

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

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

	<b>Work</b>	<b>Composer</b>
<a href="#">Click Here to play</a> 1.	"A Chantar" by Beatriz De Dia (Late 12th Century)	
<a href="#">Click Here to play</a> 2.	"Kyrie" (Plainchant)	
<a href="#">Click Here to play</a> 3.	"Viderunt Omnes" by Perotinus (Ca. 1170-Ca. 1236)	
<a href="#">Click Here to play</a> 4.	"Doulz Viaire Gracieus" by G. Machaut (ca. 1300-1377)	

**II. 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)

	<b>Work</b>	<b>Composer</b>
<a href="#">Click Here to play</a> 1.	"Kyrie" from "Pange Lingua Mass" by Josquin Desprez (ca. 1400-1521)	
<a href="#">Click Here to play</a> 2.	"Fire and Lightening" (Two English Madrigals) by Thomas Morley (1557-1602)	
<a href="#">Click Here to play</a> 3.	"Exsultate Deo" (Motet) Pierluigi Da Palestrina (ca. 1525-1594)	
<a href="#">Click Here to play</a> 4.	"Canzona Duodecimi Toni" (Two Brass Choirs) by Giovanni Gabrieli (1555-1612)	
<a href="#">Click Here to play</a> 5.	"Ronde" and "Saltarello" (Dance Pair) by Tielman Susato (fl. 1543-1570)	
<a href="#">Click Here to play</a> 6.	"Sweet Nymph Come to They Lover" (Two English Madrigals) by Thomas Morley (1557-1602)	

**Ch. 4 Terms to define:**

1. Plainchant (see pg. 55): The vocal music for church services from the early Middle Ages.
2. Three types of text setting (see pg. 56): *Syllabic*, Melismatic, Neumatic
3. Secular Song. Primary Topic? (see pg. 58) The primary topic was Love
4. Who were the Troubadours? (see pg. 58) The Troubadours were poet-musicians who composed songs for performance in many small aristocratic courts of southern France.
5. Although most were men, what is the name of the famous woman Troubadour? (see pg. 58) **Beatriz de Dia.**

6. In the song "A Chantar" by Beatriz De Dia, what is the name of the string instrument which accompanies the singer? (see pg. 58) **A Vielle** Which wind instrument accompanies this? (see pg. 58) **Low Wooden Flute**. They are later joined by which two instruments for the ending? (see pg. 58) **A Lute** and **A Drum**.
7. The Medieval Audience: two main kinds of audience for serious music? (see pg. 65) **Human** and **Divine**.
8. 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, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei*.
3. Define Polyphony: Different melody lines are performed at the same time.
4. What is a "Cazona"? A serious contrapuntal instrumental piece based on the style of secular songs
5. Most gifted composer of the mid-Renaissance and whom Martin Luther praised for his being the "Master of Notes"? Josquin Desprez
6. What does the term "Renaissance" mean? Rebirth
7. Three main genres of the Renaissance? Masses, Motet, and Secular.

#### Extra Credit:

Your favorite work we listened to in this class: I really enjoyed listening to the Renaissance Music- one of my favorite was "Sweet Nymph Come to They Lover"

Why: I can feel the words of the song through it being sung, I enjoyed the rhythm and the melodious blends. I also hear art coming out of it.