

STUDY GUIDE 4 The Classical Period

This study guide may be used on Test 4. 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.

1. Classicism, as a stylistic period in western art music, roughly encompassed the years
2. The pre-classical period roughly encompassed the years
3. The fully developed classical style in music flourished during the period
4. Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach and _____ were two of the more important pre-classical composers.
5. The typical orchestra of the classical period consisted of
6. A symphony is a
7. Social mobility during the classical period was
8. Political and economic power shifted to the middle class from the aristocracy and the
9. In the classical period, serious composition was flavored by
10. The prospering middle class in the classical period sought aristocratic luxuries such as
11. Public concerts presented by the Concert des Amateurs in Paris in the 1770s were conducted by
12. Joseph Haydn was content to spend most of his life
13. Haydn's contract of employment shows that he was considered
14. Vienna, when Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven were active,
15. Composers in the classical period took middle-class tastes into account by
16. In the classical period, comic operas sometimes
17. In Vienna, Haydn and Mozart
18. Sonata form is used frequently as the form for the _____ movement of a multi-movement work.
19. Sonata form consists of three main sections: exposition, development, and
20. In the exposition of a sonata-form movement
21. In the recapitulation of a sonata-form movement
22. At the end of a classical exposition there usually is a
23. A transitional passage that leads to a contrasting section is called a
24. A modulation from the home key to a new key in the exposition of a sonata form movement takes place in the
25. A feeling of harmonic tension and forward motion is created in the exposition of a sonata form movement by
26. Short musical ideas or fragments of themes that are developed within a composition are called
27. The three main sections of a sonata-form movement are often followed by a concluding section known as the
28. Sonata form should be viewed as
29. Each successive variation in a theme with variations
30. Theme-and-variations form may be schematically outlined as
31. The _____ movement of Haydn's Surprise Symphony is in theme-and-variations form.
32. The minuet and trio movement of a classical symphony, string quartet, or other work, is in _____ form.
33. The movement of a sonata-type composition that is often patterned after a dance is the
34. The minuet is generally the _____ movement of a classical symphony.
35. The form known as minuet and trio is employed as the _____ movement of classical symphonies, string quartets, and other works.
36. The minuet first appeared around 1650 as a(n)
37. The character of the minuet is best described as
38. The minuet as a whole may be outlined as
39. In many of Beethoven's works, there is a _____ movement instead of the minuet.
40. The scherzo differs from the minuet in that it
41. A _____ is a musical composition that is usually light in mood, and meant for evening entertainment.
42. The double bass in the classical orchestra, as in Mozart's Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, usually
43. Typical in classical music, the string bass part in Mozart's Eine Kleine Nachtmusik
44. The rondo may be schematically outlined as
45. A common rondo pattern is

46. Another common rondo pattern is
47. The return of the main theme in rondo form is all the more welcome because it is usually
48. The sonata-rondo
49. The main theme of the rondo
50. Because of its character, the rondo most often serves as a
51. The rondo was used
52. Symphony may be defined as a(n)
53. The usual order of movements in a classical symphony is
54. The first movement of a classical symphony is almost always fast, and in _____ form.
55. ABA form is typical of the minuet or scherzo movement and is also common in the
56. The lyrical slow movement of a symphony is most often the
57. Unlike the other movements in the symphony, the _____ movement is generally not in the tonic key.
58. The slow movement of a classical symphony
59. The last movement of a classical symphony
60. Unity is achieved in the classical symphony partly by the use of the same
61. A concerto is a large-scale work in several movements for
62. A classical concerto is a three-movement work for
63. The favored solo instrument in the classical concerto was the
64. Mozart and Beethoven wrote a number of concertos for their favorite solo instrument, the
65. A typical sequence of movements in a classical concerto is
66. The first movement of a classical concerto
67. The classical concerto differs from the symphony in that it does not have a _____ movement.
68. The symphonic movement usually lacking in the concerto is the
69. A brilliant solo section in a concerto designed to display the performer's virtuosity is called
70. A pause in the score of a concerto is indicated by a
71. Classical chamber music is designed
72. The most important form of classical chamber music is the
73. A major factor that distinguishes chamber music from the symphony or concerto is that chamber music
74. The string quartet
75. The classical string quartet is a musical composition for
76. The usual order of movements in a classical string quartet is
77. The piano trio is a musical composition for
78. Haydn was fortunate in having a long and fruitful, as well as financially stable, relationship with the noble Hungarian family of
79. Haydn's contract of employment shows that he was considered
80. The twelve symphonies written for the concert manager J. P. Salomon for performance at his public concerts are also known as the _____ symphonies, for the city in which they were first performed.
81. Haydn's two popular oratorios are entitled The Seasons and
82. Haydn was a prolific composer, as demonstrated in part by his 68 string quartets and 104
83. Along with his symphonies, Haydn's _____ are considered his most important works.
84. Mozart was born in
85. Between the ages of six and fifteen, Mozart
86. Mozart's trips to Italy
87. Mozart composed his Requiem
88. Mozart's Requiem was
89. Mozart's finest German opera was
90. Don Giovanni, in Mozart's opera of that name, is
91. Mozart's Symphony No. 40
92. The Third Symphony of Beethoven was originally composed to commemorate the deeds of _____ as the embodiment of heroism and democratic ideals.
93. Beethoven was
94. We have a record of Beethoven's struggle with his musical material because of his habit of

95. Beethoven's late works, composed after he was totally deaf, include
96. A piano sonata is a musical composition in two or more movements for
97. Beethoven's sixteen _____ are generally considered among the greatest music ever composed.
98. Beethoven's greatest liturgical music is to be found in his
99. Beethoven's only opera is entitled
100. Which of the following composers is not considered a master of the classical period?