

Chapter 38 The Late Twentieth Century

1. [1958] What is mixed media?
Linking music with other arts in performance
2. We'll get definitions for minimalism and neo-Romanticism later.
3. (1959) What are some of the events that indicated a growing gulf between young and old?
Urban riots (Watts, 1965; Detroit, 1967, L.A., 1992), growing discord over the Vietnam War, assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy (both in 1968)
4. What political events took place?
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) cut production in 1973 forcing prices up and long waits in lines (prior to 1970, gas was \$.25/gal., a hamburger at McDonalds was \$.25 as was a bean burrito at Taco Bell, and they had a BellBeef, taco meat in a hamburger bun for the same price); the Watergate episode forced President Nixon to resign in 1974
5. What is détente?
French term meaning easing or relaxing; it's usually referred to U.S./Soviet Union relations in the 1970s
6. What events led to the fall of communism?
Solidarity movement. in Poland in 1980; fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989; collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 following Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring)
7. Other threats to world peace have replaced the Cold War. What are they?
Conflict in the Middle East, Korea, civil wars in the Balkans and Africa and the Philippines; Oklahoma City bombing (1995), Al Qaeda's attacks on U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 8/98
8. (1960) What are the new opportunities?
End of discrimination of African Americans; women making strides (Indira Gandhi, Golda Meir, Margaret Thatcher).
9. What replaced the Common Market?
European Union
10. What are the communication tools available after 1980?
Satellites, cable television, personal computers, fax machines, cell phones, Internet
11. What are problems with the shrinking world?
Flu, AIDS spread easier
12. Asians have become more familiar to the Western world, and vice versa.
13. (1961) What is the definition of art music?
Music listened to with rapt attention, valued for its own sake, and preserved in a repertoire of classics
14. Write a summary statement for "Jazz repertoire."
We no longer move with the changes of jazz styles. The whole history has been preserved on CDs, for example, so a person has access to contemporary as well as jazz of the past.
15. What institutions are preserving jazz? Any problems?
David Baker, the Smithsonian Jazz Orchestra
Wynton Marsalis, Jazz at Lincoln Center, 1987
Yes, with Marsalis who refuses to acknowledge avant-garde jazz, his efforts to preserve older types, and promoting his own pieces
16. What about the legitimacy of rock music?
It's taught in universities. R&R hall of fame and museum in Cleveland, the Experience Music Project in Seattle. By the way, I.M. Pei designed the Meyerson symphony hall, the Fountain Place, the ARCO Tower, all in Dallas
17. (1962) What about CW?
It too has a hall of fame in Nashville, 1960s, 2001
18. What about the musicals?
They continue. Some shows had very long runs. If they've gone off Broadway for a while, they're being brought back
19. Who is the person successful in new musicals? Would those stories have been accepted in the 1940s?
Stephen Sondheim, Company (1970, plotless social commentary); Sweeney Todd (1979, murderous London barber); Sunday in the Park with George (1984, story about Georges Seurat); Assassins (1991, story about presidential assassinations and attempts); no, they would not
20. Who was the leading English musical composer?
Andrew Lloyd Webber, Jesus Christ Superstar (1970-71, rock music); Evita (1976-78, Eva Peron, wife of Argentinian dictator Juan Peron); Cats (1981); The Phantom of the Opera (1986) and Sunset Boulevard (1993), which are musicals derived from film instead of vice versa
21. (1963) Who's next?
Claude-Michel Schönberg, Les Misérables (1980, 1985, poverty in Paris by Victor Hugo), Miss Saigon (1989, Puccini's Madame Butterfly in the context of the Vietnam War)
22. Who's next?
Jonathan Larson, Rent (1996, Puccini's La bohème with pop music in NY during the era of AIDS)
23. And then?
Elton John and Tim Rice, Aida (1998-2000)

