uNit 1:

mEdiEval music

iNdEX:

1. REligious music: gREgoRiaN chaNt

2. sEculaR music: tRoubadouRs aNd tRouvEREs.

basic vocabulaRy

Courtly Love: amor cortés.

Crowds: multitude.

Crusades: cruzadas.

Dreary: deprimente.

Fairs: ferias.

Huge: grande.

Hunger: hambruna.

Jongleurs: juglares.

Knights: caballeros.

Mass: misa.

Middle Ages: Edad Media.

Muddy: embarrado.

Neumes: neumas.

Square notation: notación cuadrada.

Storytelling: narración.

Wedding: boda.

Medieval music was an integral part of everyday life for the people of that time period. Music of the Middle Ages was especially popular during times of celebration and festivities in convents and cathedrals as well as castles and palaces.

1. Religious music: Gregorian chant

Gregorian chant is a form of monophonic religious music in Western Christianity that accompanied the celebration of Mass and other ritual services. This vast repertoire of chants is the oldest music known.
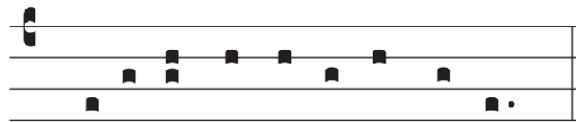
In the beginning the chants were learnt by the *viva voce* method. Later, in the 10th century, the first written repertoire appeared. The earliest notation used symbols called **neumes** to indicate tone-movements and relative duration within each syllable but not the specific pitches of individual notes. By the 13th century, the neumes of Gregorian chant were usually written in *square notation* on a four-line staff with a clef.

Neumas and square notation
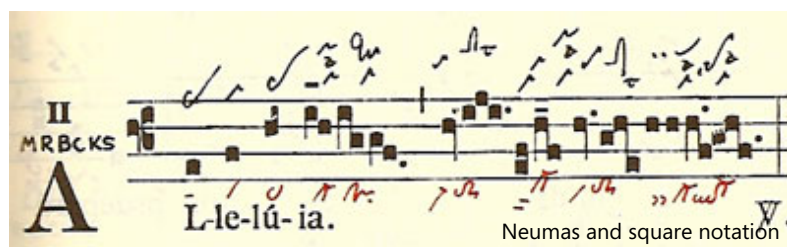
Gregorian chant is, of course, vocal music. The relationship between text and music can be "syllabic" if there´s one syllable per sound; "neumatic" if there's a group of notes per syllable and "melismatic" if there are five or six notes per syllable to over sixty in the largest melismas.
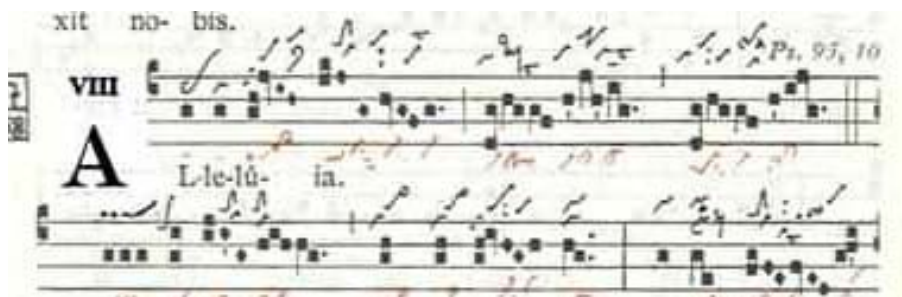
Syllabic chant:

Glo-ri-a   in ex-cel-sis De-o

Neumatic chant:

Ps. Exsul-tá-te Dé-o adju-tó-ri nóstro : * ju-bi-lá-te Dé- o

Já- cob. Gló-ri- a Pátri.   E u o u a e.

