

Music 101 – Study Guide for Exam 4
The Twentieth Century
Read p. 286-318, 345-365, 368-393, 402-416
and all handouts

Understand how these factors have shaped music in the 20th century:

- developments in technology
- “Shock as a goal”
- the U.S.
- nonwestern cultures and thought
- women, African-Americans and other minorities

Musical Styles: Time of Revolt

- new approaches to the organization of pitch and rhythm
- expansion of vocabulary of sound, especially percussive sound
- sounds that were new and radical are now easily accepted by society
- influence of American jazz on twentieth-century composers
- rebirth of music from the past

Characteristics of 20th century music: (know what changes took place in each of these areas)

1. Tone color
2. Harmony
 - a. consonance and dissonance
 - b. new chord structures
 - c. alternatives to the traditional tonal system
3. Rhythm
4. Melody

Terms to know:

Polychord
Quartal/quintal harmony
Tone cluster
Polytonality/bitonality
Atonality
Polyrhythm
Ostinato

What changes have taken place in how music reaches its listeners?

- How have radio and television impacted music?
- The Role of the composer: what other ways are composers earning a living?
- What role do American colleges and universities play as patrons of music?

Impressionism

Read p. 304-310

- Claude Monet (1840-1926)
- What are some links between painting techniques and how music sounds
- Stephane Mallarme, author of "The Afternoon of a Faun"

Claude Debussy (1862-1918)

- French Impressionist composer

*****Prelude a L'Après-midi d'un Faune (Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun) p. 309**

- Debussy's music suggests "a misty atmosphere"
- stresses tone color in the same way that Impressionistic painters did
- used succession of dissonant chords that did not resolve – parallel chord movement
- What is a pentatonic scale?
- How does Debussy use rhythm?

Igor Stravinsky

Read p. 311

- Russian born 20th century composer
- collaborated with *Diaghilev* (Russian Ballet) on many important works in early part of the century
- The Firebird (1910), Petrushka (1911), The Rite of Spring (1913)
- went to Switzerland during WWI, then to France until WWII, then to United States
- wrote compositions of almost every kind, drew on Russian folklore and folk tunes
- his styles range from neoclassicism to 12 tone technique
- his music has a very strong pulse, often shifting tempos abruptly, frequent use of *ostinatos*

*****The Rite of Spring, Part I. P. 316**

- written for the Russian Ballet
- define primitivism

Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

Read p. 345-347

- American composer, went to France to study with *Nadia Boulanger*
- most recognized phase of composition comes in late 1930's and 1940's, when Copland draws on American folklore – what kinds of music does he use to represent the sound of America?
- name the three important ballets written by Copland and mentioned in the text
- his music is said to evoke the openness of the American landscape
- Copland was a very influential force in American music. What else did he do besides compose?

*****Appalachian Spring, Section 7**

p. 348

- written for Martha Graham, also arranged as a suite for full orchestra
- know story of the ballet
- music suggests American-sounding tunes inspired by???
- What tune is used in Section 7?

Music since 1945:

- what is chance music?
- what is minimalist music?

John Cage (1912-1992)

-American composer
-creator of chance music

Read p. 360-361

***** Sonatas and Interludes for Prepared Piano**

-what is a prepared piano?

p. 360

Astor Piazzolla (1921-1992)

-Tango

Read p. 363

*****Fugata**

-what is a bandoneon?
-what makes this piece a modernistic tango?

p. 364

John Adams (b. 1947)

-American composer
-composer of minimalist music

Read p. 368-370

***** Short Ride in a Fast Machine**

-describe this piece
-what 20th century instruments are used?

p. 370

Jazz

-Birthplace of jazz?
-Characteristic traits of jazz?
-Who is Satchmo?
-call and response
-know roots of jazz (p. 361)

Read p. 370-385

Blues= form of vocal and instrumental music based on work songs and spirituals

3-line stanzas (see p. 363)

12 bar blues (I – IV – V chords)

Blue note, bent notes, lowering the third, fifth or seventh tone of a major scale

*****Lost Your Head Blues, Bessie Smith**

-most famous blues singer of the 1920's
-typical 12-bar blues
-use of syncopation and blue notes

p. 375

***** Hotter Than That, Louis Armstrong**

-What is New Orleans style?
-What is his vocal solo an example of?

p. 380

Musical Theater

-an American contribution to 20th-century culture
-know how a musical stands in contrast to an opera – p. 381-383
-When is the golden era of American musicals?

Leonard Bernstein

- extremely important part of American cultural life – conductor, pianist, author, lecturer, composer
- his music is tonal, featuring syncopations, irregular meters, jazz and dance rhythms

***Tonight from *West Side Story*

- modern version of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*
- know the plot behind the musical and this ensemble piece
- how does Bernstein project several different emotions at the same time?

Music of Nonwestern cultures – Classical Music of India

Read p. 402-416

- some of the oldest musical traditions in the world
- music is considered spiritual in character (see quote by Ravi Shankar on p. 394)
- importance of improvisation
- the music is based on the human voice – know how this affects range, etc.
- What is a microtone?
- What instruments are used in Indian music?

Ravi Shankar

***Maru-Bihag

- an improvisation
- know the instruments involved
- What is a raga?
- What is a tala?

Suggestions for Listening Exam:

The final exam will include a listening section for the 7 pieces from the 20th century section, and then a comprehensive listening component. You will hear examples of pieces we have studied throughout the semester and will be expected to identify the following:

1. Instruments/Voices involved in the performance
2. Type of composition – opera, art song, piano solo, symphony, musical, etc.
3. Time period of composition (use the traits we have associated with each period to do this)

You will not be expected to identify:

Composer, title, movements, specific dates

I would recommend you study in teams for this part. Randomly select a piece and try to identify #1, 2, and 3 above.

EXAM #4-Twentieth Century/Non-Western Music

Debussy	<i>Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun</i>	Brief CD 4, Track 9	p. 307
Stravinsky	<i>The Rite of Spring</i> Part 1	Brief CD 4, Track 16	p. 314

Copland	<i>Appalachian Spring</i>	Brief CD 4, Track 41	p. 347
Cage	<i>Sonatas and Interludes for Prepared Piano</i>	Brief CD 4, Track 47	p. 358
Piazzolla	<i>Fugata</i>	Brief CD 5 , Track 7	p. 364
Adams	<i>Short Ride in a Fast Machine</i>	Brief CD 4, Track 53	p. 365
Smith	<i>Lost Your Head Blues</i>	Brief CD 4, Track 57	p. 370
Armstrong	<i>Hotter Than That</i>	Brief CD 4, Track 58	p. 375
Bernstein	<i>Tonight</i> from West Side Story	Brief CD 4, Track 64	p. 386
Ravi Shankar	<i>Maru-Bihag</i>	Brief CD 4, Track 69	p. 409