

## Goals for Learning

(The Goals for Learning handout is meant to *help you gauge your learning* and to *help you establish concrete study goals*. This handout is provided as a *supplement* to the lectures as a means of *helping you* get the most out of your time and effort in this course. Goals for Learning is meant to be used as a *guideline* and the exact weeks in which the you are expected to understand this material are subject to minor fluctuations due to the inherent differences in class momentum.)

By the end of week 1:

1. Offer a definition of music.
2. Explain the physics involved in producing and hearing sounds.
3. Define tone color, duration, dynamics and pitch.

By the end of week 2:

1. Define rhythm and its constituent parts (beat, accent, meter, syncopation and tempo).
2. Be able to tap 3/4 and 4/4 time.
3. Distinguish between the major scale and chromatic scale.
4. Define intervals.
5. Understand the basics of musical notation.
6. Define melody and harmony.
7. Distinguish and define the textural differences of monophony, homophony and polyphony.

By the end of week 3:

1. Identify the instruments used in an orchestra and be able to differentiate. between them in a recording.
2. Differentiate between major and minor scales.
3. Define the use of form in music.
4. Define genre and style.
5. Explain and discuss the social currents of the mid18th century.
6. Describe the life of a musician during the Baroque period.

By the end of week 5:

1. Define musical characteristics of Baroque music.
2. Know the make-up of the Baroque Orchestra.
3. Define Absolutism and the Age of Science and their influence on the Art, Music and Science of the period.
4. Explain the characteristics of a Baroque melody, texture and the Baroque use of form.
5. Describe the rationalized emotional states called "The Affections" and how they manifest in musical expression.
6. Define the concerto form and its use of movements.
7. Identify **Antonio Vivaldi** offering a brief biography.
8. Know the importance of **Johann Sebastian Bach** and his masterful use of intricate musical forms.
9. Describe the Baroque Fugue and Dance Suite.
10. Describe the Baroque Opera and the importance of "The Affections" in this genre.
11. Define the Recitative and the Aria.
12. Identify the Castrati including when and where they flourished.
13. Be able to offer a brief bio of **George Frideric Handel**.
14. Explain the importance of the Oratorio and where it gained its prominence.
15. Describe the role of Women in Music in this period.

By the end of week 8:

1. Define the social trends of the Enlightenment including the concepts of "the pursuit of happiness" and "Art as Entertainment".
2. Describe the importance of the rise of concerts to the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century musician.

3. List and *be able to hear* the style features of Classical Music including specifics pertaining to the rhythms, the dynamics, the melodies, the textures and the tone colors.
4. Describe the use of form in Classical Music.
5. Describe, *in detail*, the Sonata form and its constituent parts.
6. Describe the 4 movement plan of a classical symphony.
7. Describe the importance of **W. A. Mozart** including a brief biography of his life.
8. Know the importance of **Franz Joseph Haydn** and his most prolific genre.
9. Define the Rondo form.
10. Know the aspects of the Classical Concerto, the Classical Variation Form and the String Quartet genre.
11. Define Opera Buffa and the major composer of this genre.

By the end of week 10:

1. Know the importance of the rise of the middle class and the French Revolution.
2. Describe **Ludwig von Beethoven's** personality and his influence on music including a brief biography.
3. Know **Beethoven's** contributions to the symphonic form.
4. Describe **Beethoven's** 3 periods and what genres are most prevalent in each.
5. Know Beethoven's influence on art throughout the Romantic period.
6. Define Romanticism including the importance of the "cult of individual feeling", the manifestation of the idea of revolt in music and art (the breaking of artistic barriers and constraints) and an emphasis on the occult in the arts of the period.
7. Describe the concert life of a musician in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
8. Define the style features of Romantic music including: Rubato, Melody, harmony and the expansion of orchestral tone color.
9. Know why there is a lack of strict forms in Romantic music.
10. Describe "Miniature" and "Grandiose" as types of compositions.
11. Define Program music and the principle of thematic unity.
12. Define the importance of "Leider" and **Franz Schubert's** role in this genre.
13. Know what a "song cycle" is and **Robert Schumann's** influence in this genre.

By the end of week 12:

1. Know **Clara Weick Schumann's** importance.
2. Define the "character piece" for the piano and the most influential composer in this genre.
3. Describe the program of **Hector Berlioz's** Fantastic Symphony.
4. List the changes in Opera that gained popularity in the Romantic period.
5. Know **Giuseppe Verdi's** bio and his accomplishments.
6. Describe the plot and characters in the Tomb Scene of **Verdi's** "Aida".
7. Know **Richard Wagner's** personality traits, his use of the "Music Drama" and his philosophy of "The Total Work of Art".
8. Describe how Romanticism becomes tempered by a new emphasis in the importance of realism.
9. Describe how new patriotic feelings influenced music.
10. List important nationalistic traits and nationalistic composers.
11. Describe the "program" involved in **Tchaikovsky's** Overture-Fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet".
12. Explain the renewal of Classicism and **Johannes Brahms'** influence.
13. Explain the concept of Romantic Nostalgia.

By the end of week 14:

1. Explain the influence of industrialization and progress on the arts of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
2. Describe how science had changed mankind's basic assumptions of life with advances in physics, biology and psychology.

3. Explain how these rapid changes affected the visual arts with such movements as impressionism, expressionism and symbolism.
4. Describe how the changes in the visual arts can be related to the changes that occurred in the musical arts.
5. Be able to identify the difference in the sounds produced by “older” scales such as the major and minor scales and the sounds produced by “newer” scales such as the whole-tone or pentatonic.
6. Describe “serialism” and its progenitor **Arnold Schoenberg**.
7. Give a brief description of impressionistic musical characteristics.
8. Know **Igor Stravinsky’s** major contribution and his seminal piece.
9. Describe musical “expressionism” and the 12-tone row.
10. Give a brief bio of **Charles Ives** and explain how “modernism” influenced American music.
11. Explain the backlash to modernism and its effects.
12. Describe how **Béla Bartók** was the first ethnomusicologist (a person who scientifically studies folk music) and how this influenced his compositions.
13. Know **Aaron Copland’s** contributions and his stylistic traits.
14. Describe the new musical devices used by modern composers.
15. List a few of the later composers of merit, their compositions and influence.

By the end of last week everything from above and:

1. Know the importance of the American Musical and Symphonic Jazz and a preeminent composer in each genre.
2. Briefly describe the genesis of Jazz (how, where and when).
3. Know **Scott Joplin** and his importance.
4. Describe the use of syncopation in jazz.
5. Describe the form of the Blues.
6. Know **Louis Armstrong** and his importance in the genre of Jazz.
7. Define Dixieland Jazz and Swing Jazz.
8. Offer a brief bio of **Duke Ellington** and his major influence on Jazz.
9. Offer a brief bio of **Leonard Bernstein**.
10. Know the plot of “The West Side Story”.
11. Describe the inception of Bebop Jazz, its stylistic traits and its major proponents.
12. Express an understanding of Jazz Fusion and Popular Music.