

MUSC 1100.01 Study Questions No. 3-Classical and Romantic

1. The Classical period in music lasted from approximately _____ until _____.
2. The Romantic period in music lasted from approximately _____ until _____.
3. Two important Classical composers are _____ and _____.
4. The important transitional composer between Classical and Romantic styles is _____.
5. Name the four early Romantic composers we studied.
6. Name the two important Romantic opera composers we studied. What were their nationalities?
7. Name the four late Romantic composers we studied. What were their nationalities? Which two are considered to be nationalist composers?
8. What city was at the center of Classical style in music?
9. Name two important historic events of the later 1700s. What do general historians call this period? What do art and architecture historians call this period? What do music historians call this period?
10. What was the Age of Enlightenment?
11. What instruments were in a typical orchestra in the late Classical period in music?
12. Define each of the important instrumental genres of the Classical period in music: symphony, concerto, piano sonata, string quartet. How many movements does each contain? What is the tempo and format of the three or four movements in a Classical instrumental composition?
13. What are the main parts of a sonata form movement? An additional concluding section in sonata form is called the _____.
14. In what ways is Beethoven's music different from Mozart's or Haydn's? How did Beethoven make his music more dramatic and emotional sounding?
15. How did Haydn earn a living? How did Mozart earn a living? How did Beethoven earn a living? In what ways did Romantic composers earn a living?

16. Who wrote the most important operas during the Classical period? Name the Classical opera we studied in class. What type of opera was it? With what did the story lines of Classical operas often deal? What was the instrumental piece played before the story began called?
17. How is Romantic style generally different from Classical style in music? Who began to make this change in styles?
18. Instrumental music that tries to depict scene or story is called _____ music. Instrumental music that does not try to depict stories or scenes is called _____.
19. Name a piece of program music that we heard in class. Name a piece of absolute music that we heard.
20. During the Romantic era in music three types of orchestral program music pieces are called _____, _____ and _____. Which one is multi-movement and which are single movements?
21. Two other new genres (types) of pieces during the Romantic period are art songs (lieder) and piano miniatures (character pieces). Give a brief definition of each of these. What examples of these two types did we hear in class?
22. In general, how is the orchestra in the Romantic era different from the orchestra in the Classical era in music?
23. What are three common ideas/inspirations found in Romantic art, music and literature?
24. Deliberately drawing creative inspiration from ones own homeland and glorifying ones own culture is called _____.
25. Who wrote the *Fantastic Symphony*? What genre (type) of piece is it? When was written? Where did it have it first performance? What story is the music supposed to represent? How did this piece break new ground in music?
26. Who was perhaps the most important composer of piano miniatures during the Romantic era?
27. Which famous ballet is now traditionally performed every year at Christmas time? Who wrote this ballet?
28. Which Romantic composer is most noted for maintaining ties to absolute music and the traditions established by Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven?