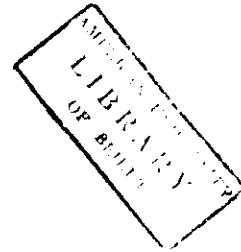


C. S. 240 - FINAL January 28, 1997



A. Identify 12 of the following:

Wachet auf, Ruft Uns die Stimme
Acis and Galatea
Brandenburg concerto
Telemann
Concerto grosso
inversion
variation
Scarlatti
fugue subject
chamber music
harpsichord
rondeau
arioso
Orpheus
walking bass
In Ecclesiis
Prince Carlo Gesualdo
Henry Purcell

B. Answer three of the following questions

1. What is meant by the term "Passion" in Baroque music? For what purpose did Bach write them? In what ways are they similar to Handel's dramatic oratorios? In what (if any) ways different?
2. During the Baroque period instrumental music came to play a much larger role in performance than it did in the Renaissance. Why? What are the principal forms or genres that developed in this area? Give examples.
3. Who were the most important composers of the Renaissance? What kind of musical forms did they concentrate on and why? Give examples.
4. What do the concluding sections of Handel's MESSIAH and Bach's B-MINOR MASS have in common? Why are they considered to be examples of the Baroque style at its grandest?
5. How does a Cantata by Alessandro Scarlatti differ from a Church Cantata by J. S. Bach? What contact, if any, did German composers have with their innovative Italian models in the Baroque period?

