

An Evening of Classical Music, A packet written by a guy who loves football  
TTGT11 v.4.11: None More Black  
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Subject: Classical Music

### TOSS-UPS

1. Unpublished during the composer's lifetime, it is believed the first, third, and sixth were composed while the composer was a chamber musician in Weimar. Assembled as a set in 1721, the royalty for which the pieces were intended lacked the resources to produce them, and so, FTP, what set of concertos by J.S. Bach were never performed for the Margrave of the titular city?

Answer: Brandenburg Concertos

2. *Promenade, Gnome, Promenade, The Old Castle, Promenade, Tuileries, Polish Ox-Cart, Promenade, The Ballet of Unhatched Chicks, Samuel Goldenberg and Schmuyle, Marketplace at Limoges, Catacombs: Roman Burial Place, With the Dead in a Dead Language, The Hut on Chicken Feet: Baba Yaga and The Great Gate A Kiev* make up, FTP, what piano piece by Modest Mussorgsky (later orchestrated by Maurice Ravel) memorializing the life and work of the artist Victor Hartmann?

Answer: Pictures at an Exhibition

3. He was an early product of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, a school at which he later taught. Following his study there, his compositions included an overture called *The School for Scandal*, two *Essays for Orchestra*, and *Medea's Meditation and Dance of Vengeance*, taken from a Martha Graham ballet. He won his second Pulitzer in 1962 for his *Piano Concerto*. FTP, identify this American, best known for the 1957 opera *Vanessa*.

Answer: Samuel Barber

4. His *Mass* opened the Kennedy Center in 1971. He composed three symphonies – *Jeremiah*, *The Age of Anxiety*, and *Kaddish* – as well as the ballet *Fancy Fire* and the collection *Chichester Psalms*. However, as a conductor and musical educator, he had no 20<sup>th</sup> century American peer. FTP, identify this composer of *West Side Story* and host of a series of "Young People's Concerts."

Answer: Leonard Bernstein

5. His city under siege, the title character leads his troops against the invaders and is captured. The second act takes place in the camp of the invading Polovtsi, whose slaves put on glamorous ballets for our captured hero and his companions. The third act, however, was composed by Alexander Glazunov from notes left by the original composer before his death. FTP, identify this opera, the masterpiece of Alexander Borodin.

Answer: Prince Igor

6. He isn't Thomas Mann, but he did compose *Death in Venice*. He isn't Shakespeare, but he did compose *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. He isn't Henry James, but he composed *The Turn of the Screw*, and he isn't Herman Melville, but he composed *Billy Budd*. He was a conscientious objector, whose *War Requiem* featured the poems of Wilfrid Owen. FTP, identify this English composer, best known for *Peter Grimes* and *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra*.

Answer: Benjamin Britten

7. The action concerns a spring-time pioneer celebration around a newly built Pennsylvania farmhouse. The bride-to-be and her farmer-husband enact the emotions, joyful and apprehensive, their new partnership invites. Originally titled "Ballet for Martha," Ms. Graham found the better known title in Harte Crane's *The Bridge*. FTP, identify this Aaron Copland ballet featuring variations on the Shaker tune *Simple Gifts*.

Answer: Appalachian Spring

8. After cello studies in Parma and Milan, he became a member of the opera orchestra in Rio de Janeiro. There, in 1886, he rescued a performance of *Aida* by conducting it from memory after two other conductors had failed to complete the work. He was soon engaged to conduct at La Scala in Milan, and later at the Met in New York. For the rest of his life, these two cities were his primary spheres of activity, though his successes at Bayreuth and Salzburg were notable. FTP, identify this conductor, whose lasting fame was as director of the NBC Symphony Orchestra.

Answer: Arturo Toscanini

9. A first cousin of Mozart's wife, his first opera was produced when he was just 14. He led a life of conducting appointments in Breslau, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Mannheim, and Darmstadt; toured extensively as a piano virtuoso, and was named by the King of Saxony as musical director of the opera in Dresden – a job later held by both Liszt and Wagner. Among his more famous operas were *Euryante*, from which Wagner wrote this man's funeral march, and *Oberon*, which he had to quit conducting a week before his 1826 death. FTP, identify this German Romanticist whose greatest and most influential work was *Der Freischütz*, or *The Free Shot*.

Answer: Carl Maria von Weber

10. Hans Sachs tutors the young Walther in the rudiments of song. The villain, Beckmesser, acquires Walther's poem in a ruse. All three of them admire the lovely Eva, promised by her father to the winner of the next day's contest. In one memorable scene, Hans, also a cobbler, marks the errors in Beckmesser's song by hammering on a pair of shoes. The shoes are finished long before Beckmesser is done singing. In the end, Walther's song wins the prize as Hans looks on benevolently. This is, FTP, the plot of what Wagner opera about a guild which annually awards a prize to the song that best accords with their rules of poetry and composition?

