

1. Musicians in the United States typically tune to
 - a. 330 Hz
 - b. 440 Hz
 - c. 110 Hz
 - d. 220 Hz
 - e. 550 Hz
2. According to the Sachs-Hornbostel classification system, the trumpet is a(n)
 - a. aerophone
 - b. membranophone
 - c. electrophone
 - d. chordophone
 - e. idiophone
3. On which of the following topics is an ethnomusicologist MOST likely to write?
 - a. the musical style of thirteenth-century Italy
 - b. a review of a new opera
 - c. the background of prominent piano makers
 - d. the history of clarinet manufacturing
 - e. a comparison between Indian and European musical styles
4. Which two instruments are members of the brass family?
 - a. celesta, organ
 - b. marimba, bassoon
 - c. flute, wood block
 - d. lute, piccolo
 - e. bugle, baritone
5. Timpani belong to the same instrument family as the
 - a. saxophone
 - b. saxophone
 - c. harpsichord
 - d. snare drum
 - e. guitar
6. A song in the *musique concrète* style will MOST likely include
 - a. *bel canto*
 - b. minor keys
 - c. tape recordings
 - d. jazz instruments
 - e. *Sprechstimme*
7. What is the frequency of A2 on the piano?
 - a. 110 Hz
 - b. 330 Hz
 - c. 440 Hz
 - d. 550 Hz
 - e. 220 Hz
8. On a piano, a whole step is the distance between
 - a. each black key
 - b. each white key
 - c. every third black key
 - d. each key
 - e. every other key
9. Assume an alto clef. Which pitch does the center line represent?
 - a. D
 - b. G
 - c. F
 - d. C
 - e. E
10. Which line represents the G pitch in an alto clef?
 - a. bottom line
 - b. second line from the bottom
 - c. first line from the bottom
 - d. middle line
 - e. top line
11. “Clef” comes from the French word for
 - a. note
 - b. key
 - c. soft
 - d. pitch
 - e. loud
12. Which term describes the lowest pitch of an overtone series?
 - a. fifth
 - b. timbre
 - c. root
 - d. pitch
 - e. fundamental

13. The white keys on a piano are usually called

- a. sharp keys
- b. minor keys
- c. accidental keys
- d. natural keys
- e. flat keys

14. How does a musician play a theremin?

- a. hitting its body
- b. rubbing a bow against a string
- c. disturbing an electrical field
- d. blowing air through a mouthpiece
- e. plucking a string

15. Which of the following instruments is NOT an idiophone?

- a. gongs
- b. wood block
- c. tubular bells
- d. bass drum
- e. cymbals

1. What is the dominant tuning system in Western music?
 - a. Dorian
 - b. twelve-tone
 - c. equal temperament
 - d. whole tone
 - e. pentatonic
2. Which scale includes all pitches in an octave sorted in ascending order?
 - a. major
 - b. harmonic minor
 - c. octatonic
 - d. melodic minor
 - e. chromatic
3. What is the relationship between A-sharp and B-flat?
 - a. major
 - b. octatonic
 - c. minor
 - d. enharmonic
 - e. harmonic
4. Which of the following intervals is a perfect fifth?
 - a. C to E
 - b. C to D
 - c. C to E-flat
 - d. C to G
 - e. C to C-sharp
5. Which scale degree is known as the leading tone?
 - a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 3
 - d. 7
 - e. 6
6. Which of the following intervals is the LARGEST?
 - a. P4
 - b. TT
 - c. M2
 - d. m3
 - e. M3
7. How many half steps does an M6 interval contain?
 - a. 9
 - b. 8
 - c. 5
 - d. 7
 - e. 6
8. Which term describes the fifth scale degree of a major scale?
 - a. supertonic
 - b. tonic
 - c. mediant
 - d. subdominant
 - e. dominant
9. How is a melodic interval structured?
 - a. Silence occurs between two pitches.
 - b. Two pitches occur simultaneously.
 - c. One pitch is sustained.
 - d. Three pitches are sustained simultaneously.
 - e. One pitch occurs before another.
10. Assume a major scale. What is the interval pattern between scale degrees 1-4?
 - a. M2-M2-m2
 - b. M2-m2-m2
 - c. m2-M2-m2
 - d. m2-m2-m2
 - e. m2-M2-M2
11. What is the second pitch in an A major scale?
 - a. B
 - b. D
 - c. A
 - d. C-sharp
 - e. E
12. Which of the following statements MUST be true if a scale is major?
 - a. $\wedge 2-\wedge 3$ is a half step interval.
 - b. $\wedge 7-\wedge 8$ is a half-step interval.
 - c. $\wedge 6-7$ is an augmented third interval.
 - d. $\wedge 6-\wedge 7$ is a half-step interval.
 - e. $\wedge 1-\wedge 2$ is a half step interval.

13. Which scale is MOST common in Western music?
- a. A major
 - b. F major
 - c. E major
 - d. D major
 - e. C major
14. Which of the following intervals is the SMALLEST?
- a. G-flat to B-flat
 - b. B to F-sharp
 - c. E-flat to D-flat
 - d. E-flat to A-flat
 - e. G-sharp to C-sharp
15. How many half steps does an aug4 interval contain?
- a. 4
 - b. 8
 - c. 6
 - d. 5
 - e. 7

1. ALL minor scales will include a(n)
 - a. raised fourth scale degree
 - b. lowered fifth scale degree
 - c. lowered seventh scale degree
 - d. lowered third scale degree
 - e. raised sixth scale degree
2. What is a key difference between the natural minor and major scales?
 - a. The natural minor is disjunct.
 - b. The natural minor scale does not include a leading tone.
 - c. The major scale does not include whole step intervals.
 - d. The major scale has one additional pitch.
 - e. The natural minor has two additional pitches.
3. Which keys are relative to each other?
 - a. A minor and B major
 - b. B-flat minor and D-flat major
 - c. F-sharp minor and E major
 - d. D minor and C major
 - e. C minor and E-flat major
4. Two keys are parallel if they
 - a. use the same key
 - b. include the same set of pitches
 - c. feature the same interval pattern
 - d. begin on the same tonic pitch
 - e. include accidentals
5. Assume a scale has an augmented second interval between $\hat{6}$ and $\hat{7}$. This scale is MOST likely
 - a. melodic minor
 - b. octatonic
 - c. chromatic
 - d. natural minor
 - e. harmonic minor
6. Which scale degrees can be lowered in a blues scale?
 - a. 5
 - b. 3
 - c. 6
 - d. 2
 - e. 1
7. A scale with blues inflection will combine elements from
 - a. chromatic and whole-tone scales
 - b. operatic and Broadway styles
 - c. classical and folk music
 - d. jazz and soul music
 - e. major and minor scales
8. If a composer wants to transpose a melody, they will
 - a. write a new instrumental part
 - b. decrease the volume
 - c. increase the tempo
 - d. add an anacrusis
 - e. change the key
9. Which of the following statements refers to contour?
 - a. "I liked the use of dissonance at the end."
 - b. "The song is written in A minor."
 - c. "The melody moves pretty smoothly."
 - d. "The song sounds pretty fast."
 - e. "The song has a lengthy introduction."
10. Disjunct melodies will usually include intervals larger than a(n)
 - a. perfect fifth
 - b. major second
 - c. tritone
 - d. minor third
 - e. major fourth
11. Which vocal part performs MOST comfortably at a high range?
 - a. soprano
 - b. alto
 - c. countertenor
 - d. tenor
 - e. bass
12. The term tessitura is MOST often applied to
 - a. concertos
 - b. concertinos
 - c. vocal music
 - d. improvisational music
 - e. symphonies

13. Which of the following parts has the LOWEST range?
- a. soprano
 - b. alto
 - c. tenor
 - d. bass
 - e. countertenor
14. A natural minor scale will include a half step between scale degrees
- a. 6 and 7
 - b. 1 and 2
 - c. 5 and 6
 - d. 7 and 1
 - e. 3 and 4
15. Which interval is a half step in a harmonic minor scale?
- a. $\hat{6} - \hat{7}$
 - b. $\hat{5} - \hat{6}$
 - c. $\hat{1} - \hat{2}$
 - d. $\hat{3} - \hat{4}$
 - e. $\hat{7} - \hat{1}$

1. Which term refers to music's organization in time?
 - a. pitch
 - b. harmony
 - c. anacrusis
 - d. rhythm
 - e. timbre
2. Assume a musician sees the instruction *accelerando poco a poco*. What should she do?
 - a. suddenly decrease the speed of the song
 - b. gradually increase the speed of the song
 - c. stop playing the song
 - d. gradually decrease the speed of the song
 - e. maintain the same tempo
3. In Italian, *allegro* means
 - a. cheerful
 - b. passionate
 - c. speedy
 - d. somber
 - e. wistfully
4. An unmetered song will NOT include a(n)
 - a. swing rhythm
 - b. slow tempo
 - c. steady beat
 - d. irregular meter
 - e. conjunct melody
5. What is the approximate speed of the *presto* tempo indicator?
 - a. 72 beats per minute
 - b. 200 beats per minute
 - c. 108 beats per minute
 - d. 84 beats per minute
 - e. 120 beats per minute
6. Which tempo indicator means "at a walking tempo"?
 - a. *allegro*
 - b. *presto*
 - c. *adagio*
 - d. *andante*
 - e. *grave*
7. Which tempo indicator is the SLOWEST?
 - a. *adagio*
 - b. *allegro*
 - c. *lento*
 - d. *andante*
 - e. *presto*
8. What is the longest musical symbol used in notation?
 - a. whole note
 - b. quarter note
 - c. sixteenth note
 - d. eighth note
 - e. half note
9. Adding a dot to a note will
 - a. decrease its duration by half the original value
 - b. increase its duration by half the original value
 - c. increase its duration by the full value
 - d. increase its duration according to the musician's desire
 - e. decrease its duration by the full value
10. Assume the bottom number of a time signature is 2. This indicates that each beat is equal to a(n)
 - a. quarter note
 - b. eighth note
 - c. thirty-second note
 - d. half note
 - e. sixteenth note
11. Assume a song is written in 4-4 time. How many quarter notes are in each bar?
 - a. sixteen
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. eight
 - e. four
12. Which letter represents 4-4 time?
 - a. B
 - b. G
 - c. F
 - d. A
 - e. C

13. The time signature for cut-time is
- 3-4
 - 5-4
 - 2-2
 - 6-8
 - 4-4
14. if a song is written in 6-8 time, which selection is equal to one measure?
- two dotted quarter notes
 - one whole note
 - eight eighth notes
 - two sixteenth notes
 - one dotted eighth note
15. The 2-2 time signature is also known as
- bel canto*
 - con brio*
 - alla breve*
 - marcato*
 - con fuoco*

1. Which time signature BEST represents compound time?
 - a. 6-8
 - b. 3-4
 - c. 4-4
 - d. 5-4
 - e. 2-2
2. Which beat pattern represents irregular meter?
 - a. ONE-two-THREE-four
 - b. ONE-two-ONE-two
 - c. ONE-two-three
 - d. ONE-two-three-ONE-two
 - e. ONE-ONE-ONE-ONE
3. Which example BEST demonstrates syncopation?
 - a. a rest is inserted between two beats
 - b. an accent falls on a weak beat
 - c. the tempo steadily increases
 - d. the beats are grouped into odd patterns
 - e. the beat is subdivided into four parts
4. Into how many parts is each beat divided in compound time?
 - a. 3
 - b. 2
 - c. 6
 - d. 9
 - e. 4
5. If a song is written in the swing style, the bottom number of the time signature will be
 - a. 8
 - b. 2
 - c. 4
 - d. 16
 - e. 1
6. Which of the following time signatures is irregular?
 - a. 2/2
 - b. 3/4
 - c. 4/4
 - d. 7/8
 - e. 6/8
7. Which term describes two conflicting rhythmic patterns performed simultaneously?
 - a. blues inflection
 - b. polyrhythm
 - c. anacrusis
 - d. voice leading
 - e. dissonance
8. Meter is associated with the
 - a. number of instruments in the ensemble
 - b. form of a musical composition
 - c. volume of a song
 - d. speed of a song
 - e. patterns of strong and weak beats
9. Common-practice tonality developed during
 - a. the Tang Dynasty
 - b. the Middle Ages
 - c. World War I
 - d. Industrialization
 - e. the Renaissance
10. What is the minimum number of pitches needed to form a chord?
 - a. 4
 - b. 2
 - c. 5
 - d. 1
 - e. 3
11. Which term refers to the lowest note in a chord?
 - a. third
 - b. second
 - c. fifth
 - d. fundamental
 - e. root
12. A major third triad will include the intervals
 - a. M3-M3
 - b. aug4-m3
 - c. m3-M3
 - d. M3-m3
 - e. m3-aug4

13. What chord results if the chord G-B-D is placed in first inversion?
- a. D-G-B
 - b. D-D-D
 - c. B-G-D
 - d. D-B-G
 - e. B-B-B
14. How is a second inversion notated?
- a. 4
 - b. 6
 - c. 64
 - d. 5
 - e. 54
15. Which of the following terms can describe a type of triad?
- a. diminished
 - b. rhythmic
 - c. whole-tone
 - d. pentatonic
 - e. Dorian

1. If a musician says that a song is “in the key of E,” they mean the
 - a. subdominant root is E
 - b. tonic pitch is E
 - c. leading tone is E
 - d. mediant root is E
 - e. dominant pitch is E
2. Which scale degree helps determine if a scale is major or minor?
 - a. 5
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 1
 - e. 2
3. How many key signatures are possible in common-practice tonality?
 - a. 20
 - b. 10
 - c. 5
 - d. 15
 - e. 25
4. What is the key signature for B minor?
 - a. 1 sharp
 - b. 3 sharps
 - c. 5 sharps
 - d. 4 sharps
 - e. 2 sharps
5. What is the relative minor key of G-flat major?
 - a. F minor
 - b. C minor
 - c. C-sharp minor
 - d. E-flat minor
 - e. F-sharp minor
6. Assume a key signature has two sharps. What is the resulting major key if two sharps are added to it?
 - a. C-flat major
 - b. C-sharp major
 - c. F-sharp major
 - d. A-flat major
 - e. E major
7. What is the relative major key of C minor?
 - a. E-flat major
 - b. C major
 - c. A major
 - d. F major
 - e. E major
8. Assume an E-flat major key signature. What is the resulting key signature if one flat is added to it?
 - a. D-flat major
 - b. C major
 - c. A major
 - d. D major
 - e. A-flat major
9. Major scale patterns are based on
 - a. onbeats and offbeats
 - b. augmented fourth intervals
 - c. minor third and major third intervals
 - d. harmonic and dissonant tones
 - e. whole and half steps
10. Which pitch or pitches are raised in a G major scale?
 - a. F,C,G
 - b. F,C
 - c. F,C,G,D
 - d. F
 - e. F,C,G,D,A
11. An A-flat major key signature includes
 - a. three sharps
 - b. four sharps
 - c. four flats
 - d. two sharps
 - e. three flats
12. Which pitch or pitches are lowered in a D-flat major scale?
 - a. B,E
 - b. B,E,A,D,G
 - c. B
 - d. B,E,A,D
 - e. B,E,A

