

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

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

	Work	Composer
Click Here to play	1. A chantar by beatriz de dia	
Click Here to play	2. Kyrie (plainchant)	
Click Here to play	3. Viderunt Omnes by Perotinus	
Click Here to play	4. Douz Viaire Gracieus by G. Machaut	

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)

	Work	Composer
Click Here to play	1. Kyrie Pange Lingua Mass by Josquin Desprez	
Click Here to play	2. Kyrie Pange Lingua Mass by Josquin Desprez	
Click Here to play	3. Exsultate Deo (Motet) by Pierluigi Da Palestrina	
Click Here to play	4. Canzona Duodecimi Toni (Two brass choirs) by Giovanni Gabrieli	
Click Here to play	5. Ronde and Saltarello (Dance Pair) by Tielman Susato	
Click Here to play	6. Sweet Nymph Come to They Lover and Fire and Lightning by Thomas Morley	

Ch. 4 Terms to define:

1. Plainchant (see pg. 55): **monophonic choral church music song in unison**
2. Three types of text setting (see pg. 56): *Syllabic*, **Neumatic**, **Melismatic**
3. Secular Song. Primary Topic? (see pg. 58) **canzona**
4. Who were the Troubadours? (see pg. 58) **Poet-musicians**
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) **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) **Lute** and **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: **All music lines present, part of the same musical phrase one after the other.**
4. What is a "Cazona"? **Contrapuntal instruments piece based on the same 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, **Secular**, and **Motet**.

Extra Credit:

Your favorite work we listened to in this class: Josquin

Why: He has a sense of simplicity and elegance you can connect with by listening to the music he made.