24. How are musicals similar to operas? Example?
Serious tone, use of spectacle, almost continuous music
Adam Guettel, *The Light in the Piazza* (2005) that has operatic melodies, classical orchestra, neo-Romanticism
25. Blurring the Lines. Paul McCartney melds what styles?
Works?
Pop and classical (Baroque to Cage), *Liverpool Oratorio* (1991), *Standing Stone*, choir and orchestra (1997)
26. What is Elvis Costello's contribution?
R&R and CW, *The Juliet Letters* (1993), song cycle for voice with string quartet; *Il Sogno*, ballet (2000) which rose to the top of the Billboard classical music chart
27. Ryuicki Sakamoto?
Electronic pop (Yellow Magic Orchestra), *The Last Emperor* (1987) film score with extended playing technique and musique concrete; *Discord* (1998), orchestral piece
28. (964) Christopher Rouse?
Bonham (1988), percussion ensemble about John Bonham (drummer for Led Zeppelin)
29. Steven Mackey?
TILT (1992), for orchestra; *Troubadour Songs* (1991) for electric guitar and string quartet
30. In the 1960s and 1970s, Frank Zappa blended the traditions of ____, ____, and ____ in *200 Motels* for rock band and orchestra.
Rock, jazz, and classical music
31. In the 1970s and 1980s, Frank Zappa wrote music for which groups?
London SO (1983-87), *Ensemble InterContemporain* conducted by Pierre Boulez (*The Perfect Stranger*, 1984), *Ensemble Modern* (*The Yellow Shark*, 1993).
32. What elements did Astor Piazzolla combine? What did he call it?
Tango, jazz, and classical music; tango nuevo
33. What are the compositional techniques he employed?
Improvisation (jazz), counterpoint/fugue/passacaglia (Baroque); chromaticism, dissonance, angular melodies (modern)
34. (965) Name his works.
Libertango (1974), *La Camorra* (1989), *Finve Tango Sensations* (1991, Kronos Quartet), *Maria de Buenos Aires* (1968, tango opera), *Double Concerto* for guitar, bandoneon, and string orchestra (1985)
35. Miles Davis left ____ jazz and ____ jazz to create ____ jazz in the 1950s. His album?
Cool, modal, fusion (jazz fusion); *Bitches Brew*
36. What are the techniques? Who are other performers?
Jazz with electric guitar, rock, rhythms or soul and R&B.
Herbie Hancock and Chick Corea (pianists)
37. What was the offshoot? Artists?
Smooth jazz; Kenny G and David Sanborn (saxophonists)
38. Who was the representative of experimental jazz? Goal?
Art Ensemble of Chicago (1969-); jazz as an art music for a select audience of connoisseurs
39. Who is the eclectic artist? What is klezmer? Name his works.
John Zorn (saxophone); a European Jewish popular style; *Filmworks* (1990-2008), *Masada Books* (1993-2004); *Kristallnacht* (1993), *Aporias: Requia for Piano and Orchestra* (1998)
40. (966) What is the essence of art music?
One listens to the music with full attention and values it for itself
41. Name the three institutions mentioned.
Meltdown Festival (London, 1993-); *Band on a Can* (New York); *Kronos Quartet* (1973-)
42. What is World Beat? What is the name of the Nigerian? What was Paul Simon's contribution?
African popular music; *Fela Kuti*; *Graceland* (1986)
43. (967) SR: Note the diversity of styles that the quartet performs. Notice also how many commissions they have awarded.
44. (968) Bright Sheng studied with ____ and ____, a student of _____. Name the two works.
Leonard Bernstein, Chou Wen-chung, Varese. *Seven Tunes Heard in China* (1995; Bach cello suite-like), *Seasons*
45. Who are the next three? Name the last's pieces.
Chen Yi, Zhou Long, Tan Dun. *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon* (2000), *Water Passion after St. Matthew* (2000)
46. Who's next?
Kevin Volans, South Africa, *White Man Sleeps* (1985, string quartet)
Peter Sculthorpe, Aboriginal melodies, *Songs of Sea and Sky* (1987, clarinet and piano)
47. (969) SR: How does digital differ from analog?
Digital is on/off (1 or 0), whereas analog has sound waves
48. SR: What is a MIDI?
Musical instrument digital interface
49. SR: Digital synthesizer "can generate..." what?
Imitative or nonimitative polyphony, rhythmic or melodic ostinatos, heterophony