Melismatic chant:

Chant is written in Latin and was normally sung in unison without instruments (a capella) so its texture is monophonic. There isn't a beat or regular metric accent which doesn't mean absence of rhythm: the text determines the accent while the melody determines the phrasing.

Remember...

- Religious text written in Latin.
- Monophonic texture.
- There isn´t a beat or regular metric accent.
- Vocal music without instruments.
- Anonymous composers.

2. SEcular Music: tRoubadouRs aNd tRouvERES.

Troubadour is the generic term for poets and minstrels who flourished in southern France and in Northern Italy from the 11th through the 13th centuries. Called trouveres in northern France and meistersingers in Germany, these artists converted storytelling into an art, and often entertained huge crowds at fairs, weddings and other medieval celebrations. Normally they used new musical instruments, brought back to Western Europe from the Crusades.

Medieval times often evoke images of knights battling on muddy fields, dark and dreary castles, hunger and wars... but these Dark Ages also saw the birth of a romantic movement. French lords were poets and musicians and they wrote epic love poems about Courtly Love. Jongleurs were professional singers who performed these compositions from town to town.

Unit 1

1. Vocabulary:

   Multitud: Caballeros:

   Cruzadas: Misa:
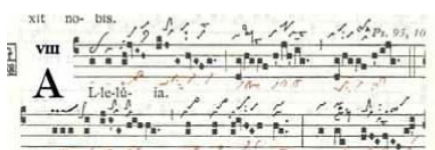
   Juglares: Amor Cortes:

   Neumas: Enorme:

2. Fill the gaps:

Monophonic	Mass
oldest	viva voce
neumes	four-line

Gregorian chant is a form of _____religious music in Western Christianity accompanied the celebration of _____ and other ritual services. This vast repertoire of chants is the _____ music known.

In the beginning the chants were learnt by the _____ method. Later, in the 10th century, the first written repertoire appeared. The earliest notation used symbols called _____to indicate tone-movements and relative duration within each syllable but not the specific pitches of individual notes. By the 13th century, the neumes of Gregorian chant were usually written in square notation on a _____ staff with a clef.

3. What type of relationship exists between text and music in these chants?

Ps. Exsul-tá-te Dé-o adju-tó-ri nóstro : * ju-bi-lá-te Dé- o

Já- cob. Gló-ri- a Pátri. E u o u a e.

Glo-ri-a   in ex-cel-sis De-o

xit   no- bis.

A Lle-lú- ia.

4. Write the mane of the notes in Spanish and English.

5. Where the troubadour's instrument come from?

6. What is a troubadour?

7. What is the Gregorian chant?

uNit 2:

RENaissaNcE music

iNdEX:

1. REligious vocal music
2. SEculaR vocal music
3. iNstRumENtal music

basic vocabuRary

To achieve: lograr.

Consort/ensemble: grupo de instrumentos.

Counterpoint: contrapunto

Genre: género.

Liturgical: litúrgica.

Made up: compuesto de

Prayer: oración.

Throughout: a lo largo de

Renaissance is the polyphony and counterpoint era. Voices achieve an elaborate independence throughout the 14th century. The importance of the interval of the third as a consonance is one of the most pronounced characteristics of Renaissance European music as well. The lyrics are very important and the musicians try to reflect the meaning of the text as best as they could.

1. REligious vocal MusiC

Religious music in the Renaissance period achieved an international character. The main composers travelled and worked throughout Europe.

Principal liturgical forms in the Renaissance period were motets and masses.

Motet is a religious piece of music made up of several parts with lyrics in Latin. The name comes from the old French *mot* (word). Normally the texture is polyphonic.

Mass is a choral composition about the main prayers of the Eucharistic liturgy (Kyrie Eleison, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus and Agnus Dei).

The most important composers of religious vocal genres are Josquin des Prez, Orlando di Lasso, Giovanni Pierluigi de Palestrina, and Cristobal de Morales, Francisco Guerrero and Tomás Luis de Victoria from Spain.