13. Which key is the relative minor of C major?

- a. A minor
- b. F minor
- c. B-flat minor
- d. B minor
- e. F-sharp minor

14. How many major and minor scales exist in common-practice tonality?

- a. 10
- b. 30
- c. 25
- d. 15
- e. 20

15. Which keys have the same key signature?

- a. C major; G-sharp minor
- b. A major; A-flat minor
- c. B major; G-sharp minor
- d. E-flat major; E-flat minor
- e. D-flat major; A minor

1. Which quality makes a pitch sound unstable?
 - a. tempo
 - b. consonance
 - c. tonality
 - d. timbre
 - e. dissonance
2. The term diatonic means
 - a. "in the melody"
 - b. "within the key"
 - c. "with elevated speed"
 - d. "with passion"
 - e. "harmonically stable"
3. Which triad is built on scale degree 1?
 - a. dominant
 - b. supertonic
 - c. tonic
 - d. subdominant
 - e. mediant
4. Assume an E major scale. Which note is chromatic?
 - a. A
 - b. F
 - c. G-sharp
 - d. B
 - e. C-sharp
5. Which scale degrees serve as the root of major chords in a diatonic scale?
 - a. 1,6
 - b. 4,5
 - c. 2,3
 - d. 6,7
 - e. 1,2
6. What is the quality of the triad built on scale degree 7 of a major scale?
 - a. irregular
 - b. dissonant
 - c. augmented
 - d. diminished
 - e. chromatic
7. What is the composition of a diminished triad?
 - a. one minor third and one major third
 - b. two augmented fourths
 - c. two major thirds
 - d. one augmented fourth and one minor third
 - e. two minor thirds
8. What is the MOST common chord progression?
 - a. I-ii-iii
 - b. ii-V-V
 - c. V-vi-vii
 - d. I-V-IV
 - e. IV-V-I
9. Voice leading will make a song
 - a. more resonant
 - b. longer in duration
 - c. higher pitched
 - d. more dissonant
 - e. easier to sing
10. Which Roman numeral serves as the abbreviation for the supertonic chord?
 - a. I
 - b. ii
 - c. V
 - d. IV
 - e. vi
11. Which harmonic progression supports a $\wedge 5$ - $\wedge 1$ bass line?
 - a. i-ii
 - b. i-ii
 - c. V-I
 - d. V-vi
 - e. vi-I
12. In a musical composition, the bass line will
 - a. reinforce the forward pull of the progression
 - b. reemphasize the coda
 - c. transpose the primary melody
 - d. add harmonic dissonance
 - e. introduce a countermelody

13. The bass line will often play the
- a. third
 - b. fourth
 - c. root
 - d. fifth
 - e. second
14. The root of a triad determines its
- a. tempo
 - b. timbre
 - c. rhythm
 - d. quality
 - e. harmony
15. Assume a C major scale. What is the dominant chord?
- a. G-B-D
 - b. G-A-B
 - c. G-C-D
 - d. G-G-G
 - e. G-E-A

1. The dominant seventh chord includes a fourth pitch to
 - a. create an augmented fourth interval
 - b. intensify its pull to the tonic
 - c. change the key of the pitches
 - d. lower the tonality of the third pitch
 - e. enhance the resonance of the fundamental
2. What is the composition of the dominant seventh chord?
 - a. 5-7-6-1
 - b. 5-7-2-4
 - c. 5-3-1-7
 - d. 5-1-6-7
 - e. 5-2-3-5
3. Which interval is between the second note from the bottom and the top note of the dominant seventh chord?
 - a. tritone
 - b. major third
 - c. minor third
 - d. perfect fifth
 - e. major seventh
4. How can a composer increase the complexity of a work's harmony?
 - a. including an improvisational section
 - b. softening the dynamic level
 - c. adding tonic pitches
 - d. changing the tempo indicator
 - e. modulating the key
5. Who stated that music needed to "free" dissonance?
 - a. Arnold Schoenberg
 - b. Claude Debussy
 - c. Alban Berg
 - d. Luigi Russolo
 - e. Anton Webern
6. Which composer specialized in twelve-tone techniques?
 - a. Luigi Russolo
 - b. Igor Stravinsky
 - c. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
 - d. Claude Debussy
 - e. Anton Webern
7. If a composer uses a non-functional harmony, then the song will specifically NOT
 - a. have chromatic pitches
 - b. modulate keys
 - c. include a bass line
 - d. rely on voice leading
 - e. resolve chromatic chords
8. Which technique produces polytonality?
 - a. Two different keys are performed simultaneously.
 - b. One major key is performed after a minor key.
 - c. A major key is changed to its parallel minor key.
 - d. Two or more keys are included in the same melody.
 - e. A minor key is changed to its relative major key.
9. Which of the following scales is unusual?
 - a. octatonic
 - b. melodic minor
 - c. major
 - d. harmonic minor
 - e. natural minor
10. Which musical technique did Claude Debussy use extensively?
 - a. anacrusis
 - b. non-functional harmonies
 - c. pentatonic scales
 - d. *Sprechstimme*
 - e. *bel canto*
11. Luigi Russolo was BEST known for
 - a. developing a categorization scheme for "noises"
 - b. introducing tape recording techniques to compositional styles
 - c. inventing *musique concrète*
 - d. inventing a new system of harmonic progression
 - e. using the Aeolian mode

12. When was twelve-tone method FIRST developed?
- a. 1960s
 - b. 1940s
 - c. 1920s
 - d. 1950s
 - e. 1930s
13. How many pitches does a tone row hold?
- a. 8
 - b. 12
 - c. 10
 - d. 6
 - e. 14
14. Serial techniques increased in popularity after
- a. the Civil War
 - b. the Napoleonic Wars
 - c. World War I
 - d. World War II
 - e. the Korean War
15. What is the interval between the top note and the second pitch from the top pitch in a dominant seventh chord?
- a. m3
 - b. TT
 - c. m7
 - d. M3
 - e. P5

1. The process of arrangement will result in
 - a. dissonant musical sounds
 - b. modulated keys
 - c. monophonic textures
 - d. extended instrumental cadenzas
 - e. individual instrumental parts
2. How many types of textures exist in Western music?
 - a. three
 - b. six
 - c. four
 - d. five
 - e. two
3. Monophony will NOT include
 - a. melody
 - b. pitch
 - c. timbre
 - d. harmony
 - e. rhythm
4. Which of the following examples BEST demonstrates unison?
 - a. multiple instruments playing two melodies at the same time
 - b. multiple instruments playing the same melody at the same time
 - c. one instrument playing a melody and one instrument playing a harmony
 - d. multiple instruments playing a single melody at staggered intervals
 - e. a single instrument playing the same melody
5. Which musical style is MOST likely to employ heterophony?
 - a. swing
 - b. rock
 - c. jazz
 - d. doo-wop
 - e. hip hop
6. Which instrument plays the accompaniment in "The Liberty Song"?
 - a. viola
 - b. piano
 - c. harpsichord
 - d. string bass
 - e. organ
7. Assume a song has a single melody and instruments play the melody at staggered intervals. The texture will be
 - a. heterophony
 - b. homophony
 - c. counterpoint
 - d. imitative polyphony
 - e. monophony
8. An instrument's timbre is also known as its
 - a. tone color
 - b. leading tone
 - c. dominant
 - d. tone pitch
 - e. fundamental
9. How does a mute affect an instrument's sound?
 - a. making the overtones more resonant
 - b. making its volume louder
 - c. softening its volume
 - d. increasing the resonance of the fundamental
 - e. introducing dissonant timbres
10. Which musical term is an ornament?
 - a. coda
 - b. trill
 - c. cadence
 - d. *da capo*
 - e. *bel canto*
11. How is a *decrescendo* annotated in music notation?
 - a. a V rotated 90 degrees clockwise
 - b. a V rotated 45 degrees clockwise
 - c. a V rotated 45 degrees counterclockwise
 - d. a V
 - e. a V rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise
12. Which articulation results in smooth connections between notes?
 - a. accent
 - b. marcato
 - c. staccato
 - d. pizzicato
 - e. legato

13. Which instrument can perform pizzicatos?

- a. trumpet
- b. timpani
- c. violin
- d. snare drum
- e. wood block

14. The term *piano* means

- a. with power
- b. with subtlety
- c. quietly
- d. at a walking speed
- e. loudly

15. A *diminuendo* means a musician should

- a. decrease the speed
- b. raise the pitch
- c. decrease the dynamic level
- d. increase the dynamic level
- e. repeat the melody

1. The experience of listening to music depends MOST on
 - a. anticipation
 - b. analysis
 - c. piety
 - d. improvisation
 - e. arranging
2. Which word describes how music is organized on a larger scale?
 - a. rhythm
 - b. harmony
 - c. form
 - d. timbre
 - e. pitch
3. Which terms describe phrase pairs?
 - a. harmonic and chromatic
 - b. resonant and dissonant
 - c. chromatic and major
 - d. primary and secondary
 - e. antecedent and precedent
4. The SMALLEST unit of musical form is
 - a. motive
 - b. coda
 - c. cadence
 - d. phrase
 - e. theme
5. A cadence describes a(n)
 - a. extended harmonic line
 - b. resting point in music
 - c. secondary musical phrase
 - d. identifiable recurring theme
 - e. dominant harmony
6. Which harmonic progression appears most often in full cadences?
 - a. I-ii
 - b. ii-iii
 - c. ii-V
 - d. V-vi
 - e. V-I
7. How can a composer MOST effectively create musical tension?
 - a. softening the dynamic level
 - b. including the audience in the performance
 - c. increasing rhythmic activity
 - d. using resonant harmonies
 - e. maintaining a monophonic texture
8. What is an ostinato?
 - a. a single melody played in unison
 - b. a melodic motive played many times in immediate succession
 - c. a musician using chord progressions to improvise a melody
 - d. two musical phrases played in sequence of each other
 - e. a section that precedes the vocal part
9. On which harmony does a half cadence rest?
 - a. mediant
 - b. dominant
 - c. tonic
 - d. subdominant
 - e. supertonic
10. Which of the following form elements is the LARGEST?
 - a. phrase
 - b. introduction
 - c. coda
 - d. motive
 - e. theme
11. Which element of musical form does musical analysis NOT consider?
 - a. cadence
 - b. phrase
 - c. coda
 - d. theme
 - e. motive
12. A coda will sound as if it is
 - a. ending a musical solo
 - b. previewing the cadence
 - c. introducing the melody
 - d. beginning a melody
 - e. wrapping up a composition

13. A phrase refers to a(n)
- a. cohesive musical thought
 - b. recurring theme
 - c. unit of rhythm
 - d. complete melody
 - e. resting point
14. Compared to the second phrase, the **FIRST** phrase in a pair will sound
- a. more inconclusive
 - b. less diatonic
 - c. less melodic
 - d. more rhythmic
 - e. more chromatic
15. A full cadence is also called a(n)
- a. authentic cadence
 - b. dominant cadence
 - c. powerful cadence
 - d. diatonic cadence
 - e. chromatic cadence

1. Compared to the original melody, a sequence will
 - a. change the pitch level
 - b. use a parallel key
 - c. mute the sound
 - d. decrease the dynamic level
 - e. increase the tempo
2. Which diagram depicts a strophic song?
 - a. A A' A" A'''
 - b. AAAA
 - c. ABCD
 - d. ABB'A
 - e. a-B-a-B
3. Which term refers to the mark used to denote a variation?
 - a. prime
 - b. difficult
 - c. syncopated
 - d. antecedent
 - e. chromatic
4. Which key is a traditional favorite of the twelve-bar blues?
 - a. B-flat major
 - b. D major
 - c. A major
 - d. G major
 - e. E-flat major
5. The FIRST measure in the twelve-bar blues uses
 - a. ii
 - b. iii
 - c. I
 - d. V
 - e. IV
6. An AABA diagram depicts
 - a. 32-bar form
 - b. fugue
 - c. ternary form
 - d. theme and variations
 - e. sonata form
7. Which diagram BEST depicts rondo form?
 - a. AAB
 - b. ABA
 - c. ABACA
 - d. ABC
 - e. AA'A"A'''
8. What is the SIMPLEST form using contrast?
 - a. rondo form
 - b. binary form
 - c. 32-bar form
 - d. verse-chorus form
 - e. ternary form
9. The LAST movement in a multi-movement work will use
 - a. 32-bar form
 - b. ternary form
 - c. sonata form
 - d. binary form
 - e. verse-chorus form
10. Which diagram shows "song form"?
 - a. ABCD
 - b. AABB
 - c. AA'BC
 - d. AABA
 - e. ABCC
11. Ternary form is also known as
 - a. ABA form
 - b. verse-refrain form
 - c. 32-bar form
 - d. rondo form
 - e. sonata form
12. Before 1950, improvisation based on repetition was most common in
 - a. soul music
 - b. art music
 - c. doo-wop music
 - d. electronic music
 - e. hip hop music

13. The fifth measure of the twelve-bar blues will use the
- dominant seventh chord
 - tonic chord
 - subdominant chord
 - dominant chord
 - supertonic chord
14. Which measure in the twelve-bar blues introduces the dominant seventh chord?
- 5
 - 2
 - 9
 - 11
 - 7
15. The LAST measure in the twelve-bar blues rests on the
- dominant chord
 - tonic chord
 - subdominant chord
 - supertonic chord
 - mediant chord

