World Music Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Study Guide: Introduction

1. How is each chapter of our textbook structured?

2. The idea that music is principally to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a notion characteristic of

Western Culture.

3. What is the *Marriage of Figaro*? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

List three things about this piece of music that tells us something about the people of that time and place.

4. What does the fact that we consider Mozart a “deity among composers” tell us about today’s American society?

5. What is meant by a “relativistic view” of music?

6. What is an example of a “bimusical” community?

7. We will be using Nettl’s “Three-Part Model” extensively in this course. What are the three parts of this model?

8. Think of a kind of music and/or music event you know, try to describe how the three-part model can be applied:

9. List the five “universals” of music:

10. What does this statement mean? **Music is universal, but not a universal language**.

11. What kinds of things cause music to change?

12. Describe the four primary classes of instruments (and the recent fifth) in the system developed by Hornbostel and Sachs, and give an example of each:

13. “A society develops its music in accordance with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

14. What is “fieldwork” and who does it?