Student Study Outline

Chapter 31: Joseph Haydn

1. Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)
   1. Haydn composed works in what genres?
   2. Why is Haydn’s music essential to understanding the Classical style?
2. Haydn’s Life and Music
   1. In 1761, Haydn gained a position at the court of Prince Paul Anton Esterházy. Who were the Esterházys?
   2. When Paul died, Haydn worked for his brother, Nicholas the Magnificent
      1. How long did he serve Prince Nicholas?
   3. What kinds of music did he write for the Esterházys?
   4. How did Haydn’s compositional style change in the late 1760s?
   5. What was the purpose of the “Farewell” Symphony No. 45 (1772)?
3. Making Connections: The Esterházys and Haydn
   1. What is a baryton?
4. Haydn’s Symphonies
   1. Which two types of symphonies were common at the time Haydn was composing?
      1. Which type did he prefer?
      2. What were the Paris symphonies?
5. Haydn in England
   1. After the death of his employer, Haydn was free to travel and write music for public consumption.
   2. Haydn arrived in England in 1791 to premiere the first of his 12 *London* symphonies.
   3. What are the names of Haydn’s two oratorios?
6. Haydn and the Classical Orchestra
   1. Was the Classical orchestra larger or smaller than orchestras today?
   2. What instruments would Haydn typically add to the standard string section?
   3. Who typically conducted 18th century orchestras?
   4. In what ways did Haydn’s orchestra change to meet the needs of his late symphonies?
   5. How were these late symphonies designed to meet the tastes of public audiences?
   6. Listening Map: Symphony No. 94 in G major “Surprise”, Fourth Movement (*Allegro Molto*) (1791) by Haydn
      1. What is the form of this symphony?
      2. What is the “surprise”?
7. Haydn and the String Quartet
   1. What four instruments make up a typical string quartet?
   2. Why was Haydn considered to be the first master of this new genre?
   3. Like most string quartets, the “Emperor” Quartet is in four movements. What are the forms of these movements?
   4. Listening Map: String Quartet in G major, Op. 76, no. 3 “Emperor,” Second Movement (*Poco adagio, cantabile*) (1797) by Haydn
      1. For what purpose did Haydn write the original theme of this movement?
      2. In each variation, Haydn keeps the theme intact. How does he create variation?
8. Making Connections: The Politics of Haydn’s “Emperor’s Hymn”
   1. Who was Hoffmann von Fallersleben, and what is his connection to the “Emperor’s Hymn”?
   2. Haydn’s melody became the national anthem of which two countries?
   3. What happened after the Second World War?