

MUSIC HISTORY EXAM

Romantic Era

Name: _____

Date: _____

Multiple Choice – Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question:

1. The generally accepted dates for the Romantic Era of music history are:
 - a. 1600 to 1750
 - b. 1750 to 1820
 - c. 1820 to 1900
 - d. 1820 to Present Day
2. The music of the Romantic Era is characterized by which of the following:
 - a. expressive melodies
 - b. rich harmonies
 - c. passionate, fanciful themes
 - d. all of the above
3. During the Romantic Era, the following took place:
 - a. the Civil War began in America
 - b. the Stethoscope was invented
 - c. x-rays were discovered
 - d. all of the above
4. Completion: List two important inventions from the Romantic Era (2 pts. Each):
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
5. A style of art, literature, etc., during the late 18th and early 19th centuries that emphasized the imagination and emotions was called:
 - a. programmatic
 - b. thematic
 - c. romanticism
 - d. none of the above
6. The art & literature of the Romantic Era depicted which of the following:
 - a. picturesque scenes
 - b. far-off lands & exotic locations
 - c. strangeness & wonder
 - d. all of the above
7. Which of the following was an example of how instruments were improved during the Romantic Era:
 - a. valves were added to brass instruments
 - b. pianos were built with stronger, metal frames
 - c. instruments were more affordable and accessible to the public
 - d. all of the above
8. Which of the following instruments was added to the orchestra during the Romantic Era:
 - a. the tuba
 - b. the violin
 - c. the hurdy gurdy
 - d. the hammer dulcimer
9. Which of the following was a result of the increased size of the Romantic Era Orchestra:
 - a. a conductor was needed
 - b. music could be played with more dynamic contrasts (louds & softs)
 - c. the orchestra's range was extended due to additional instruments
 - d. all of the above

10. What new instrument was invented during the Romantic Era:
- the serpent
 - the saxophone
 - the shawm
 - the electric guitar
11. The musical style in which rhythms, melodies, or instruments evoke the color and atmosphere of far-off lands is called:
- nationalism
 - romanticism
 - improvisation
 - exoticism
12. Which of the following was a characteristic of music in the Romantic Era:
- harmonies were highly expressive
 - musical themes became popular and very well known
 - many symphonies were longer than before, up to one hour in length
 - all of the above
13. Music of the Romantic Era reflected:
- dreams and passions
 - pride in one's country
 - triumph of good over evil
 - all of the above
14. Musicians in the Romantic Era:
- were controlled by the church
 - were idolized by the public and treated as equals
 - were supported by the kings and queens they worked for
 - grew long hair, dressed provocatively, and wished they were in the 1980's
15. Two notable female composers & musicians in the Romantic Era were:
- Joan of Arc & Pocahontas
 - Mother Teresa & Margaret Thatcher
 - Clara Schumann & Fanny Mendelssohn Hensel
 - Pat Benatar & Olivia Newton John
16. The "art song" of the Romantic Era rose in popularity largely due to what:
- better-quality paints being used
 - higher-quality printing of music
 - better-trained musicians
 - the piano making its way into more and more households
17. In Germany, the art song of the Romantic Era was called:
- the symphony
 - the Lied
 - programmatic music
 - the German art song
18. A famous German composer of art songs was:
- Franz Schubert
 - Gioachino Rossini
 - both a & b
 - neither a nor b
19. What famous work by composer Franz Schubert was based on a poem by the German writer Goethe about a forest creature from Norse mythology:
- The Unfinished Symphony*
 - Hungarian Dances*
 - The Elfking*
 - none of the above
20. The German composer who married the daughter of his former piano teacher and who was called the "master of the song cycle" was:
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
 - Ludwig von Beethoven
 - Robert Schumann
 - Falco
21. The piano was important to the Romantic Era because it:
- enabled melody & harmony to be performed together
 - could be found in many homes
 - helped create the "virtuoso pianist"
 - all of the above