1. A composer will develop a fugue theme using
 - a. imitative counterpoint
 - b. *bel canto*
 - c. sequencing
 - d. harmonic dissonance
 - e. modulation
2. Which term refers to the companion theme of a fugue subject?
 - a. *rallentando*
 - b. secondary discourse
 - c. antecedent theme
 - d. countersubject
 - e. authentic cadence
3. Assume a symphony has 6 movements. Sonata form is most likely used during movement
 - a. 5
 - b. 1
 - c. 4
 - d. 2
 - e. 3
4. In sonata form, during the exposition, the first idea is presented in the
 - a. dominant key
 - b. mediant key
 - c. tonic key
 - d. supertonic key
 - e. subdominant key
5. Which sequence represents the standard progression of a piece using sonata form?
 - a. exposition – development – recapitulation
 - b. development – transition – exposition
 - c. development – exposition – recapitulation
 - d. recapitulation – exposition – development
 - e. transition – exposition – recapitulation
6. Assume a symphony is a three-movement sonata cycle. The second movement MOST likely employs
 - a. sonata form
 - b. verse-chorus form
 - c. binary form
 - d. ABA form
 - e. theme and variations
7. Sonata cycles became prevalent in Western music around
 - a. 1730
 - b. 1750
 - c. 1810
 - d. 1790
 - e. 1770
8. Which characteristics BEST describe the development section of a piece with sonata form?
 - a. harmonically diatonic
 - b. harmonically resonant
 - c. rhythmically simple
 - d. rhythmically complex
 - e. harmonically unstable
9. Which tempo pattern BEST follows a three-movement sonata cycle?
 - a. slow-fast-slow
 - b. slow-slow-slow
 - c. fast-fast-fast
 - d. fast-slow-fast
 - e. fast-fast-slow
10. Who coined the term “Musicking”?
 - a. Arnold Schoenberg
 - b. Christopher Small
 - c. Claude Debussy
 - d. Luigi Russolo
 - e. Alban Berg
11. What happens MOST often during the recapitulation in sonata form?
 - a. The first idea returns.
 - b. The section begins with an introduction.
 - c. The section ends with a coda.
 - d. The section ends with a half cadence.
 - e. The second idea is presented.
12. Which form was popular in the early days of popular music?
 - a. ABA form
 - b. theme and variations
 - c. verse-chorus form
 - d. binary form
 - e. ternary form

13. Verse-refrain form is BEST diagrammed as

- a. ABCD
- b. AA'A"
- c. a-B-a-B
- d. ABBA
- e. ABACA

14. Which musical technique does fugue PRIMARILY feature?

- a. anacrusis
- b. imitation
- c. marcato
- d. sequencing
- e. pizzicato

15. Which dance generally appears in the section before the last movement of a four-movement sonata cycle?

- a. bagatelle
- b. waltz
- c. badinerie
- d. minuet and trio
- e. rondeau

1. Which sect established Fort Caroline?
 - a. Methodists
 - b. Catholics
 - c. Huguenots
 - d. Calvinists
 - e. Baptists
2. Who was the MOST influential advocate for psalmody?
 - a. Jean Calvin
 - b. Thomas Sternhold
 - c. Thomas Symnmes
 - d. John Hopkins
 - e. Charles Hamm
3. An *a cappella* song will NOT include
 - a. improvisation
 - b. sequencing
 - c. full cadences
 - d. instrumental accompaniment
 - e. harmonic dissonance
4. How many syllables are in the FIRST line of a psalm using Common Meter?
 - a. 5
 - b. 4
 - c. 6
 - d. 7
 - e. 8
5. What is the syllabic grouping of short meter?
 - a. 8.1.9.8
 - b. 8.6.8.6
 - c. 6.6.8.6
 - d. 8.5.4.2
 - e. 8.8.8.8
6. Which syllable in “Hee in the folds of tender grasse” is emphasized?
 - a. of
 - b. folds
 - c. the
 - d. der
 - e. Hee
7. Which syllable in the phrase “The Lord to mee a shepheard is” is NOT emphasized?
 - a. is
 - b. to
 - c. mee
 - d. shep
 - e. Lord
8. Which meter has groupings of 8.8.8.8?
 - a. Common Meter
 - b. Long Meter
 - c. Free Meter
 - d. Short Meter
 - e. Metrical Meter
9. Which psalter is known as the “Old Psalter”?
 - a. Ainsworth Psalter
 - b. King James Version
 - c. Sternhold and Hopkins Psalter
 - d. Bay Psalm Book
 - e. Genevan Psalter
10. A psalter is PRIMARILY a(n)
 - a. musical score
 - b. artwork
 - c. religious container
 - d. holy sacrament
 - e. poetic collection
11. What is the tune that accompanies “Or sus serviteurs du Seigneur” called?
 - a. “New Hundred”
 - b. “Yea though I walke in vale of death”
 - c. “My shepehard is the living Lorde”
 - d. “Protestant Doxology”
 - e. “The Lord Is my Shepheard”
12. The editors of the Sternhold and Hopkins Psalter borrowed the tune of Psalm 134 from the Genevan Psalter and applied it to
 - a. Psalm 104
 - b. Psalm 100
 - c. Psalm 108
 - d. Psalm 106
 - e. Psalm 102

13. Which psalter was published LAST?

- a. Old Psalter
- b. Ainsworth Psalter
- c. Genevan Psalter
- d. Sternhold and Hopkins Psalter
- e. Bay Psalm Book

14. Jean Calvin was a prominent theologian in

- a. France
- b. Italy
- c. Switzerland
- d. Spain
- e. Germany

15. The 8.6.8.6 meter is known as

- a. Short Meter
- b. Common Meter
- c. Metrical Meter
- d. Long Meter
- e. Free Meter

1. Regular Singing refers to
 - a. harmonic composition
 - b. biblical verses
 - c. common-practice tonality
 - d. twelve-tone method
 - e. musical literacy
2. Reverend Symmes would MOST likely agree that individuals should
 - a. develop new harmonic practices
 - b. attempt to improvise
 - c. compose original music
 - d. learn to read music
 - e. manufacture instruments
3. Where was *An Introduction to the Art of Singing by Note* published?
 - a. Salem
 - b. Jamestown
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. Jacksonville
 - e. Boston
4. Who authored *The Grounds and Rules of Musick, Explained; or, An Introduction to the Art of Singing by Note*?
 - a. Samuel Sewall
 - b. Thomas Symmes
 - c. Benjamin Franklin
 - d. Moses Cheney
 - e. Thomas Walter
5. How many tunes are in the fifth edition of *An Introduction to the Art of Singing*?
 - a. 29
 - b. 31
 - c. 35
 - d. 33
 - e. 37
6. Which sect established the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
 - a. Puritans
 - b. Huguenots
 - c. Baptists
 - d. Calvinists
 - e. Methodists
7. The “Bay Psalm Book” was FIRST published as
 - a. *Urania, or A Choice Collection of Psalm-Tunes, Anthems, and Hymns from the most approv’d authors, with some entirely new*
 - b. *The New-England Psalm-Singer*
 - c. *The Grounds and Rules of Musick, Explained; or, An Introduction to the Art of Singing by Note,*
 - d. *The Whole Booke of Psalmes Faithfully translated into English Metre*
 - e. *An Introduction to the Singing of Psalm Tunes*
8. Which fact BEST supports the idea that musical literacy in the American colonies decreased in the seventeenth century?
 - a. People forgot how to sing common hymns.
 - b. Music was passed down orally between generations.
 - c. Pastors stopped singing as part of church services.
 - d. Psalmody used a small number of meters.
 - e. Only a small selection of instruments existed.
9. A precentor MOST likely possesses a(n)
 - a. foreign music background
 - b. tuning machine
 - c. harpsichord
 - d. printing press
 - e. strong voice
10. Thomas Walter’s observations commented on the impact regarding
 - a. religious traditions
 - b. common-practice tonality
 - c. hymn composition
 - d. lining-out practices
 - e. psalter dissemination
11. Who was a leading opponent of the “Usual Way”?
 - a. Thomas Symmes
 - b. Thomas Walter
 - c. Samuel Sewall
 - d. Moses Cheney
 - e. Benjamin Franklin

12. How many copies of the Bay Psalm Book were published in 1640?
- a. 1,900
 - b. 2,300
 - c. 2,500
 - d. 2,100
 - e. 1,700
13. How many melodies are in the appendix of the ninth version of the Bay Psalm Book?
- a. 11
 - b. 13
 - c. 17
 - d. 15
 - e. 9
14. The “Usual Way” is another phrase for
- a. psalters
 - b. Regular Singing
 - c. music schools
 - d. hymns
 - e. lining-out
15. Scholars believe that “100 Psalm Tune New” is MOST notable for
- a. adhering to the traditions of original Psalter tunes
 - b. being the first original tune written in the colonies
 - c. featuring a precentor
 - d. adopting a new system of tonality
 - e. including lengthy instrumental sections

1. Singing school advocates believed these institutions would
 - a. focus attention on sacred music
 - b. stop the practice of lining-out
 - c. improve instrumental performance capabilities
 - d. increase the amount of original music composed
 - e. develop new experimental techniques
2. Which phrase BEST captures the structure of musical schools in the American colonies?
 - a. formal franchises
 - b. advanced graduate institutions
 - c. spontaneous religious gatherings
 - d. short-term enterprises
 - e. government-sponsored programs
3. A broadside is similar to a modern
 - a. flyer
 - b. anthology
 - c. score
 - d. piano
 - e. clock
4. Who published *Urania, or A Choice Collection of Psalm-Tunes, Anthems, and Hymns, from the most approv'd authors, with some entirely new*?
 - a. Thomas Symmes
 - b. Nathaniel Duren Gould
 - c. Moses Cheney
 - d. Cotton Mather
 - e. James Lyon
5. A set piece is a composition designed to support a(n)
 - a. instrumental symphony
 - b. war chant
 - c. sacred poem
 - d. operatic aria
 - e. funeral service
6. What is the form of a hymn?
 - a. ternary
 - b. rondo
 - c. verse-chorus
 - d. strophic
 - e. theme and variations
7. How many vocal parts are in a plain tune?
 - a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. 3
 - e. 6
8. What is the musical texture of a plain tune?
 - a. counterpoint
 - b. heterophony
 - c. homophony
 - d. imitative polyphony
 - e. monophony
9. Unlike psalms, hymns do NOT need
 - a. stressed syllables
 - b. multi-part harmonies
 - c. call and response patterns
 - d. scriptural text
 - e. music notation
10. How many compositions does *Urania* contain?
 - a. 76
 - b. 96
 - c. 86
 - d. 116
 - e. 106
11. Why did the publication of *The New-England Psalm-Singer: or American Chorister* mark an important achievement in musical publishing?
 - a. It was one of the first publications to include hymns.
 - b. It showcased the music of indigenous tribes.
 - c. It was the first publication to feature a single American composer.
 - d. It was the first publication to include secular music.
 - e. It was the first publication to feature an original composition.
12. How many musical volumes did William Billings publish?
 - a. 5
 - b. 7
 - c. 8
 - d. 6
 - e. 4

13. Composers of tunebook material during the 1760s were MOST likely to credit
- a. medieval dance repertoire
 - b. Catholic Church liturgy
 - c. Book of Genesis
 - d. collection of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
 - e. no one
14. Who composed “Chester”?
- a. Thomas Symmes
 - b. James Lyon
 - c. Moses Cheney
 - d. William Billings
 - e. William Byrd
15. A hymn was also known as a(n)
- a. opera
 - b. countersubject
 - c. imitation theme
 - d. fuguing tune
 - e. plain tune

1. According to Cotton Mather, proponents of the Old Way lived in
 - a. music schools
 - b. small towns
 - c. trading centers
 - d. religious convents
 - e. royal palaces
2. Why did many people disparage Regular Singing?
 - a. The music was secular in nature.
 - b. The harmonies were overly complex.
 - c. The singing required advanced musical training.
 - d. The tempos were too fast.
 - e. The music was highly dissonant.
3. Old Way critics complained about
 - a. music teachers disseminating secular music
 - b. audiences being too engaged in church singing services
 - c. precentors singing in Latin
 - d. musical texts straying from the Bible
 - e. trained singers forming a separate choir
4. The fuguig tune incorporated
 - a. imitative polyphony
 - b. Scotch snaps
 - c. octatonic scales
 - d. non-functional harmonies
 - e. call-and-response
5. Who made the term “fugue” famous in Europe?
 - a. Johann Sebastian Bach
 - b. Alexander Borodin
 - c. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
 - d. Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov
 - e. Claude Debussy
6. The term “genre” refers to
 - a. rhythmic structures
 - b. composition categories
 - c. song speeds
 - d. musical textures
 - e. instrument families
7. What is the texture during the introduction of a fuguig tune?
 - a. fugue
 - b. polyphony
 - c. monophony
 - d. heterophony
 - e. homophony
8. The opening portion of a fuguig tune is called the
 - a. tunebook
 - b. hymn
 - c. plain tune
 - d. anthem
 - e. set piece
9. What is the texture during the fuge of a fuguig tune?
 - a. fugue
 - b. heterophony
 - c. polyphony
 - d. monophony
 - e. homophony
10. How did American fuguig tunes differ from their British counterparts?
 - a. They were performed by professional musicians.
 - b. They employed simpler harmonies.
 - c. They were used in church services.
 - d. They used secular text.
 - e. They did not include polyphonic textures.
11. Which collection includes fuguig tunes?
 - a. *The American Music Magazine*
 - b. *Urania, or A Choice Collection of Psalm-Tunes, Anthems, and Hymns from the most approv'd authors, with some entirely new*
 - c. *The American Singing Book, or A New and Easy Guide to the Art of Psalmody, Designed for the Use of Singing Schools in America.*
 - d. *The Columbian Harmonist*
 - e. *The Singing Master's Assistant*

12. When did the Yankee Tunesmiths compose their music?
- a. 1740-1770
 - b. 1710-1740
 - c. 1770-1800
 - d. 1680-1710
 - e. 1800-1830
13. Who published *The American Singing Book, or A New and Easy Guide to the Art of Psalmody, Designed for the Use of Singing-Schools in America*?
- a. Duren Gould
 - b. James Lyon
 - c. William Billings
 - d. Cotton Mather
 - e. Daniel Read
14. *The American Singing Book* includes the tune
- a. *God Save the King*
 - b. "Lamentation Over Boston"
 - c. "100 Psalm Tune New"
 - d. "Chester"
 - e. "Sherburne"
15. Jerusha Sherman's father objected to Daniel Read's marriage proposal on the basis that Read was
- a. Calvinist
 - b. uneducated
 - c. French
 - d. poor
 - e. untrained

1. The Statute of Anne allowed composers to
 - a. participate in religious services
 - b. publish music in the American colonies
 - c. compose secular music
 - d. charge a fee for musical lectures
 - e. maintain exclusive rights over their work
2. Who sent a petition for copyright protection to the Connecticut General Assembly?
 - a. Daniel Read
 - b. Nahum Tate
 - c. Andrew Law
 - d. Lord Cornwallis
 - e. George Washington
3. Who wrote the poetry featured in “Sherburne”?
 - a. Thomas Parnell
 - b. Johann Friedrich Peter
 - c. Christian Friedrich Richter
 - d. Daniel Read
 - e. Nahum Tate
4. In which biblical book is the story featured in “Sherburne” found?
 - a. Gospel of John
 - b. Gospel of Luke
 - c. Gospel of Mark
 - d. Book of Genesis
 - e. Book of Psalms
5. Which syllable pattern does “Sherburne” feature?
 - a. 8.6.8.6
 - b. 8.6.6.8
 - c. 6.8.6.8
 - d. 6.6.6.6
 - e. 8.8.8.8
6. What is the key of “Sherburne”?
 - a. E-flat major
 - b. C-sharp major
 - c. D major
 - d. B major
 - e. E major
7. Who composed “Sherburne”?
 - a. John Stafford Smith
 - b. Benjamin Carr
 - c. Francis Hopkinson
 - d. Daniel Read
 - e. William Boyce
8. What does the *segno* in “Sherburne” indicate?
 - a. start of the authentic cadence
 - b. end of the instrumental section
 - c. beginning of the fugal section
 - d. entrance of the bass line
 - e. entrance of the soprano
9. Which chord is performed on the syllable “ground” in “Sherburne”?
 - a. IV
 - b. ii
 - c. I
 - d. iii
 - e. V
10. Which diagram BEST represents the form of “Sherburne”?
 - a. ABB
 - b. AAA
 - c. ABB
 - d. ABC
 - e. ABA
11. The text of “Sherburne” mentions Jesus’s
 - a. trial
 - b. baptism
 - c. birth
 - d. resurrection
 - e. crucifixion
12. “Sherburne” is written in
 - a. 2-2
 - b. 4-4
 - c. 3-4
 - d. 6-8
 - e. 5-4
13. What is the tempo indicator for “Sherburne”?
 - a. “Allegro”
 - b. “With dignity”
 - c. “Con brio”
 - d. “Andante”
 - e. “Con fuoco”

14. During the fuge section of “Sherburne”, the bass sustains a
- a. G
 - b. D
 - c. A
 - d. F
 - e. E
15. In “Sherburne,” the syllabic meter is indicated with the marking
- a. S.M.
 - b. C.C.
 - c. C.M.
 - d. M.S.
 - e. M.A.

