

History of Music – Answers

1. (2) Polyphonic texture
2. (2) Irregular shape pearl
3. (3) 1600–1750
4. (3) Many melodies at the same time
5. (2) Harpsichord
6. (2) Small orchestras dominated by strings
7. (3) Bach
8. (2) Antonio Vivaldi
9. (2) Binary and ternary forms
10. (3) Polyphonic
11. (4) Symphony
12. (3) Decorative and expressive
13. (2) Terraced dynamics
14. (3) Sudden changes in volume
15. (3) Harpsichord and violin
16. (3) Ludwig van Beethoven
17. (3) To serve as a continuous bass line
18. (2) Trumpet
19. (2) George Frideric Handel
20. (3) Program music

21. (2) Polyphonic
22. (4) Electronic instruments
23. (4) Cello
24. (2) Johann Sebastian Bach
25. (3) Elaborate costumes and scenery
26. (1) Suite
27. (2) To sustain notes and decorate the melody
28. (1) Baroque period
29. (2) Baroque period
30. (2) Concerto
31. Irregular shaped pearl
32. Music with many melodies at the same time
33. Sudden changes in volume
34. Counterpoint
35. Major and minor tonalities refer to systems of scales that create different moods;

Baroque composers formalized and regularly used them.

36. Harpsichord
37. Johann Sebastian Bach
38. Antonio Vivaldi
39. A fugue is a contrapuntal composition where a main theme is introduced and developed through interweaving melodic lines.

40. An oratorio is a large-scale musical work with choir, soloists, and orchestra, usually on a sacred theme; e.g., *Messiah* by Handel.
41. Opera includes acting, scenery, and costumes; oratorio does not.
42. A Baroque suite is a collection of dance movements, often in the same key, such as allemande, courante, sarabande, and gigue.
43. Ornamentation was used to decorate the melody with trills, mordents, and grace notes.
44. A cantata is a vocal composition with instrumental accompaniment, often used in church services to convey religious messages.
45. Johann Sebastian Bach was German and born in 1685.
46. George Frideric Handel was German-British and born in 1685.
47. Antonio Vivaldi was Italian and born in 1678.
48. Through written symbols, such as tempo markings and using terraced dynamics for loud/soft contrasts.
49. The violin evolved into its modern form and became central in ensembles and as a solo instrument.
50. Elaborate staging, dramatic plots, da capo arias, and expressive music.
51. A da capo aria is a three-part vocal piece (ABA) where the first section is repeated with embellishments.
52. The main theme is the life of Jesus Christ, especially his birth, death, and resurrection.

53. Antonio Vivaldi, Domenico Scarlatti
54. Harpsichord, violin, trumpet
55. Allemande, courante, sarabande, gigue
56. Baroque period
57. A trio sonata is a chamber composition with three parts: two melodic instruments and basso continuo.
58. An overture is an instrumental introduction to an opera or oratorio.
59. A harpsichord plucks strings, while a clavichord strikes them, allowing for dynamic expression.
60. They layered melodies using counterpoint to create rich textures.
61. Equal temperament is a tuning system where the octave is divided into 12 equal parts, allowing key modulation.
62. Early Baroque was simpler and more vocal; late Baroque was more complex, instrumental, and polyphonic.
63. Vivaldi standardized the three-movement concerto and wrote hundreds of violin concertos.
64. It enhanced worship with expressive and structured compositions, especially cantatas and oratorios.
65. Use of basso continuo
66. Figured bass is a shorthand notation for chords above a bass line.
67. A continuous bass part played by a keyboard and a bass instrument

68. Terraced dynamics
69. Polyphonic
70. Major and minor scales
71. Harpsichord
72. Antonio Vivaldi
73. George Frideric Handel
74. Johann Sebastian Bach
75. Small orchestras dominated by strings
76. Trumpet and French horn
77. Oratorio
78. Polyphonic
79. Harpsichord
80. Concerto
81. Baroque period
82. Sudden changes in volume
83. A fugue is a contrapuntal piece where a theme is introduced and developed by interweaving voices.
84. Johann Sebastian Bach
85. George Frideric Handel
86. Violin
87. Johann Sebastian Bach

