Student Study Outline

Chapter 36: Piano Music

1. 19th Century: Great Age of Piano Music
   1. The piano emerged as a powerfully expressive musical instrument.
   2. Which leading composers of the day were also pianists?
   3. How did the Industrial Revolution change piano construction?
   4. What do each of the three standard piano pedals do?
   5. Why is the piano considered to be a versatile instrument?
   6. In what way was the piano an important means of spreading new music?
2. Making Connections: The Age of the Virtuoso
   1. What is a virtuoso?
   2. What was the main goal of a virtuoso performer?
3. Frédéric Chopin (1810-1849)
   1. Chopin was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   2. In 1831, he settled in which European capital city?
   3. Why did he stop publicly performing as a concert pianist?
   4. Who was George Sand, and what was her connection with Chopin?
4. Chopin’s Music
   1. Chopin wrote music almost exclusively for which instrument?
   2. His short, intimate works include the following genres. Define each:
      1. **Waltz** (French, **valse**)
      2. **Polonaise**
      3. **Mazurka**
      4. **Etudes**
5. Chopin’s Nocturnes and Preludes
   1. What is a nocturne?
   2. Listening Map: Nocturne in E-flat Major for Piano, Op. 9, No. 2 (1831) by Chopin
      1. How does Chopin create the “gently flowing, liquid effect” in this nocturne?
      2. How does the piece end?
6. Listening Map: Prelude in D minor for Piano, Op. 28, No. 4 (1839) by Chopin
   1. This was last of 24 preludes released in 1839, one prelude for each of the 12 major and 12 minor keys
   2. This piece has a stretto. What is stretto?
   3. How does this piece differ from the nocturne?
7. Making Connections: A Double Portrait by Eugène Delacroix (1798-1863)
   * 1. In 1838, Delacroix work on a double portrait of Chopin and his lover, the Baroness Aurore Dudevant (George Sand)
     2. Why was the painting cut in half?
8. Franz Liszt (1811-1886)
   1. Liszt was born in what country?
   2. Liszt showed skill at the piano at an early age, and was performing and composing before his teen years
   3. What decisive and inspiring event took place in 1831 that may have changed the course of Liszt’s career?
   4. While on tour from1838-1848, Liszt gained a cult-like following. What term did Heinrich Heine coin to describe this following?
   5. In what ways was Liszt’s personal life as sensational as his music?
9. Making Connections: Lisztomania
   1. How did Liszt transform himself into a major and sensational performing star?
10. Listening Map: *Petrarch Sonnet No. 104* (1858) by Liszt
    1. Even though this song began with a text, Liszt does not use a singer. Instead, how does he express the meaning of the sonnet without a vocalist?
    2. What is the form of this piece?
11. Fanny Hensel (1805-1847)
    1. Fanny was the elder sister of which other famous composer?
    2. She excelled in writing music for what kinds of musical genres?
    3. Approximately how many compositions are in her catalog of music?
12. Listening Map: *Il Saltarello Romano (The Roman Saltarello)* in A minor, Op. 6, No. 4 by Hensel
    1. What is a saltarello?
    2. In what ways can be described as an example of virtuosic style?