1. Which instrument is central to Anglican services?
 - a. piano
 - b. trumpet
 - c. organ
 - d. guitar
 - e. harpsichord
2. Where was the FIRST known pipe organ installation in the American colonies?
 - a. New York
 - b. Philadelphia
 - c. Charleston
 - d. Boston
 - e. Savannah
3. The Native American peoples that Europeans first encountered MOST generally believed in a balance between
 - a. humankind and nature
 - b. power and generosity
 - c. control and release
 - d. peace and war
 - e. male and female
4. What is the Moravian Church's original name?
 - a. "Church of Praise"
 - b. "Unity of Brethren"
 - c. "Sermon on the Mount"
 - d. "Latter-Day Saints"
 - e. "Power and Glory"
5. James Edward Oglethorpe introduced the Act of 1735 to
 - a. establish a suffrage system
 - b. establish local government authority
 - c. create a state militia
 - d. forbid slavery
 - e. fund music education
6. The Moravian Church originated in current-day
 - a. Czech Republic
 - b. Bulgaria
 - c. Romania
 - d. Poland
 - e. Latvia
7. What was the FIRST Anglican hymnal in the American colonies?
 - a. *Collection of Psalms and Hymns*
 - b. *The American Music Magazine*
 - c. *Urania, or A Choice Collection of Psalm-Tunes, Anthems, and Hymns from the most approv'd authors, with some entirely new*
 - d. *The Columbian Harmonist*
 - e. *The Sacred Harp*
8. Why did Moravians produce music with richer textures than the music found in other colonial communities?
 - a. They required all children to participate in music education.
 - b. They embraced instrumental and secular music.
 - c. They established permanent music schools.
 - d. They adopted musical techniques from other communities.
 - e. They permitted adults to attend concerts in other towns.
9. Which language did the Ephrata Cloister speak?
 - a. English
 - b. Spanish
 - c. Latin
 - d. German
 - e. French
10. A Pietist focuses on
 - a. musical proficiency
 - b. self-respect
 - c. family life
 - d. ecclesiastical law
 - e. individual devotion
11. Members of the Ephrata Cloister did NOT eat
 - a. lettuce
 - b. buckwheat
 - c. cabbage
 - d. mushrooms
 - e. eggs

12. A scriptorium was intended to
 - a. house the archives of a community
 - b. manage economic transactions
 - c. store gold reserves
 - d. teach writing skills to children
 - e. create manuscript copies of music
13. Which practice was common among members of the Ephrata Cloister?
 - a. singing in Latin
 - b. enlisting in the local militia
 - c. wearing all-white garments
 - d. training traveling ministers
 - e. abstaining from political processes
14. The Ephrata Cloister was located near
 - a. Greenwich
 - b. Philadelphia
 - c. Boston
 - d. Cleveland
 - e. Salem
15. Which of the following instruments did the Moravians favor?
 - a. cello
 - b. trombone
 - c. harpsichord
 - d. viola
 - e. violin

1. The Ephrata Codex was completed in the
 - a. 1760s
 - b. 1720s
 - c. 1750s
 - d. 1730s
 - e. 1740s
2. Where is the Ephrata Codex currently stored?
 - a. Library of Congress
 - b. Metropolitan Museum
 - c. Museum of Modern Art
 - d. New York Public Library
 - e. Smithsonian Institute
3. Which calligraphic style does the Ephrata Codex feature?
 - a. Kristi
 - b. Fraktur
 - c. Champignon
 - d. Bukhari
 - e. Adreno
4. Who FIRST kept the Ephrata Codex after Conrad Beissel's death?
 - a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. John Wilkes
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. Johann Friedrich Pieter
 - e. Peter Miller
5. Conrad Beissel's compositional approach omitted
 - a. musical staves
 - b. key signatures
 - c. tempo indicators
 - d. time signatures
 - e. pitch symbols
6. A fermata indicates a performer should
 - a. play the pitch above the indicated pitch
 - b. sustain the indicated pitch
 - c. add a mute to play the indicated pitch
 - d. repeatedly play the indicated pitch with the pitch below it
 - e. stop the duration of the indicated pitch
7. Who composed "Die sanfte Bewegung, die liebliche Krafft"?
 - a. Sister Föben
 - b. Sister Ketura
 - c. Brother Jaebez
 - d. Sister Hannah
 - e. Brother Theonis
8. What is the key of the master chord in "Die sanfte Bewegung, die liebliche Krafft"?
 - a. A major
 - b. E-flat major
 - c. G major
 - d. D major
 - e. F major
9. Which subject does "Die sanfte Bewegung, die liebliche Krafft" discuss?
 - a. the power of religious faith in difficult times
 - b. the gratitude for the suffering of Christ
 - c. the feeling of serenity from the Christian faith
 - d. the need for salvation from sin
 - e. the importance of praying to God
10. Who wrote the poetry of "Die sanfte Bewegung, die liebliche Krafft"?
 - a. Christian Friedrich Richter
 - b. Hannah Lichty
 - c. Catherine Hagamann
 - d. Peter Miller
 - e. John Wilkes
11. How many verses are in "Die sanfte Bewegung, die liebliche Krafft"?
 - a. 4
 - b. 1
 - c. 5
 - d. 2
 - e. 3
12. Which lyric does "Die sanfte Bewegung, die liebliche Krafft" include?
 - a. "The angel of the Lord"
 - b. "He restoreth my soul"
 - c. "And glory shown around"
 - d. "Jesus has created"
 - e. "The Lord is my shepherd"

13. What is the LAST lyric in “Die sanfte Bewegung, die liebliche Krafft”?
- a. “So that I want”
 - b. “Quiets the spirit”
 - c. “My bridegroom wants”
 - d. “He makes the heart”
 - e. “Drives away desiring and thinking”
14. The composer of “Die sanfte Bewegung, die liebliche Krafft” also wrote
- a. “Sherburne”
 - b. “Give Shape to Me, My Potter”
 - c. “Or sus serviteurs du Seigneur”
 - d. “Come Be My Light”
 - e. “Barbara Allen”
15. After joining the Ephrata Cloister, Peter Miller changed his name to
- a. Brother Josef
 - b. Brother Mark
 - c. Brother Theonis
 - d. Brother Franz
 - e. Brother Jaebez

1. Which form do MOST ballads use?
 - a. ternary
 - b. binary
 - c. rondo
 - d. strophic
 - e. verse-chorus
2. Which song is a traditional folk tune?
 - a. "Give Shape to Me, My Potter"
 - b. "The Foggy Dew"
 - c. "Sherburne"
 - d. "Lady Hope's Reel"
 - e. "Or sus serviteurs du Seigneur"
3. Broadside ballads usually did NOT include
 - a. musical notation
 - b. form elements
 - c. cohesive stories
 - d. recurring refrains
 - e. secular texts
4. Cotton Mather's reference to peddlers refers to individuals who sold
 - a. livestock
 - b. broadsides
 - c. music lessons
 - d. wheat
 - e. munitions
5. Compared to a ballad, a news ballad will
 - a. promote a political cause
 - b. feature percussion instruments
 - c. use a minor key
 - d. retell a legend
 - e. recount an actual event
6. Who died in "Springfield Mountain"?
 - a. John Galusha
 - b. Daniel Read
 - c. Phillips Barry
 - d. George G. Spear
 - e. Timothy Myrick
7. How did the individual die in "Springfield Mountain"?
 - a. He was bitten by a rattlesnake.
 - b. He was murdered by his father.
 - c. He was trapped in a mine.
 - d. He fell off a cliff.
 - e. He drowned at sea.
8. Who authored the compilation in which the incident described in "Springfield Mountain" appeared?
 - a. Thomas Myrick
 - b. Cotton Mather
 - c. Joseph Fisk
 - d. Timothy Myrick
 - e. George G. Spear
9. How did "Love and Pizen" change the story of "Springfield Mountain"?
 - a. It mentions a sweetheart.
 - b. It removed religious references.
 - c. It incorporated anti-Federalist themes.
 - d. It added a politician to the event.
 - e. It changed the cause of death for the main character.
10. The "Molly" type of "Springfield Mountain" is BEST described as
 - a. serious
 - b. bitter
 - c. mournful
 - d. religious
 - e. comedic
11. Which intervals are MOST common in the harmony of "Springfield Mountain"?
 - a. tritone
 - b. major sixth
 - c. major third
 - d. perfect fourth
 - e. minor third
12. What is the syllabic pattern featured in "Springfield Mountain"?
 - a. 8.6.8.6
 - b. 6.6.6.6
 - c. 8.8.8.8
 - d. 8.8.6.6.
 - e. 6.8.6.8
13. The Curtis version of "Springfield Mountain" assigns the incident to a
 - a. Thursday
 - b. Tuesday
 - c. Monday
 - d. Friday
 - e. Wednesday

14. Which lyric does “Springfield Mountain” include?
- a. “I lent a Sigh to them”
 - b. “Crying aloud long as he went”
 - c. “Ask gilding waters if a Tear”
 - d. “And glory shown around”
 - e. “The news through Olympus immediately flew”
15. Who contributed to the creation of “Love and Pizen”?
- a. Joseph Fisk
 - b. George H. Hill
 - c. Timothy Myrick
 - d. Giacomo Puccini
 - e. Thomas Myrick

1. During the Revolutionary era, a military band would MOST likely include a(n)
 - a. violin
 - b. fife
 - c. lute
 - d. piano
 - e. organ
2. Which example BEST demonstrates field music?
 - a. A song that soldiers sing before a battle.
 - b. A song taught at a military university.
 - c. A song that is performed in a military hospital.
 - d. A song written for a military ceremony.
 - e. A song that helps soldiers march in step.
3. During a 1771 performance, the band of the 64th Regiment included the addition of a(n)
 - a. organ
 - b. oboe
 - c. celesta
 - d. wood block
 - e. bass drum
4. Which term refers to field musicians and the expanded ensembles?
 - a. *feurig*
 - b. *Schnell*
 - c. *Sprechstimme*
 - d. *lieder*
 - e. *Harmoniemusik*
5. Who composed *The Battle of Trenton: A Favorite Historical Military Sonata*?
 - a. James Hewitt
 - b. Daniel Read
 - c. Artemas Ward
 - d. John Cotton
 - e. Thomas Nixon, Sr.
6. During a funeral in the Revolutionary era, a listener would MOST likely hear
 - a. "Springfield Mountain"
 - b. "When Phoebus the tops of the hills"
 - c. "Scarborough Fair"
 - d. "Roslyn Castle"
 - e. "Turn fair Clora"
7. Which instrument family can perform rudiments?
 - a. percussion
 - b. string
 - c. woodwind
 - d. keyboard
 - e. brass
8. Which factor characterizes a programmatic composition?
 - a. using blues inflection
 - b. conveying a storyline
 - c. featuring a vocal soloist
 - d. lacking dissonance
 - e. including text in a foreign language
9. The composer of *The Battle of Trenton: A Favorite Historical Military Sonata* dedicated it to
 - a. George Washington
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. John Adams
 - d. Benjamin Franklin
 - e. Artemas Ward
10. In the Revolutionary era, mounted cavalry often played
 - a. timpani
 - b. trumpets
 - c. violins
 - d. violas
 - e. snare drums
11. Which art piece did Archibald Williams paint?
 - a. "The Spirit of '76"
 - b. "The Battle of Bunker Hill"
 - c. "Battle of Paoli"
 - d. "The Death of Major Peirson"
 - e. "The Death of General Montgomery in the Attack on Quebec"
12. A field musician would MOST likely perform
 - a. *eskanye*
 - b. folk songs
 - c. concertos
 - d. jigs
 - e. duty calls

13. Which song featured in the 1771 performance of the 64th Regiment in Boston?
- a. “Barbara Allan”
 - b. “Yankee Doodle”
 - c. “From the East breaks the Morn”
 - d. “Scarborough Fair”
 - e. “The Foggy Dew”
14. For a regiment to have 6 field musicians, Connecticut required the regiment to have more than
- a. 250 men
 - b. 100 men
 - c. 300 men
 - d. 50 men
 - e. 200 men
15. During the Revolutionary War, a “parole” would be used to
- a. pass a sentry
 - b. tune a field band
 - c. honor a general
 - d. initiate a military march
 - e. rally troops