Answer: *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg* or *The Master-singer of Nuremburg*

11. In 1908, he studied with Ravel for three months in Paris, which gave rise to the song cycle *A Wenlock Edge* and his *London Symphony*. Other symphonies include the *Sea Symphony*, *Pastoral Symphony*, and *Sinfonia Antarctica*, although his unnamed 4<sup>th</sup> symphony is generally considered his best. His most popular choral work, the Christmas cantata *Hodie*, appeared in 1954. FTP, identify this British composer, best known for works such as *Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis* and *Fantasia on Greensleeves*.

Answer: Ralph Vaughn Williams (DO NOT PROMPT ON WILLIAMS. DO NOT.)

12. The band has a Dixieland makeup with prominent solos for alto sax and work for trumpet, clarinet, trombone, bass, and a battery of percussion. The twisting melodies and sax in the intro are meant to suggest the primordial soup, out of which a trombone glissando thrusts from time to time. The idea for the work came to the composer when, after a trip to the U.S. to visit the jazz clubs of Harlem, writer Blaise Cendrars suggested he compose the score for a ballet on African myth. FTP, identify this jazz ballet which preceded *Rhapsody in Blue* by a year, the most imaginative work of Darius Milhaud.

Answer: *La Création du monde* or *The Creation of the World*

13. In March 1829 he conducted a performance of Bach's *St. Matthew's Passion*, an event that both established his reputation as a conductor and contributed to the general revival of interest in Bach. A few weeks later, he embarked on the first of his ten journeys to England, where he appeared as conductor and piano soloist. His visit to Scotland that summer inspired the overture *Fingal's Cave* and later would influence his 3<sup>rd</sup> symphony, nicknamed the "Scottish." FTP, identify this German composer also known for the oratorio *Elijah*, the *Italian Symphony* and incidental music to *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Answer: Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy

14. Dawn comes upon a desert in North Africa; the sun peaks through the clouds after the big climax with the broad cello theme. The music for the death of mother Åse is for muted strings alone, rising heavenward then falling in a series of chromatic motives. Anitra dances a mazurka and trio for the title character, accompanied by muted strings, now with the divided violas and cellos and a single triangle. The big crescendo and climax of the first suite comes when the ruler of the trolls attempts to kill our hero for seducing a maiden. FTP, identify this incidental music written by Edvard Grieg, including his famed "In the Hall of the Mountain King."

Answer: Peer Gynt Suite(s)

15. The composer provided a French suite for the occasion: a substantial overture followed by the usual series of two part dances. The Frenchness of the dance forms is most likely symbolic, and both titled movements – the siciliana called "Peace" and the gleeful movement before the minuets, called "Rejoicing" – convey the spirit of the events and were probably coordinated with the display. Rehearsed before a huge crowd on 21 April 1749 and debuted six days later, this is, FTP, what suite by Handel written to celebrate the Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle?

Answer: Music for the Royal Fireworks or Fireworks Music

16. "On My Darling's Wedding Day," uses clarinets playing sixteenth notes to symbolize spring, but the same melody in eighth notes becomes that of the singer's agony. "This Morning I Went Through the Fields," the second song, symbolizes the happiness of Nature, but all is lost on the singer. Song three, "I Feel a Burning Knife [in my Breast]" is a piece in 9/8 (nine-eight time) for full orchestra, while the singer laments "Woe, woe: would that I might lie in the dark grave." With the final song, "My Darling's Two Blue Eyes," the singer decides he will continue to pursue his love. FTP, identify this Mahler song cycle, much of which he reused in his First Symphony.

Answer: Lieder eines fahrenden gesellen or Songs of a Wayfarer

17. By his 16<sup>th</sup> birthday in 1891, he had won first prize in piano at the Paris Conservatory, but what was deemed a brazen and offensive grammar kept him from winning the *prix de Rome*, though he sat for it four times. Diaghilev's commission of *Daphnis and Chloé* in 1909, however, recognized this man's stature as a composer of note. Most of his orchestral works began as compositions for piano, and virtually all of them have achieved a permanent place in the repertoire, including *Rhapsodie Espagnole*, *Mother Goose*, and *La Valse*. FTP, identify this French composer perhaps best known for *Boléro*.

