

I. Identify 10 of the following: (30%)

George Gershwin
Samuel Barber
serialism
ethnomusicology
The Unanswered Question
expressionism
impressionism
Pierrot Lunaire
Festivals
vocalise
sprechstimme
neoclassicism
atonality
Anton Webern
Wozzeck

II. Answer one of the following: (30%)

- A. What are the principal characteristics of Early Romantic music? How did composers like Berlioz and Liszt build on the style and compositions of Beethoven and Schubert? Give specific examples.
- B. Why has Beethoven been considered one of the world's finest composers from his own time until the present? What made him different from previous musicians? How did his own music evolve during his own lifetime?

III. Answer one of the following: (20%)

- A. What were composers like Schoenberg, Webern and Berg trying to accomplish with their radical innovations? What were the principal characteristics of their musical styles? Why does your author compare such works to the literary style of Franz Kafka?
- B. Although he was very much in the forefront of anti-Romanticism in 20th music, Bela Bartok sounds much less radical to our ears than, say, Berg or Schoenberg. What are the characteristics of his music which still appeal to listeners accustomed to more traditional styles? Be specific.

IV. Answer one of the following: (20%)

- A. Why are Chopin and Schumann considered Romantic composers? In what ways are their compositions and style severely restricted? Give examples.
- B. Compare Alban Berg's opera which we studied in chapter 13 with the style of early Romantic opera we read about and listened to in chapter 11. Why, despite his radical 20th century style, is Berg's opera still effective and even popular?