1. Which song does *Giles Gibbs, Jr.: His Book for the Fife* include?
 - a. “Barbara Allen”
 - b. “Sherburne”
 - c. “Yankee Doodle”
 - d. “Scarborough Fair”
 - e. “Chester”
2. *Giles Gibbs, Jr.: His Book for the Fife* includes descriptions regarding
 - a. brass techniques
 - b. folk songs
 - c. instrument maintenance
 - d. religious hymns
 - e. field commands
3. The EARLIEST known publication of “Lady Hope’s Reel” occurred in
 - a. *The Singing Master’s Assistant*
 - b. *A Collection of Scots Reels or Country Dances*
 - c. *The Columbian Harmonist*
 - d. *American Singing Book, or A New and Easy Guide to the Art of Psalmody, Designed for the Use of Singing-Schools in America*
 - e. *The New-England Psalm-Singer*
4. Which form is the basis of “Lady Hope’s Reel”?
 - a. binary
 - b. sonata
 - c. rondo
 - d. verse-chorus
 - e. ternary
5. Which rudiment does “Lady Hope’s Reel” include?
 - a. multiple bounce
 - b. paradiddle-diddle
 - c. triple stroke
 - d. flam
 - e. single stroke
6. How can a drummer perform a five-stroke roll?
 - a. playing three rapid bounces
 - b. playing one roll followed by two taps
 - c. playing two rapid bounces
 - d. holding a roll for five counts
 - e. tapping twice while playing a long roll
7. Where was Giles Gibbs, Jr. born?
 - a. Maine
 - b. Connecticut
 - c. Massachusetts
 - d. North Carolina
 - e. New York
8. How old was Giles Gibbs, Jr. when he assembled *Giles Gibbs, Jr.: His Book for the Fife*?
 - a. 15
 - b. 13
 - c. 19
 - d. 21
 - e. 17
9. What is the key of “Lady Hope’s Reel”?
 - a. F major
 - b. A-flat major
 - c. D major
 - d. E major
 - e. F-sharp major
10. Where was Giles Gibbs, Jr. captured?
 - a. Vermont
 - b. Georgia
 - c. Connecticut
 - d. South Carolina
 - e. Florida
11. The B section of “Lady Hope’s Reel” includes
 - a. Scotch snaps
 - b. disjunct leaps
 - c. full cadences
 - d. twelve-tone technique
 - e. call-and-response patterns
12. Barzillai Lew was known as
 - a. “Brilliance”
 - b. “Zeal”
 - c. “Passion”
 - d. “Force”
 - e. “Power”

13. “Lady Hope Reel” was MOST likely performed to
- a. keep soldiers in step
 - b. help babies sleep
 - c. convey commands to workers
 - d. celebrate a life event
 - e. introduce a religious service
14. In which battle did Barzillai Lew participate?
- a. Battle of Bunker Hill
 - b. Battle of Monmouth
 - c. Battle of Saratoga
 - d. Battle of Long Island
 - e. Battle of Trenton
15. Andrew Law trained a Black protégé who later
- a. became a singing-school master
 - b. participated in the Continental Congress
 - c. joined a military regiment
 - d. compiled a psalter
 - e. opened a law practice

1. The South Carolina Act of 1740 prevented colonial residents from
 - a. teaching literacy to enslaved persons
 - b. emancipating enslaved persons
 - c. living alongside enslaved persons
 - d. organizing cultural activities for enslaved residents
 - e. owning more than 10 enslaved persons
2. The FIRST Blacks in the American colonies were brought to
 - a. Maine
 - b. Massachusetts
 - c. Virginia
 - d. South Carolina
 - e. Florida
3. Which state was the second to abolish slavery?
 - a. Rhode Island
 - b. New Hampshire
 - c. Virginia
 - d. Connecticut
 - e. Massachusetts
4. Enslaved peoples were specifically valued if they played the
 - a. snare drum
 - b. violin
 - c. tuba
 - d. trumpet
 - e. cello
5. Which instrument family was specifically banned in South Carolina in the nineteenth century?
 - a. woodwind
 - b. string
 - c. percussion
 - d. keyboard
 - e. brass
6. Which practice did slave owners cite to argue enslaved peoples were happy?
 - a. Slaves lived in large communities.
 - b. Slaves participated in religious services.
 - c. Slaves sang while they worked.
 - d. Slaves only worked for 12 hours per day.
 - e. Slaves were allowed to celebrate important religious holidays.
7. Work songs PRIMARILY rely on
 - a. French expressions
 - b. heterophonic textures
 - c. religious allusions
 - d. orchestral accompaniment
 - e. slight variations
8. Which musical technique is common in work songs?
 - a. Scotch snaps
 - b. five-stroke rolls
 - c. tenutos
 - d. fermatas
 - e. call-and-response
9. A field call allows the singer to
 - a. express emotions
 - b. sound a tuning pitch
 - c. prepare troops for battle
 - d. feature blues inflection
 - e. begin imitative polyphony
10. Which type of cry is known as a “corn field whoop”?
 - a. field cry
 - b. night cry
 - c. religious cry
 - d. dance cry
 - e. water cry
11. In “Woh Hoo,” the blues notes occur between a major and minor
 - a. third
 - b. sixth
 - c. fifth
 - d. second
 - e. fourth
12. Which sound effect does “Woh Hoo feature?
 - a. ticking clock
 - b. group cheer
 - c. steam whistle
 - d. cricket sounds
 - e. ringing bell

13. A syllable with no meaning is called a
- a. rallentando
 - b. vocable
 - c. melisma
 - d. cadenza
 - e. anacrusis
14. What is the interval at the HIGHEST point in “Woh Hoo”?
- a. major third
 - b. minor third
 - c. augmented fourth
 - d. minor sixth
 - e. perfect fifth
15. With whom did Harold Courlander conduct recording sessions for field songs?
- a. Barzillai Lew
 - b. James Hewitt
 - c. William Smith
 - d. Giles Gibbs, Jr.
 - e. Annie Grace Horn Dodson

1. Which belief do MOST Native American tribes share?
 - a. Ancestors are revered as natural spirits.
 - b. Time is measured in multiyear cycles.
 - c. The gods regularly communicate with human beings.
 - d. Animals exist to serve human beings.
 - e. Human beings are connected with their environment.
2. Who published *A Study of Omaha Indian Music*?
 - a. William Boyce
 - b. Johann Friedrich Peter
 - c. Annie Grace Horn Dodson
 - d. Frances Densmore
 - e. Alice Cunningham Fletcher
3. Frances Densmore's work focused on
 - a. categorizing the music of the Eastern Woodland tribes
 - b. developing graphical notation for Native American music
 - c. preserving antique water drums
 - d. recording Native American performances
 - e. composing music based on Native American styles
4. Many Native American languages lack an exact word for
 - a. "war"
 - b. "alliance"
 - c. "tribe"
 - d. "confederacy"
 - e. "music"
5. Which tribe is based in the southwestern United States?
 - a. Yuman
 - b. Cherokee
 - c. Navajo
 - d. Plains
 - e. Oneida
6. Which tribe was a member of the Haudenosaunee Confederation?
 - a. Navajo
 - b. Shoshone
 - c. Cherokee
 - d. Apache
 - e. Oneida
7. The Haudenosaunee Confederation was FIRST established to
 - a. negotiate land sales with colonial settlers
 - b. maintain peace among warring tribes
 - c. develop a monetary system in the Eastern Woodlands
 - d. foster trade relations with distant communities
 - e. protect vulnerable farmland from raiders
8. The wampum belt record-keeping system includes pieces made from
 - a. horsehair
 - b. charcoal
 - c. clam shells
 - d. colored quartz
 - e. diamonds
9. Who urged the colonists to unite in a confederacy similar to the First Nation?
 - a. Hiawatha
 - b. Canassatego
 - c. James Logan
 - d. Handsome Lake
 - e. William Apess
10. The Haudenosaunee name for themselves means
 - a. "real people"
 - b. "longhouse"
 - c. "war chariot"
 - d. "firekeeper"
 - e. "broken arrow"

11. How is the Haudenosaunee Confederacy similar to the United States Constitution?
- It establishes power in an executive office.
 - It outlines a series of inalienable rights.
 - It bases legislative authority on the right to vote.
 - It specifies the structure of a supreme court.
 - It outlines the conditions for declaring war.
12. The FIRST step in making a water drum is to
- make a hole in the frame
 - hollow out a piece of wood
 - stretch a piece of leather over the frame
 - filter the impurities out of water
 - shave a reed
13. According to Native American traditions, the beat of a water drum reminds people to
- engage in productive activity
 - cherish the gift of life
 - conserve and protect water
 - respect animals
 - honor their ancestors
14. Which musical aspect is typical for tribes of the Eastern Woodlands?
- vocal shakes
 - conjunct melodies
 - compound meter
 - soft dynamics
 - dissonant chords
15. “The Code of Handsome Lake” played an important role in
- emboldening violence against French settlers
 - establishing the Haudenosaunee Confederacy
 - renewing the principles of the Great Law of Peace
 - restoring economic relations with the Papago
 - developing a peace treaty with English settlers

1. A "Sing" is PRIMARILY held to
 - a. provide offerings to local spirits
 - b. prepare soldiers for battle
 - c. raise funds for charity
 - d. celebrate the life of a deceased person
 - e. mark the wedding of a prominent tribal member
2. Which feature appears in a longhouse?
 - a. two rows of benches
 - b. low ceilings
 - c. chief's bedroom
 - d. thatch roof
 - e. one stone wall
3. How do Iroquois' social dances mimic their religious beliefs?
 - a. Participants chant sayings from their religious traditions.
 - b. Participants perform at night.
 - c. Participants engage in spontaneous movements.
 - d. Participants dance in a circular motion.
 - e. Participants dance in the elements.
4. Which term refers to the Women's Shuffle Dance?
 - a. *eskanye*
 - b. *lied*
 - c. *forte*
 - d. *bel canto*
 - e. *Sprechstimme*
5. Which subject does the ritual "Thanksgiving Address" acknowledge?
 - a. the achievements of prominent local officials
 - b. the evils that accompany local politics
 - c. the moral code of Handsome Lake
 - d. the spiritual aspects needed for survival
 - e. the corruption of tribal values
6. Who composed "Ho Way Hey Yo"?
 - a. Betsy Buck
 - b. Hubert Buck
 - c. Sadie Buck
 - d. John Smith
 - e. Hubert Buck, Jr.
7. "Ho Way Hey Yo" opens with a
 - a. series of three "half-temp" shakes
 - b. deep "D" pitch
 - c. vocal shake
 - d. water drum solo
 - e. syncopated clapping rhythm
8. What is the FASTEST tempo reached in "Ho Way Hey Yo"?
 - a. 190 beats per minute
 - b. 200 beats per minute
 - c. 185 beats per minute
 - d. 195 beats per minute
 - e. 205 beats per minute
9. Which diagram BEST depicts the structure of "Ho Way Hey Yo"?
 - a. A AB BA
 - b. A BA BA
 - c. A BB AA
 - d. A AA BB
 - e. A AB AB
10. Which musical technique does "Ho Way Hey Yo" include?
 - a. cadenza
 - b. Scotch snap
 - c. melisma
 - d. call and response
 - e. trill
11. During the Shuffle Dance, dancers wear
 - a. smooth-soled shoes
 - b. beaded ankle rattles
 - c. oyster shell necklaces
 - d. black gloves
 - e. ceremonial battle costumers
12. How are new Shuffle Dances different from older ones?
 - a. They use harmonic progression.
 - b. The rhythm includes irregular meter.
 - c. The form is shorter.
 - d. They include modern instrumental accompaniment.
 - e. The tempo is faster.

13. How many people are in the LARGEST “Sings”?
- a. 400
 - b. 100
 - c. 300
 - d. 200
 - e. 500
14. Modern Haudenosaunee composers write music involving
- a. minor scales
 - b. nonfunctional harmonies
 - c. melismas
 - d. twelve-tone technique
 - e. English text
15. Which instrument is commonly used in Shuffle Dance music?
- a. timpani
 - b. woodblock
 - c. cymbals
 - d. snare drum
 - e. rattle

1. Francis Hopkinson was a lawyer and later became a(n)
 - a. bureau chief
 - b. cabinet secretary
 - c. judge
 - d. governor
 - e. senator
2. Francis Hopkinson's organ proficiency allowed him to
 - a. perform at a local church
 - b. compose organ music
 - c. open an organ performance school
 - d. join a professional orchestra
 - e. compose ballad operas
3. Which selection is the FIRST art song composed by an American?
 - a. "Lamentation Over Boston"
 - b. "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free"
 - c. "The Anacreontic Song (To Anacreon in Heaven)"
 - d. "Chester"
 - e. "Die sanfte Bewegung, die liebliche Krafft"
4. Which composer's work did Francis Hopkinson transcribe?
 - a. Henry Purcell's
 - b. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's
 - c. Gustav Holst's
 - d. Gustav Mahler's
 - e. Johannes Brahms
5. The text in "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free" comes from
 - a. *Urania*
 - b. *Seven Songs for the Harpsichord or Forte Piano*
 - c. *The American Singing Book*
 - d. *Poems on Several Occasions*
 - e. *A Study of Omaha Indian Music*
6. Which form does "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free" use?
 - a. rondo form
 - b. song form
 - c. verse-chorus form
 - d. binary form
 - e. ternary form
7. How does a melisma occur?
 - a. A pitch is suddenly ended.
 - b. A pitch is sustained for an extended duration.
 - c. A pitch is sung to a word.
 - d. Multiple pitches are played in repetitive fashion.
 - e. Multiple pitches are set to a single syllable.
8. Which verse does "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free" include?
 - a. "And there with good fellows"
 - b. "Your thunder is useless"
 - c. "Ask gliding waters if a Tear"
 - d. "And swear by Old Styx"
 - e. "The tide of full harmony"
9. Which instrument does the coda of "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free" PRIMARILY feature?
 - a. viola
 - b. organ
 - c. harpsichord
 - d. piano
 - e. violin
10. During the FIRST B section of "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free," the key modulates to
 - a. F major
 - b. A major
 - c. E major
 - d. C-sharp major
 - e. D major

11. Which ornament occurs before the voice enters in “My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free”?
 - a. turn
 - b. glissando
 - c. mordent
 - d. trill
 - e. appoggiatura
12. The composer of “My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free” called the introduction a(n)
 - a. “concerto”
 - b. “etude”
 - c. “opera”
 - d. “symphony”
 - e. “concertino”
13. Who is the “lady-love” in “My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free”?
 - a. Anne Minchin
 - b. Catherine Hagamann
 - c. Christina Lowell
 - d. Christianna Lasse
 - e. Hannah Lichty
14. *Seven Songs for the Harpsichord or Forte Piano* was dedicated to
 - a. Francis Hopkinson
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. Benjamin Franklin
 - e. George Washington
15. Frances Hopkinson was hired by the Dutch Reformed Church of New York to
 - a. stage elaborate concerts
 - b. serve as their principal organist
 - c. document their musical manuscripts
 - d. create a set of metrical psalms
 - e. lead the musical ensemble