Answer: Maurice Ravel

18. One day in 1896 Erik Satie and Claude Debussy were guests at the home of conductor Gustave Doret. Satie sat down to play this piano piece but bungled it. Debussy, coming to the rescue, was won over by them; Doret, in turn, conceived the notion of having them orchestrated. Meant to evoke ritual dances by naked Spartan youths in honor of Apollo, FTP, identify this piece which Satie couldn't play but was his master work of composition.

Answer: Gymnopédies

19. He began his career as a violinist, but by 1900 had completed several compositions and was teaching the subject in Vienna, where, along with students Alban Berg and Anton Webern he became known as a founder of the Second Viennese School. He fled to the U.S. in 1933 to avoid Nazi persecution, after a career which produced works such as *Transfigured Night* and *Pierrot lunaire*. FTP, identify this composer who in 1923 began to compose in a system he called "music of twelve tones."

Answer: Arnold Schoenberg

20. Jeník and Mařenka are lovers who are shattered when the village marriage broker arranges a match between Mařenka and the village idiot Vasek, the son of a wealthy land owner. Jeník then sells his interest in Mařenka on the condition she be married only to the landowner's son. After collecting the 700 florins, he reveals all is well as he is the landowner's long lost eldest son. FTP, identify this most famous opera of Czech composer Bedřich Smetana.

Answer: The Bartered Bride

(21) Leonora is the heroine of the opera, who disguises herself as the titular character in order to rescue her husband Florestan from an underground dungeon. Leonora gets three overtures – much of which has to do with the protracted genesis of the work. Originally, in 1804, the composer was calling the piece *Leonore*, and three different overtures failed to please Beethoven. In fact, it was until 1814 that, FTP, what opera debuted with its final and permanent overture – the only opera of Ludwig van Beethoven?

Answer: Fidelio

### Bonuses

1. Identify the following works of Mozart, 10 each.

- A) It is said this symphony in C Major was written in just a day or two after Mozart arrived in the titular Austrian town with nothing new to offer, as the score is dated 3 November 1783 and the piece was debuted the next day.

Answer: Symphony No. 36 or 36<sup>th</sup> Symphony or Linz Symphony

- B) Mozart's son considered the Finale to this symphony, his father's last, to be the highest triumph of instrumental composition. The nickname serves nicely as the sobriquet for a C Major symphony of such epic proportions.

Answer: Symphony No. 41 or 41<sup>st</sup> Symphony or Jupiter Symphony

- C) This 15 minute serenade, written in 1787, was a nocturnal piece written for an unknown occasion. The piece was intended for strings, and is often used to feature solely the string section of the orchestra.

Answer: Eine kleine Nachtmusik or A Little Night Music

2. Answer the following related questions on a 15-5 basis.

15: The motive of the opening rhythm of this work matches the Morse code pattern for "V," so that during World War II it became a musical reference to "V for Victory."

5: Beethoven is to have remarked of the famous motive, "Thus knocks fate at the door."

Answer: Beethoven's Fifth Symphony

15: Due to a run in with the censors, his name became an acronym for an Italian nationalist slogan.

5: The run in concerned his *A Masked Ball*, where he was forced to switch the setting from Rome to Boston after French censors determined the work condoned attempts on the life of Napoleon III.

Answer: Giuseppe Verdi

3. Identify the following works of Hector Berlioz, 5-10-15.

- A) 5: Possibly the best First Symphony ever written, the work was conceived in passion for his future wife, Harriet Smithson.

Answer: Symphonie Fantastique

- B) 10: The central character of this work purports to be a Lord Byron character, but in fact is Berlioz himself and his adventures after winning the *prix de Rome*.

Answer: Harold En Italie or Harold in Italy

- C) 15: The main themes of this 1844 work are borrowed from his earlier *Benvenuto Cellini*. The work is meant to convey the excitement of Mardi Gras in the titular location.

Answer: Le Carnaval Romain or The Roman Carnival

4. Identify the composer, 30-20-10.

30: Works include *Music for Strings*, *Percussion*, and *Celesta*, six string quartets, and a didactic series for piano called *Mikrokosmos*.

20: Forced to flee Europe in 1940, this composer of the ballets *The Wooden Prince* and *The Miraculous Mandarin* died of leukemia in New York in 1945.

10: A pioneer in the field of ethnomusicology, his legacy is the collection of folk music he assembled for the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in the 1930s.

Answer: Béla Bartók

5. Identify the composers from works on a 10-5 basis.

10: *Altenberg Lieder* and the unfinished opera *Lulu*.

5: The opera *Wozzeck*.

Answer: Alban Berg

10: *The Pearl Fishers* and *The Fair Maid of Perth*

5: *Carmen*

Answer: Georges Bizet

10: The epic rhapsody *America* and the symphonic fresco *Helvetia*

5: His "Jewish Cycle," including *Trois Poèmes juifs*, *Schelomo*, and the symphony *Israel*.

