**Review for Final**

Modernist movements:

* Expressionism: expressed by Freud to give the id a voice through art
  + Composer Shernberg: argues in order to capture this inner uncertain world of reality described by Freud, he takes the next step in music and establishes atonality (no tonal center). He uses unifying motifs instead of tonality to hold it together. It could be treated in different ways: retrograde (backward), inversion (flip all intervals upside down), retrograde inversion (what it sounds like), transposition (change pitch), sprechstien (speak sing).
* Impressionism: investigates how we perceive the outer world of reality. How we fill in the blanks of the world
  + Debussy: can be recognized as a symbolist. To accomplish his perception of being out at sea, he argued to accomplish this he was going to use many different types of scales (much like a painter uses a paint tube to use different paints). These scales included: pentatonic scale, whole tone scale, chromatic scales, octatonic scale, Medieval church modes.
* Fauvism: the wild beast style. Here, artists looked to respond to present day observations through primitivism (primal perspective) to show how much our humanity has changes
  + This style relies heavily on rhythm to express these primal ideas.
  + Polymeters are also present (two or more meters occurring at the same time), polytonality (two tonal centers happening at the same time), ostinato’s (but rhythmically energized at the same time). All of these are a way to use the orchestra as an extension of the percussion section
  + Right of Spring (Ballet): this piece questions our humanity in how we handle our perception of violence and how we justify it.
* Cold War: the Avant guard was established here, which is basically those who experiment with various aspects of music
  + John Cage: intederminacy was his Avant Guard. He made up musical events (he called them matrices), and he consulted an ancient Chinese book to establish where these matrices would lie.
  + George Crumb: He looked to bridge the gap between the Avant Guard audiences with the traditional audiences. He helped to introduce musical quotation. His piece, “The Black Angels”, exemplifies this using biblical ideas and expressing them in an avant guard style. He uses various quotes of the past, including the *Phsyco* theme of the knife. He also uses the extended tequniques of instruments to get various sounds (plucking the strings of the piano, playing violins near the tuning pegs)
* Classical Jazz
  + Ragtime: emphasis on the off-beats
    - Scott Joplins piece is in two part form (binary). Joplin is one of the most well known ragtime composers of all time
  + Recorded Jazz
    - Louis Armstrong (and his Hot Five). Armstrong makes jazz history by redefining the genre and how it would be played. His piece was written by his wife
  + Big Band Jazz: requires an arranger, is a work that requires a large number of musicians, usually played in clubs with a large number of people in attendance looking to dance.
    - Duke Ellington
  + Be-Bop Jazz (Avant Guard type jazz): A musician strike in the 40’s that led to jazz musicians to experiment with their culture and jazz. They wanted to not be “mainstream” anymore
  + Free Jazz: intended to be exclusively African American. Harks back to the earliest times of jazz in New Orleans, back when African Americans were still enslaves. Free Jazz accomplished a sort of freedom during the Cold War for African Americans. Can also be called “Out-Jazz”
    - Our piece starts with drum solo, which is then mimicked by the piano

Post-Modernism

* Resistance: more combative. Against any modernist notion of thinking. The piazza in New Orleans and Gothic Hall at OU is a form of resistance. Scavenge from the past, but deny its original purpose/function.
* Reaction: this attitude accepts the generic procedures of the past, and turns those procedures into the service of a game of forms
* See page 362 for compare/contrast of modernism/post-modernism.
  + Closed form gives way to open form
  + Hierarchy gives way to anarchy
  + Being “ends” oriented gives way to “means” oriented
  + Linear progress gives way to non-linear progress
  + Permanence gives way to impermanence
* A
  + John Adams: his aria is the epitome of the ideas above. Uses minimalism, chromatic harmony which is reminiscent of Wagner

Works: (1-3 are modernist, next are Avant guard, then jazz, then postmodernism

Questions:

* Can you think of popular entertainers today that express post-modernism
  + Lady Gaga could be an example of this. She is extremely theatrical in how she acts on stage and the way she dresses, the concert itself with light shows/acrobatics. The idea is that all of these different things take away from
  + Transiberian Orchestra is an example of this. They take classical music and transform it into a completely different “genre”. This is very similar to George Crumb and his works/composition
* In recording technology, how does this technology effect the type of music performed
  + Voice changing technology that leads to “artificial” sounds. It also leads to “cleaner” sounding recordings. This technology also could lead to people being more inclined to create their own music
* When jazz is performed in different venues, how is the music itself different?
  + When performed in a “professional” venue, the music that is performed may be very different than if performed in a jazz club. The forums can drastically change the experience than sitting quietly in the audience of a concert hall. Musicians may be more willing to experiment with their music in a less formal setting, leading to a different experience