

## Music Appreciation Study guide 2: Antiquity and Renaissance

### Listening Examples

1. Anon – Haec Dies
2. Anon - Alleluia Vidimus Stellam
3. Anon - Estampie
4. Perotin: Alleluia Nativitas
5. Landini: Ecco la Primavera
6. Josquin des Prez: Ave Maria
7. Palestrina: Kyrie from Pope Marcellus Mass
8. Morley: Now is the Month of Maying
9. Andrea Gabrielli: Ricercar in the Twelfth mode
10. John Dowland: Flow My Tears

### Terms:

1. Renaissance - rebirth
2. Mass – Catholic church service
3. Monophonic
4. Homophonic
5. Polyphonic
6. Plainchant, Plainsong, Gregorian Chant
7. Sacred Music - church
8. Secular Music - not
9. Modal/Tonal
10. Bergundian Composers
11. Humanist Philosophy

### Instruments

1. Lute
2. Recorder
3. Frame drum
4. Tabur
5. Shawm

### Middle Ages

450 – 1450

### Renaissance

1400-1600

Homophonic – 1 unison line

Monophonic – 1 rhythm in all parts

Polyphonic – separate parts

Chant

Syllabic – 1 note per syllable

Neumatic – 2-4 notes per syllable

Melismatic – Many notes per syllable

Cantor – led singing in church

Leonin and Perotin

Notre Dame Style

Franco-Flemish School

Motet – polyphonic, with words

compound time

simple time

$\frac{3}{4}$  time represented holy trinity

Poly textual – mix of texts from scripture, poems, multiple languages even

instrumental music in the fourteenth century

soft and loud instruments

A Cappella

Renaissance Sacred Music

Josquin Desprez was the master of the motet

Renaissance Mass

Proper of the mass changes every week.

Ordinary of the mass stays the same.

Council of Trent/Counter-Reformation

Giovanni Palestrina

Pope Marsellus Mass

Sacred vocal music was performed primarily by men

Middle Ages – 476 – 1450

Leonin started Polyphony with 2 voices