Review

Periods:

* Classical = 1750 - 1825
* Romantic = 1820 - 1900

Sonata Form: pg. 53

* Be able to draw the schematic diagram of Sonata form

Terms:

* Hemiola: when you write music that goes against the meter of the piece (when writing ¾ and putting doubles in there)
* Fermata: to hold a note out for a non-predetermined time
* Coda: like a second development section. The tail section of a piece
* Arpeggio: harp-like, a broken chord played in ascending or descending order
* Miniature composition: small amount of players and very short, but also full of emotion
  + Art song (Lied): the chief form of miniature composition. It is the musical setting of a poem, usually performed by solo voice and piano, in which the performers are expected to contribute significantly to the artistic effect of the poetry
* Strophic vs. Through Composed:
  + Strophic: music is constant throughout.
  + Through-Composed: music changes with each stanza of poetry
* Ostinato: musical phrase that is repeated persisitently
* Virtuosic Composers: Chopin, Pagganini, Liszt
* Character Piece: a type of miniature. Chopins Nocturne is a character piece
* Rubato: to steal time. No to performances are the same. Like stealing time to express how you feel in that moment, but overall time of work is the same
* Grandiose Symphonies:
  + Symphonie Fantastique is an example of this. Also an example of program symphonie
* Idei Fixe theme: Berliose’s own creation to define his work
* Bel Canto style: beautiful singing. A form of opera. Very Italian like
* Code Ressini: the aria is the heart of Italian opera.
  + Two-Tempo Opera: really has 3 tempos. The first two allow the singer to express a single affect. The last is simply a closer.
  + Bando: Italian for band, but they would be on stage performing in the drama as well as playing
* Wagner:
  + Music Drama (NOT OPERAS TO HIM): Massive “operatic piece”
  + Leit Motif: Motives that become associated with a person, place, or thing that would guide the listener to the source of truth. Signposts for the listener in apprehending any hidden meanings, foreshadowing passages, or duplicity within the drama.
  + Gesamtkunstwerk: total artwork. Expresses his ideal of fusing all the arts at their highest perfection.
  + Linear Chromatic Harmony: polyphonic lines that create harmony with pitches outside the tonic scale, often moving chromatically

Works:

* Symphonies (total of 3)
  + #1 Haiden
    - Classical in origin
    - Written to entertain the prince of the palace (this was the party on the lawn thing)
    - Starts out in sonata form, outlining C major. Light hearted, fanfarish. Think Gallant style, to enterain those at the party
  + #2 Beethoven’s
    - Eroica (Heroic). Originally dedicated to Napoleon before he went batshit crazy
    - Opens with hammerstrokes, to enter the first major theme, the heroic theme
  + #8 Berlioz Symphonie Fantastique
    - Based off of a “dream” he had for his beloved
    - The 5th movement is the only one we need to know
    - Starts with the witches theme, the leitmotif of his beloved, the Dies irae
* Solo Piano Works (total of 3)
  + #3 Beethoven
    - Starts off with a contemplation/reflection. Very free in movement. Has trill, then enters into the metric meter.
  + #6 Clara Schumann’s Fugitive Piece
    - In ABA form, with a small scale variation
  + #7 Chopin’s Nocturne
    - Has a small scale variation with a dotted rhythm that falls to a lower note repeating
* Art Song
  + #4 Gretchen at the Spinning wheel
    - Has the ostinato (repeated phrase) of the spinning wheel, also symbolizing the passing of time
  + #5 Robert Schumann’s Forest Conversation
    - A young boy in the woods at night meets up with the creature, the Lorelei
    - One singer taking on the voice of several characters
    - This is like a Grim’s Fairytale kind of “life-lesson” type song intended for his kids. Think educational tool
* Opera
  + #8 Bellini
* Music Drama
  + #10 Wagner’s Der Ring des Nibelungen
    - Leitmotifs included the sleep leitmotif

Questions:

* What is a hero?
  + Someone who stands out for a high degree of morals. Someone who goes out of their way to help others. Webster’s: any person admired for their courage, ability, or expertise. Someone to emulate.
  + Is Beethoven a hero?
    - Yes, he influenced many people in a good way. He brought music up to the forefront of life. Kind of made instrumental music was the top artistic form. When he was going deaf, he became somewhat of a martyr for music, entering his Heroic period where he wrote several greatest works.
    - He would sell his work to multiple publishers at the same time, kind of going behind publisher’s backs, and making a lot of money off of it. He also tricked a lot of higher-ups to think of him as higher than his social status. Some people think this is why he could not be considered a hero.
* How do you feel about the conflict between absolute music (instrumental music) versus programmatic works (i.e. Symphonie Fantastique)?
  + Absolute music could be considered more democratic due to the composer allowing the audience to think up of their own stories for the music
  + Thinking of Symphonie Fantastique, you *could* make up your own stories for it, but due to the program that goes along with it your mind is set on a path of a story
* While Wagner’s works were considered music of the future and paved the way for 20th century music, no one could *write* in the future. What is a Music Drama, and how is it Romantic?
  + He didn’t want his works cut up into pieces like opera. He wanted the audience to be taken to an alternate reality on the stage. He saw opera as a serious drama in music – not just a vehicle for song, spectacle, and entertainment – that could have such integrity and power that society itself would be reshaped by them.
  + Wager’s works are a quest to investigate human interaction on stage, almost Freudian level of psychological analysis, but before Freud
    - The “will”: emotions and drives
    - “Appearance”: ideas, morals, and reasons
  + Crucial features of music dramas include a seamlessness, guided by leitmotifs, the idea of Gesamtkunstwerk (total artwork), and linear chromatic harmony
  + His overall meaning of the piece: that all monarchal systems would topple. Every individual has the right to self-determination. He makes the “monarchs” in this work look weak and almost powerless.
  + He explores romantically the ideas of good vs evil, the incestuous love between the brother and sister, matrimonial vows