Answer: Ernst Bloch

6. Identify the works of Claude Debussy, 5-10-15.

A) 5: It was intended as a sort of a reflection on a pastoral poem by Mallarmé, but at just 10 minutes, it's hard to match the poetic imagery to the work.

Answer: Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun

B) 10: This work, a collection of three related symphonic sketches, was considerably influenced by "The Wave," an illustration by the Japanese artist Hokusai.

Answer: La Mer

C) 15: Made up of three movements – *Nuages*, *Fêtes*, and *Sirènes* – Debussy took the title of this orchestral work from a term James Whistler applied to a group of his works.

Answer: Nocturnes

7. For this bonus, you start with 30 points. Now, given the title of a symphony and the composer, identify the number of the symphony. You'll lose one point for each number you miss by. You'll earn however many points you have left after answering all five. For instance, if I gave you "Beethoven's Eroica" and you answered with 7<sup>th</sup> Symphony, you would be down to 26 points, as Eroica is his third symphony. Lots of luck!

A) Dvořák's *Symphony From the New World*

Ninth

B) Mahler's *Titan Symphony*

First

C) Tchaikovsky's *Pathétique*

Third

D) Schubert's *Tragic Symphony*

Fourth

E) Shostakovich's *A Soviet artist's practical response to justified criticism*

Fifth

8. Identify the work, 30-20-10.

30: Debuting in London in 1919, it featured neither the original lead dancer – Felix García, who was too ill to dance – nor the composer, who was in Madrid at his mother's deathbed.

20: The opera's plot centers around a miller, his wife, and a corregidor. The miller thinks the corregidor is sleeping with his wife, the inquisitors think the corregidor is the miller, and hilarity ensues.

10: Penned by Manuel de Falla, the opera takes its title from the corregidor's headgear – the subject of ridicule from the miller and his wife.

Answer: The Three-Cornered Hat or El Sombrero de tres picos



9. Identify the following characters from George Gershwin's *Porgy & Bess*, none of whom are Porgy or Bess, ten each.

- A) He is Bess's man at the beginning of the musical, but when he commits murder with a cotton hook, he is forced to run from the police, allowing Porgy to move in on Bess.

Answer: Crown

- B) He is the man Crown kills, leaving his wife Serena a widow. His funeral features the songs "My Man's Gone Now" and "Oh the Train is at the Station."

Answer: Robbins

- C) This dope peddler tries to woo Bess away to New York the whole musical, finally winning in the end when he tricks her into believing Porgy is going to jail.

Answer: Sporting Life

10. Identify these works of Igor Stravinsky, ten each.

- A) Evil King Kaschei retains his spell over his subjects through the power of a magic egg preserved in an ornate casket. However, a chance encounter with the titular creature teaches Prince Ivan how to break the spell, and in the end the egg is destroyed and Kaschei killed.

Answer: L'Oiseau de feu or The Firebird

- B) Magic puppets are brought to life by a flute-playing puppeteer in this work, a burlesque in four tableau. The title character is killed by The Moor in a fight over The Ballerina, but his ghost taunts the puppeteer at the end.

Answer: Petrushka

- C) The two sections of this piece – "The Adoration of the Earth" and "The Sacrifice" – are meant to symbolize rebirth of a village on the Asian plane.

Answer: Le Sacre du printemps or The Rite of Spring

11. Answer the following about Joseph Haydn, ten each.

- A) From 1761 until this man's death in 1790, he was Haydn's patron, and grew so fond of the music that Haydn composed his *Farewell Symphony* to remind this man that the musicians had families waiting for them at home.

Answer: Prince Nikolaus Esterházy

- B) Composed while Haydn was living in England, his Symphony in G Major takes its nickname from a single fortissimo chord in the second movement – "to make the women jump," according to one story.

Answer: Surprise Symphony

- C) The third of his six masses, Haydn titled it "Mass in angustis," but it was forever renamed after being played to welcome a British war hero to Eisenstadt in 1800.

Answer: Lord Nelson Mass or Lord Nelson's Mass or Nelsonmesse

12. Identify the composer from lesser known works for ten, or from a well-known work for 5.

10: *Hammersmith, Egdon Heath*

5: *The Planets*

Answer: Gustav Holst

10: *Pittsburgh Symphony, Symphonic Metamorphoses on Themes of Carl Maria von Weber*

5: *Mathis der Maler (Matthias the Painter)*

Answer: Paul Hindemith

10: *Classical Symphony, Lieutenant Kije*

5: *Peter and the Wolf*

Answer: Sergei Prokofiev

13. Identify the composer from works, 30-20-10-5

30: *Sadko, Tale of Tsar Sultan*

20: *The Golden Cockerel, Capriccio Espagnol*

10: *Scheherazade, Russian Easter Overture*

5: He was responsible for the completion, orchestration, or revision of Borodin's *Prince Igor* and Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov* and *Night on Bald Mountain*, among others.

