

MUAR 211 Midterm I Prep

Midterm 1 Listening Guide

Columba aspexit – Hildegard of Bingen

Texture: monophonic throughout

Genre: plainchant

Language: Latin

Performance: responsorially

Form: AA'BB'

Dame, de qui toute ma joie vient – Guillaume de Machaut

Texture: non-imitative polyphony

Genre: chanson

Language: vernacular language (French)

Ave Maris Stella – Guillaume Dufay

Texture: homophonic

Genre: hymn

Language: Latin

Kyrie from Pange Lingua Mass – Josquin des Prez

Texture: imitative polyphony

Genre: Kyrie from a late Renaissance Mass

Language: ancient, sacred Greek prayer

Dido and Aeneas – Purcell

Texture: imitative polyphony + homophony + word painting (homophonic)

Genre: opera

Language: English

Violin Concerto in G+ 1st movement – Vivaldi

Texture: homophonic

Genre: solo concerto

Form: ritornello form

* basso continuo

Violin Concerto in G+ 2nd movement – Vivaldi

Texture: homophonic

Genre: solo concerto

Form: theme and variations

* basso ostinato + melody

Brandenburg Concerto- J.S Bach

Texture: homophonic

Genre: concerto grosso

Form: ritornello form

Well-Tempered Fugue No. 1 - J.S Bach

Texture: imitative polyphony

Genre: fugue

Cantata No.4 - JS. Bach

Genre: cantata

4th

Texture: homophonic

SubGenre: aria

5th

Texture: imitative polyphony

SubGenre: SATB quartet with continuo

8th

Texture: homophonic

subGenre: chorale

Julius Caesar - Handel

Genre: opera

General Terminology and Concepts

Genre: specific category of music defined by its traits/ categories

Ensemble: instruments, vocals

A Cappella: music with no instrumentation

Pitch: a sound producing vibration that oscillates at a specific rate

Interval: the distance of frequency between two pitches, either upward or downward (measured by half-steps)

Octave: natural phenomenon of sound

Equal-temperament tuning: man-made division of an octave into 12 half-steps

Pitch names: A B C D E F G

Accidentals:

- **sharp:** raise by an interval
- **flat:** lower by an interval
- **natural:** cancels flat or sharp

Ranges of Human Voices: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass

Text Setting: practice of setting words to music

- **syllabic:** one syllable to one pitch
- **melismatic:** one syllable to numerous pitches

Monophony: one line music for voices

Polyphony: simultaneous combination of 2 or more melodies

- **imitative:** use the same motives (fragments of melody)

- **non-imitative:** four voices with four independent melodies that never repeat the music of another voice part

Homophony: a musical texture that involves any one melody of real interest with chords or other sounds

- melody + accompaniment

Homorhythm: all parts move together rhythmically

Medieval Period (450-1450)

Sacred culture: anything intended for worship

Secular culture: everything excluding sacred

Liturgy: systems of prayers and worships of specific religion (services for special occasions)

Plainchant: a genre of music that was the official music of the Roman Catholic Church

- latin/sacred (function): MASS / DIVINE OFFICE
- nonmetrical: rhythm is free, no set beat/meter
- usually monophonic
- usually performed a cappella

nonmetrical: "free" rhythm, no meter, no beat

Divine Office: private worship observed by community in a monastery

Mass: public worship

- Kyrie eleison
- Gloria in excelsis
- Credo
- Sanctus
- Agnus Dei
- **Proper Mass:** texts that change according to day
- **Ordinary Mass:** texts that are same because sung everyday

Performing Chant

- direct performance
- **responsorial singing:** solo leader performs verse and the entire congregation answer each verse with following verse or with response
- **antiphonal singing:** divided into two groups that take turn singing phrases of text

mode: a limited collection of pitches that are organized to emphasize one particular pitch

Hildegard of Bingen: saint, visionary, composer, wrote many works of renaissance science, wrote lots of poetry, powerful woman, musical style has expansive range, wide leaps, florid melismas

Drone: single two note chord running continuously

12th century:

- **Hildegard**
- **Early manuscript for secular**
- **Early manuscript for instrumental**

- **Early manuscript for polyphonic**

Organum: an original plainchant melody + another melody (sung simultaneously to same words)

Courtier: men and women for entertainment in royal courts

Troubadour: secular poet/composers

Jongleur: popular musicians

Notre Dame School (12-14th century)

- composers working near Notre Dame cathedral
- Leonin and Perotin

Ars antiqua (late 12-13th century): organums

- polyphonic
- church modes, a capella
- cantus firmus

Cantus firmus: a pre-existing chant melody that will be used for new music creation

- polyphonic cantus firmus= piece where one melody is borrowed
- mere stylistic and enhancement

Guillaume de Machaut:

- courtier
- widely known for Ars Nova style
- composed early extant complete Mass Ordinary

Chanson: French secular song

Notre Dame Mass: first complete extant manuscript for Ordinary Mass

Ars Nova: (late 14th century)

