1. (439) Besides the nobility, where else could musicians be hired?

2. Identify the nobility who dabbled in music.

3. How were the English patrons? How did public concerts get started?

4. (440) What about copyright and royalties?

5. The Germans were ______ composers, incorporating all styles in their music.


7. (441) J.S. Bach's reputation rested on __________. Little of his music was published. He wrote in every genre except ________.

8. Where were Bach's positions and what did he write?

9. Musicians were not free to do what they wanted. Bach was the _____ choice for the Leipzig position.

10. (442) Kapellmeister? Wolfgang Schmieder? BWV?

11. (443) What do you find important/interesting about Bach's situation at Leipzig?

12. How did Bach learn composition? TQ: How do you think composition is taught today?

13. (445) What was Bach's method in composing instrumental music? What came first? What was his procedure in composing recitative? [TQ: Would you expect that? Why or why not?] Did he always get his compositions right the first time? He reworked pieces. [TQ: Have you ever turned in work from one class to satisfy the requirement of another?]

14. What kinds of pieces did a Lutheran church organist play?

15. (446) What were his special talents concerning organ?

16. Before 1700 fugues stood alone. After the were preceded by what? What work is cited? TQ: Why the question mark?

17. What did Vivaldi teach Bach?

18. How many chorale settings for organ did Bach write? Describe the Orgelbüchlein. What does obbligato mean?

19. (447) Statement: The music examples illustrate idiomatic and programmatic (word painting) writing.

20. How many pieces in the three suites? What are the contents of, say, an English suite?
21. What are the contents and arrangement of the WTC?

22. There were also ________ aims. The preludes functioned as ________ to work on a specific technique. TQ: How much time would one have to devote to the WTC in order to write a paragraph such as this one? I don't think it's important to memorize the details. Rather it would be better to be able to talk about the collection in terms of expected outcomes (such as, What kinds of procedures might Bach use in a fugue?).

23. What are the special features of the Goldberg Variations (1741)?


25. Describe the Art of Fugue.

26. (449) What kinds of sonatas and how many? What kind are they? What style?

27. What are the unaccompanied sonatas and how many?

28. What about orchestral music?

29. Why did he write orchestral music?

30. (450) List the major orchestral pieces.

31. Erdmann Neumeister began the Lutheran _________. It's purpose was to enhance the day's _________ reading.

32. (451) How many choirs did Bach have to supply? How many in each? How large an orchestra?

33. (452) How many cantatas are required for a church year?

34. How many cantatas did he write? How many survived?

35. Note: Here's an example of modeling. You could do the same thing with another of Bach's cantatas. You know many of the styles used in this period and you could point them out in your analysis.

36. (454) What are the two Passions? How does the 18th-century Passion differ from the 17th-century one? How are the different roles divided?

37. What is the performance practice?

38. What is the origin of the Mass in B Minor?

39. (456) SR: What was Scheibe's position?

40. (457) In what ways was Handel different from Bach?

41. (458) SR: What are Handel's instruments? List his woks.

42. (459) Handel was employed in Rome as ____________ and wrote _______________; in Hanover he was employed as _______________. For the earl of Burlington he wrote ___________; for the earl of Carnarvon he composed the ___________ for church services. Later Handel worked for the British ____________, who granted him sizeable ___________. Handel was in Italy 1706-10 and England starting 1711.
43. (460) In Hamburg, Handel wrote recitatives in _______ and arias in _______. Why?

55. Handel started writing oratorios in the _______. His most important innovation was the use of the _______.

44. How did this music have an international flavor?

56. Handel's first oratorio was _______. _______ was composed for the 1739 season.

45. (461) What is the Royal Academy of Music?

57. In 1741 he wrote ________.

46. Who are the singers?

58. (466) How large was the chorus and orchestra in a Handel oratorio?

47. What are the names of his successful operas?

59. (467) How is Israel in Egypt a borrowing? Is it OK?

48. From what is the subject matter drawn?

60. (469) What were Handel's instrumental works?

49. What are the two types of recitative? How can you tell the difference?

61. (470) What was the state of Bach's music in 1750?

50. (462) The arias had a _______ form. They were written for a particular singer, not the role. What is the name of the lead soprano? What is the vocal ornamentation called?

62. (471) What is the name of the periodical?

51. Sometimes Handel used instrumental ________. Vocal ensembles (2+ singers) and choruses are ________.

63. Who wrote the biography in 1802? Who resurrected his St. Matthew Passion in 1829? What group published a collected edition of his works between 1850 and 1900?

52. Handel strung together recitatives and arias to create ________. Why?

53. What are the international elements that Handel blends into his operas?

54. (463) The Royal Academy failed in _______; Senesino left Handel in ________ and joined a rival company, the ________, who employed ________ as their composer. By _______, both companies were in financial ruin, and Handel finally quit in _______.

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