50. (969) SR: What does "playing in real time" mean?
Played and heard at the same instance instead of preparing the event beforehand in the studio
51. SR: What are the advantages of compact discs?
Smaller, more durable, greater fidelity, hold more music
52. SR: TQ: What are some of the technologies that now challenge CDs?
mp3 files, Internet
53. (970) What is *sampling*? Where is it used?
A process of creating new compositions by patching together digital chunks of previously recorded music; rap, other pop music, experimental, avant-garde, classical concert music
54. Who are the pioneers in computer music, their works, and process?
Charles Dodge, *Speech Songs* (1972), *blah, blah, blah*;
Paul Lansky, *manipulates speech in Six Fantasies on a Poem* by Thomas Campion (1979) or *Smalltalk* (1988),
highway traffic noises in *Night Traffic* (1990)
55. Even though they involve electronic sounds, they still use pop elements such as:
Tonal harmonies, regular meter, propulsive beat, layered syncopated rhythms
56. Jean-Claude Risset has a different approach. What is his group?
Institute of Acoustic and Musical Research and Coordination (IRCAM), Paris, founded by Pierre Boulez; his *Inharmonique* (1977) uses processed sounds and live performers
57. What does mixed media mean to Michael Jackson or Madonna? The spectacle was almost as important as the music.
Elaborate sets, costumes, choreography, visual effects (lighting, fog machines, pyrotechnics)
58. What are music videos?
Visual to accompany/reinforce a song; 1980s, MTV
59. (971) Who is a leading performance artist?
Laurie Anderson, *O Superman* (1981), synthesized voice; *United States I-IV* (1983), 7-hour show
60. How would you classify STOMP? What is the name of the percussion group from New York (1987)? What is the inspiration for Jim Mason's *Blast!* (2001)
Choreographed percussive music; Blue Man Group; marching band halftime show and drum corps performance
61. How has film music fared?
Very well; George Lucas's *American Graffiti* (1973) used pop music from the late 1950s and early 1960s; John Williams, six *Star Wars* movies (1977-2005) had music equal to the film
62. (972) What is the concert work mentioned? TQ: Any thoughts?
Howard Shore, *The Lord of the Rings: Symphony in Six Movements* (2004). Symphonies don't often have six movements. See what happens when you miss one MUSI 3349 lecture?
63. Music has diversified so that no longer one size fits all.
64. (973) Who was in the market for disco in the 1970s? What was the film?
African-Americans, Latinos, gay men; steady 4/4 meter and uniform dance tempo; *Saturday Night Fever* (1977, Bee Gees)
65. What was punk music like?
Hard-driving style, Sex Pistols, safety pins through flesh, nihilism; untutored, raw sounds
66. What is New Wave about? Performers?
Modification/offshoot of Punk; reinvention of R&R; Blondie, Talking Heads
67. What is Indie rock (or independent rock) [was alternative rock]?
Grunge (nihilism of punk and electric guitar sound of heavy metal) Nirvana ("*Smells Like Teen Spirit*," 1991), Soundgarden, Pearl Jam
68. What is rap (a.k.a. hip hop)? (974) Gangsta rap? Conscious (a.k.a. political) rap?
Rhymed lyrics chanted over repeated dance beats, 1970s, African-American urban youth culture; lawlessness; inequality and racism ("*Fight the Power*" by Public Enemy)
69. What is women's music? Who? Christian rock? Who? Song of various styles (folk) with texts that reflect a feminist perspective; Holly Near, Kay Gardner, Olivia Records; current popular styles to Christian themes; for both the message is more important than the style; Amy Grant, Third Day
70. (975) Who coined the term "minimal art"? When? Definition? The artists?
Richard Wollheim, 1965, art that reduced materials and form to fundamentals and was not intended to express feelings or convey the artist's state of mind and usually has a repetitive pattern of simple elements; Carl Andre's *64 Copper Squares* (1969), Frank Stella's *Hyena Stomp* (1962)