88. George Frideric Handel
89. Polyphonic
90. Polyphonic
91. It was used without valves and played limited notes for fanfares and emphasis.
92. Strings, harpsichord (basso continuo), and sometimes woodwinds and brass
93. Johann Sebastian Bach
94. A texture where multiple independent melodies are played simultaneously
95. Figured bass is a musical shorthand showing chords above the bass line
96. A system of continuous bass accompaniment played by keyboard and bass instruments
97. With sudden shifts—terraced dynamics
98. Polyphonic texture
99. Major and minor scales became established in the Baroque period.
100. The harpsichord was commonly used in Baroque music.
101. Johann Sebastian Bach is a famous Baroque composer.
102. Antonio Vivaldi composed *The Four Seasons*.
103. George Frideric Handel composed *Messiah*.
104. Violin and cello are two Baroque string instruments.
105. The organ was commonly used in churches during the Baroque period.
106. Trumpets and horns lacked valves in the Baroque period.

107. Opera is staged with costumes and acting, while oratorio is performed without staging or costumes.
108. A Baroque form is the fugue.
109. Ritornello form is a structure where a recurring theme alternates with contrasting episodes.
110. The harpsichord provided harmonic support and continuo in a Baroque orchestra.
111. A clavichord can produce dynamic variation, while a harpsichord cannot.
112. The recorder is a Baroque woodwind instrument.
113. Ground bass or basso ostinato is a form based on a repeated bass line.

Classical Period (1750–1820)

114. (2) Piano
115. (2) Clear, balanced musical structures
116. (2) 1750–1820
117. (4) Johann Sebastian Bach
118. (3) Baroque
119. (2) Romantic
120. (2) Piano
121. (1) Homophonic

- 122. (2) Sonata form
- 123. (1) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
- 124. (1) Clarinet
- 125. (3) Elegant and balanced
- 126. (1) Joseph Haydn
- 127. (2) Sonata form
- 128. (2) Alberti bass
- 129. (1) Symphony
- 130. (2) Clear form and structure
- 131. (2) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
- 132. (2) Medium-sized with added brass and woodwinds
- 133. (2) 1750–1820
- 134. (3) Homophonic
- 135. (1) Joseph Haydn
- 136. (2) Sonata form
- 137. (3) A large work for orchestra in four movements
- 138. (3) Development of the piano sonata
- 139. (2) Melody
- 140. (3) One clear melody with simple harmony
- 141. (3) Clear and balanced structure
- 142. (3) Sonata form

143. (3) Gradually changing
144. (2) 4
145. (3) Simpler textures and clearer structure
146. (3) Mozart
147. (3) A large work for orchestra
148. (3) Four
149. (2) A piece for solo instrument and orchestra
150. (2) 2 violins, 1 viola, 1 cello
151. (3) Haydn
152. (2) Mozart
153. The Classical period in music covered the years **c. 1750 to 1820**.
154. “Homophonic texture” means **a melody accompanied by chords or harmony**.
155. A symphony is a **large orchestral work, usually in four movements**.
156. A concerto is a **musical composition for a solo instrument and orchestra**.
157. A string quartet includes **two violins, a viola, and a cello**.
158. The **piano** became more popular than the harpsichord during the Classical period.
159. The **clarinet** was added to the orchestra during the Classical period.
160. The four main families of the Classical orchestra are **strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion**.
161. **Joseph Haydn** is known as the “Father of the Symphony”.

