1. (679) TQ: What is nationalism?

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


4. Political reform uprisings in 18__, and 18__, were in __________, and cities of __________, __________. __________. The result was __________. Why?

5. What were the four general political reforms?

6. What were some of the other reforms? And the negatives?

7. What is the purpose of nationalism?

8. Was nationality a natural phenomenon?

9. When was Germany unified? Italy? What is Risorgimento?

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

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

12. (682) What were the other themes? Cite examples.

13. SR: What is exoticism?

14. (683) Why did opera production decline?

15. 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, __________.

16. What are the different types of light opera?

17. Who dominated Italian opera in the second half of the 19th century? How many operas? Over what period?
18. (684) 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 ________.

19. 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?

20. SR: He met the soprano _____________________. He moved back to _________ in 18___. They lived there, but didn't get married until 18___.

21. SR: Between 1855 and 1871 he wrote ___ operas. After that he wrote __ more.

22. (685) What was the secret of Verdi's popularity? Beyond melody?

23. How did he pick his libretto? What were the requirements?


25. To illustrate, the author selects a scene from the final act of ___________ and shows how the composer uses the __________ structure but modifies it.

26. (686) How are the later operas different?

27. Les vêpres siciliennes is a _____ opera, libretto by __________, that combines ___ and ___ elements.

28. Un ballo in maschera borrows from the _____________.

29. (687) Aida allowed Verdi to introduce ___ and ____.

30. Verdi's last two operas are based on ______________, with librettos by ____________.

31. Verdi's publisher, ____________, asked Verdi to write an opera based on Otello in 18___. Verdi began in 18__ and finished in 18___.

32. His last opera, __________, is a _____ opera.

33. (688) ______ has more operas in the repertory than any other composer.

34. Name the two composers and their works that found a way in the repertory? How are they classified?

35. Who was the most successful composer after Verdi? What career was he supposed to choose?

36. Make a list.

37. Puccini combined ______ focus on melody with some of _________ features. List them.

38. (689) How does Puccini treat arias, choruses, and ensembles?

39. (690) What is Wagner's threefold significance?

40. SR: Wagner was born in ________. His father died and his mother married Ludwig Geyer, whom Wagner suspected was both _____________ and _____________.

41. SR: His hero was __________. Keep a journal of his travels and his activity.

42. (691) Make a list of his works.

43. What are Wagner's two essays?

44. What does Gesamtkunstwerk mean?

45. (692) Wagner was involved in anti-Semitism in the essay __________. He wanted to distance himself from the composers ________ and _________.

46. SR: There was nothing left to be achieved in instrumental music after ___________. All that was left was music associated with drama.

47. Rienzi is classified as a _______ opera, modeled after _______.

48. The Flying Dutchman is a _______ opera modeled after _______. What are the characteristics established by this opera?

49. Act III of Tannhäuser introduced a new kind of _______ vocal line that became Wagner's normal method of setting text.

50. Lohengrin has treatment of _______ and _______. What is it that is both _______ and _______, that aims for _______ and _______.

51. (694) The Ring cycle is about the value of _______ and people's willingness to _______ it for worldly ends.

52. What is Parsifal about? What does diatonicism and chromaticism represent?

53. What is a Leitmotiv? Alternate spellings? Read the explanation of the leitmotiv use at the top of p. 695.

54. What is Tristan und Isolde about? Who wrote it?

55. In what two ways are Wagner's leitmotives different than reminiscence motives?

56. "Leitmotives are often characterized by particular _______.

57. (697) How does Wagner achieve ambiguous harmony?

58. (698) "More has been written about _______ than any other composer." His work influenced the symbolist poets _______ and the visual artists _______ and the _______ movement.

59. _______ was the main center for the production of new works.

60. Grand opera, exemplified by Meyerbeer's _______ (1865) and Verdi's _______ (1867), faded after these works.

61. (699) Name the ballets and their composer.

62. Lyric opera developed from what? When? Examples?

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63. What are examples of exoticism?

64. (700) 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?

65. When did opera bouffe begin? Who is the representative?

66. (701) What is a cabaret? Café-concert? Revue?

67. Russia had opera in ___. A permanent opera company in ____. A Russian opera with spoken dialogue in _____. But most singers and composers were _______.

68. Who is the father of Russian opera? What are the Russian features?

69. Next? Poet? Features?

70. (702) What were the two approaches to modernization?

71. What institutions represented the westernizers?

72. The leading Russian composer of the 19th century was who? He studied at the _______ conservatory and taught at the _______ conservatory. From 1878 he made his living solely as a _______. He had a stipend until 1890 from ____________.

73. Name his two most important operas.

74. (703) Name his ballets.

75. Who are the mighty five? Variant spellings?

76. (704) Who did they admire? How was their style?

77. Balakirev wrote what? Cui?

78. 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?

79. Musorgsky earned his living how?

80. (705) Name his operas.

81. What are the elements of realism?

82. What are the characteristics of Russian folk song?

83. Musorgsky's harmony is ____ but he _____ chords.
84. (707) TQ: Three major triads related by thirds (E, C, A major)?

85. What is the last Musorgsky trait?

86. RK studied music with _____ and ____ while pursuing a career in the _______. In 1871 he became _______. He also became an active _____ and a master of _____.

87. (708) RK wrote __ collections of folk songs (1875-82). He wrote __ operas, some of which are:

88. What are the two scale systems? Both are already found in the music of _____.

89. (709) Bohemia (now _______) had _____ and _____ opera. In the 18__s an attempt to create a national form of opera began.

90. Who won the contest? Name his opera.

91. (710) Who's next?

92. (711) List the country, composer, work.

93. What is an operetta? Who are the representatives?

94. (712) What were the forms of entertainment in America?

95. (713) Summarize the chapter in brief statements.