2. sEculaR vocal Music

Secular vocal music style is associated with the different national styles. Principal secular vocal genres included the madrigal and the chanson.

In a madrigal the number of voices varies from two to eight. It's written in Italian and normally the lyrics are about love. Marenzio and Gesualdo were important composers of madrigals. A chanson is a piece of music with lyrics in French. In general, chansons are easier than madrigals.

The most important characteristic of a madrigal or a chanson is the relationship between text and music: the music is a reflection of the text.

3. iNstRumENtal Music

Purely instrumental music included consort music for recorder or viol and other instruments. A consort is an ensemble of different instruments that could be broken consort (if there are instruments from different families), or whole consorts (if all the instruments were from the same family). Common genres were toccata, prelude, ricercar, canzona and, for sure, dances (basse danse, pavane, galliard, saltarelo allemande, courante, etc). Variation was one of the most important techniques of the composers and players. In Spain, we called them *diferencias*.
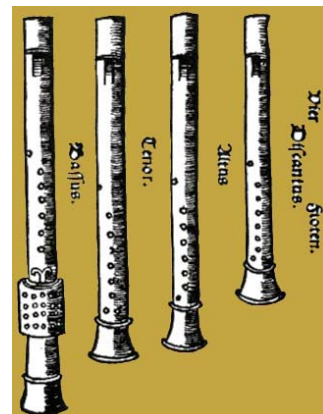
The first ensembles of instruments appeared in the Renaissance period. Normally, they were grouped by family or intensity.

The main brass instruments in the Renaissance were the cornet, the trumpet and the sackbut. In the woodwind family we could find recorders and traverse flutes.

The string family was used in many circumstances, both sacred and secular. A few members of this family include viol, lyre, lute and harpsichord.

Some Renaissance percussion instruments include the triangle, the tambourine, the bells and various kinds of drums.

In Spain we had a really interesting string instrument: the vihuela. The most important players were Narváez or Luys de Milán.

Renaissance instruments

Vihuela

Lute

Sackbut

Consort of viols

Unit 2

1. Vocabulary:

   Tomar prestado: Alegría:

   Pena: Furia:

   Oración: A lo largo de:

2. Fill the gaps:

Italian	Easier
Voices	Madrigal
Between	Chanson

   Secular vocal music style is associated with the different national styles. Principal secular vocal genres included the _____ and the _____.

   In a madrigal the number of voices varies from two to eight. It's written in _____ and normally the lyrics are about love. Marenzio and Gesualdo were important composers of madrigals. A chanson is a piece of music with lyrics in French. In general, chansons are _____ than madrigals.

   The most important characteristic of a madrigal or a chanson is the relationship _____ text and music: the music is a reflection of the text.

3. Talk me about the Renaissance period.

4. Write down the name of the three Spanish religious vocal composers in the renaissance period.

5. Write the mane of the notes in Spanish and English

6. Which music instruments were more used in the renaissance instrumental music era?

7. Mass is a choral composition about the main prayers of the Eucharistic liturgy. Tell me the five parts of the Mass:

uNit 3:
baRoquE music

basic vocabulary

To borrow: tomar prestado

Capable of: capaz de

Deal: a menudo

Distinguishable: distinguible

Joy: alegría

Plot: argumento

Rage: furia

Sorrow: pena

Subject matter: temática

Such as: como

Suffering: sufrimiento

Tends to: tender

Utmost: sumo/a

Whereas: mientras que

1. iNtRoductioN

The word 'baroque' is used to describe a particular musical style, a term originally borrowed from the style of architecture popular between 1600 and 1750. During this period, composers and performers used more elaborate musical ornamentation, made changes in musical notation, and developed new instrumental playing techniques. It also established opera as a musical genre. Many musical terms and concepts from this era are still in use today.

