UNIT 16 VIEWING GUIDE

1. Before anyone landed in America with a violin or a conductor's baton, there was ______________. While much of it has been lost because it was preserved mostly by __________ tradition, we still know that it fell into ____________ such as songs for working, war songs, lullabies, dances, and songs for ceremonies.

2. Understanding ______________ means figuring out who settled where and brought which musical traditions with them.

3. ______________ were preserved up in the __________ Mountains in states like Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee. They have roots that go back to England, Ireland, and Scotland and were popularly used for dancing.

4. San Gregorio de Abo is a mission located in what is today New Mexico. It was founded in __________ (date). Such missions were built to spread _______________ and to teach ____________ _________________. The church music would have been sung in ____________ (language).

5. The form of sacred singing known as ______________ was important in Colonial America. The tunes were carefully taught, and offered interchangeable melodies to fit the words of the ____________ from the Old Testament.

6. The ______________ were Czech missionaries sent to America. They started in Pennsylvania but many of them ended up in ______________. These people valued European musical traditions. In Old Salem you can see an example of the kind of ______________ built by a Colonial American instrument-builder named David Tannenberg.

7. The 19th-century style of singing known as ______________ is done enthusiastically today by people who want to revive this musical tradition. But in the 19th century, it was the way _______________ ________.
8. Lowell Mason's most famous hymn tune (an arrangement) is an energetic Christmas Carol called ___________________________. But another famous hymn would be ____________________________________________.

9. Sousa is known as the ____________ King all over the world. People think of him in terms of his military band career, but he actually learned some of his showmanship from conducting ________________.

10. Many of America's artistic institutions, such as orchestras, opera companies, and art museums, were actually founded by groups of ________________ who organized everything, and then got their ________________ to write the checks. These families became patrons of the arts, replacing the patronage of European ________________, which we didn’t have in America.

11. An important institution in America, the ________________ traveled from town to town, bringing wonders from animal acts to opera singers.

12. To get serious training, most aspiring American musicians had to travel to __________________________.

13. The composer Charles Ives learned creativity from his father, ________________, who was the town _________________. Ives is regarded today as the most significant American composer of his time, and yet, many of his friends and colleagues didn’t ________________ ________________.

14. Charles Ives had an eclectic style, combining all kinds of melodies into his music, including ________________ ________________ ________________. He sent his friends copies of his ________________ (which he paid out of his own pocket to publish), but he didn’t get a very positive response. Today, these pieces are American treasures.

15. The poem In Flanders Fields was written by a ________________ ________________ named John McCrae. You can see the influence of this poem every time you see someone wearing a ________________ to honor ________________________.
16. The festivities we call _______________ in New Orleans are a direct result of American Regionalism because __________________________. New Orleans can also call itself America’s __________________________ of Opera.

17. On the West Coast, the musical and cultural influence of the _______________ (nationality) is of great importance. These folks were brought here to work on the __________________________.

18. The first minstrel show was held in ________ (date). Minstrelsy was popular especially in the ______________ parts of the United States. The actors wore what is called _______________ made with burnt cork. We got many traditions of American entertainment from Minstrelsy, including __________________________.

19. The greatest songwriter of the Minstrel Era was __________ __________________________. He’s famous for songs like (choose one) __________________________. These tunes work well with an instrument called the _______________.

20. After the Civil War, the popularity of Minstrelsy (circle one) increased / decreased. Many of the features of Minstrel shows continued into the new form of entertainment called _______________.

21. One of the greatest (and longest-lived) American songwriters of Vaudeville and Tin Pan Alley was _______________. His family came from _______________ to America. He (circle one) was / was not a highly trained musician. His first smash hit in 1911 was called _______________.

22. One of his songs was also used as a theme song for a huge variety extravaganza called the _______________ Follies. This show found a home in the _______________ Theater in New York. That theater was renovated in recent years by the _______________ and had a gala opening with the musical __________________________ __________________________.