71. Who is the composer of minimalistic music?
La Monte Young, Composition 1960 No. 7 (B-F#); The Tortoise: His Dreams and Journeys (1964), improvisation in/out of harmonics over a fundamental played as a drone by a synthesizer
The Dream House (1996) where sounds and lighting change as the viewer moves through the rooms
72. (1976) Who's next?
Terry Riley, Mescaline Mix (1962-63), tape loops; In C (1964), live instrumentalists play short figures over a quickly pulsing octave C with repetitions of each figure and coordination of parts left indeterminate
73. Who is the "phase" minimalist? Describe it. Examples?
Steve Reich; tape loops that move out of phase with one another; Come Out (1966); Piano Phase (1967) for two pianos
74. (1978) How did he change in the 1980s?
Used minimalist techniques but had significant emotional content (Jewish heritage: Tehillim [1981])
75. What is postminimalism? Examples?
Beyond minimalism to include traditional methods, (e.g., canon and harmonic motion), more varied material, renewed expressivity; Different Trains (1988) for string quartet and tape about the Holocaust; The Cave (1993) for voices, ensemble, and video about Abraham and Judaism, Christianity and Islam
76. TQ: Experimentalist or modernist?
Modernist because he wants to become part of the repertoire
77. Who's next? With whom did he study? What is the foundation of his music and the traits?
Philip Glass; Nadia Boulanger, Ravi Shankar; rhythms of Indian music; melodiousness, consonance, simple harmonic progressions, amplification of rock music
78. (1979) Name his works and give a brief description.
Einstein on the Beach, one-act, 4.5 hr. opera, solfège syllables sung, nonsensical stage action; music has repeated figures (arpeggiated triads)
Satyagraha (1980), about Gandhi
Akhnaten (1984), Egyptian pharaoh martyred for his monotheistic worship of the sun god
The Voyage (1992), Columbus, blends multilayered ostinatos, rapid pulse, slowly changing tonal or modal harmonies with the standard orchestra, recitatives, and arias of the operatic tradition
79. What are his film scores?
Koyaanisqatsi (1982), Powaqqatsi (1988), Naqoyqatsi (2002) Kundun (1997), The Hours (2002), Notes on a Scandal (2006) Symphonies: No.1, Low (1992), No. 4, Heroes (1996) based on David Bowie (pop) and Brian Eno (ambient music)
80. Who's next? What are "gates"?
John Adams; Phrygian Gates for piano (1977-78); a gate is going from one figure to another
Harmonielehre (1985), symphonic poem that combines Romantic and modern styles
Nixon in China (1987), opera
Short Ride in a Fast Machine (1986), orchestral work ostinatos and repeating chords give a sense of harmonic progression with wide-ranging melodies ending in three-part counterpoint over slow changing but rapidly pulsing harmonies
The Wound Dresser (1988), Walt Whitman poem about nursing wounded Civil War soldiers, for baritone and orchestra
The Violin Concerto (1993)
81. (1981) What about Babbitt, Stockhausen, and Boulez?
He found superarrays; worked 25 years on Light (1977-2003), seven operas about the seven creative periods using serial melody-formulas associated with Eve, Lucifer, and the archangel Michael; interaction of live musicians and recorded sounds (Répons, 1980-84, for six soloists, chamber orchestra, and electronics)
82. Describe Ligeti's work as an example of "accessible modernism."
Self Portrait with Reich and Riley (and Chopin is also there), 1976; Etudes for Piano (1985-2001) that combines dissonant textures that gradually change with 19th-century virtuoso technique. The example cited is Vertigo (Vertigo, 1990), etude no. 9
83. (1982) What is spectral music?
Focus on perception, acoustics, and tone color. A violin and clarinet sound different playing the same pitch
84. Who are the spectralists? Their ensemble? Examples? Followers?
Gérard Grisey and Tristan Murail, Ensemble L'Itinéraire (1973); Grisey's Partiels (1975), Claude Vivier (Canadian composer in Cologne), Lonely Child for soprano and orchestra; Magnus Lindberg and Kaija Saariaho from Finland and Jonathan Harvey from England
85. (1983) What about Brian Ferneyhough?
Microtones and hugely complex durations
86. What was Sofia Gubaidulina's imagery? What works are cited? What do they represent?
Religion; Offertorium (1980) a violin concerto based on the J.S. Bach Musical Offering theme capturing the concept of self sacrifice; sonata for violin and cello, Rejoice! (1981) in five movements, transcendence from ordinary reality to a state of joy

