1. Frederick the Great regularly performed on the
   a. harpsichord
   b. violin
   c. flute
   d. oboe
   e. organ

2. Of the following statements, which describes the music of Telemann?
   a. He produced a limited number of compositions
   b. His music was more popular than that of J.S. Bach
   c. He composed only in the Italian styles
   d. He composed instrumental works only
   e. His music was little known outside Leipzig

3. In which city did Bach primarily compose ensemble music for courtly entertainment?
   a. Weimar
   b. Leipzig
   c. Arnstadt
   d. Muhlhausen
   e. Cothen

4. Bach’s duties in Leipzig did not include____
   a. composing cantatas for the two most important local churches
   b. teaching music and Latin to boys in the St. Thomas School
   c. leading an exemplary Christian life
   d. composing music for court entertainment
   e. playing organ

5. Bach absorbed elements of the Italian style by:
   a. studying with Vivaldi
   b. traveling throughout Italy
   c. teaching at a school for orphaned girls in Venice
   d. copying manuscripts of works by Italian composers
   e. reading textbooks

6. Bach composed music in all but which of the following genres?
   a. opera
   b. cantata
   c. suite
   d. concerto
   e. sonata
7. Bach’s Orgelbuechlein containes what type or works?
   a. preludes
   b. suites
   c. chorale preludes
   d. variations
   e. toccatas

8. Which publication contains twenty four preludes and fugues in all of the major and minor keys?
   a. Well-Tempered Clavier
   b. Goldberg Variations
   c. Art of Fugue
   d. A Musical Offering
   e. English Suites

9. Which publication uses a theme by Frederick the Great?
   a. Well-Tempered Clavier
   b. Goldberg Variations
   c. Art of Fugue
   d. A Musical Offering
   e. English Suites

10. Which of the following statements best describes the soloists in the Brandenburg Concertos?
    a. Each concerto features a single soloist
    b. All of the concertos feature trio sonata textures as in the concertos of Corelli
    c. There is a wide variety of soloists, often treated in the style of the solo concerto
    d. There are no soloists in the 6 concertos
    e. The soloists are for violins only

11. What did Erdmann Neumeister introduce to Lutheran sacred music?
    a. the use of chorale melodies
    b. the use of solo singers and choir
    c. poetic texts that could be used for recitatives and arias
    d. biblical texts
    e. the use of an orchestra

12. Bach’s cantatas usually end with:
    a. Lutheran chorale in four part harmony
    b. A fugal chorus with full orchestra accompaniment
    c. a dramatic ensemble number involving all the solo singers
    d. a prayer
    e. an organ prelude
13. Which of the following is not true of Bach’s Mass in B minor?
   a. It contains movements adapted from earlier compositions
   b. It mixes a variety of sacred musical styles
   c. Bach never heard the work performed in its entirety
   d. It was written for liturgical services in Leipzig
   e. It is Bach’s only complete setting of the Catholic Mass Ordinary

14. Which of the following statements accurately reflects Bach’s reputation after his death?
   a. His compositions were not performed until they were revived in the 19th century
   b. His sons kept his memory alive by continuing to compose in their father’s style
   c. There were annual Bach festivals in Weimar and Leipzig, beginning just after his death
   d. His publishers promoted his music
   e. All of Bach’s music was published within 50 years of his death

15. Handel’s first London opera was______
   a. Rodelinda
   b. Giulio Cesare
   c. Almira
   d. Agrippina
   e. Rinaldo

16. The Royal Academy of Music was established in order to _____
   a. teach music in the manner of the Paris conservatoire
   b. produce Italian opera
   c. promote ballad operas in English
   d. produce oratorios
   e. test the skills of music students

17. Of the following statements, which characterizes Handel’s Operas?
   a. simple recitative
   b. ballets
   c. frequent choral writing inspired by English anthem
   d. simple melodic airs
   e. preference for binary arias

18. What is the language of the oratorios that Handel composed in London?
   a. English
   b. Latin
   c. Italian
   d. German
   e. French
19. How do Handel’s Oratorios differ from Italian oratorios?
   a. lack of scenery and costumes
   b. religious subjects rather than stories from antiquity
   c. use of arias and recitatives
   d. extended use of the chorus
   e. no acting

TERMS FOR IDENTIFICATION:

Weimar
Coethen
Leipzig
St. Thomas’s School
prelude
chorale prelude
Orgelbuechlein
Well-Tempered Clavier
A Musical Offering
Art of Fugue
Brandenburg Concerto
collegium musicum
church cantata
Erdmann Neumeister
Mass in B minor
Hanover
King George I
Royal Academy of Music
King’s Theatre in the Haymarket
simple recitative
accompanied recitative
prima donna
coloratura
English oratorio

SHORT ESSAYS

1. Discuss how Bach’s employment shaped the types of works that he composed
2. Bach created several major works that were systematic and comprehensive approaches to a medium or a genre. Briefly describe these works and then discuss two of them in detail
3. Describe how Handel’s music can be seen as a synthesis of international musical styles.
4. Compare the recognition of Bach and Handel during their time and in succeeding generations.