

MUSIC HISTORY EXAM

20th Century/Modern Era

Part 1

Name: _____

Date: _____

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

1. The generally accepted dates for the 20th Century / Modern Era of music history are:

- a. 1750 to 1820
- b. 1820 to 1900
- c. 1820 to Present Day
- d. 1900 to Present Day

2. The short, transitional period between the Romantic Era and the modern, 20th Century Era was called:

- a. Exoticism
- b. The Programmatic Period
- c. The Impressionistic Period
- d. The Romantic/Modern Transitional Period

3. Music of the Impressionistic Period was characterized by:

- a. Modal and Exotic Scales
- b. Unresolved dissonance
- c. free rhythm and rich orchestral color
- d. all of the above

4. Composers of the Impressionistic Period were from what country:

- a. France
- b. Germany
- c. Russia
- d. America

5. Completion: List two important inventions from the Modern Era (1 pt. each):

- a. _____
- b. _____

6. Completion: List two important events that occurred in the Modern Era (1 pt. each):

- a. _____
- b. _____

7. Completion: List two important advances in science & medicine from the Modern Era (1 pt. each):

- a. _____
- b. _____

8. The approximate dates for the Impressionistic Period are:

- a. 1870 to 1920
- b. 1400 to 1600
- c. 0 to 1400
- d. Stardate 2165.42

9. The Impressionistic Period was the transitional period between the:

- a. Medieval and Renaissance
- b. Renaissance and Baroque
- c. Baroque and Classical
- d. Romantic and Modern

10. An important French composer of the Impressionistic Period was:

- a. Claude Debussy
- b. Maurice Ravel
- c. Gabriel Fauré
- d. all of the above

11. The counterpart to impressionism as portrayed by the German composers of the time was called:
- Serialism
 - Expressionism
 - Patriotism
 - None of the above
12. The Expressionist composer who developed the “12-tone technique” was:
- Berg
 - Webern
 - Schoenberg
 - None of the above
13. The 12-tone method is based on the use of a _____ which is a specific arrangement of all 12 chromatic notes.
- tone row
 - key signature
 - polyrhythm
 - all of the above
14. 20th century composers used the following in their compositions:
- asymmetrical, angular phrases
 - wide instrumental leaps
 - dissonant harmonies
 - all of the above
15. Transposition, Inversion, Retrograde, and Retrograde Inversion are all techniques used within Schoenberg’s:
- 12-tone method
 - beautiful, melodic music
 - use of diatonic harmonies
 - daily exercise routine
16. The 20th Century Orchestra:
- became larger and fuller
 - continued to feature the string section
 - emphasized melody over rhythm
 - none of the above
17. An important Russian composer of the 20th century who’s music was considered to be “revolutionary” was:
- Claude Debussy
 - Arnold Schoenberg
 - John Philip Sousa
 - Igor Stravinsky
18. Wind Bands in early America were:
- popular music groups in early America
 - an outgrowth of British military bands
 - used by military regiments during the Civil War
 - all of the above
19. Known as “The March King”, this person was the most important historical figure in the world of band music:
- Charles Ives
 - Aaron Copland
 - John Philip Sousa
 - Hildegard of Bingen
20. Aaron Copland’s Music:
- had a distinctly American style
 - represents a blend of classical, folk, and jazz
 - portrayed rural life in America
 - all of the above
21. What type of band in Mexico uses string instruments and trumpets:
- the Mexico Symphony
 - a Mariachi Band
 - a Cinco de Mayo ensemble
 - all of the above
21. In the early 20th Century, the cultural center of America was in:
- California
 - Mexico
 - New York
 - Bucktown

22. A light, comedic, theatrical variety show that was very popular in America in the early 20th century was:
- Broadway
 - Vaudeville
 - Tin Pan Alley
 - Mariachi
23. The nickname given to the writers and publishers of the music industry in New York was:
- Tin Pan Alley
 - Vaudeville
 - Broadway
 - Music Writers Guild
24. Scott Joplin composed _____ and _____, two types of “Ragtime” songs:
- Stars & Stripes Forever and Semper Fidelis
 - Claire de Lune and La Mer
 - Simple Gifts and Fanfare for the Common Man
 - Maple Leaf Rag and The Entertainer
25. A form of American folk music based on a simple, repeated musical pattern that is usually 12 or 16 bars in length and characterized by a “blue note” bent slightly out of tune is called:
- 12-tone music
 - serialism
 - the Blues
 - New Orleans Jazz
26. In the world of musical theater, a famous pairing of a lyricist and composer is that of:
- Lerner & Loewe
 - Rodgers & Hammerstein
 - both a & b
 - neither a nor b
27. One of the first American composers & conductors to receive worldwide acclaim was:
- George Gershwin
 - Aaron Copland
 - Leonard Bernstein
 - Mr. Mengel
28. John Williams, Jerry Goldsmith, Hans Zimmer, Danny Elfman, and Michael Giacchino are composers of:
- big band music
 - jazz music
 - broadway musicals
 - film (movie) music
29. The music from *Star Wars*, *E.T.*, *Superman*, *Indiana Jones*, *Jurassic Park*, and *Harry Potter* was composed by:
- Michael Giacchino
 - John Williams
 - Aaron Copland
 - John Philip Sousa

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

30. _____ By the turn of the twentieth century, New York City had become the cultural center of America, witnessing the rise of the Broadway musical and the sheet-music business by Tin Pan Alley composers.
31. _____ Early- twentieth- century composers used complex rhythms (polyrhythms) and changing meters.
32. _____ Music of the early 20th century focused on simple rhythms and melodies, and utilized mostly primary, diatonic chords.
33. _____ 20th century composers like Schoenberg abandoned the traditional major/minor system of tonality in favor of atonal music and serialism.
34. _____ In the 20th century orchestra, the string section was no longer the main section of the orchestra and the percussion section and piano were featured more prominently.
35. _____ The Sousaphone was designed and developed by John Philip Sousa.
36. _____ Los Angeles was the cultural center of America in the early 20th century.
37. _____ Typical Vaudeville acts included: singers, dancers, magicians, comedians, acrobats, and trained animals.
38. _____ George Gershwin's music spanned the gap between jazz, pop, and classical styles.
39. _____ Leonard Bernstein, though a great composer, never conducted an orchestra.
40. _____ John Williams is considered to be one of the greatest film music composers of all time.