

Music 125 Study Guide

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Word Painting (Text Painting): music constructed to assist the lyrics & emotions

Binary Form: A-B (Pop goes the weasel)

Ternary Form: A-B-A (Twinkle Twinkle Little Star)

Bar Form: A-A-B

Through-Composed Form: Nothing repeats- No As, Bs, Cs, etc.

Program Music (Programmatic Music): music that tells a STORY

Absolute Music: NO STORY, song for the music's sake

Sprechstimme: Another way of saying "SPEECH VOICE" A form of dramatic declamation between singing and speaking

Coda: The concluding passage of a piece or movement, typically forming an addition to the basic structure.

Concerto: Musical soloist accompanied by an ensemble. Usually has 3 movements.

Sonata Allegro Form: exposition → development → recapitulation → coda

A cappella: Choral music performed without instrumental accompaniment (voices only)

Ground Bass: A repeating melody, usually in the bass, throughout a vocal or instrumental composition

Chromaticism: The use of notes not on the normal scale. (i.e the use of flats and sharps)

Atonality: Use of all notes without regards to their placement

Monody: Vocal style established in the BAROQUE era, with a solo singer(s) and instrumental accompaniment; distinguished by having a simple melodic line and instrumental accompaniment

Medieval Period (dates):

(476-1450) AD

- People - "worked, worshipped, ate and slept"
- power came from the church and the king-queen

Renaissance Period (dates):

(1450-1600)

- artistic awakening
- development of humanism and secularism
- scientific inquiry, new inventions

Baroque Period (dates):

(1600-1750)

- extravagant

Oratorio: More concert going compared to Cantata, voices, sacred, Recitative/Aria, usually involves an orchestra. George Handel "Rejoice the Greatly" and "Hallelujah"

Both are sacred - an Oratorio is for an ENTERTAINMENT setting and a Cantata is for a CHURCH SERVICE setting - usually Lutheran Church

Cantata: Work in which there is singing, only sacred compared to Oratorio. Involves a chorus, biblical text, Lutheran church, involved Recitative/Aria

Ritornello: Repeating musical (often instrumental) interlude between sections.

Organum: a piece of polyphonic music based on a pre-existing Gregorian chant with added textless voices on top. (no lyrics, just open sounds) **one voice is usually lower and slower, the other is higher and faster**

Council of Trent:

(1545-1563) Catholic Counter-Reformation in response to Martin Luther and the 95 theses: simplify mass, clarify text, no polyphonic music.

-Before Luther the church had all the power to interpret the bible and was basically using that power against the people. People were able to pay a grievance as a way to ensure a spot in Heaven, etc. The 95 theses basically criticized the catholic church and Luther made a way to founding Protestantism. This was kind of a hit with much of the population so in response the catholic church had the counter reformation where they simplified things and made everything more comprehensible. In terms of music they went from **polyphonic texture to monophonic** in which the lyrics of worship were much more understood. They spent 15 years going through the 95 theses of martin luther.

Prepared Piano (what is it?): piano whose sound is altered by the insertion of various materials (metals, rubber, leather, and paper) between the strings; invented by John Cage

Polyphony (Polyphonic Texture): more than one melodic line happening at once

Monophony (Monophonic Texture): a single line melody/sing the same rhythms at the same time

Homorhythm (Homorhythmic Texture): -all sounds occurring with the same rhythm

Homophony (Homophonic Texture): -primary melody, simple multiple parts move in the same rhythm

Basso Continuo: Italian for continuous bass. refers to a performance group with a bass

Figured Bass: A notational system primarily in baroque and classical era.

Imitative Polyphony: A musical texture featuring two or more melodic lines, similar in shape and sound.

Fugue: A piece of music in which tunes are repeated in complex patterns. Polyphonic, imitative. **What are the elements? Subject, Answer, Counter-Subject, Episodes, Stretto**

Opera (any and all info covered): orchestra, singers, acting, scenery, story, costumes

Libretto - The 'book/story' of the opera

Prima Donna - Primary female role (soprano)

Castrati - Men who perform the opera with high voices

- treated like royalty

- castration procedure that kept their high-pitched voices

Opera Buffa: Comedic, quick tempo, major key, light, for the masses

Ex: "Don Giovanni" Mozart 1787

Opera Seria: Serious, stiff/uptight audience, Aristocrats (wealthy)

Recitative: Textual importance >>> over musical

Aria: textual and musical importance are EQUAL

**The Classical Period (dates – general musical/artistic descriptions)
1750-1825**

- Emphasis on form - Beauty is found in simplicity - Emotional content can be characterized as "aloof"

The Symphony (Information from the document "Movements_Classical Symphony.pdf") - Typical number of movements - Musical forms often used in particular movements of the symphony