

### STUDY GUIDE 3 The Baroque Period

This study guide may be used on Test 3. There are 120 questions, but only 100 will be on the test. Students who fill out and study this study guide usually do quite well on the test. You may work individually or in groups to fill in the answers. You may also want to write the page number that corresponds to each answer.

1. The word *baroque* has at various times meant
2. Modern historians use the term *baroque* to indicate
3. Baroque painters exploited their materials to expand the potential of \_\_\_\_\_ to create totally structured worlds.
4. Baroque style flourished in music during the period
5. The two giants of baroque composition were George Frideric Handel and
6. One of the most revolutionary periods in music history was the
7. The early baroque was characterized by
8. The early baroque period spanned the years
9. Monteverdi, an early baroque composer, strove to create music that was
10. The early and late baroque periods differed in that composers in the early baroque
11. The middle baroque was characterized by
12. The middle baroque period spanned the years
13. Composers in the middle baroque phase favored writing compositions for instruments of the \_\_\_\_\_ family.
14. By about \_\_\_\_\_, major or minor scales were the tonal basis of most compositions.
15. Instrumental music became as important as vocal music for the first time in the \_\_\_\_\_ period.
16. The late baroque period spanned the years
17. Affections in baroque usage refers to
18. A baroque musical composition usually expresses \_\_\_\_\_ within the same movement.
19. The baroque principle of \_\_\_\_\_ may be temporarily suspended in vocal music when drastic changes of emotion in a text inspires corresponding changes in the music.
20. The compelling drive and energy in baroque music are usually provided by
21. Baroque melodies often are
22. Baroque melodies give the impression of
23. Melodic sequence refers to
24. A characteristic often found in baroque melodies is
25. Terraced dynamics refers to
26. In the baroque era, dynamics consisted mainly of sudden alterations between loud and soft called
27. The main keyboard instruments of the baroque period were the organ and the
28. The most characteristic feature of baroque music is its use of
29. A bass part together with numbers (figures) that specify the chords to be played above it is called
30. The orchestra evolved during the baroque period into a performing group based on instruments of the \_\_\_\_\_ family.
31. The word *movement* in music normally refers to
32. A large court during the baroque period might employ about \_\_\_\_\_ performers.
33. The music director of a baroque court was usually *not* responsible for
34. The position of the composer during the baroque period was that of
35. In the baroque period, the ordinary citizen's opportunities for hearing music usually came from the
36. In Italy, music schools were often connected with
37. To get a job, a musician had to
38. A concerto grosso most often has \_\_\_\_\_ movement(s).
39. The large group of players in a concerto grosso is known as the
40. The concerto grosso most often has three movements whose tempo markings are
41. The first and last movements of the concerto grosso are often in \_\_\_\_\_ form.
42. Bach's *Brandenburg* Concerto No. 5 is unusual in that
43. A musical ornament consisting of the rapid alternation of two tones that are a whole or half step apart is a

