Classical. General characteristics of Classicism in general and classicism in music. Terms such as: cadenza; concerto; rondo; string quartet. Important facts about Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven. Neo-Classical and Rococo art styles. Artists such as David; Ingres; Gainsborough; Lawrence.

Romantic. General characteristics of Romanticism in general and Romanticism in music. Terms such as: lied; rubato; idee fixe; program music; tone poem; nationalism; leitmotif; nocturne; etude; orchestration. Be ready for random generated questions about composers such as: Schubert; Chopin; Verdi; Schumann; Wagner; Puccini; Berlioz; the Russian Five. Artists such as: Friedrich; Turner; Delacroix, Gericault, Constable, Goya.

Twentieth Century. General characteristics. Major developments since 1945. Terms such as: tone row/12-tone row; atonality; expressionism; polytonality; impressionism; minimalism; Sprechstimme; primitivism; jazz; Dixieland; ragtime; blues; Oklahoma (musical). Composers such as: Varese; Zwilich; Gershwin; Copland; Stravinsky; Debussy. Artists such as: Monet; Pollock; Munch; Seurat.

People. Be able to match composers and artists with their stylistic eras (Classical, Romantic, Twentieth Century). For example, Mozart = Classical, Lawrence = Classical, Schumann = Romantic, Turner = Romantic, Copland = 20th Century, Picasso = 20th Century.

Forms. Know sonata form (exposition, development, recapitulation) in detail. Know the four typical movements of a symphony (sonata form; slow; minuet and trio; fast).

Listening/Viewing. You will listen to and view examples taken from the list below and will be asked questions about them such as: name of composer/artist; era (Classical; Romantic; Twentieth Century); genre/characteristics (symphony; lied, etc.).

Symphony #40 by Mozart
Erlking by Schubert
Violin Concerto by Mendelssohn
Rhapsody in Blue by Gershwin
Oath of the Horatii by David
Raft of the Medusa by Gericault
Liberty Leading the People by Delacroix
Starry Night by Van Gogh