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| Nineteenth Century (Romantic) | 1810s-1890s |
| Post Romanticism | 1890s-1930s |
| Twentieth Century | 1900s |

(The 20th century contains many styles. For a general list and starting point, consult pages 24-31 in Murphy-O'Connor's 5th edition, *A Concise and Friendly Guide to Music History*, 2015.)

There is no one particular manner in which to study. It has been our experience that when graduate students hold regular study sessions with one another, their understanding and interaction with the content is stronger. Bouncing ideas off one another and gaining feedback from your peers can be a beneficial way to study for your graduate degree. We suggest that as soon as your graduate career begins, you begin studying and digesting the content area in the field of music. For your studies in music history, if you were to take one topic below per week over the course of your two-year program, you would find that the information you learn, and the process of your learning, would benefit you in all of your graduate studies. We would suggest that you keep a notebook, study and discuss these topics with your colleagues, and approach your two years of graduate study in music with depth.

Gregorian chant in the Mass and the Divine Office up to 1100

The development of notation: neumes, Guido of Arezzo, mensural notation, etc.

Organum and earliest motets between 900 and 1300

The Ars Nova: de Vitry, Machaut, and their innovations

The beginnings of the Renaissance: Faburden, Fauxbourdon, Dunstaple, and Dufay

Josquin: chansons and masses

The frottola and the Italian madrigal: 1500-1580s

The Reformation, Counter-Reformation, and Palestrina

Developments around 1600: monody, recitative, basso continuo, and opera

W. A. Mozart

The solo concerto in the 18th century

Beethoven (including the French Revolution, symphonies, and sonatas)

Biedermeier, the Lied, and early Romanticism

19th-century piano music (including Robert Schumann and his circle)

Bel canto: Rossini and Bellini

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Nationalism in the 19th century

Richard Wagner (including the Leitmotiv, Gesamtkunstwerk, and his influence)

Brahms and absolute music

Programmatic music in the 19th-century

Liszt, Strauss, and the symphonic poem

Maximalism

Impressionism

Expressionism

Les Six

Henry Cowell and John Cage: innovations and philosophies

Textural music: Varèse

Integral serialism

Electronic music studios in the 1950s and 1960s

Minimalism and Post-Minimalism

We will play several pieces composed between the years 1100 and 2000. After hearing
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style, instrumentation or voicing, and then determine a compose