1. What did Martha Custis force her stepdaughter to do?
 - a. perform at local hospitals
 - b. memorize many Biblical stories
 - c. compose music for funerals
 - d. write copies of her father's letters
 - e. practice the harpsichord
2. Where was the EARLIEST colonial concert hosted?
 - a. Salem
 - b. Boston
 - c. Charleston
 - d. Philadelphia
 - e. New York City
3. An aria is MOST likely to be featured in a(n)
 - a. concerto
 - b. overture
 - c. opera
 - d. concertino
 - e. symphony
4. Which genre features a soloist alongside an orchestra?
 - a. concerto
 - b. opera
 - c. aria
 - d. chamber music
 - e. symphony
5. Which organization managed the concert subscription series in Charleston?
 - a. Dutch Reformed Church of New York
 - b. Collegium Musicum
 - c. Charleston Philharmonic
 - d. St. Cecilia Society
 - e. Ephrata Cloister
6. What was the minimum number of members an American orchestra needed to perform a European composition?
 - a. 9
 - b. 13
 - c. 11
 - d. 10
 - e. 12
7. After moving to Salem, Johann Friedrich Peter applied himself to
 - a. building an organ for the church
 - b. setting up a concert subscription series
 - c. copying manuscripts from the Ephrata Cloister
 - d. founding a European-style choir
 - e. building the repertory of the Moravians
8. Who attended a Moravian concert in Salem?
 - a. John Jay
 - b. George Washington
 - c. John Hancock
 - d. John Adams
 - e. Thomas Jefferson
9. The quintets Johann Friedrich Peter composed are nicknamed after the
 - a. school where the composer studied
 - b. musicians who originally performed them
 - c. city where they were composed
 - d. family of the composer
 - e. ship that brought the composer to America
10. Which work did Johann Friedrich Peter compose?
 - a. *The Disappointment; or The Force of Cruelty*
 - b. *The American Singing Book*
 - c. *The Federal Overture*
 - d. *Seven Songs for the Harpsichord or Forte Piano*
 - e. *Psalm of Joy*
11. Which state was the FIRST to recognize Independence Day officially?
 - a. Massachusetts
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Maine
 - d. New York
 - e. South Carolina
12. Where did John Antes compose his string trios?
 - a. Algiers
 - b. Tunis
 - c. Casablanca
 - d. Cairo
 - e. Alexandria

13. How did the Moravians support the Revolutionary War?
 - a. They trained field musicians.
 - b. They ran religious services for soldiers.
 - c. They nursed the sick.
 - d. They guarded frontline camps.
 - e. They provided musicians for battle.
14. Which organization did the Moravians establish?
 - a. Collegium Musicum
 - b. Charleston Philharmonic
 - c. Ephrata Cloister
 - d. Dutch Reformed Church of New York
 - e. St. Cecilia Society
15. Which type of composition would MOST likely precede an opera?
 - a. overture
 - b. concertino
 - c. concerto
 - d. etude
 - e. aria

1. What was the current publishing standard at the time when Quintet No. 6 in E-flat Major was composed?
 - a. Chamber music did not include string instruments.
 - b. Chamber music included six selections.
 - c. Symphonies were written in major keys.
 - d. Chamber music featured two soloists in each series.
 - e. Symphonies were less than an hour in length.
2. Which dance is included in Quintet No. 3?
 - a. waltz
 - b. *eskanye*
 - c. jig
 - d. minuet
 - e. sarabande
3. Which tempo indicator does the last movement of Quintet No. 6 use?
 - a. *Adagio ma non troppo*
 - b. *Allegro con brio*
 - c. *Lento e doloroso*
 - d. *Andante grazioso*
 - e. *Prestissimo*
4. Which selection is a jig tune?
 - a. "Scarborough Fair"
 - b. "The Foggy Dew"
 - c. "The Irish Washerwoman"
 - d. "The Anacreontic Song (To Anacreon in Heaven)"
 - e. "Barbara Allen"
5. The d motif in the last movement of Quintet No. 6 in E-flat Major uses
 - a. hemiolas
 - b. arpeggios
 - c. call and response
 - d. Scotch snaps
 - e. melismas
6. A hemiola makes a 6-8 rhythm sound like it is in
 - a. 4-4 time
 - b. 2-4 time
 - c. 2-2 time
 - d. 5-4 time
 - e. 3-4 time
7. Which dynamic marking does the Violin I part play as the opening in the last movement of Quintet No. 6 in E-flat Major?
 - a. *mp*
 - b. *ff*
 - c. *fff*
 - d. *mf*
 - e. *f*
8. What is the key of the cadence in the FIRST A section of the last movement of Quintet No. 6 in E-flat Major?
 - a. B-flat major
 - b. D major
 - c. E major
 - d. F major
 - e. A major
9. How does the last movement of Quintet No. 6 in E-flat Major open?
 - a. hemiola passage
 - b. series of sequences
 - c. rapid descending scales
 - d. rising arpeggios
 - e. cadence in the dominant
10. Which diagram BEST represents the last movement of Quintet No. 6 in E-flat Major?
 - a. AABA'B'B'
 - b. ABBA'B'B'
 - c. AA'A'BB'B'
 - d. ABA'B'BA
 - e. AABA'BA'
11. How is an arpeggio performed?
 - a. The notes of a chord are played in succession.
 - b. Two pitches are played in rapid succession.
 - c. A pitch is suddenly stopped.
 - d. The notes of a chord are played simultaneously.
 - e. A pitch is repeatedly played.
12. How many motifs are in the LAST movement of Quintet No. 6 in E-flat Major?
 - a. 3
 - b. 7
 - c. 6
 - d. 5
 - e. 4

13. What is the pitch of the pedal point in the last movement of Quintet No. 6 in E-flat Major?
 - a. G-flat
 - b. E-flat
 - c. A-flat
 - d. D-flat
 - e. B-flat
14. What are the opening pitches of the Violin I part of the last movement of Quintet No. 6 in E-flat Major?
 - a. A-flat, B-flat, E-flat
 - b. E-flat, G, B-flat
 - c. G, B-flat, F
 - d. A, B, C
 - e. F, A-flat, C
15. Which form does the last movement of Quintet No. 6 in E-flat Major feature?
 - a. rounded binary
 - b. rondo
 - c. theme and variations
 - d. ternary
 - e. verse-chorus

1. What was a result of the English civil wars in the seventeenth century?
 - a. the establishment of a national military
 - b. the collapse of the Anglican Church
 - c. the rebellion of distant colonies
 - d. the implementation of universal suffrage
 - e. the execution of the king
2. Who led the “Commonwealth” government?
 - a. Thomas Hobbes
 - b. John Locke
 - c. John Stafford Smith
 - d. Oliver Cromwell
 - e. William Sancroft
3. Which ban did the “Commonwealth” government place on musicmaking?
 - a. Music was banned from marketplaces.
 - b. Music was banned in inns and alehouses.
 - c. Music was banned from military facilities.
 - d. Music could not be performed at political functions.
 - e. Music could not be performed in churches.
4. A catch is a vocal work that uses
 - a. call and response
 - b. full cadences
 - c. sequences
 - d. imitative polyphony
 - e. nonfunctional harmonies
5. A glee will divide a song into sections based on the
 - a. musical form
 - b. featured soloist
 - c. poetic structure
 - d. rhythmic pattern
 - e. harmonic key
6. Which organization did the Anacreontic Society mimic?
 - a. St. Cecilia Society
 - b. Noblemen and Gentlemen’s Catch Club
 - c. Ephrata Cloister
 - d. Columbian Anacreontic Society
 - e. Collegium Musicum
7. When was the “The Anacreontic Song” sung during meetings of the Anacreontic Society?
 - a. before the singing
 - b. before dinner was served
 - c. at the opening of the meeting
 - d. at the conclusion of the meeting
 - e. before the instrumental soloists
8. Who wrote the original poetry of “The Anacreontic Song”?
 - a. John Stafford Smith
 - b. Francis Scott Key
 - c. Thomas Parnell
 - d. Francis Hopkinson
 - e. Ralph Tomlinson
9. Which event prompted the collapse of the Anacreontic Society?
 - a. The club allowed women to join.
 - b. Notable composers boycotted the club meetings.
 - c. The British government publicly condemned the club.
 - d. The membership fee increased.
 - e. Club songs were purged of obscene references.
10. Which woman attended a meeting of the Anacreontic Society?
 - a. Duchess of Somerset
 - b. Duchess of Devonshire
 - c. Duchess of Westminster
 - d. Duchess of Lancaster
 - e. Duchess of Fife
11. Which of the following universities opened a singing society in the 1780s?
 - a. Columbia University
 - b. Cornell University
 - c. Brown University
 - d. Yale University
 - e. University of Pennsylvania

12. Where was the Columbian Anacreontic Society formed?
 - a. Virginia
 - b. Massachusetts
 - c. South Carolina
 - d. New York
 - e. Connecticut
13. At whose funeral procession did the Columbian Anacreontic Society perform?
 - a. Thomas Jefferson's
 - b. John Adams's
 - c. Thomas Paine's
 - d. George Washington's
 - e. Benjamin Franklin's
14. Which form does "The Anacreontic Song" use?
 - a. verse-chorus
 - b. rounded binary
 - c. theme and variations
 - d. rondo
 - e. binary
15. Where did the meetings of the Anacreontic Society take place?
 - a. Tower Hill
 - b. Notting Hill
 - c. Primrose Hill
 - d. Ludgate Hill
 - e. Shooter's Hill

1. Who was one of the FIRST Americans to take credit for an alternate version of “The Anacreontic Song”?
 - a. William Benes
 - b. Francis Hopkinson
 - c. Johann Friedrich Peter
 - d. Alexander Cochrane
 - e. Stephen Decatur, Jr.
2. How did Anti-Federalists address each other?
 - a. “Comrade”
 - b. “Patriot”
 - c. “Brother”
 - d. “Citizen”
 - e. “Sage”
3. The “Reign of Terror” resulted in the
 - a. execution of the French king
 - b. end of public landownership
 - c. rise of the free French press
 - d. imprisonment of French Revolutionary leaders
 - e. establishment of the Third Coalition
4. Federalists were MOST likely to declare their support for
 - a. France
 - b. Russia
 - c. Germany
 - d. Great Britain
 - e. Spain
5. Who was a notable Federalist?
 - a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Patrick Henry
 - c. Alexander Hamilton
 - d. Robert Yates
 - e. Richard Henry Lee
6. Which poem is Anti-Federalist?
 - a. “Parody Of the excellent Song ‘To Anacreon in Heaven’”
 - b. “Defence of Fort M’Henry”
 - c. “Adams and Liberty”
 - d. “Freedom Triumphant”
 - e. “The Star-Spangled Banner”
7. Francis Scott Key FIRST used the melody of “The Anacreontic Society” to
 - a. set biblical verses
 - b. honor the legacy of John Adams
 - c. mark the erection of a new church
 - d. celebrate the return of soldiers
 - e. criticize Federalist policies
8. “Parody Of the excellent Song ‘To Anacreon in Heaven’” was highly critical about the
 - a. activities of the French envoy
 - b. size of the American military
 - c. outcome of the French Revolution
 - d. structure of the federal government
 - e. policies of the Federalist faction
9. Which newspaper FIRST published “Parody Of the excellent Song ‘To Anacreon in Heaven’”?
 - a. *New York Packet*
 - b. *Connecticut Journal*
 - c. *Columbian Centinel*
 - d. *National Gazette*
 - e. *The Caledonian Mercury*
10. The poetry featured in “The Star-Spangled Banner” was titled
 - a. “Adams and Liberty”
 - b. “Parody Of the excellent Song ‘To Anacreon in Heaven’”
 - c. “My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free”
 - d. “Freedom Triumphant”
 - e. “Defence of Fort M’Henry”
11. Where did Francis Scott Key complete the poetry used in “The Star-Spangled Banner”?
 - a. Alexandria
 - b. Bunker Hill
 - c. Baltimore
 - d. Boston
 - e. Lexington
12. Who published poetry to celebrate George Washington’s birthday?
 - a. Francis Hopkinson
 - b. Susanna Rowson
 - c. Robert Treat Paine
 - d. Francis Scott Key
 - e. Joseph Haydn

13. George Washington issued a Neutrality Proclamation to prevent the United States from
 - a. taking a side in the French and British conflict
 - b. entering the War of the Third Coalition
 - c. sending money to Spanish rebels
 - d. recognizing the government of Napoleon Bonaparte
 - e. trading with autocratic empires
14. Who was with Francis Scott Key when he witnessed the events leading to “The Star-Spangled Banner”?
 - a. Stephen Decatur, Hr.
 - b. Alexander Hamilton
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. John Stuart Skinner
 - e. Charles Stewart
15. Which poem did Thomas Paine author?
 - a. “Freedom Triumphant”
 - b. “Parody Of the excellent Song “To Anacreon in Heaven””
 - c. “Adams and Liberty”
 - d. “My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free”
 - e. “Defence of Fort M’Henry”

1. Which instrument did Thomas Carr play?
 - a. viola
 - b. violin
 - c. harpsichord
 - d. piano
 - e. organ
2. Which composition did Giacomo Puccini write?
 - a. *Don Giovanni*
 - b. *The Flying Dutchman*
 - c. *The Barber of Seville*
 - d. *La Cenerentola*
 - e. *Madama Butterfly*
3. “The Star-Spangled Banner” appears at the end of the film
 - a. *Our Hospitality*
 - b. *Intolerance*
 - c. *Greed*
 - d. *The Birth of a Nation*
 - e. *The Gold Rush*
4. The melody of “The Anacreontic Song” is BEST described as
 - a. conjunct
 - b. archaic
 - c. dissonant
 - d. disjunct
 - e. repetitive
5. How does “The Anacreontic Song” open?
 - a. minor block chord
 - b. fermata
 - c. rising arpeggios
 - d. tuning pitch
 - e. Scotch snap
6. How many verses are in “The Anacreontic Song”?
 - a. 5
 - b. 7
 - c. 8
 - d. 4
 - e. 6
7. Within the Anacreontic Society, “The Anacreontic Song” was sung to
 - a. foster British patriotism
 - b. celebrate a society holiday
 - c. begin new portion of the evening
 - d. open a meeting
 - e. welcome a new member
8. In “The Anacreontic Song,” the “Yellow hair’d God” is
 - a. Minerva
 - b. Jove
 - c. Ares
 - d. Apollo
 - e. Venus
9. Which term refers to Jove’s thunderbolts in “The Anacreontic Song”?
 - a. “crackers”
 - b. “laurels”
 - c. “votaries”
 - d. “myrtle”
 - e. “fulmen”
10. “The Anacreontic Song” closes with a(n)
 - a. *accelerando*
 - b. *decrescendo*
 - c. *diminuendo*
 - d. *crescendo*
 - e. *ritardando*
11. In “The Anacreontic Society,” the *segno* symbol indicates a(n)
 - a. variant of the main theme
 - b. change in pitch level
 - c. addition of a new instrument
 - d. repetition of a verse
 - e. incorporation of a new phrase
12. Who composed *The Federalist Overture*?
 - a. Johann Friedrich Peter
 - b. William Boyce
 - c. William Billings
 - d. Benjamin Carr
 - e. Francis Hopkinson

13. Which pitch did Thomas Carr change in the second full bar of the “The Anacreontic Society?”
- a. A-sharp
 - b. G-sharp
 - c. F-sharp
 - d. F
 - e. G
14. The “bi-forked hill” in “The Anacreontic Song” refers to
- a. the Underworld
 - b. Atlantis
 - c. Athens
 - d. Olympus
 - e. the Elysian Fields
15. Why did members of the Anacreontic Society hire professional singers to perform “The Anacreontic Song”?
- a. The club required performances from professional singers.
 - b. The melody was difficult to sing.
 - c. Members did not enjoy singing it.
 - d. Members wanted to drink rather than sing.
 - e. The messages were too vulgar for members to say themselves.