- isorhythm
- non-imitative polyphony

Renaissance Era (1460-1600)

Invention of printing press: 1450

Lutheran Reformation: separation of Christian from Roman Catholic Church

Counter-Reformation: reforming church practices

Council of Trent: recommended pure vocal style to respect sacred texts

Humanism: intellectual movement centred on humans and values, needs (ITALY)

Paraphrase: embellish plainchants with extra notes, graceful melismas

Word painting: musical illustration of text

Point of imitation: brief passage of imitative polyphony using a single musical motive

Guillaume Dufay: masses, motets, hymns, chants in fauxbordon style, secular style

Harmonized Hymn: tuneful of Gregorian chants, same music is repeated over and over

Josquin Desprez: wrote both secular and sacred

Palestrina: late Renaissance music: motets, madrigals

Claudio Monteverdi: madrigals, operas, transitional composer bridging

Renaissance and Baroque, used dissonance in his madrigals which were rare in early music

Madrigal: secular vocal genre

- polyphonic
- secular poetry
- entertainment of high court

Baroque Period (1600-1750)

Monody: 'one song' characterized by a solo vocal melody with instrumental accompaniment

Basso continuo/continuo/figured bass: a single musical line (bass line) that acts as accompaniment

Continuo group: instrumentation of the basso continuo

- low bass string + chordal
- low bass wind + chordal
- Harpsichord/ organ

Improvisation: making music on the spot

Ornamentation: improvised additional notes to written music

Score: piece of music that shows all parts in a piece

Part: a piece of music that shows only the music that one instrument/ voice performs

Baroque Orchestra:

- **timbre (sound color):** specify which instruments
- **loudness (volume)**
- **nothing but bowed instruments + harpsichord/organ**

movement: a multi-movement work is the combination of various pieces and each individual piece is called a movement

sonata: (solo) chamber music (small ensemble), multi-movement genre that has one soloist + basso continuo or just solo keyboard

trio sonata: multi-movement instrumental genre with 2+ soloists + basso continuo

solo concerto: multi-movement instrumental genre with one soloist + orchestra (including basso continuo)

concerto grosso: multi-movement instrumental genre with 2 + soloists + orchestra

dance suite: multi-movement instrumental music with no soloists

ritornello form: music that is played in beginning, end and several times throughout the movement

theme and variations: a melody (theme) that is followed by alternative forms of it

Opera: invented in 1600 in Florence

- large scale music for soloists, chorus and instrumentalist
- homophonic
- accompanied solo song

Libretto: story of the opera/sacred texts

- often myths, drama of ancient Greek

Overture: opening instrument music in opera

Recitative: song that mostly declamation, less lyrical and melodic, more recitation, describes action, nonmetrical, basso continuo

- in cantatas/oratorios: they are stand-alone pieces

Aria: lyrical song for solo voices, strong beat

Purcell: great English composer that attained international action

Lament aria: A poem expressing grief, feature basso ostinato

Fugue: one theme (subject)

- imitative polyphony
- any instrument

Sacred cantata: multi-movement vocal genre

- small choir + soloists + orchestration + organ
- text is vernacular/ proper
- no plot/action
- church use

Chorale:

- hymn-like song used for congregational singing
- strophic
- sacred genre

Handel

- German
- Patron
- Oratorios

Oratorio : like opera, vocal music for choir + orchestra + solo

- libretto part
- no acting, scenery, costumes

Genres

Plainchant:

- sacred/Latin
- monophonic
- performed a cappella
- nonmetrical
- Church modes

Organum: original plainchant melody + another melody

- sacred
- polyphonic
- a cappella
- cantus firmus: borrowing original chant melody to make new music

Chanson:

- secular/vernacular language
- polyphonic non-imitative

Madrigal:

- secular Renaissance vocal music
- polyphonic imitative
- word painting/ declamation / homorhythm
- textural changes

Harmonized hymn

- sacred text / repeats over and over
- homophonic

Motet

- homophonic/ imitative polyphony

Sonata: chamber ensemble instrumental

- **one solo + basso continuo**
- **keyboard**

Trio Sonata:

- 2 or more solo + basso continuo

Concerto: large-scale instrumental

- one solo + orchestra (w/ basso continuo)

Concerto Grosso

- 2 or more solo

Dance suite: multi-movement instrumentation with no soloists**Opera:** 1600 (Florence), large scale music for soloists, chorus and instruments

- homophonic
- solo + accompaniment
- recitative + aria
- libretto – story
- overture: opening instrumental music
- recitative: nonmetrical, declamation, basso continuo
- aria: metrical, lyrical
- lament = basso ostinato / poem (grief)

Sacred Cantata: multi-movement vocal genre

- small scale choir + soloists + orchestra + organ
- no plot /drama like opera
- vernacular
- texts are Proper, Bach's contain Lutheran chorales

Chorales: hymn-like songs used for congregational singing, sacred genre, strophic**Oratorio:** like opera BUT no acting, scenery