

6.1 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. Explain why the twentieth century was called the American century.

2. Who were Orville and Wilbur Wright?

3. When was the Ford Motor Company founded, and what was its purpose?

4. What famous scientist developed the theory of relativity? Write the equation we remember as part of his theory, and tell what it represents.

5. The second decade of the twentieth century was a time of war. What are the dates of World War I?

6. World War I was mostly fought where?

7. How many deaths were associated with World War I?

8. Why was chemical warfare used in World War I, and do you think it was necessary?

9. Which country had a revolution during World War I?

10. What was the result of the revolution, and how did it affect America?

6.2 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. What two new constitutional amendments were passed in the Roaring Twenties?

2. What was the result of the Noble Experiment, or Prohibition?

3. Who were bootleggers?

4. Why was the Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution reversed? Do you agree with the decision?

5. What were Jim Crow laws?

6. Explain what you understand “separate is inherently unequal” to mean.

7. What was the Harlem Renaissance movement?

8. Who was William Grant Still? List his “firsts.”

6.3 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. What events led to the Great Depression in the United States?

2. What did our government do to help stimulate growth in the economy during the 1930s, and what were some of the long-lasting results?

3. What was the "Nazi Party"?

4. When it came into power, what changes did the Nazi Party make in Germany?

5. Why were Jews forced to wear a six pointed star on their clothes?

6. How do some societal problems in Germany during the 1930s mirror problems in America's past?

7. What is the Holocaust?

8. Why did the United States enter World War II?

9. The dates of U.S. involvement in World War II are _____.

10. Who used nuclear weapons in World War II? Do you agree with the decision? Why or why not?

11. What is an arms race?

6.4 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. Whom can we thank for the invention that records and plays back sound? When did this happen?

2. When did the radio become commercially available to the public?

3. Discuss how both the phonograph and the radio affected how people in our world experienced music.

4. What made the first half of the twentieth century one of the most radical periods in music history?

5. Near the turn of the twentieth century, most music was indistinguishable from that of the _____ period.

6. Which African-American composer wrote the opera *Ouanga*?

7. Who acted as the successor to Richard Wagner and Giuseppe Verdi?

8. The first opera produced with an entirely African-American cast was _____.

9. Who composed the music for *Porgy and Bess*?

10. What did Claude Debussy mean when he said, "The century of the airplane should have its own music"?

11. What is Impressionism style?

12. Debussy was involved in many scandals but is remembered for his music. Describe his music.

6.5 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. Explain how twentieth century composers changed music with regard to dissonant and consonant sounds.

2. This Russian composer moved to America following the outbreak of World War II.

3. Which performance of a piece of music caused a full-scale riot in 1913, and what was the reason for the riot?

4. This insurance salesman won the Pulitzer Prize at the age of seventy-three for his Third Symphony. Give his name and describe his music.

5. Describe Expressionism in art.

6. One of the most famous examples of Expressionism in visual art is _____
by the artist _____ .

7. What is atonal music?

8. Describe the tone row technique for avoiding tonality.

9. Who is considered the father of the tone row technique?

6.6 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. The Nazis labeled Arnold Schoenberg's music as _____ .

2. Why was Schoenberg's student, Anton Webern, shot?

3. Name two types of musical styles that were popular in the twentieth century.

4. This child prodigy from Hungary was one of the first composers to take recording equipment into remote areas to gather folk songs: _____ .

5. Which Brazilian composer used some of his country's folk songs?

6. Describe Aaron Copland's approach to music.

7. During the first part of the twentieth century, which new musical art form combined European music with other elements from Africa?

8. _____ incorporated jazz and popular music elements into both his concert music and his music for the Broadway stage.

9. George Gershwin helped jazz to become _____ .

10. What does the term *Exoticism* mean in music?

11. How and why did Exoticism change in the twentieth century?

12. Compare and contrast the use of percussion in the Baroque and Romantic periods to that of percussion use in twentieth century music.

13. Where would you have found a “Janissary band” performing?

6.7 Worksheet



Name: _____

1. Why have wind bands been historically associated with military activities?

2. Who was known as the March King, and why?

3. What is a sousaphone?

4. Who helped elevate the wind band to an *artistic* ensemble with his 1909 composition *First Suite in E-flat*?

5. Why are school bands important in schools today and what are some of their roles?

6. In the late nineteenth century, what type of band could one enjoy on a Sunday afternoon across America?

7. Which type of wind band is most common in America today? Why?

8. Discuss the purpose of grading the level of difficulty for a piece of music and how this applies to a school music program.

9. Why was there a dramatic increase in the amount of music written for concert use by wind bands near the middle of the twentieth century?

6.8 Worksheet



Name: _____

Define the following terms:

1. $E = mc^2$

2. World War I

3. the Noble Experiment

4. bootleggers

5. Jim Crow laws

6. Harlem Renaissance

7. the Great Depression

8. Adolf Hitler

9. World War II

10. phonograph

11. Impressionism

12. polyrhythm

13. polytonality

6.9 Worksheet



Name: _____

Define the following terms:

1. Expressionism

2. atonal music

3. tone row technique

4. neoclassicism

5. nationalism

6. jazz

7. Exoticism

8. wind band

9. sousaphone

10. town band

11. community band