162. Joseph Haydn is also the **“Father of the String Quartet”**.
163. Mozart composed **symphonies, operas, concertos, sonatas, chamber music, and sacred music**.
164. **Ludwig van Beethoven** is known for bridging the Classical and Romantic periods.
165. Ludwig van Beethoven is often called **"the genius of music"** or **"the master of symphonies"**.
166. Four famous Classical composers are **Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, and Schubert**.
167. A key feature of Classical music is **clarity, balance, and structured form**.
168. The **piano** replaced the harpsichord in the Classical period.
169. **Homophonic texture** is typical of Classical music.
170. The form widely used during the Classical period is **sonata form**.
171. "Alberti bass" is a **broken chord accompaniment pattern** used in Classical keyboard music.
172. **Mozart** is considered the most famous composer of the Classical period.
173. Mozart wrote the **"Jupiter Symphony" (Symphony No. 41)**.
174. A Classical symphony usually has **four movements: fast, slow, minuet/trio, fast**.
175. The **piano** became dominant in the Classical period's orchestras for concertos.
176. Mozart composed the **"Symphony No. 40 in G Minor"**.
177. Beethoven composed the **"Symphony No. 5 in C Minor"**.
178. In Classical music, "homophonic" means **a single melody line with chordal accompaniment**.

179. The **French horn** gained prominence during the Classical period.
180. **Mozart** is known for writing both symphonies and operas.
181. **Mozart** composed "The Magic Flute".
182. Mozart also composed "**Eine kleine Nachtmusik**".
183. In the Classical period, woodwinds were used **more independently and melodically**.
184. A Classical orchestra usually had **30–60 players**.
185. **Beethoven** is known for bridging the Classical and Romantic styles.
186. **Mozart** composed K545 (Sonata in C major).
187. **Beethoven** composed Symphony No. 9 (Opus 125).
188. The most common texture in Classical music is **homophonic**.
189. **Haydn** composed the "London Symphonies".
190. Classical music uses **homophonic texture**, while Baroque music often uses **polyphony**.
191. **Beethoven** composed the "Eroica Symphony" (Symphony No. 3).
192. **Beethoven** composed only **one opera**, titled *Fidelio*.
193. **Haydn** wrote many string quartets and symphonies during the Classical period.
194. In his late period, Beethoven composed **complex and emotional music**, including **symphonies, string quartets, and the Missa Solemnis**.
195. **Mozart** wrote the opera "Don Giovanni".

196. The three main sections of sonata form are **Exposition, Development, and Recapitulation**.
197. **Haydn** composed the oratorio *The Creation*.
198. A concerto is a **piece for a solo instrument accompanied by an orchestra**, typically in three movements.
199. **Mozart** composed the "Piano Concerto No. 21 (K.467)".
200. In Classical symphonies, the orchestra became more **balanced and used as an equal partner** to the soloist or theme.
201. **Mozart** composed the *Requiem Mass in D minor*.
202. **Beethoven** introduced dramatic changes in symphonic music during the Classical period.
203. **Homophonic texture** is most common in Classical music.
204. The **piano** replaced the harpsichord in the Classical period.
205. A sonata is a **composition for a solo instrument, often with piano, in several movements**.
206. Main characteristics of Classical music include **clarity, balance, structured forms, and homophonic texture**.
207. **Mozart** composed *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*.
208. **Beethoven** composed *Symphony No. 9*.
209. **Haydn** composed *The Creation*.

210. Alberti bass is a **broken chord accompaniment pattern** common in Classical keyboard music.
211. A symphony is a **multi-movement orchestral composition**.
212. A concerto is a **solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment**.
213. An opera is a **dramatic work combining music, singing, and sometimes dance**.
214. Sonata form includes **Exposition, Development, and Recapitulation**.
215. Homophonic texture means a **main melody supported by chords**.
216. A string quartet is **two violins, a viola, and a cello**.
217. Orchestras in the Classical period became **larger and more standardized**.
218. The **piano** became more prominent in the Classical period.
219. A Classical woodwind instrument is the **clarinet**.
220. The clarinet added **warmth, richness, and contrast** to the orchestra.
221. The main form used in symphonies is **sonata form**.
222. Two Classical composers are **Mozart and Haydn**.
223. **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** was a famous Classical composer known for his **operas, symphonies, and concertos**.
224. An overture is a **short orchestral piece introducing an opera or oratorio**.
225. Rondo form is a **musical form with a recurring theme (ABACA)**.
226. A minuet and trio is a **dance form in triple time, often the third movement in symphonies**.