22. The following were some titles used for piano pieces in the Romantic Era:

- a. chanson, aria, madrigal
- b. symphony, cantata, courante
- c. prelude, intermezzo, impromptu
- d. cadenza, oratorio, ostinato

23. The following composer was a master composer for piano and helped to originate the modern piano style:

- a. Frederic Chopin
- b. Fats Domino
- c. Liberace
- d. Billy Joel

24. "Program Music" is music that:

- a. comes with a paper program you can hold
- b. follows a particular order
- c. is programmed into your electronic device
- d. tells a story or evokes an image in your mind

25. Music performed between acts of a play and during important scenes, much like background movie music today, is called:

- a. an overture
- b. a prelude
- c. incidental music
- d. a song cycle

26. The symphony orchestra developed greatly during the Romantic Era by:

- a. increasing in size
- b. adding different instruments
- c. moving from the palace to the public concert hall
- d. all of the above

27. One of the most important and best-loved theatrical genres of the Romantic Era was the:

- a. symphony
- b. opera
- c. concerto
- d. movieplex

28. Comic Opera in Italy was called:

- a. opera seria
- b. comic opera
- c. opera buffa
- d. improv comedy club

29. The Italian composer who wrote the famous opera, *The Barber of Seville* was:

- a. Gioachino Rossini
- b. Frederic Chopin
- c. Franz Schubert
- d. Robert Schumann

30. *The Nutcracker* is an example of a famous _____, which was an important theatrical art form during the Romantic Era.

- a. symphony
- b. ballet
- c. opera
- d. device to crack nuts

31. Which of the following were some of the dances within *The Nutcracker*:

- a. Arabian Dance
- b. Chinese Dance
- c. Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairies
- d. all of the above

32. Stephen Foster was:

- a. an important German composer
- b. a master of the art song
- c. a prolific composer of opera
- d. none of the above

33. Name five important composers from the Romantic Era:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

True / False – *Indicate whether each statement is true or false:*

34. _____ The Industrial Revolution spurred many technical advances in musical instruments, making them more affordable and accessible to the public.
35. _____ The orchestra grew in size and sound when new and improved instruments were introduced.
36. _____ The music of the Romantic Era was characterized by simple melodies, very open and simple harmonies, and limited use of dynamics and range.
37. _____ The saxophone was invented by Adolph Sax in 1840.
38. _____ The art and literature during the Romantic Era continued to reflect the sense of order, balance, and attention to detail of the Classical Era.
39. _____ Two of the instruments that were added to the orchestra during the Romantic Era were the English Horn and the Piccolo.
40. _____ The Romantic-Era orchestra was able to portray additional moods and emotion by the addition of extended dynamic ranges (ppp) and (fff).
41. _____ Musicians were highly respected during the Romantic Era and began to support themselves as performers, conductors, and soloists.
42. _____ The popularity of the “Art Song” in the Romantic Era had nothing to do with the emergence of the piano as the universal household instrument.
43. _____ A “Lied” was an Italian Art Song which was very popular in the Romantic Era.
44. _____ Pianos were built using cast-iron frames during the Romantic Era, making them more durable and enabling them to be manufactured more quickly.
45. _____ Piano solo music was an important musical genre during the Romantic Era.
46. _____ “Absolute Music” is music that tells a story or depicts a scene or image.
47. _____ The Opera was a major form of musical theater during the Romantic Era.
48. _____ Two styles of Italian Opera were Opera Buffa (a serious form of opera) and Opera Seria (a more comical form of opera)
49. _____ The Ballet developed as an independent art form during the Romantic Era.
50. _____ Early American Music during the Romantic Era largely consisted of songs and hymns that were sung in schools, churches, and at social gatherings.

SHORT ESSAY:

In a short paragraph, discuss some of the main differences between music of the Romantic Era as compared to the earlier music of the Classical Period: