

BELFAST 2010: A View of Toledo from the Bedroom at Arles

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Packet Five

1. The notation “Poco piu mosso, energico” appears near the beginning of this work's second section, which ends with a crescendo ed agitato. Its final section, which alternates between fortissimo and fortissimo possibile [pronounce as in Italian], is played first “Allegro vivo” and then “Presto furioso.” A theme introduced in its second section was inspired by the composer's meeting with an Armenian actor, as it was “famous among the Tatars,” and this work's third section recapitulates on its main theme, which draws upon Lezginka dance music. This piece, which has a large number of (*) ossias, was first orchestrated by Alfredo Casella and Sergei Lyapunov and famously played by Nikolai Rubinstein, and Maurice Ravel attempted to surpass it in the “Scarbo” movement of his “Gaspard de la Nuit.” For 10 points, name this notoriously difficult “oriental fantasy” which damaged Scriabin's left hand, a work of Mily Balakirev.

ANSWER: *Islamey: An Oriental Fantasy*

2. A G.H. Calvert essay discussing this work compared its artist to the sculptor Zeuxis and describes its creation from plaster of Paris. This work situated in the Raby Castle inspired a poem that describes the “god-like power of Art” and was written by “R.S.C.,” and another essay about it was written by Orville Dewey. This statue, whose central figure carries a locket indicating she is “beloved,” inspired an Elizabeth Barrett Browning (*) sonnet and a Whittier poem, and was parodied by a “Virginian” version published in *Punch* magazine. From the left wrist of its central figure hangs a chain carrying a metal cross, and that wrist also covers her genitals, indicating her dignity in the face of her lustful captors. For 10 points, name this sculpture, inspired by the Venus de' Medici, depicting a Christian woman about to be sold in a Turkish marketplace and created by Hiram Powers.

ANSWER: *The Greek Slave*

3. One aria from this opera notes that “Even in the face of the enemy/I had this every hour” and begins with the same phrase as a duet in Bellini's *I Puritani*. Another aria from this opera, “Di piacer mi balza cor,” is sung in its first act in which favors are specified by the libidinous mayor Gottardo. The soprano of this opera laments “Give firmness to my heart!” and “terminate my sufferings” in “Deh, tu reggi in tal memento.” This opera contains (*) Isaaco and the transvestite Pippo, who exonerate the protagonist of this opera. That protagonist's father Fernando Villabella returns from the wars in the first act, but is sentenced to death and helped by a character who herself ends up in the scaffolds after a household fork and spoon go missing and the title creature incriminates her. Featuring the lovers Giannetto and Ninetta, for 10 points, identify this opera semiseria by Gioachino Rossini.

ANSWER: *The Thieving Magpie* [or *La Gazza Ladra*]

4. A swastika protrudes from the forehead of one figure in this man's painting *Carnival of the Ideologies*. A bare-breasted woman with colored armbands laughs at the bottom of his *Catharsis*, and he depicted the agony of three dying men in *The Trench*. This man painted a figure looking up in agony as fire rains down upon him in *Prometheus*. He included *Symbols of Nationalism and Snakes and Spears* in a series that lies in the (*) Dartmouth College Library. This man painted the ceiling of the “Sistine Chapel of the Americas” and most famously depicted a fair-skinned man rising above adobe buildings with his palms facing the viewer. For 10 points, name this Mexican muralist who painted *The Epic of American Civilization*, a series that includes the mural *The Coming of Quetzalcoatl*.

ANSWER: José Clemente Orozco

5. One account of this piece's premiere notes that the cellist used only three strings because he had no more. This work, inspired by a passage from the Book of Revelation, demonstrated its composer's concept of “non-retrogradable rhythm” in its first movement, consisting of twenty-nine chords upon seventeen rhythmic durations. The piano is silent during this work's fourth movement, and its third is a clarinet solo called “Abyss of the Birds.” In addition to “Liturgy of (*) Crystal,” this piece includes a notorious final movement intended to describe the ascension, a violin solo called “Praise to the Immortality of Jesus.” This work is more notorious for the context with which it was written, in a camp in Silesia for World War II prisoners. For 10 points, identify this piece of chamber music by Olivier Messiaen.