87. (1983) Who is the left-wing Dutch composer? What two composers influenced his style? What are his named compositions?

Louis Andriessen; Stravinsky and Ives; De staat (The Republic, 1972-76) for four female voices and large ensemble, De materie (Matter, 1984-88), a four-part theater piece; De tijd (Time, 1980-81) for female chorus and large ensemble.

88. (1984) Who's next? What are his works and what's the inspiration for them?

R. Murray Schafer, Dream Rainbow Dream Thunder (1986), Manitou (1995), Inuits; Music for Wilderness Lake (1979) which is environmental music for 12 trombones!

89. (1985) Define postmodernism? What is the premise? Blending of elements from different periods; musical idioms don't have to develop continuously

90. Who is the next composer? What are some of the styles he used?

Alfred Schnittke; serialism, indeterminacy, new instrumental sounds

91. What is polystylism? What are the examples cited? What are the resources for the first work?

A combination of new and older styles created through quotation or stylist allusion; Symphony No. 1 (1969-72), Haydn, Beethoven, Chopin, Tchaikovsky, Grieg, Johann Strauss, and Schnittke himself

Concerto Grosso No. 1 (1976), 18th-century style with atonal and pop styles through allusion than quotation
The previous edition listed 9 symphonies, numerous concertos, and chamber music for his output

92. Who's next?

John Corigliano, The Ghosts of Versailles (1987)

93. (1986) The ghosts are rendered in _____ while the play is in the style of _____.

Serial; Mozart operas

94. His Symphony No. 1 could be classified (by it's description) as a _____ piece. What is the name of his film score and the two derivative works?

Quotation; The Red Violin (1998); Red Violin Chaconne (1997); Red Violin Concerto (2007)

95. Who's next? What works and what style?

Peter Schickele; five string quartets are mostly tonal, Stravinsky to jazz and rock

96. What is his nickname?

P.D.Q. Bach

97. What does the moniker allow him to do?

Spoof old music, its performing practice, and musicologists

98. What are some of the unusual things? TQ: Who is he spoofing in Iphigenia in Brooklyn (1964)? Who does he spoof in his "Howdy" Symphony (1982)?

Long-winded continuo accompaniment in the cantata, unusual instruments (double-reed slide music stand), contrasts of style (Classic, vaudeville, big-band jazz, modernist); Gluck; Haydn's Farewell Symphony

99. (1987) What was the difficulty composers faced at the end of the 20th century?

It was easier to get a commission than a second performance of a new work; few compositions entered the repertory; concert audiences were shrinking

100. What approaches were taken?

Continue on with what you are doing and to heck with the audience; write music that could be understood at first hearing; dumb up your compositions to find a middle ground between your aesthetics and those of your audience; write for the audience; imitate older styles; adding meaning/images to the music

101. What does Ellen Taaffe Zwilich do? How does the author classify her? What's the example cited? What's the motive?

Continuous variation with older formal devices of recurrence and contrast; accessible modern; Symphony No. 1 (1982; Pulitzer Prize); rising minor third

102. Pärt is classified as what by our author? What are the different styles that Arvo Pärt has moved through?

Radical simplification; neoclassical, serial, modernist/Baroque, Gregorian chant and early polyphony

103. What is the name of his 1970s style? (1988) What works are cited?

Tintinnabuli, bell-like sonorities; Tabula rasa, Fratres (Brothers), Cantus in memoriam Benjamin Britten (all 1977), Seven Magnificat Antiphons (1988, rev. 1991)

104. (1989) What means did composers use to attract followers?

