UNIT 17 VIEWING GUIDE

1. While ______________ can mean the end of any century, it tends to mean the end of the ______________ century.

2. A phrase borrowed from the title of a book on culture in Vienna at the end of the 19th century, ____________________________ , describes the conflicted atmosphere rather well.

3. Famous figures living in Vienna in the late 19th century included ______________________________.

4. The massive building project on a street now called the __________ ______________ is a good symbol of the era, because ______________ ______________________________.

5. Perhaps the most famous Expressionist painting (showing a face) is entitled _______________ by ________________________.

6. Brahms is considered a traditionalist because _______________ _______________________________ _______________________________.

7. For some people, Brahms was the symphonist who finally stepped out of the Shadow of ________________.

8. When music fits the instrument well, lies well in the player’s hand, or the singer’s voice, we call that kind of writing ______________.

9. Brahms’ heart belonged only to one woman, namely ________________________.

10. Mahler was an intense composer. First, he was ______________ (ethnicity), so to get the job as conductor at the Vienna Royal Opera, he had to____________________________. He married a creative young woman named ________________ who, herself, was a composer. After the marriage, she (circle one) continued / quit composing. The greatest tragedy in their lives was _________________.

11. Mahler’s symphonies are revolutionary because _______________ _______________________________.
12. Debussy is called the musician who rescued France from _________________________________.

13. While he did not like the term “________________ composer,” Debussy is thought of that way because ________________________________. You could almost call Debussy a musical ____________________ because he had much in common with poets who used ___________________ as symbols.

14. The painting after which the Impressionist movement was named is called _______________________________ and was painted by ___________________. The word Impressionism (circle one) was / was not initially a compliment.

15. The biggest dance style sweeping across Europe at the end of the 19th century was ____________________.

16. Puccini was a master at presenting realistic stories on the stage. He also knew the trends, such as a fashion for things exotic (Asian) called _________________. His opera _______________ uses an ancient Chinese fairy tale. Other popular operas involve stories people might have recognized from the newspapers, such as the opera _________________________________. But one of his greatest verismo (realistic) operas was a gorgeous but chilling work called Tosca, where the main character, an opera singer, _______________________________ the villain and (at the end) ________________________________.

17. People attended ___________________________ to see exotic things and experience international cultures and modern technology.

18. ___________________________ was a composer with two different musical lives. For decades he devoted himself to writing fantastic ___________________________. But he also worked as a ________________ and, starting around 1900, devoted himself to composing _______________. His 1905 shocker ______________________________ still rivets audiences today.
19. What is one clever way (in terms of set design) to provide water for a person singing the demanding role of Strauss’ Elektra? __________ ____________________________.

20. It’s hard for us to realize just how amazed people were by the technology of _______________ at the fin de siècle. People saw it mostly as a blessing that would sweep away the old inconveniences.

21. Bartok found much of his inspiration by _______________ _______________ with a _______________ in order to capture what he heard.

22. Schönberg began his musical career writing music that was _______________ in style. His piece for string sextet called _______________ is a beautiful, dream-like piece. But soon, he began to leave Common Practice Era tonality behind, writing what is called _______________ music. This was a very _______________ thing to do. His audience (circle one) did / did not follow him happily.

23. Then Schönberg began writing much music using a new way of _______________ called Sprechstimme.

24. People talk about pre- and post- _______________ ears because that 1913 ballet brought in many new things. Perhaps most innovative (and disturbing to many) was the _______________, created by the brilliant Russian dancer _______________. He had his dancers make movements that _______________ 

25. The important thing to do with music that is new, and challenging, is _______________ 

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