227. The four sections of a Classical orchestra are **strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion.**

228. Theme and variation is a form where **a theme is repeated with changes.**

229. A cadenza is a **solo passage near the end of a concerto movement.**

230. A Classical concerto is a **three-movement work for soloist and orchestra.**

231. A motive in music is a **short musical idea or theme** used for development.

Romantic Period (1820–1900)

232. (2) 1820–1900

233. (2) Emotions, imagination, and personal expression

234. (1) Music that tells a story or paints a scene

235. (2) 1812 Overture by Tchaikovsky

236. (3) Fugue

237. (1) La Traviata by Verdi

238. (3) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky

239. (2) Emotional expression

240. (1) Frédéric Chopin

241. (2) Program music

242. (1) A solo instrument accompanied by a full orchestra

243. (2) To incorporate folk melodies and rhythms

244. (1) Berlioz

- 245. (2) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky
- 246. (1) Tuba
- 247. (2) Larger orchestras with more brass and percussion
- 248. (2) Impressionism
- 249. (2) Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky
- 250. (2) Modest Mussorgsky
- 251. (4) Rhapsody in Blue
- 252. (2) Richard Wagner
- 253. (3) Music that reflects a composer's country's culture and folk music
- 254. (2) Jean Sibelius
- 255. (2) Frédéric Chopin
- 256. (2) Richard Wagner
- 257. (2) Large orchestras with over 100 musicians
- 258. (2) Ballet
- 259. (3) Terraced dynamics used
- 260. (2) Franz Schubert
- 261. (1) Lied
- 262. (2) Dance and dramatic expression
- 263. (2) Absolute music
- 264. (3) A long piece for orchestra
- 265. (3) 4

266. (2) A solo instrument with orchestra
267. (2) A story set to music with singing
268. (3) La Traviata
269. (3) A story told through dance and music
270. (3) Tchaikovsky
271. (1) Chopin
272. (2) Verdi
273. (3) Sibelius
274. (3) Feelings, nature, and stories
275. (4) Synthesizer
276. (2) Debussy
277. (1) Ravel
- 278.** Romantic music is more expressive, emotional, and uses larger orchestras than Classical music.
- 279.** Love.
- 280.** It became larger.
- 281.** Tuba.
- 282.** Bass clarinet.
- 283.** Four movements.
- 284.** A piece for solo instrument and orchestra.
- 285.** A solo song with piano accompaniment, often in German.

- 286.** Franz Schubert.
- 287.** A staged drama set to music with singing and orchestral accompaniment.
- 288.** Giuseppe Verdi.
- 289.** A dance performance with music, often telling a story.
- 290.** Expression of deep emotion.
- 291.** It expanded with new instruments and a larger number of musicians.
- 292.** Frédéric Chopin.
- 293.** Rubato allows flexible timing to express emotion.
- 294.** Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky.
- 295.** Bedřich Smetana.
- 296.** Instrumental music that tells a story or paints a picture.
- 297.** Richard Wagner.
- 298.** Swan Lake.
- 299.** Hector Berlioz.
- 300.** Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky.
- 301.** Impressionism.
- 302.** Tuba, piccolo, English horn, bass clarinet, harp.
- 303.** Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky.
- 304.** A collection of art songs connected by a theme or story.
- 305.** Ludwig van Beethoven or Frédéric Chopin.
- 306.** They used complex rhythms, syncopation, and rubato.