Extramusical imagery and meanings

105. Who's next? What are her works?

Joan Tower, Silver Ladders (1986) for orchestra, that has rising lines moving at different speeds (ladders); the orchestra represents silver in its solid state; solos for clarinet, oboe, marimba, and trumpet is silver in its liquid state; Made in America (2005), a sonic image based on America the Beautiful

106. What were John Tavener's works like before 1977?

Stravinsky serialism and block construction

107. What is the liturgical piece? What elements did he use to make his music even more religious? What is his best-known work?

Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom (1977) for unaccompanied chorus; harmonically simple, chant-derived idiom; The Protecting Veil for cello and string orchestra (1987)

108. What are some of Penderecki's neo-Romantic works?

Violin Concerto No. 1 (1976-77), opera Paradise Lost (1975-78), Polish Requiem (1980-84) that also has Renaissance and Baroque styles

109. (990) What are George Rochberg's styles?

Serialism, quotation, neo-Romantic (1970s)

110. Who did he imitate in his String Quartet No. 5 (1978)?

1. Beethoven/Schubert, A major sonata
2. Slow, sad Eb minor, Bartok
3. Beethoven scherzo in A minor with a Mahler trio
4. Atonal serenade, Schoenberg
5. Energetic, developing, modulating within tonal, like Schoenberg's first string quartet

111. What were David Del Tredici's styles? Why did he change to neo-Romanticism?

Atonal, serial, neo-Romantic (1970s); setting Lewis Carroll's stories for children

112. What are the resources need for *Final Alice* (1975)?

Amplified soprano and orchestra, with a folk group (banjo, mandolin, accordion, two soprano saxophones)

113. What kind of music does he use when Alice grows larger?

Atonal music, a 12-tone motive and electronic sounds (Theremin)

114. (991) SR: What were Del Tredici's thoughts?

"It's good to have a hit, but what will my colleagues think? They'll think I've sold out to the establishment. They won't respect my work if it's liked. But if the audience likes it, I've reached them as a composer."

115. (992) "There is no longer one mainstream, one taste for music, but many streams and tastes."

The Late Twentieth Century. June 18, 2008 by Marge Anderson. Although dominated by the cold war, the history of the past five decades also speaks of many triumphs. Information and translations of late twentieth century in the most comprehensive dictionary definitions resource on the web. Find a translation for the late twentieth century definition in other languages: Select another language: - Select - . ç@€½"ä,æ-‡ (Chinese - Simplified). ç'é«"ä,æ-‡ (Chinese - Traditional). EspaÃ±ol (Spanish). Esperanto (Esperanto). Later Twentieth Century and Early Twenty-First Century"As We May Think" Bush, Vannevar (1945)...[73]"A Proposal for a New Method of Evaluation of the Newborn Infant" Apgar, Virginia (1953)...77 Source for information on Later Twentieth Century and Early Twenty-First Century: Using Internet Primary Sources to Teach Critical Thinking Skills in the Sciences dictionary. Split the hundred years of the twentieth century into three equal parts, and it comes out this way: Early: 1900â€"1933. Middle: 1933â€"1966. Late: 1966â€"1999. Any sensible person knows, of course, that doing that would be a terrible idea: rigid, arbitrary, pedantic, and totally at odds with the natural ebb and flow of historical events. Yet, in the case of the 20th century, damned if it doesnâ€™t work pretty well: 1933 (plus or minus a year) marks a kind of tipping point at which the run-up to WWII begins in earnest: The Reichstag burns, and Hitler becomes chancellor. Churchill makes his first speech