1. (288) How was the term Baroque first used? When did music historian establish the dates of the period? What are the dates?

2. (289) Science was based on __________, __________, and __________ rather than __________. TQ: What do those last two words mean?

3. Name the scientists and their discoveries.

4. (290) Be able to define the following: Levellers; Hobbes; Edict of Nantes; Thirty Years' War; English Civil War

5. What is capitalism? Joint stock company?


7. (292) What is an academy? First public opera house? First public concert?

8. What is the meaning of Baroque? What language? Derived from what language? When was it accepted in music? Why can't we talk about Baroque style?

9. There was an interest in ________, from ancient Greece. Who are the playwrights?

10. (294) Who is the artist? Name his works.

11. (296) Explain the affections.

12. What was Monteverdi's problem?

13. Who was his attacker? What are the two styles?

14. Know something about Monteverdi's life and list his works.

15. (300) Explain "treble-bass polarity."

16. (301) What are the other names for figured bass?

17. What instruments would be in the continuo group?

18. What is realization?

19. (302) What is the concertato medium?

20. (303) Review: What are the tuning systems and who liked what and why?

21. How were dissonance and chromaticism interpreted?

22. What drives counterpoint in the Baroque period?

23. In the Renaissance the tempus was regular. How did that change in the Baroque period?
24. (304) Barlines appear in the _____ century. When were measures common?

25. What is idiomatic writing?

26. Ornamentation in the Baroque period was a form of embellishment, to expand what the composer had sketched. For us ornamentation means ________, but for Baroque musicians it was used for what? What's the difference between ornaments and divisions/diminution/figuration?

27. (305) What liberties were taken? TQ: What are your feelings about this?

28. (306) When was the shift from modality to tonality?