1. Where was opera FIRST developed?
 - a. Spain
 - b. Portugal
 - c. Italy
 - d. Great Britain
 - e. France
2. How are ballad operas different from operas?
 - a. Ballad operas do not include spoken dialogue.
 - b. Ballad operas do not include original music.
 - c. Ballad operas include a full orchestra.
 - d. Ballad operas are sung in French.
 - e. Ballad operas are longer than operas.
3. Who arranged the instrument arrangements for *The Beggar's Opera*?
 - a. John Rich
 - b. Andrew Barton
 - c. Anne Julia Hampton
 - d. John Gay
 - e. Johann Christoph Pepusch
4. Which composition is the sequel to *The Beggar's Opera*?
 - a. *The Blockheads; or, Fortunate Contractor*
 - b. *Flora; or Hob in the Well*
 - c. *Edwin and Angelina, or the Banditti*
 - d. *Polly*
 - e. *The Disappointment; or the Force of Cruelty*
5. In an opera, the libretto refers to the
 - a. main aria
 - b. text of the work
 - c. opening overture
 - d. orchestral composition
 - e. lead singer
6. *The Disappointment; or the Force of Cruelty* was intended to
 - a. rationale the War of 1812
 - b. promote the Federalist cause
 - c. criticize the Washington Administration
 - d. mock prominent Philadelphia citizens
 - e. depict important Revolutionary War themes
7. Which rationale BEST explains why the performance of *Darby's Return* is not considered the first American stage production?
 - a. No documentation exists to prove it was staged.
 - b. It was performed with two songs.
 - c. It was presented as a "concert."
 - d. It included extensive sections of spoken dialogue.
 - e. It was performed many years after the music was finished.
8. Which organization staged the premiere of *Tammany; Or, the Indian Chief*?
 - a. St. Cecilia Society
 - b. Ephrata Cloister
 - c. Collegium Musicum
 - d. Park Place Ensemble
 - e. Old American Company
9. Who wrote the poetry in *Tammany; Or, the Indian Chief*?
 - a. John Rich
 - b. Anne Julia Hatton
 - c. John Gay
 - d. James Hewitt
 - e. Charles William Janson
10. The goal of the Tammany Society was to
 - a. improve relations between Americans and Native Americans
 - b. nurse the veterans of the Revolutionary War
 - c. stage musical performances for the federal government
 - d. rally American support for the French Revolution
 - e. encourage citizens to move West
11. The plot of *Tammany; Or the Indian Chief* emphasizes the evils regarding
 - a. atheistic lifestyles
 - b. aristocratic rule
 - c. British soldiers
 - d. excessive alcoholism
 - e. Calvinist fundamentalism

12. Who was attacked during the premiere of *Tammany; Or the Indian Chief*?
- a. Andrew Barton
 - b. Charles William Janson
 - c. John Gay
 - d. James Hewitt
 - e. Anne Julia Hatton
13. Which composition did violent premiere of *Tammany; Or the Indian Chief* affect?
- a. "The Anacreontic Song (To Anacreon in Heaven)"
 - b. "Chester"
 - c. *The Federal Overture*
 - d. Quintet No. 6 in E-flat Major
 - e. "Lamentation Over Boston"
14. Which composition was the FIRST American musical stage production?
- a. *The Temple of Minerva*
 - b. *The Disappointment*
 - c. *The Blockheads; or, Fortunate Contractor*
 - d. *Tammany; Or the Indian Chief*
 - e. *Edwina and Angelina; or, the Banditti*
15. Which state was the FIRST to repeal its anti-theater act?
- a. North Carolina
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Massachusetts
 - d. New York
 - e. Vermont

1. Who wrote the original poetry for “The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian”?
 - a. Nathaniel Niles
 - b. Thomas Parnell
 - c. Ann Home Hunter
 - d. David Garrick
 - e. Phillis Wheatley
2. Which form does “Alknomook, The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian” use?
 - a. verse-chorus
 - b. rondo
 - c. strophic
 - d. rounded binary
 - e. theme and variations
3. What is the opening tempo marking of “Alknomook, The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian”?
 - a. *Lento*
 - b. *Adagio*
 - c. *Presto*
 - d. *Andante*
 - e. *Grave*
4. Which lyric does “Alknomook, The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian” include?
 - a. “It was seventeen hundred sixty-one”
 - b. “And drives away that which vexes”
 - c. “I go to the land where my father is gone”
 - d. “The angel of the Lord came down”
 - e. “Poor boy alone at last did fall”
5. What is the texture of “Alknomook, The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian”?
 - a. heterophony
 - b. imitative polyphony
 - c. counterpoint
 - d. homophony
 - e. monophony
6. The tune in “Alknomook, The Death Son of the Cherokee Indian” was later co-opted as a(n)
 - a. fugal tune
 - b. *eskanye*
 - c. ballad
 - d. aria
 - e. hymn
7. Who published *The Contrast*?
 - a. John Rich
 - b. John Gay
 - c. Royall Tyler
 - d. Johann Christoph Pepusch
 - e. Anne Julia Hampton
8. Which stereotype does “The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian” include?
 - a. Native American lifestyles are superior.
 - b. Native Americans welcome death.
 - c. Native Americans do not have strong family values.
 - d. Native American religions note the interconnectedness of life.
 - e. Native Americans are overtly warlike.
9. “Alknomook, or The Death Song of the Cherokee Indians” appeared in
 - a. *Polly*
 - b. *Tammany; Or, the Indian Chief*
 - c. *Edwin and Angelina, or the Banditti*
 - d. *The Disappointment; or the Force of Cruelty*
 - e. *Flora; or Hob in the Well*
10. How did Anne Julia Hatton modify “The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian” for a ballad opera?
 - a. She changed the poetic meter.
 - b. She added three new characters to the text.
 - c. She added an orchestral interlude.
 - d. She turned it into a duet.
 - e. She changed the key
11. “Alknomook, or The Death Song of the Cherokee Indians” includes the character
 - a. Canassatego
 - b. Hiawatha
 - c. Sitting Bull
 - d. Handsome Lake
 - e. Manana

12. The musical score for “The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian” was FIRST published in
- Boston
 - Paris
 - Philadelphia
 - Charleston
 - London
13. Which instrument family opens “Alknomook, The Death Song of the Cherokee Indian”?
- keyboard
 - brass
 - woodwind
 - string
 - percussion
14. What is the closing tempo indicator of “Alknomook, or The Death Song of the Cherokee Indians”?
- Adagio*
 - Subito moderato*
 - Lento ma non troppo*
 - Allegro con brio*
 - Allegretto*
15. In 1789, the *City Gazette, or the Daily Advertiser* set the melody in “The Death Song” to a text. What was the purpose of this text?
- It praised the French Revolution.
 - It honored the legacy of George Washington.
 - It celebrated the establishment of the federalist government.
 - It called for economic equality.
 - It condemned slavery.

1. In the colonies, a “Tory” was someone who
 - a. owned a business
 - b. served in the militia
 - c. opposed higher taxes
 - d. accepted British control
 - e. adhered to Puritanism
2. How did the colonies retaliate against the Townshend Acts?
 - a. Colonial legislatures severed relations with Great Britain.
 - b. Colonial legislatures signed a declaration of independence.
 - c. The colonies stopped importing the items subject to taxation.
 - d. The colonies formed a national militia.
 - e. The colonies formally supported the French Revolution.
3. Which act asserted Parliament’s ability to tax the American colonies?
 - a. Sugar Act
 - b. Stamp Act
 - c. Declaratory Act
 - d. Independence Act
 - e. Townshend Acts
4. “Heart of Oak” was originally composed to
 - a. criticize colonial attitudes
 - b. praise government leaders
 - c. memorialize the Boston Tea Party
 - d. celebrate a military victory
 - e. condemn the morality of slaveholders
5. Who composed the music for “Heart of Oak”?
 - a. William Boyce
 - b. Francis Hopkinson
 - c. Daniel Read
 - d. John Stafford Smith
 - e. Betsy Buck
6. Why did John Dickinson revise the lyrics to “The Liberty Song”?
 - a. He wanted to add religious references.
 - b. He wanted to add a condemnation of slavery.
 - c. He thought they were written in haste.
 - d. He wanted to add references to the Revolutionary War.
 - e. He thought they were too critical of the American colonies.
7. Which colony issued the “Circular Letter”?
 - a. Pennsylvania
 - b. South Carolina
 - c. Connecticut
 - d. New York
 - e. Massachusetts
8. “The Liberty Song” has the same form as
 - a. “Sherburne”
 - b. Lamentation Over Boston”
 - c. “Die Sanfte Bewegung, Die Liebliche Krafft”
 - d. “Chester”
 - e. “The Anacreontic Song (To Anacreon in Heaven)”
9. Which musical technique does “The Liberty Song” include?
 - a. pedal point
 - b. Scotch Snap
 - c. anacrusis
 - d. *segno*
 - e. hemiola
10. Verse 1 of “The Liberty Song” includes anacrusis leaps from
 - a. V to I
 - b. I to ii
 - c. ii to iii
 - d. ii-V
 - e. IV to V

11. Which lyric does “The Liberty Song” include?
- “Sigh to them”
 - “He laid his scythe down on the ground.”
 - “For our children shall gather the fruits of our pain”
 - “I’ll trim the young dogs for thus daring to twine”
 - “Ask gliding waters if a Tear”
12. Where was “The Liberty Song” FIRST published?
- New York Note*
 - Connecticut Journal*
 - The New England Psalm-Singer*
 - Boston Almanack*
 - The Columbian Harmonist*
13. Which rationale BEST explains the use of rich harmony in “The Liberty Song”?
- Composers studied at European conservatories to learn harmonic progression.
 - Many new ballads were published with harmonic accompaniment.
 - Singers had formal training that allowed them to perform complex harmonies.
 - Audiences enjoyed sophisticated harmonic progressions.
 - Folk music was declining in favor of art music.
14. “Heart of Oak” is currently the official march for the navy in
- Germany
 - France
 - Italy
 - Spain
 - Canada
15. Which number was symbolic for American patriots?
- 78
 - 44
 - 21
 - 92
 - 104

1. How many compositions does *The New-England Psalm-Singer* include?
 - a. 157
 - b. 127
 - c. 117
 - d. 147
 - e. 137
2. Which selection appears in *The New-England Psalm-Singer*?
 - a. "Sherburne"
 - b. "Lamentation Over Boston"
 - c. "Lady Hope's Reel"
 - d. "The Liberty Song"
 - e. "Chester"
3. In the introduction of *The New-England Psalm-Singer*, the author provides a(n)
 - a. history of American music
 - b. viewpoint on Federalism
 - c. critique of the British empire
 - d. overview of European musical styles
 - e. explanation of music fundamentals
4. Which genre is constructed PRIMARILY using imitative polyphony?
 - a. canon
 - b. *eskanye*
 - c. fugal tune
 - d. jig
 - e. aria
5. William Billings's father worked as (n)
 - a. shopkeeper
 - b. sailor
 - c. tanner
 - d. fisherman
 - e. soldier
6. Which of the following categories does William Billings use to label the music in *The New-England Psalm-Singer*?
 - a. ships
 - b. military forts
 - c. churches
 - d. mountain ranges
 - e. rivers
7. The preface of *The Singing Master's Assistant* is BEST described as
 - a. passionate
 - b. political
 - c. humorous
 - d. learned
 - e. jovial
8. What is the approximate percentage of tunes in *The Singing Master's Assistant* that were pirated?
 - a. 50%
 - b. 40%
 - c. 60%
 - d. 30%
 - e. 20%
9. Which firm published *The New-England Psalm-Singer*?
 - a. Edes and Gill
 - b. Mark and Olsen
 - c. Franklin and Franklin
 - d. Smith and Jones
 - e. Billings and Stein
10. Why did William Billings state there a delay in publishing *The New-England Psalm-Singer*?
 - a. It needed to be translated.
 - b. It had editors living in Europe.
 - c. It was printed on American paper.
 - d. It was engraved by an inexperienced printer.
 - e. It had to receive copyright permission from other composers.
11. A canon may be drawn as a(n)
 - a. triangle
 - b. square
 - c. octagon
 - d. hexagon
 - e. circle
12. What significance did "Braintree" hold for William Billings?
 - a. It was a focal point of the American Revolution.
 - b. It was the birthplace of his mother.
 - c. It was the location of his father's grave.
 - d. It was the city where his wife taught.
 - e. It was the city where his first child was born.

13. Whom did William Billings marry?
- a. Christianna Lassle
 - b. Anne Minchin
 - c. Catherine Hagamann
 - d. Lucy Swan
 - e. Hannah Lichty
14. William Billings organized a music school in
- a. South Carolina
 - b. Maine
 - c. Florida
 - d. Massachusetts
 - e. Georgia
15. Who engraved a page of *The New-England Psalm-Singer*?
- a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 - c. Thomas Paine
 - d. John Adams
 - e. Paul Revere

1. Who composed “Chester”?
 - a. John Stafford Smith
 - b. Daniel Read
 - c. Johann Friedrich Peter
 - d. Francis Hopkinson
 - e. William Billings
2. “Chester” was published in
 - a. *The Singing Master’s Assistant*
 - b. *Urania, or A Choice Collection of Psalm-Tunes, Anthems, and Hymns from the most approv’d authors, with some entirely new*
 - c. *The American Music Magazine*
 - d. *The American Singing Book, or A New and Easy Guide to the Art of Psalmody, Designed for the Use of Singing-Schools*
 - e. *The Columbian Harmonist*
3. What syllabic pattern does “Chester” use?
 - a. 6.8.8.6
 - b. 8.8.8.8
 - c. 6.6.6.6
 - d. 6.6.8.8
 - e. 8.6.8.6
4. To which contemporary musical practice did the composer of “Chester” adhere?
 - a. The tenor sings the main melody.
 - b. Hymns are written in the minor key.
 - c. The tempo changes in the middle of the song.
 - d. A percussion instrument accompanies the vocals.
 - e. Each vocal line has a featured solo.
5. How many verses does “Chester” include?
 - a. 7
 - b. 5
 - c. 4
 - d. 3
 - e. 6
6. Which lyric appears in “Chester”?
 - a. “By the Rivers of Watertown we sat down and wept”
 - b. “How sweet are the labors that Freeman endure”
 - c. “Remember the wood where in ambush we lay”
 - d. “The Foe comes on with haughty Stride”
 - e. “Their generous bosoms all dangers despis’d”
7. The last verse of “Chester” includes a(n)
 - a. *con sordino*
 - b. *tremolo*
 - c. *accelerando*
 - d. *pizzicato*
 - e. *ritardando*
8. What is the rhythmic pattern used in the verses of “Chester”?
 - a. long-short-short-long
 - b. short-short-long-long
 - c. short-short-short-long
 - d. long-short-long-long
 - e. short-long-long-long
9. Which form does “Chester” use?
 - a. rounded binary
 - b. strophic
 - c. verse-chorus
 - d. rondo
 - e. theme and variations
10. Who composed *New England Triptych*?
 - a. Leonard Bernstein
 - b. William Schuman
 - c. Claude Debussy
 - d. Igor Stravinsky
 - e. Aaron Copland
11. Which musical technique does “Chester” include?
 - a. arpeggio
 - b. mordent
 - c. Scotch snap
 - d. melisma
 - e. fermata

12. The melody of “Chester” is featured in the hymn

- a. “Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow”
- b. “Come to the water”
- c. “Let the high heav’ns your song invite”
- d. “Or sus serviteurs du Seigneur”
- e. “Sherburne”

13. “Chester” uses the same meter as

- a. “Give Shape to Me, My Potter”
- b. “America”
- c. “Old Hundred”
- d. “The Star Spangled-Banner”
- e. “Come to the water”

14. What is the LARGEST change between the first and second versions of “Chester”?

- a. The second version has more text than the first.
- b. The second version is slower than the first.
- c. The second version does not have a soprano line, while the first does.
- d. The first version has less dissonance than the first.
- e. The first version has a percussion accompaniment, while the second does not.