- 307.** Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky.
- 308.** Johann Strauss II.
- 309.** Early Romantic music was simpler; late Romantic was more dramatic and complex.
- 310.** Ballets, symphonies, operas, and concertos.
- 311.** Georges Bizet.
- 312.** Gioachino Rossini.
- 313.** To enhance emotional expression and dramatic contrast.
- 314.** Antonín Dvořák.
- 315.** A style using tone color and atmosphere, avoiding strong rhythms and clear structure.
- 316.** Composers used folk melodies and themes from their own countries.
- 317.** Flexible tempo for expressive timing.
- 318.** Music that tells a story or describes a scene.
- 319.** Use of folk elements and themes to express national pride.
- 320.** A theatrical dance performance with music.
- 321.** A solo vocal piece with piano accompaniment.
- 322.** Franz Schubert, Frédéric Chopin, Johannes Brahms.
- 323.** Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky.
- 324.** Frédéric Chopin.
- 325.** Romantic music is more emotional, expressive, and uses more varied dynamics and tempo.

- 326.** They became larger and included new instruments.
- 327.** Use of notes outside the standard scale to create tension and color.
- 328.** A group of five Russian composers: Balakirev, Cui, Mussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Borodin.
- 329.** Richard Wagner.
- 330.** Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky.
- 331.** A single-movement orchestral piece that tells a story or paints a scene.
- 332.** Very loud (fff) or very soft (ppp) dynamics used for dramatic effect.
- 333.** A musical style emphasizing mood and atmosphere over form and detail.
- 334.** A short musical piece designed to improve technique.
- 335.** A ballroom dance in triple time.
- 336.** A lively Polish dance in triple time.
- 337.** Through dynamics, tempo changes, rubato, and expressive melodies.
- 338.** They used folk melodies and rhythms to show national identity.
- 339.** A German Romantic composer known for symphonies, concertos, and chamber music.
- 340.** A flexible approach to tempo to enhance expression.
- 341.** An orchestral introduction to an opera or larger work.
- 342.** Claude Debussy.
- 343.** A German art song for voice and piano.

Modern Period (1900–Present)

- 344.** (2) Computers and electronics
- 345.** (2) Synthesizer
- 346.** (3) An electronic keyboard
- 347.** (2) Innovation and experimentation with sound
- 348.** (2) John Williams
- 349.** (3) Jazz
- 350.** (3) Irregular and tricky
- 351.** (3) Igor Stravinsky
- 352.** (2) Atonality and dissonance
- 353.** (2) Leonard Bernstein
- 354.** (2) Dreamy and colorful
- 355.** (1) Jazz
- 356.** (2) Improvisation and swing elements
- 357.** (3) 1900
- 358.** (2) Complex, atmospheric soundtracks
- 359.** (4) Harry Potter
- 360.** (3) Electronic Dance Music (EDM)
- 361.** (2) Arnold Schoenberg

362. (1) Return to classical forms with modern techniques

363. (2) Jazz-rock fusion

364. Modern music can sound experimental, dissonant, rhythmic, electronic, or even a mix of styles.

365. Igor Stravinsky composed *The Rite of Spring*.

366. Leonard Bernstein wrote *West Side Story*.

367. Claude Debussy made soft and dreamy music and was also an Impressionist.

368. John Williams is one example of a film composer.

369. John Williams wrote music for *Star Wars* and *Harry Potter*.

370. Hans Zimmer wrote music for *The Lion King*.

371. Technology such as streaming apps, MP3 players, and smartphones helps us listen to music today.

372. A defining characteristic of Modern music is its rejection of traditional harmony and structure.

373. Electronic music introduced new sounds and allowed composers to create music digitally, influencing modern compositions.

