

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. "It don't mean a thing if it ain't got that swing" by Duke Ellington (1899-1974)

[Click Here to play](#) 2. "Symphony #18 in F Major" by W.A. Mozart (1756-91);

[Click Here to play](#) 3. "Water Music" by G.F. Handel (1685-1759)

[Click Here to play](#) 4. "Mandarendare";

[Click Here to play](#) 5. *"Fanfare for the Common Man" by Aaron Copland (19001-990);

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 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 (Late 12th Century)

[Click Here to play](#) 2. "Kyrie" (Plainchant);

[Click Here to play](#) 3. "Viderunt Omnes" by Perotinus

[Click Here to play](#) 4. *"Doulz Viaire Gracieus" by G. Machaut (ca. 1300-1377)

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. Kyrie" from "Pange Lingua Mass" by Josquin Desprez (ca. 1400-1521)

[Click Here to play](#) 2. "Exsultate Deo" (Motet) Pierluigi Da Palestrina (ca. 1525-1594)

[Click Here to play](#) 3. "Canzona Duodecimi Toni" (Two Brass Choirs) by Giovanni Gabrieli (1555-1612)

[Click Here to play](#) 4. "Sweet Nymph Come to They Lover" and "Fire and Lightening" (Two English Madrigals) by Thomas Morley (1557-1602);
[Click Here to play](#) 5. Ronde" and "Saltarello" (Dance Pair) by Tielman Susato (fl. 1543-1570)

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. "Dido and Aeneas"	by Henry Purcell (1659-1695)
Click Here to play	2. "St. Matthew Passion"	by J.S. Bach (1685-1750);
Click Here to play	3. "Spring"	by Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741);
Click Here to play	4. "Messiah"	by G.F. Handel (1685-1759)

Short Answers: 1. Name the five elements of music. *Melody*, harmony, rhythm, expression, form.

2. What are the five families of instruments? *Woodwinds*, *Brass*, strings , percussion, keyboard.

3. List three of the types of texture: *Monophony*, homophonic, polyphonic.

Ch. 4 Terms to define:

1. Plainchant (see pg. 55): a type of liturgical music where religious texts are sung to a single unaccompanied line.
2. Three types of text setting (see pg. 56): *Syllabic*, neumatic, melismatic
3. Secular Song. Primary Topic? (see pg. 58) music that was not bound by the church or religion. Was written in the people's common language and had one melody
4. Who were the Troubadours? (see pg. 58) The troubadours were poet musicians who created one of the first vernacular song to be written down
5. In the song "A Chantar" by Beatriz De Dia, what is the name of the string instrument which accompanies the singer? a lute, also known as a "vielle" or "medieval fiddle.

6. The Medieval Audience: two main kinds of audience for serious music? (see pg. 65)
aristocracy and clergy .
7. Quote on pg. 64 "Music is a science that would have us laugh and sing and dance." Who said this? Saint Augustine

Ch. 5 Terms to define and short answer questions:

1. **When was the Printing Press invented?** The printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg in the mid-15th century, around 1440-1450. Gutenberg, a German blacksmith and inventor, developed a movable type printing press that used a mechanical system to print text onto paper.
2. **What are the five movements of the Mass Ordinary?** *Kyrie, Gloria, credo* , *Sanctus*, and *Angus Dei*.
3. **Define Polyphony:** Polyphony is a type of musical texture that involves two or more independent melodic lines played or sung simultaneously. Each melodic line has its own rhythm and tempo, and the lines may be harmonically related or not. Polyphony is also known as counterpoint, and it is often used in choral music, sacred music, and classical music from the Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque periods. Polyphonic music can be complex and intricate, with each melodic line weaving in and out of the others to create a rich and layered sound.
4. **Most gifted composer of the mid-Renaissance and whom Martin Luther praised for his being the "Master of Notes"?** The composer that Martin Luther praised as the "Master of Notes" and is considered one of the most gifted composers of the mid-Renaissance is Josquin des Prez. Josquin was a Franco-Flemish composer who lived from around 1450 to 1521. He was renowned for his mastery of polyphonic vocal music and was particularly known for his use of imitation, where one voice or instrument repeats a melody introduced by another.
5. **What does the term "Renaissance" mean?** The term "Renaissance" comes from the French word meaning "rebirth." It is used to describe a period of cultural, artistic, and intellectual revival that occurred in Europe from the 14th to the 17th century. During this time, there was a renewed

interest in classical learning, literature, and art, as well as new developments in science, technology, and philosophy.

Ch. 6 Terms to define and short answer questions:

1. “Baroque” = The term "Baroque" originally referred to a style of ornate and extravagant art and architecture that was characterized by dramatic expression, bold colors, and elaborate ornamentation. In music, the Baroque period is known for its complex polyphonic textures, elaborate ornamentation, and the use of contrasting dynamics (pg. 83)
2. What is the basis of *Concertos*? The idea of contrast and dialogue between a soloist or group of soloists and an accompanying ensemble.(pg. 87)
3. Name four of the movements in a *French Baroque Dance Suite*: Allemande, Courante , Sarabande, Gigue (see pg. 87 and following)
4. What two instruments comprise the *Basso Continuo*? Harpsichord and bass instrument (see pg. 87)
5. What comes after the Recitative The Aria (see pg. 89)
6. Which of our listening pieces used the *Ground-Bass* form? _____ (pg. 91)
7. Define *Sonata da Camera* Sonata da camera is a term used in Baroque music to describe a type of instrumental composition that was typically played in a chamber or salon setting. (pg. 93)
8. Define *Sonata da Chiesa* *Sonata da chiesa* is a term used in Baroque music to describe a type of instrumental composition that was typically played in church settings.(pg. 93)
9. Which of our listening pieces illustrated *Program Music*? _____ (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? Johann Sebastian Bach wrote prolifically in many genres of music during his lifetime, including sacred and secular vocal music,

keyboard and orchestral music, chamber music, and more. However, one notable genre that Bach did not write in was 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? A

Passion is a musical composition that tells the story of the crucifixion and death of Jesus Christ. (pg. 99)

5. What two types of music did Handel mainly compose during his London years?

Oratorios and *Opera* (pg. 103)

6. Handel's "Messiah" is in how many parts? (pg. 104)

Three parts

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

Homophony, Choral, Solo, and Contrapuntal **Extra Credit:**

What was your favorite work studied for this test, and why? _____.