

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

List of works: *"Viderunt Omnes" by Perotinus (Ca. 1170-Ca. 1236); *"Kyrie" (Plainchant); *"Doulez 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. Doulez Viaire Gracieus" by G. Machaut _____	

I. 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. _____	
Click Here to play 2. Kyrie" from "Pange Lingua Mass" by Josquin Desprez _____	
Click Here to play 3. Exsultate Deo" (Motet) 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 Lightening" (Two English Madrigals) by Thomas Morley _____	

Ch. 4 Terms to define:

1. Plainchant (see pg. 55) **Gregorian chant** is the central tradition of Western **plainchant**,
2. Three types of text setting (see pg. 56): *Syllabic*, *melismatic*
3. Secular Song. Primary Topic? (see pg. 58) music that is intended for a non-religious audience
4. Who were the Troubadours? (see pg. 58) a composer and performer of Old Occitan lyric poetry during the High Middle Ages mostly men.

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? 1436
2. What are the five movements of the Mass Ordinary? *Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Agnus Dei*
3. Define Polyphony: A musical texture consisting of two or more independent melodic lines.
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"? Palestrina.
6. What does the term "Renaissance" mean? Rebirth
7. Three main genres of the Renaissance? Masses, **MOTET, MADRIGAL**

Extra Credit:

Your favorite work we listened to in this class "Sweet Nymph Come to Thy Lover" and "Fire and Lightning" (Two English Madrigals) by Thomas Morley

Why: I really like the back and forth and how actually sweet it sounds , even tho i didn't understand any words i felt like they were probably actual lovers and maybe they are trying to figure something out like how to make it work but that just a guess.