Some of the main baroque characteristics are:

-Basso continuo and figure bass

Basso continuo parts provided the harmonic structure of the music. The continuo group must include at least one instrument capable of playing chords –harmonic instruments- (harpsichord, organ, lute...) and any number of instruments which play their melodies in the bass register such as cello, double bass or viola da gamba.

The figured bass consists of a bass-line with notes on a musical staff plus added numbers and accidentals under the staff to indicate at what chords must be played.

-Contrast and movement

Contrast (between instrumental and vocal groups, different timbres, tempos, etc.) is one of the most important characteristics of baroque music. The *concertato style* involves contrast between opposing groups of voices and groups of instruments. In the *concerto grosso* there is contrast between large and small groups of similar composition.

-Affections

Composers tried to express the *affections*. *Affections* were not their own emotions but were the states of the soul, such as rage, heroism, sorrow, or joy. Meter and rhythm were united to the feeling the composer wished to evoke.

2. Vocal Music

2.1. Secular Vocal Music

Opera was invented in the late Renaissance for the Florentine Camerata, the musicians who worked for the Count Bardi in Florence. Their ideals were based on their perception of ancient Greek musical drama, in which the declamation of the text was of utmost importance. The first important opera was The Orfeo of Monteverdi (1607).

Opera is an art form in which singers and musicians perform a dramatic work combining text (called a libretto) and musical score. Opera incorporates many of the elements of spoken theatre, such as acting, scenery and costumes and sometimes includes dance. The performance is typically given in an opera house, accompanied by an orchestra or smaller musical ensemble.

2.2. Religious vocal music

An oratorio is a large musical composition including an orchestra, a choir, and soloists. The oratorio and the opera were formally very similar (including the use of a choir, soloists, an ensemble, various distinguishable characters, and arias). However, opera is a musical theatre composition, while oratorio is strictly a concert piece. A particularly important difference is in the typical subject matter of the text. Opera tends to deal with history and mythology whereas the plot of an oratorio often deals with sacred topics, making it appropriate for performance in the church. George Friedrich Handel was the most important oratorio composer of the baroque period.

A passion is an oratorio about the suffering of Jesus leading up to the Crucifixion.

A cantata (literally 'sung', derived from the Italian word 'cantare') is a vocal composition with an instrumental accompaniment and often containing more than one movement. It doesn't tell a story and can be religious as well as secular. The most important cantata and passion composer was J.S. Bach.

3. Instrumental music

Instrumental music achieved a definitive independence from vocal music during this period. Musicians composed music specifically for instruments and the early instrumental genres began to appear.

3.1. Concerto

The *concerto grosso* is a form of baroque music in which the musical material is passed between a small group of soloists (the concertino) and full orchestra (the ripieno). The first major composer to use the term concerto grosso was Arcangelo Corelli.

In a *concerto a solo* there's just one soloist. Normally, the concerto alternated between fast and slow movements (FAST – SLOW – FAST)

3.2. SuitE

In the Baroque era the suite was defined by its pieces and consisted of dances usually preceded by a prelude or overture. The suite was also known as *suite de danses*. The main dances were:

- **Allemande** - Literally translates from French as the word 'German'. It is a stately German dance with a meter of 4/4.

- **Courante or Corrente** - A Courante is a lively French dance in 3/4 time, while the Corrente is an Italian dance in quick 3/4.

- **Sarabande** - A Sarabande is a slow, stately Spanish dance in 3/4 time.

- **Gigue or giga** - The Gigue or 'Jig' originated in England, and is a fast dance, normally with a meter of 6/8. The Italian giga is rarer than the gigue, and is faster, with running passages over a harmonic basis.

woRld music: music fRom latiN amERica

When we talk about music from Latin America, we refer to Central and South American music, more specifically indigenous folk music.

However, the Latin American countries are characterized by an enormous mixture of crossbreed music. The main musical styles are Cuban *son*, Argentine *tango*, Brazilian *samba*, and the Trinidad and Tobago *calypso*.

