

STUDY GUIDE 6 The 20th Century and Beyond

This study guide may be used on Test 6. 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. In music, the early twentieth century was a time of
2. The most famous riot in music history occurred in Paris in 1913 at the first performance of
3. Composers in the twentieth century drew inspiration from
4. Twentieth-century composers incorporated elements of folk and popular music within their personal styles because
5. A great twentieth-century composer who was also a leading scholar of the folk music of his native land was
6. Which of the following composers was not stimulated by the folklore of his native land?
7. In twentieth-century music
8. Among the unusual playing techniques that are widely used during the twentieth century is the _____, a rapid slide up or down a scale.
9. In modern music
10. A piano is often used in twentieth-century orchestral music to
11. The combination of two traditional chords sounding together is known as
12. A fourth chord is
13. A chord made of tones only a half step or a whole step apart is known as
14. Striking a group of adjacent keys on a piano with the fist or forearm will result in
15. To create fresh sounds, twentieth-century composers used
16. The technique of using two or more tonal centers at the same time is called
17. The absence of key or tonality in a musical composition is known as
18. Using all twelve tones without regard to their traditional relationship to major or minor scales, avoiding traditional chord progressions, is known as
19. The first significant atonal pieces were composed around 1908 by
20. The use of two or more contrasting and independent rhythms at the same time is known as
21. A motive or phrase that is repeated persistently at the same pitch throughout a section is called
22. Recordings of much lesser-known music multiplied in 1948 through
23. Radio broadcasts of live and recorded music began to reach large audiences during the
24. The first opera created for television was Gian-Carlo Menotti's
25. Composers from which area rose to importance during the Twentieth Century?
26. One of the most important teachers of musical composition in the twentieth century was
27. The most influential organization sponsoring new music after World War I was
28. During the first quarter of the Twentieth Century many composers left Russia because of
29. Impressionist painting and symbolist poetry as artistic movements originated in
30. The most important impressionist composer was
31. The term impressionist derived from a critic's derogatory reaction to Impression: Sunrise, a painting by
32. When viewed closely, impressionist paintings are made up of
33. Impressionist painters were primarily concerned with the effect of light, color, and
34. The impressionist painters were particularly obsessed with portraying
35. Debussy's music tends to
36. Impressionism in music is characterized by
37. In order to "drown the sense of tonality," Debussy
38. A scale made up of six different notes each a whole step away from the next is called a _____ scale.
39. The poem that inspired the Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun" was written by
40. The faun evoked in Debussy's famous composition is a
41. The neoclassical movement in music roughly encompassed the years
42. Neoclassical composers favored
43. Neoclassical compositions are characterized by
44. Neoclassical composers modeled many of their works after the compositions of
45. Neoclassicism was a reaction against
46. The famous riot in 1913 was caused by the first performance of Stravinsky's ballet
47. Stravinsky's enormous influence on twentieth-century music is due to his innovations in
48. Stravinsky's second phase is generally known as
49. During the period about 1920 to 1951, Stravinsky drew inspiration largely from
50. In the 1950s Stravinsky dramatically changed his style to favor

51. The deliberate evocation of primitive power through insistent rhythms and percussive sounds is known as
52. Le Sacre du printemps (The Rite of Spring) is an example of
53. Igor Stravinsky's Rite of Spring is scored for
54. The expressionist movement in music and art flourished in the years
55. The twentieth-century artistic movement that stressed intense, subjective emotion was called
56. Expressionism as an artistic movement was largely centered in
57. Expressionism grew out of the same intellectual climate as Freud's studies of
58. The operas of Richard Strauss use chromaticism and dissonance to depict
59. Expressionist painters, writers, and composers used _____ to assault and shock their audience.
60. Which of the following statements is not true?
61. Expressionism is an art concerned with
62. The expressionists rejected
63. Expressionist composers
64. Schoenberg's teacher was
65. Schoenberg acquired his profound knowledge of music by
66. Alban Berg and Anton Webern were Arnold Schoenberg's
67. Schoenberg's third period, in which he developed the twelve-tone system, began around
68. Schoenberg developed an unusual style of vocal performance, halfway between speaking and singing, called
69. The ordering of the twelve chromatic tones in a twelve-tone composition is called a
70. The text of A Survivor from Warsaw
71. A Survivor from Warsaw used three languages: English, German, and
72. When he was nineteen, Alban Berg began to study music privately with
73. The vocal lines in Wozzeck include
74. Anton Webern's twelve-tone works contain many examples of
75. Webern's Five Pieces for Orchestra are scored for
76. Béla Bartók was a leading authority on
77. Béla Bartók evolved a completely individual style that fused folk elements with
78. While remaining within the framework of a tonal center, Béla Bartók often used _____ in his music.
79. Charles Ives's music contains elements of
80. The Gershwin song that became a tremendous hit in 1920 was
81. Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue opens with
82. William Grant Still's works in African American style, such as his Afro-American Symphony of 1931, were
83. As a composer, William Grant Still
84. The flowering of African American culture called the "Harlem Renaissance" spanned the years
85. Aaron Copland's name has become synonymous with American music because of his use of
86. In addition to his compositions, Copland made valuable contributions to music in America by
87. One of Ginastera's early works, Estancia Suite, is
88. Composers began to shift from tonality to the twelve-tone system because
89. Twelve-tone compositional techniques used to organize rhythm, dynamics, tone color, and other dimensions of music to produce totally controlled and organized music are called
90. In chance, or aleatory music the composer
91. An example of aleatoric music is
92. Minimalist music is characterized by
93. Intervals smaller than the half step are called
94. Around 1940, John Cage invented the prepared piano, a(n)
95. Edgard Varèse's Poème électronique
96. Ellen Taaffe Zwilich's Concerto Grosso 1985 is an example of
97. Leonard Bernstein was a well-known
98. The musical loosely based on Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet is
99. West Side Story contains
100. In West Side Story the tempo used in the main part of the song "America" comes from a type of Mexican dance known as