

Chapter 31

The Early Twentieth Century: Vernacular Music

1. [763] What are the four evidences of reconstructing music?
2. TQ: Take a wild guess: When do you think the different technologies became available?
Recording
Photography
Movies
Television
Computer (PC size)
3. We meet all the requirements above, so what's the problem?
4. Music of the 20th century is more ___ than previous centuries.
5. What are the new traditions?
6. What are the new methods beyond tonal music?
7. What are the competing styles?
8. What are the new sounds?
9. Can you explain *post-tonal* and *avant-garde*?
10. _____ lighting replaced gas; the _____ engine fueled by petroleum replaced coal engines; factory assembly improved production; the airplane was introduced in ____.
11. (766) People moved from ___ to ___, but not without regret. The Eiffel Tower and Chicago's first skyscraper were built in _____. Economic inequalities prompted workers to organize in _____. Social reformer _____ fought for the poor.
12. What did the U.S. gain in the Spanish-American war of 1898?
13. When did the U.S. join _____ in WW I? Who was president? BTW, World War I was 1914-18
14. What was Sigmund Freud's view?
15. (767) What was Ivan Pavlov's view?
16. What's the problem?
17. What was the Romantic view of the artist? What was the purpose of art for these people?
18. Who are the symbolist poets? What are the traits?
19. Who started the impressionistic movement?
20. (768) SR: Who invented the phonograph? When? Do you understand the process?
21. SR: He started with _____ but changed to _____. Mass production?
22. SR: In _____, recording went to a _____. They were _____ inches in diameter, could hold _____ minutes worth of music and sold for _____, which is about _____ today.
23. SR: Who was the first recording artist? When?
24. SR: Orchestra sound was _____. Beethoven's Fifth, recorded in _____, had _____ gathered in an "_____."

25. (769) SR: Improvements were made in ___ for orchestral sounds. By the late 19___, most significant orchestral works had been recorded about ___ times each.
26. SR: In 19___, Columbia Records introduced the ___, a ___-inch disc which rotated at ___ revolutions per minute rather than ___, thus allowing about ___ minutes of music on one side of the record. TQ: Do you know what the speed of the popular singles were that played one song per side and had a 1 1/2" hole on a 7-inch disc?
27. SR: Do you know what High-fidelity and stereophonic records are? When?
28. SR: When did magnetic tape appear? Cassette tape? Compact Disc (CD)? Pirating?
29. SR: What effects has recorded music had?
30. SR: Composers have availed themselves of the new technology too. They can hear music of far away countries; the history of music is now recorded; they have used recorded sounds in their own music
31. SR: TQ: In my opinion, what medium was overlooked in this essay?
32. (770) What are Monet's famous series?
33. What was Cezanne's approach? Who followed and what was the name of their movement?
34. (771), What are the three art movements mentioned?
35. What were the new aesthetics?
36. What is vernacular music? What two mediums give it prominence to challenge classical music?
37. (772) What are the sources of the flood? It was through these avenues that the U.S. became an exporter.
38. Name the two popular songs.
39. What are revues?
40. Name the operettas and their composers.
41. The musical came about in the 18___ in London. List Cohan's work for America and the two songs.
42. (773) The first film with music accompaniment was in Paris in _____. Usually the accompaniment was by _____ by someone who would improvise or play excerpts from memory; large theatres used ensembles. Music could be arranged or composed by the resident music director. A lot of films used opera and operetta melodies.
43. Why did opera arias work?
44. What is a cue sheet? What is *Kinothek*? What is a *film score*?
45. (774) The serious repertoire of the 19th-century band music consisted of _____; in the 20th century a repertory was developed.
46. Name the composers and works.

47. (774) Which ones drew on folk songs, distributed melodies equally between winds and brass, modal harmonies in tonal music, and symphonic style of instrumentation?
48. Brass bands were the training ground for black musicians. Who were the bandleaders? They played from ____ and didn't ____ but they ____ the rhythms.
49. When was the rag popular? Why is it called that? What was its origin?
50. (775) Ragtime as a piano style comes from the _____. When in 1897, syncopation was added, then we have ragtime.
51. Who was the first?
52. The most famous was _____. He was born in ____ but worked in ____ and ____ and ____.
53. Name his opera
54. What was Joplin's etude book?
55. What is the typical form of a rag?
56. (776) Jazz seems to have begun in 19__ from ____ and ____ and _____. It started in _____.
57. When did the term come to be used?
58. How does Jelly Roll Morton's 1938 performance of Maple Leaf Rag reek of jazz?
59. (777) What was the attitude of classical musicians regarding jazz?