To comprehend this music we have to talk about their three main influences:

- Pre-Columbian music (before the European colonization): the indigenous folk music is characterized by the use of woodwind instruments like *pan pipes*, *reed flute* or *ocarinas* and percussion instruments like drums and rattles. They compose 95% using the pentatonic scale.

Pan pipe   Reed flute   Ocarina

- The music of European colonizers and missionaries: they introduced the guitar, the violin, etc. and the Occidental tonal system.

- The music of African slaves introduced the marimba (very important in Central America) and their own unique complex rhythms.

Unit 3

1. Vocabulary:

   Tomar prestado: Alegría:

   Pena: Furia:

   Sufrimiento: Capaz de:

2. Fill the gaps:

baroque	style
architecture	composers
opera	ornamentation

The word '_____' is used to describe a particular musical _____, a term originally borrowed from the style of_____ popular between 1600 and 1750. During this period, _____ and performers used more elaborate musical _____made changes in musical notation and developed new instrumental playing techniques. It also established _____ as a musical genre. Many musical terms and concepts from this era are still in use today.

3. Talk me about the Baroque.

4. Talk me about the three Baroque characteristics:

5. Write the mane of the notes in Spanish:

Canción de Cuna

Johannes Brahms

Lento

6. What is an Oratorio?

7. Instrumental music in the Baroque Era:

8. Differences between opera and oratorio:

uNit 4: classical music

iNdEX:

1. intRoductioN

2. iNstRumENtal music

3. vocal music

basic vocabulaRy

Balanced: equilibrado.

By means: mediante, a través de.

To drop: abandoner.

To evolve: evolucionar.

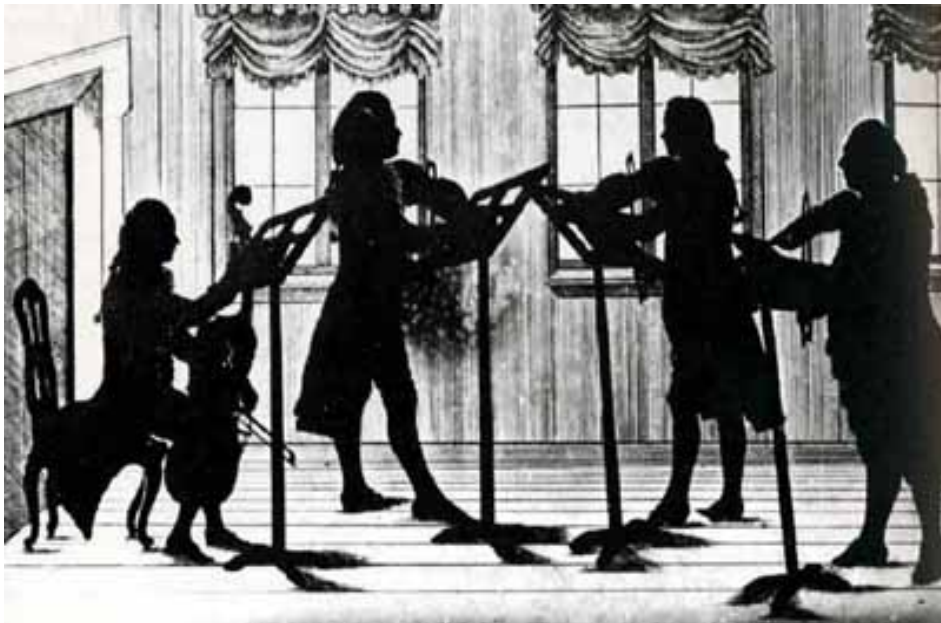To join: unir.

Featured: destacado.

Key: tonalidad.

Patronage system: mecenazgo.

To remain: continuar.

To resemble: parecerse a.

1. iNtRoductioN

S. V b.c   S. XVIII a.c.

Look at the pictures... How are they similar and how are they different?

