Student Study Outline

Chapter 32: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

1. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791)
	1. How does Mozart’s life and career compare with Haydn’s?
2. Mozart’s Life and Career
	1. What was Leopold Mozart’s job?
	2. Who was “Nannerl”?
	3. Father Leopold took his children on an international tour in 1763.
		1. What are some of the places the Mozarts performed while on tour?
	4. What did Mozart think about his position as a court musician for the archbishop of Salzburg?
	5. How did Mozart make money in Vienna?
	6. What happened to Mozart’s Requiem Mass in D minor?
3. Making Connections: Mozart as Freemason
	1. What is Freemasonry?
	2. Why did Mozart become a Freemason?
	3. Which of Mozart’s operas uses Masonic symbolism?
4. Mozart’s Music
	1. Mozart write over 600 compositions in his short life.
	2. What does the *K* used to identify Mozart’s compositions stand for?
	3. Mozart wrote operas in Italian and German. Name two Italian and two German operas.
	4. What other genres of music did Mozart compose?
5. Making Connections: Mozart and Posterity
	1. According to legend, which composer allegedly poisoned Mozart?
		1. How was this legend perpetuated?
6. Mozart and the Classical Concerto
	1. Mozart combined elements of the Baroque and concerto and Classical sonata form in his Classical Concertos.
		1. Which elements came from the Baroque concerto?
		2. Which elements came from Classical sonata form?
		3. What is a cadenza?
	2. Listening Map: Piano Concerto No. 23 in A major, K. 488, First Movement (1786) by Mozart
		1. This movement alternates between tutti and solo sections. What is a tutti?
		2. In what sense can a concerto be seen as a study in group interactions?
7. Maria Theresia von Paradis: “The Blind Enchantress”
	1. Listening Map: “Morgenlied eines armen Mannes” (1786) by von Paradis
		1. What is this song about?
		2. How does the music serve to create drama and emphasize the poetry?
	2. Who was Maria Theresia von Paradis?
8. C.W. Gluck (1714 – 1787)
	1. Why did Gluck push for major changes to serious opera?
	2. What were some of these changes?
9. Mozart and Italian Opera
	1. Gluck’s reforms influenced Mozart
	2. What is opera seria? What is opera buffa?
	3. Are *The Marriage of Figaro* and *Don Giovanni* opera seria or opera buffa?
	4. *The Marriage of Figaro*
		1. This opera is based on a banned play by Beaumarchais. Why was the play banned?
		2. How did Mozart’s librettist change the play so that it could be performed?
		3. Why did Mozart use a variety of styles including duets, trios, and larger ensembles in *The Marriage of Figaro*?
		4. Mozart uses horn fanfares to symbolize\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		5. What is a cavatina?
		6. Listening Map: *The Marriage of Figaro,* K.492, Act I, Scene 2, Figaro, “Se vuol ballare” (If you want to dance) (1786) by Mozart
			1. Why does Mozart use pizzicato for this cavatina?
			2. How is the music for the B section different from the A section, and how does this musical change support the drama and lyrics?
10. Mozart and German Opera
	1. What is a singspiel?
	2. *The Abduction from the Seraglio* was based on subject matter from what country?
	3. *The Magic Flute* was Mozart’s most famous singspiel. This singspiel is often seen as an allegory for what?
		1. What are some examples of Masonic symbolism in this opera?
	4. Listening Map: *The Magic Flute*, K. 620, Act II, Scene 3, Queen of the Night, “Der Hölle Rache” (1791) by Mozart
		1. Why is this a “rage aria”?
		2. What musical elements does Mozart use to create the sense of erupting hatred in this aria?