

I. Listening: from Test #1

List of works: *"Water Music" by G.F. Handel (1685-1759); *"Mandarendare"; *"Symphony #18 in F Major" by W.A. Mozart (1756-91); *"Fanfare for the Common Man" by Aaron Copland (19001-990); *"It don't mean a thing if it ain't got that swing" by Duke Ellington (1899-1974)

	Work	Composer
Click Here to play 1.	<u>It don't mean a thing if it ain't got that swing</u>	<u>by Duke Ellington</u>
Click Here to play 2.	<u>"Symphony #18 in F Major" by W.A. Mozart (1756-91);</u>	
Click Here to play 3.	<u>Water music by G.F. Handel (1685-1759)</u>	
Click Here to play 4.	<u>Mandarendare</u>	
Click Here to play 5.	<u>Fanfare for the common man by Aaron Copland</u>	

II. Listening from Test #2 Ch. 4 (Middle Ages: 400-1400)

List of works: *"Viderunt Omnes" by Perotinus (Ca. 1170-Ca. 1236); *"Kyrie" (Plainchant); *"Doulz Viare Gracieus" by G. Machaut (ca. 1300-1377); *"A Chantar" by Beatriz De Dia (Late 12th Century)

	Work	Composer
Click Here to play 1.	<u>A Chantar by Beatriz De Dia</u>	<u>(Late 12th century)</u>
Click Here to play 2.	<u>Kyrie (Plainchant)</u>	
Click Here to play 3.	<u>Viderunt Omnes by Perotinus (Ca 1170-Ca 1236)</u>	
Click Here to play 4.	<u>Doulz Viare Gracieus by G Machaut (ca. 1300-1377)</u>	

III. Listening from Test #2 Ch. 5 (Renaissance: 1400-1600)

Works: *"Kyrie" from "Pange Lingua Mass" by Josquin Desprez (ca. 1400-1521); *"Exsultate Deo" (Motet) Pierluigi Da Palestrina (ca. 1525-1594); *"Sweet Nymph Come to They Lover" and "Fire and Lightening" (Two English Madrigals) by Thomas Morley (1557-1602); *"Canzona Duodecimi Toni" (Two Brass Choirs) by Giovanni Gabrieli (1555-1612); *"Ronde" and "Saltarello" (Dance Pair) by Tielman Susato (fl. 1543-1570)

	Work	Composer
Click Here to play 1.	<u>Kyrie from Pange Lingua mass by Josquin Desprez</u>	
Click Here to play 2.	<u>Exsultate Deo (motet) Pierluigi Da Palestrina</u>	
Click Here to play 3.	<u>Canzona Duodecimi Toni (Two brass choirs) by Giovanni Gabrieli</u>	
Click Here to play 4.	<u>Sweet Nymph come to they lover and fire and lightning by Thomas Morley</u>	
Click Here to play 5.	<u>Ronde and Saltarello (Dance pair) by Tielman Susato</u>	

IV. Listening from Ch. 6 (1600-1750)

Works: *"St. Matthew Passion" by J.S. Bach (1685-1750); *"Messiah" by G.F. Handel

(1685-1759); *"Spring" by Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741); *"Dido and Aeneas" by Henry Purcell (1659-1695)

	Work	Composer
Click Here to play	1. <u>Dido and Aeneas</u>	<u>Henry Purcell (1659-1695)</u>
Click Here to play	2. <u>St. Matthew Passion</u>	<u>by J.S. Bach (1685-1750)</u>
Click Here to play	3. <u>Spring</u>	<u>by Antonio Vivaldi.</u>
Click Here to play	4. <u>Messiah</u>	<u>by G.F. Handel</u>

Short Answers: 1. Name the five elements of music. Melody, Tempo, Texture, Rhythm, Harmony.

2. What are the five family of instruments? Woodwinds, Brass, Perussion, Strings, Keyboards

3. List three of the types of texture: Monophony, Polyphony, homophony.

Ch. 4 Terms to define:

1. Plainchant (see pg. 55): Monophonic: only one line of music played at a time
2. Three types of text setting (see pg. 56): Syllabic, Melismatic, Neumatic
3. Secular Song. Primary Topic? (see pg. 58) Love
4. Who were the Troubadours? (see pg. 58) Poet musicians who composed songs for performances in small courts
5. In the song "A Chantar" by Beatriz De Dia, what is the name of the string instrument which accompanies the singer? (see pg. 58) Vielle Which wind instrument accompanies this? (see pg. 58) wooden flute
6. The Medieval Audience: two main kinds of audience for serious music? (see pg. 65) Human and Divine.
7. Quote on pg. 64 "Music is a science that would have us laugh and sing and dance." Who said this? Guillaume de Machaut

Ch. 5 Terms to define and short answer questions:

1. When was the Printing Press invented? 1450
2. What are the five movements of the Mass Ordinary? Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sinctus, and Agnus Dei.

3. Define Polyphony: two or more simultaneous lines of independent melody
4. Most gifted composer of the mid-Renaissance and whom Martin Luther praised for his being the "Master of Notes"? Josquin Desprez
 - a. What does the term "Renaissance" mean? rebirth

Ch. 6 Terms to define and short answer questions:

1. "Baroque" = The Period in European music from about 1600-1750 (pg. 83)
2. What is the basis of *Concertos*? The idea of Contrast (pg. 87)
3. Name four of the movements in a *French Baroque Dance Suite*: Allemande, Sarabande, Courante, Gigue (see pg. 87 and following)
4. What two instruments comprise the *Basso Continuo*? Harpsichord and low strings (see pg. 87)
5. What comes after the Recitative Chorus (see pg. 89)
6. Which of our listening pieces used the *Ground-Bass* form? Ado and Aeneas (pg. 91)
7. Define *Sonata da Camera* Movement based on dance rhythms (pg. 93)
8. Define *Sonata da Chiesa* Movements serious in character and alternated between slow and fast (pg. 93)
9. Which of our listening pieces illustrated *Program Music*? Spring (pg. 96)

Questions with short answers:

1. Vivaldi's nickname? The red Priest (pg. 95)
2. J.s. Bach wrote in all genres of music at his time except for? Opera (pg. 99)
3. Bach's organ music is varied; some are "preludes and Fugues" (pg. 99)
4. Bach wrote two Passions for choirs, soloists and orchestra. What is a Passion? musical setting of the story from the gospels of the death of Jesus (pg. 99)
5. What two types of music did Handel mainly compose during his London years? Oratorio and Opera (pg. 103)
6. Handel's "Messiah" is in how many parts? (pg. 104)

3 parts

7. What different texture types does Handel use in his "Messiah"? (pg. 104) *Homophony,*

Polyphony and *Imitation / unison*

Extra Credit:

What was your favorite work studied for this test, and why? *Mandare Adore* 😊

It keeps me calm and it sounds nice.