The classical era is considered to be the period of time from 1750 to 1820. The years of the Classical Period saw many changes in the world. The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars changed the face of Europe. In the music world, the patronage system of the Baroque began to die out and was replaced by the first public concerts where people paid to attend. During this time, much of the ornate styles of the baroque era were dropped, and a simpler style was adopted. The music of the Classical period tended to be simple and non-emotional. Some of the main characteristics of the Classical era are:

1. **Melody** is composed by means of symmetric and balanced musical phrases.
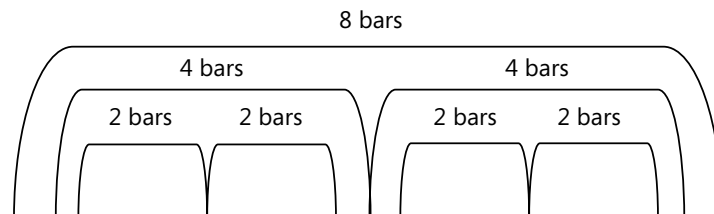
2. **Harmony** becomes simple and clear.
3. **Rhythm** is very defined and regular.
4. **Texture** is mainly melody-dominated homophony where accompanying voices provide chordal support for the lead voice which assumes the role of the principal melody.
5. There is a greater range of **dynamics and articulations** (crescendos, diminuendos, etc.)

Vienna became the musical capital of Europe. Gluck brought a reform to the Baroque opera. Stamitz developed the idea of an orchestra symphony. Lastly, the three brilliant composers from the Viennese school, Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven, developed some of the greatest musical works of all time.

1) Look at the diagram on the Greek Temple. What is similar?
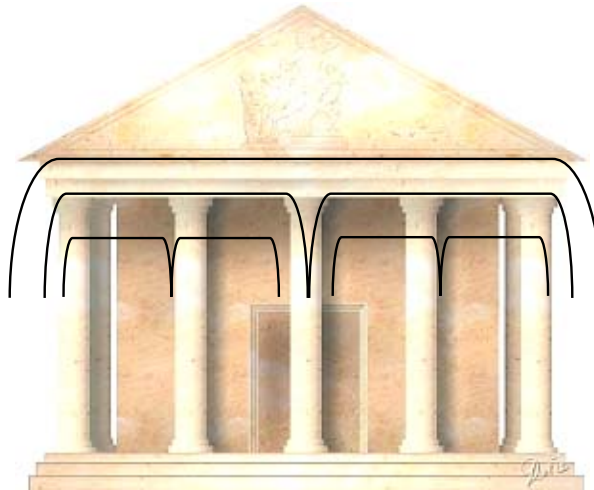
2) Now compare the diagram with the score underneath. What do you think about it?

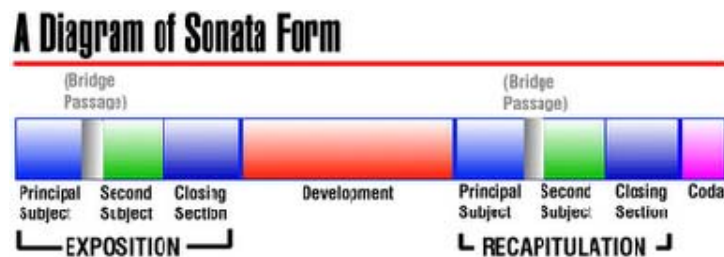Diagram of a Classical Phrase

SONATE
Komponiert in Wien 1788
KV 545

Allegro

Bridge passage

2. iNStRumENtal muSic

Instrumental music was more important than vocal music during the Classical period. More and more instruments were added to the orchestra, including the flute, clarinet, oboe, and bassoon.