15. The text of “Chester” refers to

- a. social classes
- b. notable monuments
- c. religious sects
- d. military leaders
- e. mythical events

1. Who wrote “The American Hero”?
 - a. Paul Revere
 - b. Nathaniel Niles
 - c. Thomas Paine
 - d. Sylvanus Ripley
 - e. Kenneth Silverman
2. A sapphic ode has three stanzas including
 - a. 7-syllable lines
 - b. 5-syllable lines
 - c. 9-syllable lines
 - d. 13-syllable lines
 - e. 11-syllable lines
3. A sapphic ode was the LAST piece of music in
 - a. *The New-England Psalm-Singer*
 - b. *Urania, or A Choice Collection of Psalm-Tunes, Anthems, and Hymns from the most approv'd authors, with some entirely new*
 - c. *The Singing Master's Assistant*
 - d. *The Columbian Harmonist*
 - e. *A Select Number of Plain Tunes*
4. Which event is the subject of “The American Hero”?
 - a. the surrender at Yorkton
 - b. the battle of Trenton
 - c. the burning of Charleston
 - d. the Boston Tea Party
 - e. the Continental Congress adjournment
5. Which text did Andrew Law compile?
 - a. *The New-England Psalm-Singer*
 - b. *The American Music Magazine*
 - c. *The American Singing Book*
 - d. *A Select Number of Plain Tunes*
 - e. *The Singing Master's Assistant*
6. Andrew Law petitioned the Connecticut General Assembly to
 - a. pass copyright protections
 - b. open a primary school
 - c. ensure religious freedom
 - d. ban hate speech
 - e. pass the Circular Letter
7. The composer of *The New-England Psalm-Singer* included “Jargon” to
 - a. respond to musical criticism
 - b. praise the Anglican Church
 - c. criticize colonial policy
 - d. comment on schooling practices
 - e. premiere a new musical technique
8. Which selection in *The New-England Psalm-Singer* did the composer consider the “best piece ever composed”?
 - a. “Chester”
 - b. “Plymton”
 - c. “Africa”
 - d. “Union”
 - e. “Jargon”
9. “Lamentation Over Boston” was composed in response to the
 - a. Sugar Act
 - b. Coercive Acts
 - c. Townshend Acts
 - d. Declaration of Independence
 - e. Stamp Act
10. Which group caused the Boston Tea Party?
 - a. St. Cecilia Society
 - b. Royalists
 - c. Tories
 - d. Sons of Liberty
 - e. Collegium Musicum
11. Which city appears in the text of “Lamentation Over Boston”?
 - a. Salem
 - b. Fall River
 - c. Newton
 - d. Watertown
 - e. Lowell
12. Which impact did the FIRST “Intolerable Act” have?
 - a. implementation of a tax
 - b. removal of Native Americans
 - c. closure of a harbor
 - d. ban on secular music
 - e. forced enlistment to a militia

13. Who composed “Lamentation Over Boston”?
- a. Daniel Read
 - b. Andrew Law
 - c. Johann Friedrich Peter
 - d. William Billings
 - e. Benjamin Carr
14. “Lamentation Over Boston” was published in
- a. *The New-England Psalm-Singer*
 - b. *The Singing Master’s Assistant*
 - c. *Urania, or A Choice Collection of Psalm-Tunes, Anthems, and Hymns from the most approv’d authors, with some entirely new*
 - d. *A Select Number of Plain Tunes*
 - e. *The Columbian Harmonist*
15. How many tons of tea were dumped as part of the Boston Tea Party?
- a. 55
 - b. 50
 - c. 60
 - d. 40
 - e. 45

1. Who composed "Lamentation Over Boston"?
 - a. William Billings
 - b. Daniel Read
 - c. Francis Hopkinson
 - d. Johann Friedrich Peter
 - e. John Stafford Smith
2. What is the texture of Section A of "Lamentation Over Boston"?
 - a. imitative polyphony
 - b. counterpoint
 - c. monophony
 - d. homophony
 - e. heterophony
3. Which lyric does "Lamentation Over Boston" include?
 - a. "Lord God of Heaven, preserve them, defend them"
 - b. "He has touched me"
 - c. "May the same warning be to all"
 - d. "The gentle movement, the lovely power"
 - e. "The angel of the Lord came down"
4. Which musical texture is introduced in Section F of "Lamentation Over Boston"?
 - a. heterophony
 - b. monophony
 - c. imitative polyphony
 - d. counterpoint
 - e. homophony
5. How does the composer of "Lamentation Over Boston" increase the emotional impact of the phrase "we wept"?
 - a. He suddenly increases the tempo.
 - b. He concludes a full cadence.
 - c. He uses a syncopated pattern.
 - d. He adds silence after each declaration.
 - e. He uses a *ff* dynamic marking.
6. Which musical technique does "Lamentation Over Boston" include?
 - a. Scotch snap
 - b. appoggiatura
 - c. word-painting
 - d. melisma
 - e. cadenza
7. Which musical development occurs with the phrase "splits the air" in "Lamentation Over Boston"?
 - a. The music suddenly stops.
 - b. The tenor line jumps a full octave downward.
 - c. An anacrusis is added to the rhythmic structure.
 - d. A vocal yell occurs at the end.
 - e. The dissonant note is emphasized.
8. Which lyric in "Lamentation Over Boston" is in Section E?
 - a. "For that they held them in Bondage"
 - b. "Then let my Tongue forget"
 - c. "Let dissonance erect her throne"
 - d. "A voice was heard in Roxbury"
 - e. "Is Boston my dear Town, is it my native Place?"
9. Which section in "Lamentation Over Boston" is repeated until the end?
 - a. G
 - b. F
 - c. E
 - d. A
 - e. C
10. Which musical technique accompanies "thunder" in "Lamentation Over Boston"?
 - a. trill
 - b. anacrusis
 - c. irregular meter
 - d. mordent
 - e. syncopation
11. During his time, the composer of "Lamentation Over Boston" was viewed as
 - a. innovative
 - b. nationalist
 - c. religious
 - d. militaristic
 - e. simplistic
12. Which vocal part sings in unison in Section C of "Lamentation Over Boston"?
 - a. soprano
 - b. alto
 - c. bass
 - d. countertenor
 - e. tenor

13. What is the FIRST punishment mentioned in “Lamentation Over Boston”?
- a. losing harmony
 - b. experiencing silence
 - c. hearing gibberish
 - d. hearing dissonance
 - e. losing artistic creativity
14. What is distinctive about the last chord in Section G(v) of “Lamentation Over Boston”?
- a. It is missing the third.
 - b. It includes a minor fifth interval.
 - c. It adds a fourth note.
 - d. It is missing the root
 - e. It includes a tritone interval.
15. Who wrote a biography of the composer of “Lamentation Over Boston”?
- a. Kimberly Anne Veenstra
 - b. David Stowe
 - c. Irving Lowens
 - d. Richard Crawford
 - e. H.Wiley Hitchcock

1. Who was a manager of the Old American Company?
 - a. George Washington
 - b. Robert Treat Paine
 - c. Thomas Carr
 - d. Benjamin Carr
 - e. Lewis Hallam, Jr.
2. In a 1796 editorial, Robert Treat Paine commended an audience for
 - a. arriving early to a performance
 - b. rejecting British music
 - c. appreciating art music
 - d. enjoying *The Federal Overture*
 - e. rioting in the theater
3. Robert Treat Paine was an editor for the
 - a. *National Gazette*
 - b. *Federal Orrery*
 - c. *Connecticut Journal*
 - d. *New York Note*
 - e. *Baltimore Patriot*
4. Where did Benjamin Carr run his printing business?
 - a. New York City
 - b. Boston
 - c. Trenton
 - d. Philadelphia
 - e. Charleston
5. *The Federal Overture* was composed specifically to
 - a. appeal to competing political factions
 - b. prepare troops for battle
 - c. rally support for the Revolutionary War
 - d. facilitate a religious service
 - e. honor a deceased political leader
6. Which institution currently holds the original version of *The Federal Overture*?
 - a. Juilliard School
 - b. Metropolitan Opera
 - c. Los Angeles Philharmonic
 - d. New England Conservatory
 - e. New York Public Library
7. How did the Old American Company attempt to protect the orchestra from audience attacks?
 - a. erecting a ring of protective spikes
 - b. blocking off seats near the orchestra
 - c. placing the orchestra backstage
 - d. hiring minutemen to defend the orchestra
 - e. placing a protective covering over the opera
8. Robert Treat Paine wrote the text for
 - a. "Adams and Liberty"
 - b. "Freedom Triumphant"
 - c. "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free"
 - d. "The Death Song of the Cherokee Indians"
 - e. "Defence of Fort M'Henry"
9. Who arranged the FIRST version of "The Star-Spangled Banner"?
 - a. Francis Hopkinson
 - b. Daniel Read
 - c. William Billings
 - d. John Stafford Smith
 - e. Thomas Carr
10. What was the main event on the night when *The Federal Overture* was published?
 - a. play
 - b. opera
 - c. fusing tune performance
 - d. juggling act
 - e. ballad opera
11. Which song does *The Federal Overture* contain?
 - a. "Jargon"
 - b. "Sherburne"
 - c. "Ça ira"
 - d. "The Star-Spangled Banner"
 - e. "Lamentation Over Boston"
12. The Old American Company commissioned *The Federal Overture* to
 - a. attract new audience members
 - b. prevent audience riots
 - c. support Minutemen recruitment
 - d. commemorate a religious holiday
 - e. raise funds for their theater

13. Which event do some scholars cite as the end of the Revolutionary War?
- a. Battle of Yorktown
 - b. Midnight Ride
 - c. Battle of Bunker Hill
 - d. Boston Tea Party
 - e. Burning of Charleston
14. The “Whiskey Rebellion” began in response to a
- a. naval blockade
 - b. price increase
 - c. military defeat
 - d. new tax
 - e. newspaper editorial
15. In which theater did *The Federal Overture* premiere?
- a. Brattle Theater
 - b. Center Theater
 - c. Emerson Theater
 - d. Huntington Theater
 - e. Southwark Theater

1. “La Marseillaise” was originally composed to
 - a. highlight the struggles of the French. Poor
 - b. honor a religious leader
 - c. criticize royalist policies
 - d. accompany a military unit
 - e. rally French support for the American Revolution
2. Who printed the FIRST version of “La Marseillaise” in the American colonies?
 - a. Benjamin Carr
 - b. James Wolfe
 - c. Jean-Antoine Bécourt
 - d. Michael Kelly
 - e. Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle
3. The title of “La Carmagnole” refers to a
 - a. military unit
 - b. clothing item
 - c. church hymn
 - d. popular psalter
 - e. field drum
4. “Rose Tree” originally appeared in
 - a. *The Federal Overture*
 - b. *The Disappointment*
 - c. *The Poor Solider*
 - d. *Occasional Overture*
 - e. *Tammany; Or, the Indian Chief*
5. The British likely used “Yankee Doodle” to
 - a. break up riots
 - b. identify nearby loyalists
 - c. mock the colonists
 - d. announce the arrival of colonial officials
 - e. keep troops marching in step
6. What is the opening key of *The Federal Overture*?
 - a. C major
 - b. G major
 - c. E-flat major
 - d. C minor
 - e. F minor
7. Which message did the composer of *The Federal Overture* hope to convey by including “No. 9 Viva tutti”?
 - a. Americans should respect the federal government.
 - b. Americans should band together.
 - c. Americans should honor their family members.
 - d. Americans should engage in political debate.
 - e. Americans should remember the Revolutionary War.
8. What is the opening tempo indicator of *The Federal Overture*?
 - a. *Con brio*
 - b. *Prestissimo*
 - c. *Spirito*
 - d. *Grazioso*
 - e. *Allegro*
9. Which song is quoted after “Ça ira” in *The Federal Overture*?
 - a. “President’s March”
 - b. “O dear what can the matter be”
 - c. “Yankee Doodle”
 - d. “The Irish Washerwoman”
 - e. “La Carmagnole”
10. The cascading notes at the end of *The Federal Overture* resemble
 - a. exploding fireworks
 - b. galloping horses
 - c. naval calls
 - d. church bells
 - e. fife-and-drum corps
11. Which song did Boston performances of *The Federal Overture* incorporate?
 - a. “La Carmagnole”
 - b. “Marseilles March”
 - c. “Knox’s March”
 - d. “President’s March”
 - e. “Ça ira”
12. Which composition did James Hewitt write?
 - a. *New Medley Overture*
 - b. *Miscellaneous Overture*
 - c. *The Poor Solider*
 - d. *Occasional Overture*
 - e. *Tammany; Or, the Indian Chief*

13. Which musical development occurs before the introduction of “O dear what can the matter be” in *The Federal Overture*?
- a. nonfunctional harmonies
 - b. descending arpeggios
 - c. Scotch snaps
 - d. rapid tremolos
 - e. pedal tones
14. The percussion rudiment in *The Federal Overture* MOST likely reminded audiences about
- a. British oppression
 - b. religious hymns
 - c. political debates
 - d. military service
 - e. Native American tribes
15. Which selection is a jig?
- a. “The Irish Washerwoman”
 - b. “Ça ira”
 - c. “La Marseillaise”
 - d. “Richmond Hill”
 - e. “Knox’s March”