

## PART 1

1. Describe the cultural movement that helped define the Romantic period.
2. Why was Romanticism too diverse and complex to be defined by any single formula?
3. What were some of the subjects that the Romantics were drawn to?
4. Were the Romantics interested in the working class? How? Why?
5. Which classical composers had a direct and important effect on the Romantics? Why? How?
6. Compare and contrast Romantic and Classical music.
7. How did the Romantics feel about self-expression?
8. What were some of the subjects that interested the Romantics? (Love, the realm of fantasy, etc.) Give specific examples.
9. Define nationalism and exoticism. Give specific examples of composers and pieces.
10. Define program music. Give specific examples of composers and pieces.
11. Discuss expressive tone color during the Romantic era. How was it used?
12. What is orchestration? Who were some of the great orchestrators? Who wrote about orchestration? What was the title of this book?
13. What is "colorful harmony"?
14. What pieces are miniatures and which are monumental? Give specific examples of composers and pieces.
15. What changed for the role of the composer in society during and after Beethoven?
16. Describe the image of Beethoven as the "free artist".
17. For who did Romantic composers primarily write for? Why?
18. Discuss the founding of music conservatories and the rise of the virtuoso during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Give examples of each.
19. Was it easier for composers to make a living at this time? Why? What did Chopin, Paganini, Liszt, Schuman, Wagner, and others have to do to survive?
20. What is the Art Song? What is the role of the piano? Who were the important Art Song composers? Who wrote the poetry? What were the subjects?
21. Define Lied.
22. Define strophic and through-composed form.
23. What is a song cycle?
24. Who was Franz Schubert? Why was he important? What did he write?
25. What is the Erlking?
26. Why was "The Unfinished Symphony" important?
27. Who was Robert Schumann? What did he write? How can his works be described? What was important about his role as a music critic?
28. What is Kinderscenen?
29. Who was Clara Schumann? What was she known for? How did she see herself?
30. For what instrument did Chopin primarily write? Why? For what setting are these pieces? How did he supplement his income?
31. Who was George Sand?
32. Are his works programmatic?
33. How does Chopin capture the Polish spirit?
34. What is a Nocturne? A mazurka? Polonaise? Etude?
35. Define rubato.
36. What is much of Chopin's music tinged with?
37. In the Nocturne in E Flat, Op. 9, No. 2, what happens to the main melody the second time it is presented?
38. What is special about the Etude in C Minor?

39. Who was Franz Liszt? What did he play? What kind of player was he? Who inspired him? How much did he practice?
40. What are the Transcendental Etudes? Why are they significant?
41. What kind of composer was Liszt?
42. How was he unselfish? What was his relationship to Wagner? Cosima?
43. What did his music foreshadow? How?
44. What is the symphonic poem? What was Liszt's contribution?
45. What is thematic transformation?
46. Who was Carl Czerny?
47. Who was Hector Berlioz? What was his specialty? Was he a good composer or orchestrator, or both? What was different about his orchestrations?
48. What is special about the Fantastic Symphony? To whom was it dedicated? Why? What is an "*idée fixe*"? What does his *idée fixe* represent? How does he use thematic transformation?

## PART 2

1. What is nationalism? Why was it significant in the Romantic Era? What was Napoleon's role?
2. Where did the "national spirit" reside?
3. How does a composer give a work a distinctive national identity? Name several important Romantic nationalistic works and their composers.
4. Where was nationalism strongest?
5. What/who were the "Russian Five"? Why were they important? Name several compositions.
6. Smetana- who was he? Why was he important? What important pieces did he write?

7. Why is "The Moldau" considered nationalistic and programmatic? What are the themes? What is the form? What kind of piece is it?

8. What is programmatic music?

9. Who was Dvorak? Where did he come from? What type of music did he write? Why was he important? What did he do in the U.S.? What is significant about "The New World Symphony"? How is folk music incorporated in it? How was he influenced by Beethoven? Which theme in Symphony #9 sounds "American"? Why?

10. In what style did Tchaikovsky write? What are some of his most important pieces? What were his influences? Why was he not part of the Russian Five? Why is his "Romeo and Juliet" important? What kind of piece is it? What is the form? What are the themes? What happens to the Love Theme at the end?

11. Was Brahms a revolutionary or a traditionalist? What was his relation to Clara Schumann? How did he make money? What were some of his most important pieces? Who influenced him? Describe his sound. What is important about Symphony #3? What is the form of the 3<sup>rd</sup> movement? What interesting orchestration techniques does he use in the 3<sup>rd</sup> movement?

12. Was Verdi considered a nationalist? Why? What were some of his most important pieces? What did he write a lot of? Why was he so popular? What did he think of the Jews? For whom did he write? Briefly describe the plot of Rigoletto.

13. Name several of Puccini's most important pieces. What is "verismo"? How did he achieve unity and continuity in his operas? Briefly describe the plot of

“La Boheme”. Which of his operas is considered “exotic”? Why?

14. Who influenced Wagner? Who did he influence? What influence did he have on the theater? What kind of person was he? How did he feel about the Jews? Why was this important? What are some of the monumental pieces that he wrote? What is “The Ring”? Why is it important? What is Bayreuth? Who was Cosima? What kind of relationship did they have?

15. How did Wagner feel about opera? What is *Gesamtkunstwerk*? Was he a revolutionary or a traditionalist? What was his relationship to Brahms? What are the characters in his operas based on? What is a *leitmotif*? How did he use chromatic and dissonant harmonies?

16. What is *The Ring*? What is a Valkyrie? Who was Wotan? What is Valhalla? Why was Nordic myth important in his operas? What was his feeling about money and power?

17. What was his relation to King Ludwig? What is the “unending melody”?