2.1. SoNata FoRm

During the Classical era the sonata became the most popular compositional form to be used. By the late 1700s, the sonata had become a more formal composition, usually containing three or four contrasting movements, of which the form of the first movement was the strictest. The first movement of a sonata is in strictly "sonata form." This means that it consists of three sections:

- In the first section, the *exposition*, the melodies are "exposed" or introduced. There are two themes joined by a bridge. The first melody or theme is in the tonic (original key) and the secondary one is often in a key a fifth higher than the tonic. The bridge seems like a trip between both. For example, normally if the central sound of the first melody is C (Do), in the second one G will be the focus.

- The second section is called the *development* and in this section themes are altered and used however the composer wishes. Therefore, the development is the freest section.

- The third section, named the *recapitulation*, restates all the themes, but this time all are in the tonic key. Sometimes sonata form includes an introduction and a *coda*.

2.2. INSTRUMENTAL FORMS

Three instrumental forms were developed: the *concerto*, the *symphony*, and the *sonata*.

- **The concerto** of the Baroque period evolved into the popular Classical concerto. The soloist was featured as the rest of the orchestra provided accompaniment. Concertos were written for all the instruments in the classical orchestra.

- **The Classical symphony:** the word symphony means "sounding together" and it applies to the full orchestra all playing at the same time. Symphonies had three movements (fast-slow-fast), but some added an extra, dance-like movement before the last movement. Franz Joseph Haydn wrote 104 symphonies during his lifetime!

- **Sonatas** were written for one or two instruments. Most sonatas were written for the favorite instrument of the time, the piano.

The modern symphony orchestra is born, with fuller sounding strings, plus clarinets, bassoons, oboes, and flutes. **Bartolomeo Cristofori**, an Italian instrument maker, designed the fortepiano, the early version of the piano, around 1760. It was the instrument for which Haydn, Mozart, and the early Beethoven wrote their piano music.

3) Look at the pictures. What is the difference between a harpsichord, a fortepiano and a piano?

| Harpsichord | Fortepiano | Piano |

3. Vocal Music

3.1. Secular Vocal Music

Secular vocal music in the Classical period was centered in *opera*. Two styles of opera continued to be developed during this period: *opera seria* and *opera buffa* but, little by little, mythological and serious plots of the baroque era were dropped and the opera buffa became much more popular. Mozart's contribution was fundamental to this style. In Germany the comic operas called *singspields* and some of Mozart's most popular comic operas include *The Marriage of Figaro*, and *The Magic Flute*.

3.2. Religious Vocal Music

During the late 18th century, **oratorios** were identical to operas. Haydn's oratorios during the Classical era closely resembled Handel's earlier oratorios. The Creation is one of the most important one. **Masses** became operatic styled pieces of literature for the orchestra, the solo voice, and the chorus as well. In sacred music, during the Classical era, some Baroque characteristics like fugal choruses and basso continuo parts still remained.

Unit 4

1. Vocabulary:

    Mecenazgo: Unir:

    Tonalidad: Evolucionar:

2. Fill the gaps:

classical	public
Napoleonic	patronage
Revolution	

The _____ era is considered to be the period of time from 1750 to 1820. The years of the Classical Period saw many changes in the world. The French _____ and the _____ Wars changed the face of Europe. In the music world, the _____ system of the Baroque began to die out and was replaced by the first _____ concerts where people paid to attend.

3. Characteristics of classical era:

4. Tell me the name of the three most important composers of the classical era:

5. Talk me about the Sonata Form:

6. Write the mane of the notes in Spanish:

Canción de Cuna

Johannes Brahms

Lento

7. Instrumentals forms:

8. Mozart´s comic operas:

Recuperación Unidad 3

9. Fill the gaps:

baroque	style
architecture	composers
opera	ornamentation

The word '_____' is used to describe a particular musical _____, a term originally borrowed from the style of_____ popular between 1600 and 1750. During this period, _____ and performers used more elaborate musical _____made changes in musical notation and developed new instrumental playing techniques. It also established _____ as a musical genre. Many musical terms and concepts from this era are still in use today.

10. Talk me about the three Baroque characteristics: