

Cedarville University DigitalCommons@Cedarville

The Research and Scholarship Symposium

The 2022 Symposium

Absolute or Absolutely Not?

Cheyenne McCruter Cedarville University, cheyennemccruter@cedarville.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.cedarville.edu/rs_symposium

McCruter, Cheyenne, "Absolute or Absolutely Not?" (2022). *The Research and Scholarship Symposium*. 2. https://digitalcommons.cedarville.edu/rs_symposium/2022/performances/2

This Performance is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@Cedarville, a service of the Centennial Library. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Research and Scholarship Symposium by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Cedarville. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@cedarville.edu.





What is Absolute Music?

- Refers to the concept of music in and of itself, with no extramusical associations
- Applied to instrumental music because it has no words
- Idea developed and became widely known in the nineteenth century



The History of Absolute Music

- The term was first coined by Richard Wagner in 1846, in reference to Beethoven's Ninth Symphony
- The term became popular with the increase of instrumental music in the 18th century; gained popularity throughout the 19th century with Romantic greats such as Chopin, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Brahms.
- Instrumental Romantic music, such as Chopin's piano ballades, mazurkas, nocturnes, and waltzes, could be thought of as absolute music- it could convey specific emotions as grief, joy, anger, and sensuality.



Some Examples of Absolute Music

- Beethoven's 5th Symphony
- Chopin Nocturne in E-flat Major, Op. 9, No. 2
- Beethoven's Piano Sonata No. 14 in C-sharp minor "Moonlight"
- Brahms' Symphony No. 4 in E minor, Op. 98





 Refers to instrumental music that tells a story or depicts an event, characters, or ideas





• This idea in music could be seen as far back as the 17th century during the time of Baroque masters Bach and Handel.

 Became popular in Europe during the Romantic period (19th century)



Factors Influencing Program Music

- Commonly associated with nationalism as composers became increasingly nationalistic in their styles during the 2nd half of the 19th century.
- Also associated with exoticism, which also gained popularity during this era.



Popular Nationalistic and Exotic Pieces

Nationalism

- Mussorgsky, *Pictures at an Exhibition*
- Smetana, *The Moldau*

Exoticism

- Bizet, Carmen
- Puccini, Madama Butterfly

Genres

Many genres arose out of the development of program music

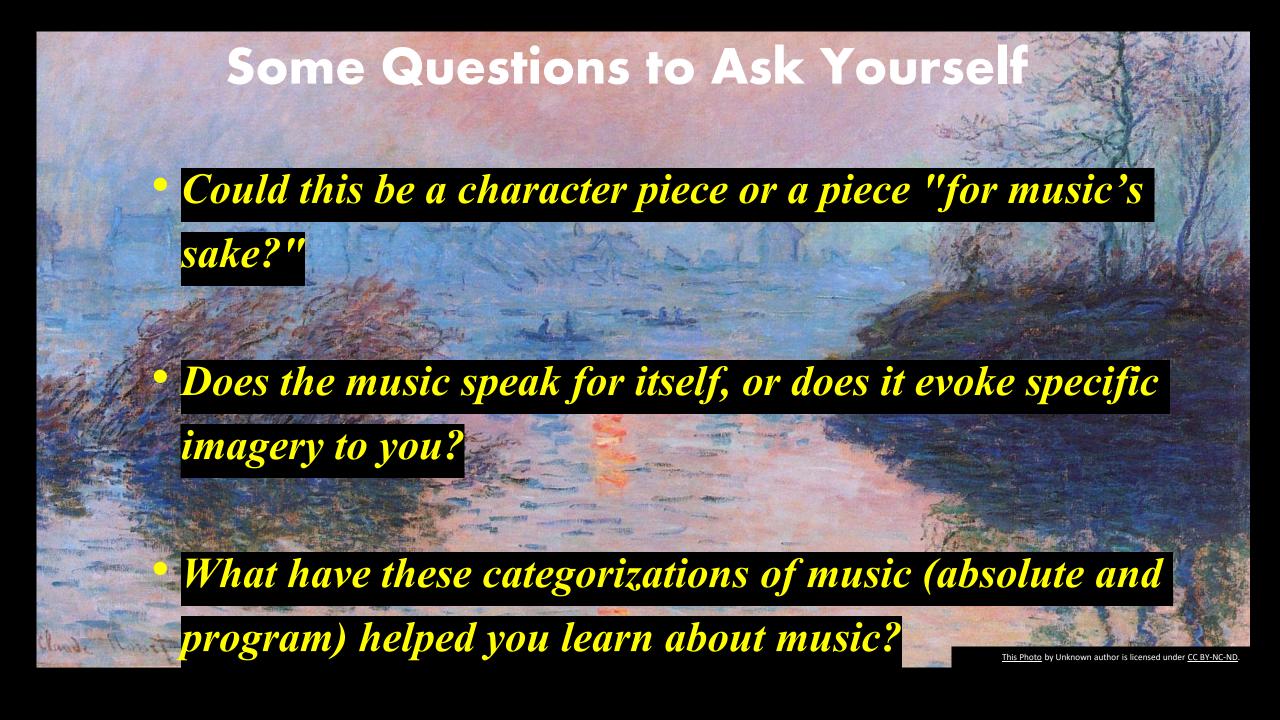
- Music drama (Wagner)
- Tone/symphonic poem (Strauss, Liszt)
- Art song (Schubert)
- Character piece (Schumann)
- Program symphony (Berlioz)



Ravel's Jeux D'eau

https://youtu.be/Temwd5s
7Li0





Sources

Burkholder, J. Peter, Donald J. Grout, and Claude V. Palisca. A History of Western Music (10th Edition). New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2019.

Farrant, Dan. "What is Absolute Music: A Complete Guide," Hello Music Theory. Jan 7, 2022. https://hellomusictheory.com/learn/absolute-music/

https://courses.lumenlearning.com/music/chapter/program-music-and-the-program-symphony/

Muscato, Christopher. "Absolute Music: Definition & Examples." Study.com. January 29, 2021. https://study.com/academy/lesson/absolute-music-definition-examples.html.

Muscato, Christopher. "Absolute Music vs. Program Music." Study.com. May 14, 2018. https://study.com/academy/lesson/absolute-music-vs-program-music.html.

