \_\_\_\_, and the recapitulation is like the exposition except that \_\_\_\_\_, though the rows are the same, which is analogous to the \_\_\_\_\_ key.
51. Though of little importance musically, Webern was the model for composers after WW II.
52. (830) What are Stravinsky's traits?
53. (831) SR: He was born near \_\_\_\_\_ in a well-to-do family. He began piano lessons at age \_\_\_\_, but never \_\_\_\_\_. His most important teacher was \_\_\_\_\_. He married his \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, at age \_\_ and had \_\_\_\_ children.
54. SR: Who was the choreographer? Dancer?
55. SR: He moved to Paris in 19\_\_\_\_, Switzerland in \_\_\_\_, back to Paris in \_\_\_\_, to America in \_\_\_\_.
56. SR: What's his second period? How did he earn a living (besides composition)? Who's the next choreographer?
57. SR: His next wife was \_\_\_\_\_. He lived in \_\_\_\_\_, close to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. What's his concerto? What's his last neo-classical work?
58. SR: Who was his assistant from 19\_\_\_\_? What's his last style? Then where did he move to? Buried where?
59. SR: Make a list of his the works.
60. (832) What was the name of his first compositional period?
61. Name the ballets, the impresario, the company.
62. The "Petrushka" paragraph illustrates how Stravinsky used the traits of #52.
63. (833) What is the Petrushka chord?
64. From the last paragraph on p. 833 ("Despite") the author elaborates on the traits of #52.
65. (834) SR: Florent Schmitt was a French composer, and, later, music critic. He was 12 years older than Stravinsky.
66. (835) Note that timbre was linked to motives and their variations.

67. (836) What is the instrumentation of L'histoire?
68. In 19\_\_, S. wrote the ballet \_\_\_\_, based on the music of \_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_. This is the beginning of the \_\_\_\_ period. It's important to note "chamber music" style.
69. Neoclassic includes the \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ periods, or, if you prefer, music of the \_\_\_\_th century. The term "Baroque" was widely used after 19\_\_.
70. (837) What is S's anti-Romantic tone?
71. Would you be able to talk about the influences of neoclassicism for the Piano Sonata, Symphony in C, Symphony in Three Movements, *The Rake's Progress*, Concerto for Piano and Winds, *Dumbarton Oaks* Concerto, *Mavra*, *The Fairy's Kiss*, *Orpheus*, the Octet for Wind Instruments?
72. The example cited is his *Symphony of Psalms* (1930) based on the \_\_\_\_\_. (838) It uses an \_\_\_\_ scale.
73. (837) E is established as tonic by \_\_\_\_\_. (838) The music is not tonal, but \_\_\_\_\_.
74. (838) What's the new term for 12-tone music?
75. What are S's 12-tone works?
76. (839) Why was Stravinsky important?
77. (840) What were his writings?
78. SR: Besides composing, what else did Bartok do?
79. SR: His parents were \_\_\_\_\_. He began piano lessons at age \_\_\_\_, composing at \_\_\_\_\_. He went to the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
80. SR: In 19\_\_ he began collecting folk songs. In 19\_\_ he began teaching piano at the RAM. In 19\_\_ he married his student \_\_\_\_\_. In 19\_\_ a son was born. In 19\_\_ he married another, younger student \_\_\_\_ and a year later there was another son. In 19\_\_ he left the RAM and went to the \_\_\_\_\_ to join \_\_\_\_\_. In 19\_\_ he moved to America. He died in 1945 of \_\_\_\_\_.
81. (840) SR: List his works.
82. (841) Bartok synthesized \_\_\_\_ music with European \_\_\_\_ tradition.
83. Bartok played the \_\_\_\_\_. He started composing at an early age and learned through the composers:
84. He collected folk music with \_\_\_\_\_. He published nearly \_\_\_\_\_ song/dance tunes from which countries? He used a recording device (described as an acoustic cylinder machine).
85. (842) SR: What are the three methods of incorporating peasant music into one's own compositional methods?
86. (843) Bluebeard's Castle is an one-act opera that combines \_\_\_\_\_ with influences from \_\_\_\_\_.
87. Allegro barbaro (1911) treated the piano as what?
88. The works that reached the end of dissonance and tonal ambiguity are \_\_\_\_\_.

89. What are the other works of the decade?
90. What are the better-known works?
91. Describe the *Mikrokosmos* (1929-39).
92. What elements are common to both peasant and classical music?
93. What are the classical traits? Peasant?
94. (845) The Music for Strings demonstrates a tonal center and the use of the \_\_\_\_ interval. The melodies are based on motives
95. Hungarian tunes use \_\_\_\_ phrases and repeat \_\_\_\_ with slight variations (such as \_\_\_\_). Bulgarian dance tunes \_\_\_\_ a rhythmic/melodic motive. Bulgarian music is \_\_\_\_; Hungarian is in a \_\_\_\_ mode.
96. What are the structural elements of each movement?
97. (846) Bulgarian dance meters feature \_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_. Identify the different meters.
98. An ornamented, partly chromatic melody is characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_ song. \_\_\_\_\_ has a speechlike style in free tempo.
99. What are some of the Bartokian traits.
100. (847) Bartok took classical music as his model and realized his own style.
101. What are the four spheres? Who taught him the last one? The next paragraphs expound the spheres.
102. (848) SR: Charles Ives was born in Connecticut. He studied music with \_\_\_\_\_. At \_\_\_\_ he became the youngest professional church \_\_\_\_ in the state. He went to college at \_\_\_\_ and studied with \_\_\_\_\_.
103. SR: He moved to \_\_\_\_\_, worked as a \_\_\_\_\_, got a job in the \_\_\_\_\_ business, and lived in an apartment called "Poverty Flat." When his cantata \_\_\_\_\_ failed, he formed a partnership in \_\_\_\_\_. He started the idea of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
104. SR: He married \_\_\_\_\_ and then composed most of his music during the 1910s. He had serious health problems in 1918, and though he didn't die until 1954, his output was slowed.
105. SR: What did he self-publish?
106. SR: Name his major works.
107. (849) What is polytonality?
108. Processional for chorus and organ explores \_\_\_\_\_. Scherzo: All the Way Around and Back (ca. 1908) explores \_\_\_\_\_.
109. (850) What is the instrumentation of *The Unanswered Question* (1908)? The strings play in \_\_\_\_ major; the other instruments are \_\_\_\_\_.
110. In his second symphony, Ives borrowed from \_\_\_\_\_, transitional passages from \_\_\_\_\_, and modeled the form on \_\_\_\_\_.
111. What works are based on American hymn tunes?

112. Explain "cumulative form."
113. (851) SR: What is Ives's point?
114. What are the programmatic pieces? Who are the authors for the Concord sonata?
115. (852) What is the philosophical work?
116. What is stylistic heterogeneity? The example is \_\_\_\_\_.
117. (853) Ives was isolated as a composer. He arrived at techniques that Stravinsky and Schoenberg used but without knowing them or their works.
118. (854) Mozart et alia appealed to both amateur and connoisseurs; modernists appealed to \_\_\_\_\_.
119. What was offensive to earlier generations is now more accepted. Examples are Bartok's *Music for Strings* in the movie \_\_\_\_\_; Webern's Five Pieces for Orchestra; Ives's *The Unanswered Question* in \_\_\_\_\_.