374. Atonality means music that does not follow a traditional key or tonal center.

375. Arnold Schoenberg is known for experimenting with the twelve-tone technique.

376. Dissonance in Modern music means a clash of notes that sound tense or unstable.

377. Igor Stravinsky composed the famous *Firebird* ballet.

- 378.** Rhythm in Modern music became more complex, with frequent changes and irregular patterns.
- 379.** Jazz music often features swing rhythms, improvisation, syncopation, and blues scales.
- 380.** Film music became a major part of storytelling, helping to express emotions and themes.
- 381.** John Williams composed the *Star Wars* film score.
- 382.** Arnold Schoenberg introduced serialism in Modern music.
- 383.** Rock and roll emerged by blending blues, jazz, and rhythm & blues with energetic performance.
- 384.** Improvisation in jazz allows musicians to create music spontaneously within a structure.
- 385.** Synthesizers changed music production by allowing new sounds and effects that traditional instruments couldn't produce.
- 386.** John Williams composed the *Harry Potter* film score.
- 387.** Neoclassicism in Modern music refers to a return to classical forms and clarity with modern harmonies.
- 388.** In the Modern period, composers used unusual scales like whole-tone, pentatonic, and invented scales.
- 389.** Third Stream is a genre that combines classical and jazz elements.
- 390.** Fusion music is a blend of different genres, such as jazz and rock or classical and

electronic.

391. Igor Stravinsky composed *The Rite of Spring*.

392. Film scores in Modern music helped shape emotional responses and became a major music genre.

393. Maurice Ravel composed *Boléro*.

394. Louis Armstrong was an important figure in the development of jazz.

395. Minimalism in Modern music uses limited musical materials, repetitive patterns, and gradual changes.

396. George Gershwin composed *Rhapsody in Blue*.

397. Modern music and technology are closely linked, with electronic instruments, recording software, and digital distribution reshaping music creation and listening.

398. Blues music often features 12-bar structure, expressive lyrics, and the use of the blues scale.

399. Pop music brought mass appeal, catchy melodies, and technology-driven production into Modern music.

400. Serialism is a method of composing using a series of tones in a specific order, often based on twelve-tone technique.

401. Igor Stravinsky composed ballets and orchestral works in neoclassical, serialist, and modernist styles.

402. After World War II, composers expressed post-war emotions through dissonance, experimentation, and abstract music.

403. Jazz influenced Modern music by introducing improvisation, complex rhythms, and new harmonic language.

404. Samuel Barber composed *Adagio for Strings*.

405. Atonality is the absence of a key or tonal center in music.

406. Dissonance is a combination of tones that create tension or instability in music.

407. Igor Stravinsky composed *The Rite of Spring*.

408. John Williams composed the *Star Wars* music.

409. Twelve-tone music is a method of composition using all twelve notes of the chromatic scale in a fixed order.

410. Serialism is a technique of composing using ordered series of musical elements like pitches, rhythms, or dynamics.

411. Minimalism in music is characterized by repetitive patterns and gradual changes in harmony and rhythm.

412. Electronic music is created or modified using electronic devices such as synthesizers and computers.

413. Jazz is a genre of music featuring improvisation, syncopation, swing rhythms, and expressive playing.

414. The blues is a music genre with roots in African-American history, known for its emotional depth, 12-bar structure, and use of blue notes.

415. Hip-hop is a music genre combining rhythmic speech (rap), beats, and cultural elements like DJing and breakdancing.

416. Film music is composed to accompany movies, enhancing mood, emotion, and storytelling.

417. Neoclassicism is a style that revisits classical music forms with modern harmonies and structure.

418. Igor Stravinsky was a Russian-born composer known for his innovations in rhythm, harmony, and orchestration in Modern music.

419. A synthesizer is an electronic instrument that produces a wide range of sounds using digital or analog signals.

420. Sound design in film music involves creating and manipulating audio elements to enhance the atmosphere and storytelling.

421. A microtone is an interval smaller than a semitone, often used in non-Western or experimental music.

422. Polyrythm is the simultaneous use of two or more different rhythmic patterns.

423. Atonality is music that lacks a key or tonal center.

424. Twelve-tone music is a system that uses all twelve chromatic notes in a particular order without repeating any until all are used.

425. Electronic music is made using electronic instruments and technology, such as synthesizers, samplers, and computers.