ANSWER: *Quartet for the End of Time* [or *Quatour pour la fin du temps*]

6. This architect used three intersecting pavilions in a house he situated on a sea bluff in Bermuda. This architect of the House in Tuckers Town used neo-Gothic windows for the Gordon Wu Hall at Princeton University. This architect wrote a book which re-examined the “vulgar billboards” of the Vegas Strip, calling them elements of a new architecture. A semblance of symmetry is maintained in this architect’s first work, in which a chimney in the middle competes with the staircase in splitting the (*) middle. This architect designed a house for his mother Vanna, formed a firm with John Rausch and his wife Denise Scott Brown, and exemplifies the post-modern tradition. For 10 points, identify this architect most famous for subverting Mies van der Rohe with his dictum “less is a bore.”

ANSWER: Robert Charles Venturi, Jr.

7. This man compiled portions of national anthems for his work *Hymnen*. His composition *Zyklus* has neither a starting nor ending point, but instead asks the musician to stop once the score is completed. This man also composed a seven-part opera whose final section includes the movement *Luziferium*. He’s not Brahms, but he created a set of (*) *Klavierstücke* whose eleventh part allows the composer to proceed in any order among its nineteen fragments. The best-known part of this man’s most famous opera cycle, *Mittwoch*, features accompaniment from four airborne vehicles. For 10 points, identify this German composer of *Licht*, which includes the *Helicopter String Quartet*.

ANSWER: Karlheinz Stockhausen

8. A polished version of this image cuts off the crate at the bottom right and gives one character auburn hair while also apparently removing his facial blemishes. That version does not remove the warts of one figure that has his back to the viewer, but does manage to place an object that obscures the dark blue garb of a central figure and does remove the nearly square gridlines that appear in the familiar version of this work. No less than six top-hatted figures appear in the upper half of this painting, which contains two windows. The plump, round (*) breasts of one character suckle a figure whose face does not appear to us, but who is presumably related to a boy who leans to the right to sleep against his aged grandmother, who holds a basket. Set in a conveyance traveling along the wide streets of a reformed Paris, for 10 points, identify this Realist painting by Honoré Daumier.

ANSWER: *The* Third-Class Carriage [or *Le Chariot de Troisième-Classe*]

9. This ballet’s *Pas classique hongrois* from its third act is often performed separately. Its title character was initially played by Pierina Legnani. The protagonist of this ballet, the niece of the Countess de Daurice, is abducted during festivities in the second act, during which Clémence and Henriette attempt to comfort her as two troubadours play along. One character is related to King Andrei, in whose court the festivities at the (*) end of this ballet occur. Abderakhman dies in a duel at the end of this ballet, when Jean de Brienne marries the title character. For 10 points, identify this ballet choreographed by Marius Petipa, the most famous one composed by Alexander Glazunov.

ANSWER: Raymonda

10. This artist painted a sailor looking at Brancusi’s *Princess X* in *Distinguished Air*, as well as a upturned bowl under the titular fruit in his *Green Pears*. This artist painted a work showing a sickle below the word Dove and another work showing the name Marin above an arrow in his series of “Poster Portraits.” This artist depicted white smoke rising to a black hole in his *Incense of a New Church* and depicted two cylindrical buildings next to a smokestack in another work. This painter’s most famous work contains the phrase “Art C” and the word “Bill” and has two circles in each corner. That painting is based on (*) a poem containing the lines “moving/tense/unheeded” about the titular “Great Figure.” For 10 points, name this artist of *My Egypt* and a work based on a William Carlos Williams poem, *I Saw The Figure 5 in Gold*.

ANSWER: Charles Demuth

11. The oboe and horn are sustained while the remaining instruments play open fifths in the final seven bars of one section in this work, in which a diminished-seventh chord interrupts the “Dum Veneris.” The orchestra of this piece includes two extra bassoons and some off-stage trumpets which play during the incredibly loud “Tuba Mirum” section. In contrast, this work includes a setting of “salve me, fons pietatis,” about a sinner who approaches the King of Tremendous Majesty in its tenor solo “Ingemisco” and quotes a duet from its composer’s opera (*) *Don Carlos*. Its composer was frustrated when twelve other composers

could not collaborate with him on a monument to Rossini, so he incorporated his extant *Libera Me* into this work after hearing of Alessandro Manzoni's death. For 10 points, identify this requiem, a rare non-operatic work by the agnostic composer of *Simon Boccanegra* and *Aida*.

ANSWER: **Verdi**'s *Messa de Requiem* [just **Verdi** is required after "requiem" is read; prompt on Requiem prior to mention]

12. George William Warren composed a "Marche di Bravura" in honor of this work, and in its original exhibition it lay underneath portraits of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson. In its background, a plume of smoke is blown to the right by a wind, and in its foreground a plant with red and blue flowers grows next to a bird with a long green tail. Next to a pile of dead branches in its bottom right is a tree on a bank whose roots hang in midair. The artist's signature is on a tree (*) trunk in its bottom left, while further away a group of houses and a church tower are on the edge of a lake. This work's central action occurs by a dirt path near a waterfall, where two natives kneel before a cross. For 10 points, name this landscape painting of the area near Mount Chimborazo, a work of Frederic Edwin Church.

ANSWER: *The Heart of the Andes*

13. This man collaborated with a group founded by David Harrington on a work containing the sections "Anthem of the Great Spirit" and "Conquest of the War Demons," his *Salome Dances for Peace*, and that partnership also yielded the quintet *Crows Rosary* and the concerto *The Sands*. His album *Cadenza on the Night Plain* contains a collaboration with Krishna Bhatt called the *Mythic Birds Waltz*, and he recorded two different performances of the same sheet music in Paris and Los Angeles to emphasize the importance of chance in his work. This composer of *A (*) Rainbow in Curved Air* and *Persian Surgery Dervishes* created a piece whose fifty-three numbered melodies are played with any instrument and at any tempo desired by individual performers. For 10 points, name this classmate of La Monte Young and collaborator with the Kronos Quartet, who introduced the public to minimalism with his *In C*.

ANSWER: Terry **Riley**

14. This man painted Mary Madgalene under a decorated stone arch, and Longhi argued that figures of St. Michael, St. John, and St. Nicholas were fragments of an altarpiece by this man, the *Augustinian Polyptych*. A golden statue points to the right as it graces a column in his painting *The Flagellation*. An altarpiece by this man depicts a group of worshippers under the robe of a Madonna on gold ground. This painter of the (*) *Polyptych of the Misericordia* painted a fresco of Christ with his foot on a coffin and another fresco in which a foreshortened angel illuminates a tent. That fresco of *Constantine's Dream* and another of a certain object reviving a dead boy are part of a fresco cycle begun by Bicci Di Lorenzo. For 10 points, name this Italian painter of the Resurrection and the *The Legend of the True Cross* cycle in Arezzo.

ANSWER: Piero **della Francesca** [prompt on partial last name]

15. This man explained the actual pronunciation of his name in the motet *Illibata Dei*. His most famous *chanson* discusses an animal who "isn't like the other birds," *The Cricket*. This composer imitated the contrapuntal style of the man he was memorializing in his tribute to Johannes Ockeghem, *Nymphes des bois*. His last mass was based off a hymn by Thomas Aquinas and was called *Missa Pange lingua*. This man's best-known work employs an unusual number of (*) mensuration cantos and is followed by a "fantasia on the theme of the armed man." For 10 points, name this sixteenth-century Franco-Flemish composer best known for two masses based on *L'homme armé*.

ANSWER: **Josquin** des Prez [prompt on last name]

16. Simon Vouet created a work with this name that sees the title character attended to by two maids as she sees her image in a mirror. Green taffeta drapes expose the central area of this painting to the outside world, which consists of a column and a large tree. A ribbon of blue silk occupies one figure of this painting, whose bottom right is dominated by a large perfume burner. One figure reaches out for a pearl necklace situated in a scallop shell, (*) while another pokes at the title character's leg. That figure happens to be a bird. The central figure of this painting sits on an elaborate chaise with a vase by her left foot. She holds a dove in her hands as her hair is tended to by a cherub. Commissioned by Madame de Pompadour, for 10 points, identify this painting by Francois Boucher of a goddess being tended to by her attendants.

ANSWER: *The Toilet of Venus*

17. One work by this man includes the movements “Passaglia of the Street Singers” and “Minuet of the Blind Beggars,” and depicts a group of soldiers announcing curfew in “La Ritirata.” This composer’s *Symphony in D Minor* contains a chaconne that satirizes a movement of Gluck’s *Don Juan*, and is called *La Casa del Diavolo*. The works of this composer of *Night Music of the Streets of Madrid* are catalogued by Gerard numbers, and one work of his was aggressively and unfaithfully arranged for cello and piano by Friedrich (*) Grutzmacher. A more famous work by him has an A major third section that is played in 3/4 time, even though that work itself is in E major. For 10 points, name this Italian composer known for his *Cello Concerto in B Flat Major* and his *String Quintet in E*, the latter containing his “Celebrated Minuet.”

ANSWER: Luigi **Boccherini**

18. Though it's not France, one painter from this nation painted coastal cliffs in her *The Cliff at Sanary* and *The Breton Coast*. Another painter from here depicted a poet in a red suit declaiming to a group clustered around a round table in *The Reading* and used pointillism for his *Sailboats and Estuary*. One artist from this home of Anna Boch depicted Augusta Boogaerts in his *La Sirène* and a collapsed skeleton in *My Portrait in 1960*, and also painted a work in which a skeleton in a green hat and a white-sashed mayor celebrate the titular event with the message (*) “Vive La Sociale!” Because of that painting, which shows its titular figure on a donkey, that painter was expelled from this nation’s main artistic group, The Twenty. Another painter from this country depicted a cannon in *On the Threshold of Liberty* and a gigantic apple in *The Listening Room*. For 10 points, name this nation, the home of Theo van Rysselberghe and James Ensor, who painted *Christ’s Entry into Brussels*.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Belgium** [or Koninkrijk **Belgie**; or Royaume de **Belgique**; or Konigreich **Belgien**]

19. The Gospel of John inspired one composer with this surname to compose a cantata with songs like “Christ in the Tomb” and “Thou Art the King” entitled *The Divine Compassion*. Another man with this surname reorchestrated the work of another man with this surname on the album *Phastasia*. Those two men are the organist William and the cellist Julian. The most famous man with this surname composed “Take that Look Off Your Face” for (*) *Tell Me on a Saturday* as well as a musical with glow-in-the-dark-roller-skating actors called *Starlight Express*. But that composer of the sequel *Love Never Dies* is more famous for songs like “Memory,” “I Don’t Know How to Love Him,” “Don’t Cry for Me, Argentina,” and “The Music of the Night.” For 10 points, give this surname of the composer of *Cats*, *Jesus Christ Superstar*, *Evita*, and *The Phantom of the Opera*, Andrew.

ANSWER: **Lloyd Webber** family [or **Lloyd Webbers**; also accept Willaim **Lloyd Webber** who is the father of the equally acceptable brothers Julian **Lloyd Webber** or Andrew **Lloyd Webber**]

20. This work compares museums to cemeteries and imagines “placing flowers once a year at the feet of the Gioconda.” It changes tone after the narrator's car crashes and he lands into a ditch, which he compares to his Sudanese nurse. The narrator notes that the oldest in his group is not yet thirty, giving them ten years until they are thrown into the waste paper basket. Among the eleven (*) numbered points in it are desires to “sing the man at the wheel,” glorify war, and declare “the beauty of speed.” It was published on the front page of *Le Figaro* in 1909 by Filippo Marinetti and may have inspired works such as *Unique Forms of Continuity in Space*. For 10 points, identify this article that sparked an art movement led by Giacomo Balla and Umberto Boccioni.

ANSWER: The **Futurist Manifesto**

TIEBREAKERS (READ IF NEEDED):

This opera opens with a woodwind quintet, after which the title character is urged to work at a slower pace. The protagonist’s worries while cutting sticks are assuaged by his friend Andres, who sings “Das ist die schöne Jägerrei.” Margret refuses to sing for the title character when she sees blood on his hands in a tavern in the third act. The protagonist dodges questions about his ethicality with the aria “Wir arme leut!” and is confronted with the central action by the (*) Captain and the Doctor. Later in this opera, the Drum Major is victorious in a fight after boasting of his exploits with women. The title character eventually murders his wife Marie for adultery before drowning himself. For 10 points, identify this adaptation of a Georg Büchner play, an opera by Alban Berg.

ANSWER: **Wozzeck**

This figure described the “visual pyramid” in one work. This figure also advises painting on large panels. This figure described the qualities of a good “historia” and described the veil as a means to draw curved surfaces. That artist also divides painting into circumscription, composition, and reception of light and

discussed geometric perspective at great length. This architect of the façade of the Palazzo Rucellai used scroll brackets to link the top and bottom of the façade of Santa Maria Novella. This figure designed another façade as an arch bracketed by Corinthian pilasters (*) and surmounted by a pediment but is most famous for a work with a arcade containing sarcophagai that was commissioned by Sigsmondo Pandolfo Maltestata. For 10 points, name this architect of St. Andrea and the Tempio Maltestiano and author of De Pintura.

ANSWER: Leone Battista Alberti