MSC 1003 – Music in Civilization Spring 2019

Quiz Two Study Guide

This test will be on **Thursday, 3/14** for the 4:10 class and **Thursday, 3/21** for the once-a-week 6:05 class.

It will look a lot like the last one. 18 questions, mostly multiple choice, a little fill-in-the-blank and short answer. It is about the Baroque period + some special "musical skills." I think that for some people it's the most challenging quiz in the class because it is fairly technical. Usually what happens on this one is that people who did well on quiz one "slump" a bit on quiz two – keep your momentum, don't slump!

History: Baroque Period

There isn't that much to remember about the Baroque period in terms of general history. Learn the dates (1600-1750), the concept of *absolute monarchy*, and the fact that "Baroque" was originally coined as a negative term.

Chronology

We are not going to play any chronological games this time. No need to memorize composers' dates. (Well, let's learn one – 1750 is both the end-date of our period AND the year of J. S. Bach's death.)

Musical developments around 1600

Review the dramatic changes in music that kick off the Baroque -- the rise of instrumental music, the invention of a new texture called monody, the almost constant presence of the *basso continuo*, the narrowing of the tonal world to major and minor scales, and the invention of opera. (Some of these concepts, like monody and the *basso continuo* are a little abstract and difficult to understand. Make sure you wrap your brain around them.)

Opera – know how opera was inspired by Humanism, and the difference between *recitative* and *aria*.

One last random bit of musical history I may ask about is *The Well-Tempered Clavier*. Know what it is and what the title means.

Listening IDs

We will do three of these on the quiz. It will be the same deal as last time. I will play a first minute or so of a piece and ask you a few questions about it. (This is usually the very beginning

of the piece, but I warn you below of one piece that I might start in the middle.) I will not ask you to write out the titles or the composer's name – composers' names will always appear in a multiple-choice format, and there are no questions about titles or lyrics. Some of the pieces have a lot of technical vocab that go with them – study this carefully, make sure you understand the terms. That extra vocabulary is a good candidate for fill-in-the-blank or short-answer questions.

Johann Pachelbel, *Canon in D major*.

Looping bass line. Canon in the violin parts.

Henry Purcell, "Thy Hand Belinda" and "When I am Laid in Earth" from *Dido and Aeneas*.

"Thy Hand…" is the very beginning of the track – that part is a recitative. "When I am Laid…" is the aria. Be able to recognize both parts. Looping bass line.

Antonio Vivaldi, Violin Concerto in E major Op. 8, No. 1 ("Spring"), First movement

Concerto. Soloist vs. tutti. Ritornello form. Ritornelli vs. episodes. The tone painting. I like to play the tone painting bits by themselves and ask you about them.

Johann Sebastian Bach, "Little" Fugue in G Minor, BWV 578

Fugue. Subject and episodes.

Johann Sebastian Bach, Suite No. 3 in C major for Solo Cello, BWV 1009, Bourrée I and II

Dance suite. "Stylized" dances. Binary form. Bourrée I is major, II is minor. I may play II by itself. (Then I ask you whether the part I play is based on a major and minor scale.)

Johann Sebastian Bach, Cantata No. 140, "Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme," fourth movement.

Cantata. This includes the Chorale melody.

George Frideric Handel, "He Sent a Thick Darkness" from *Israel in Egypt*

Oratorio. Tone painting.

Final Essay

I was very happy with our "mystery piece" essays last time. But, we are not doing it here.

Musical Skills

Meter

We will listen to two clips and decide whether they are duple meter or triple. These two questions are only 3 points each, and you've got a 50-50 chance of getting it right no matter what, so I don't recommend worrying about this too much. The piece IDs and music history questions are way more important.

Major Scale

Also, I'll give you a blank keyboard, the step pattern for the major scale (WWHWWWH), and a starting note, and ask you to fill out a scale with dots, like so: