UNIT 8 VIEWING GUIDE

1. The unit begins with a comparison of the end of the Baroque era to the end of the Big Band Era after World War II. Points of similarity include ____________________________________________________________
   ____________.

2. The term __________________ is problematic, because it has meanings far beyond a specific period of music during Mozart's lifetime.

3. A technique where the notes of a simple harmony are "activated" and played over and over, quickly, to energize the harmony is called __________________________.

4. The eighteenth century is an era of Absolute ____________, including Frederick the Great of ________________, Catherine the Great of ________________, and Joseph II of ________________.

5. There was a royal passion for collecting ____________________________ __________________________________________________________.

6. The term ____________ came from a word meaning "rock debris" and featured natural designs like shells, leaves, and vines.

7. Art or music described as stil ____________________ is characterized by _____________________________. The painter ________________ was so popular that even a new style of "natural" or informally draped clothing was named for him.

8. ____________________________ is primarily a German 18th-century literary movement that stressed dark and emotional ideas, but the term was applied also to some music.

9. Another German term, Empfindsamkeit, means ________________ style. It stood in direct contrast to the old aesthetic—the Doctrine of the ________________—where all emotions were constant in an individual movement or section of music.
10. Bach’s _____________ were far more modern than he, and they embraced new ideas. One worked in Berlin for the _____________ King named ________________.

11. The _____________ is an instrument with a very soft sound, and very sensitive, but too soft to be suitable for public performance.

12. Three interesting features of a piano action, as demonstrated by Michael Inman at Steinway Hall: ______________________________

13. The _____________ was associated with aristocracy in Europe, but the new keyboard instrument, the _____________, was not. An ________________ has the same mechanism, but it’s turned at a 90-degree angle to fit in a smaller space.

14. The most famous Enlightenment figure in America was ________________

15. An Eastern-European city that embraced Mozart’s music strongly: ________________

16. Mozart was Austrian-born, but his music was so often written in _____________ style. This style dominated European music in the 18th century. Only the country of ________________ consistently resisted this style in favor of its own.

17. Mozart was fond of a newly invented (18th-century) wind instrument called the _____________ and he wrote music for a well-known virtuoso who made his career on this instrument.

18. Europeans in the 18th century found anything ________________ to be fashionable and exotic.

19. Opera _____________ became more popular than opera _____________ in Mozart’s day. Spoken-dialogue operas called _____________ were also popular. Mozart’s ________________ (German term) is a famous example.
20. Both Mozart and his librettist, ________________________, chose to set to music a French play that had been banned. The resulting opera was called ________________________.

21. Haydn had a different mentality than Mozart. For example, ____________________________________________________________

22. Haydn was a genius at writing ________________________ and wrote more than one hundred. He also wrote a great deal of music for the ________________, a strange stringed instrument favored by his patron, the Count.

23. Haydn was very clever in how he set the words in his oratorio The Creation, especially the section ________________________.