Answer: Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakov

14. Oooh! Works of Camille Saint-Saëns, 10 each!

A) This symphony in C minor featured the traditional four movements compressed into two, and incorporated both piano and pipe organ, as Saint-Saëns was a virtuoso on both.

Answer: Third Symphony or Organ Symphony

B) The skeletal revelry in this piece has two themes – a funereal waltz for strings and a bone-rattling xylophone tune. The xylophone was so new at the time that Saint-Saëns describes it in the score and tells where it may be obtained.

Answer: Danse macabre or Dance of Death

C) Originally written for a few friends to play at a Mardi Gras party, Saint-Saëns forbade the publication of this “grand zoological fantasy” during his lifetime, lest it harm his reputation. After his death, it became his most popular work.

Answer: Le Carnaval des animaux or The Carnival of the Animals

15. For the stated number of points, answer the following.

A) 10: Born in Hämeenlinna (now Tavastebus), his greatest year of activity was 1926, when he composed *Tapiola* as well as his 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Symphonies.

Answer: Jean Sibelius

B) 5: Sibelius's most famous work is this Finnish national epic, composed in 1900.

Answer: Finlandia

C) 15: This 1893 Sibelius work is based on the Kalevala, specifically a bird in a mystic river surrounding the underworld.

Answer: The Swan of Tuonela

16. Identify the composer, 30-20-10.

30: During a visit to Berlin in 1883 he met the conductor Hans von Bülow and soon became his assistant during which time he composed the symphonic poems *MacBeth* and *Don Juan*.

20: These were followed up in the 1890s by *Death and Transfiguration*, *Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks*, *Don Quixote*, and *A Hero's Life*.

10: More famous works include *Thus Spake Zarathustra*, *Salome*, and *Der Rosenkavalier*.

Answer: Richard Strauss

17. TCHAIKOVSKY! WORKS! TEN EACH!

A) Piotr took some of the themes for this 1880 work from a Roman holiday that year. Two oboes and the cornets provide what is waggishly called the “spaghetti” theme.

Answer: Capriccio italien

B) A cold chorale in clarinets and bassoons, meant to suggest Friar Lawrence in his cell, opens this majestic tone poem, an Overture-Fantasy after Shakespeare.

Answer: Romeo and Juliet

C) It was Nicolai Rubinstein who suggested that Ol' P-Tchai compose this commemorative patriotic work to be performed in the open air, and the notion of using cannon fire and the Kremlin bells grew naturally from the idea.

Answer: 1812 Overture or 1812: Ouverture solennelle

18. Identify the work, 30-20-10.

30: It was composed during the summer of 1880 in Ischl and first performed 4 January 1881 by the Breslau Orchestral Society with the composer conducting.

20: Written as a thank you for an 1879 honor, the composer decided a collection of German drinking songs fit the occasion.

10: Composed by Johannes Brahms, he wrote the overture as thanks for an honorary degree bestowed upon him by the University of Breslau.

Answer: Academic Festival Overture

19. Classical arithmetic! Identify the members of the following groups.

A) 5 for three, 10 for all five, identify the members of the Russian Five.

Answers: Modest Mussorgsky, Cesar Cui, Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakov, Mily Balakirev, Alexander Borodin

B) 5 for two, 10 for four, 15 for five, and 20 for all six, name the members of Les Six.

Answers: Georges Auric, Arthur Honegger, Francis Poulenc, Germaine Tailleferre, Louis Durey, Darius Milhaud

20. Quantity before quality is sometimes good in the fine arts, just look at most opera singers. But what about classical music? Which composer give you the most bang for your deutschmark when you buy their complete works? Note the following list of six composers – J.S. Bach, Ludwig von Beethoven, George Handel, Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Piotr Tchaikovsky. Now imagine you're going to play their complete works from beginning to end. In order from the longest time to the shortest time it would take you to listen to their complete works, put those six composers in order, five points for each one in the right spot on the list. You'll have 10 seconds.

Answers: Joseph Haydn (340 hours), George Handel (303 hours), W.A. Mozart (202 hours), J.S. Bach (175 hours), Ludwig von Beethoven (120 hours), Piotr Tchaikovsky (76 hours)