44. A polyphonic composition based on one main theme is the
45. The main theme of a fugue is called the
46. When the subject of a fugue is presented in the dominant scale, it is called the
47. In many fugues, the subject in one voice is constantly accompanied in another voice by a different melodic idea called a(n)
48. Transitional sections of a fugue that offer either new material or fragments of the subject or countersubject are called
49. \_\_\_\_\_ is a musical procedure in which a fugue subject is imitated before it is completed.
50. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a single tone, usually in the bass, that is held while the other voices produce a series of changing harmonies against it.
51. Turning the subject of a fugue upside down, or reversing the direction of each interval, is called
52. Presenting the subject of a fugue from right to left, or beginning with the last and proceeding backward to the first note, is called
53. Presenting the subject of a fugue in lengthened time values is called
54. Presenting the subject of a fugue in shortened time values is called
55. Very often an independent fugue is introduced by a short piece called a(n)
56. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a play, set to music, sung to orchestral accompaniment, with scenery, costumes, and action.
57. The text, or book, of a musical dramatic work is called the
58. A song for solo voice with orchestral accompaniment is called a/an
59. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a vocal line that imitates the rhythms and pitch fluctuations of speech.
60. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a singer with a low range who usually takes comic roles.
61. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a singer with a very low range and powerful voice, who usually takes roles calling for great dignity.
62. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a musical number for two solo voices with orchestral accompaniment.
63. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is an operatic number involving three or more leading singers.
64. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the person who beats time, indicates expression, cues in musicians, and controls the balance among instruments and voices.
65. An \_\_\_\_\_ is an orchestral composition performed before the curtain rises on a dramatic work.
66. Members of the Camerata wanted to create a new vocal style based on the
67. The members of the Camerata wanted the vocal line of their music to follow
68. Most early baroque operas were based on Greek mythology and
69. The first opera house in Europe to offer entry to anyone with the price of admission opened in 1637 in
70. The earliest opera that has been preserved is Jacopo Peri's
71. The stage machinery of baroque opera
72. Castrati
73. Speechlike melody accompanied only by a basso continuo is called
74. A typical baroque operatic form was the da capo aria in ABA form in which the singer
75. Embellishments are
76. To evoke angry or warlike feelings in some of his texts, Monteverdi introduced new orchestral effects, including pizzicato and
77. To achieve intensity of expression, Monteverdi used \_\_\_\_\_ with unprecedented freedom and daring.
78. Monteverdi's vocal music ordinarily was supported by a \_\_\_\_\_ and other instruments.
79. Orpheus goes to Hades in the hope of bringing \_\_\_\_\_ back to life.
80. The respect given Henry Purcell by his fellow Englishmen is evidenced by his burial in
81. \_\_\_\_\_ is a musical idea repeated over and over in the bass while melodies above it constantly change.
82. *Dido and Aeneas*, which many consider to be the finest opera ever written to an English text, was composed by
83. The sonata in the baroque period was a composition in several movements for

84. Baroque trio sonatas usually involve \_\_\_\_\_ performers.
85. A sonata intended to be played in church, and therefore dignified and suitable for sacred performance, was called a
86. A sonata to be played at court, and therefore dancelike in character, was called a
87. The theorbo is a(n)
88. Vivaldi spent most of his life working at an institution for orphaned and illegitimate girls in
89. Some of Vivaldi's instrumental concertos were arranged by
90. Vivaldi was famous and influential as a virtuoso
91. A Vivaldi concerto usually has \_\_\_\_\_ movements.
92. Vivaldi wrote concertos
93. Bach was recognized as the most eminent \_\_\_\_\_ of his day.
94. Bach created masterpieces in every baroque form except the
95. Bach achieves unity of mood in his compositions by using
96. Sets of dance-inspired instrumental movements are called
97. A two-part collection of preludes and fugues, one in each major and minor key, basic to the repertoire of keyboard players today, is Bach's
98. The various dances of the baroque suite are usually
99. Baroque suites frequently begin with a
100.       The French overture has
101.       In Bach's day, the Lutheran church service lasted about \_\_\_\_\_ hour(s).
102.       The Lutheran chorale tunes
103.       The \_\_\_\_\_ is a Lutheran congregational hymn tune.
104.       Congregational singing of chorales was an important way for people to
105.       A \_\_\_\_\_ is a short instrumental composition based on a hymn tune that reminds the congregation of the hymn's melody.
106.       A sung piece, or choral work with or without vocal soloists, usually with orchestral accompaniment, is the
107.       When chorale melodies were harmonized for church choir, the tune was given to the
108.       In their use of aria, duet, and recitative, Bach's cantatas closely resembled the \_\_\_\_\_ of the time.
109.       A large-scale composition for chorus, vocal soloists, and orchestra, usually set to a narrative biblical text, is called:
110.       Oratorio differs from opera in that it has no:
111.       The first oratorios were based on
112.       The \_\_\_\_\_ in an oratorio is especially important and serves either to comment on or to participate in the drama.
113.       An element of the oratorio that is especially important and serves to comment on or participate in the drama is the
114.       Pieces of an oratorio are usually connected together by means of
115.       In oratorio, the story is carried forward by the :
116.       Oratorios first appeared in :
117.       George Frideric Handel was born in 1685, the same year as :
118.       Handel spent the major portion of his life in :
119.       Handel's *Messiah* is an example of :
120.       Handel's oratorios are usually based on :