UNIT 5 VIEWING GUIDE

1. We use the term ________________ to describe the approximately three hundred years from 1600 to 1900 when music ____________________________.

2. There are six common qualities of music during the Common Practice Era, including (provide 3) ____________________________

3. The city of ___________ was a perfect city for artistic experimentation during the Renaissance. Famous residents included ____________________________.

4. The most significant new genre of the Common Practice Era, invented in Florence, had various names at first, but eventually would be called ____________.

5. The term “Renaissance” means ____________________________.

6. Increased focus on human achievement is usually called ____________________________.

7. The career of Italian composer ____________________________ spanned the late Renaissance into the Baroque Era. His musical style changed from ____________________________ to ____________________________.

8. The 1607 opera Orfeo was called a ____________________________.

9. Opera is essentially a ___________ where all (or part) of the script is ____________________________.

10. Instrumentation means ____________________________.

11. What architectural structure inspired Gabrieli’s compositions? ____________________________.

12. In Greek mythology, who was Orpheus? ____________________________
13. A __________________________ is a theatrical requirement for ending a Baroque drama.

14. Many of the stories upon which Baroque operas (and even some modern operas) are based can be traced back to __________________________ ________________.

15. “Baroque” is a French word for the Portuguese barrôco which meant __________________________. Initially the term (circle one) was / was not positive in meaning.

16. Monophony means __________________________. Throughout the Medieval period, music became more __________________________.

17. Writing down music by hand in what we call __________________________ was actually a high-tech skill.

18. Basso continuo is created by how many players, playing what kinds of instruments? __________________________ __________________________.

19. Two popular Baroque genres of pieces for keyboard, lute, or guitar were the __________________________ (from the Italian verb “to touch”) and the __________________________.

20. A fugue is a __________________________ __________________________ __________________________.

21. Recitative conveys primarily __________________________, while an aria is __________________________.

22. Serious Baroque opera based on mythology became known as __________________________. In the early 18th century, short, comic episodes called __________________________ were placed between the acts of these serious works.

23. Throughout the Baroque era, who could afford to sponsor operatic productions? __________________________

24. The word __________ means “work” in Latin. Later the Italian form, ______________, came to describe the whole genre of staged, sung works.