

Chapter 12
The Rise of Instrumental Music

1. (264) What are two reasons why there is little surviving instrumental music?
2. What are the forms that don't depend on vocal music?
3. (265) Name the two books and their authors.
4. (266) T/F Professional musicians specialized on one instrument like we do today.
5. What is a consort? TQ: What is a chest of recorders?
6. The wind instruments already in use are:
7. What are the new instruments?
8. What about percussion music?
9. (267) The lute was introduced by _____ through _____. Be able to describe it? What is the tuning?
10. A Spanish guitar is the _____.
11. Did viols (or viola da gamba) tuned their strings like violins or lutes? Were the tenor and bass of this family played like lutes, violins, or cellos?
12. TQ: What is the tuning of the violin? How many strings does the early violin have? TQ: The modern violin?
13. _____ (= _____) were added to the organ. The pedal was found only in the _____. TQ: Do you know why?
14. What are the two types of keyboard string instruments? Which one has a tangent? Which a plectrum?
15. (268) What are the various names for a harpsichord? TQ: Why isn't the last in bold font?
16. TQ: What is the author's opinion of playing that music on "period" (= genuine) instruments?
17. (269) List the five types of instrumental music.
18. What are the two types of dance music? TQ: What does *stylized* mean?
19. Give a general view of dances.
20. (270) The basse danse was a _____ dance with couples raising and lowering the body. The three branles were branle _____, branle _____ (both in _____ meter) and the branle _____ in _____ meter.
21. How many dances in a group? What was the favorite combination? What is the example cited?
22. (271) SR: How important is dance in the Renaissance? Who is the author of the dance book? TQ: Do you agree in principle with the very last sentence?
23. (272) Turning a vocal piece into an instrumental one is called _____. In doing so, one has to consider the idiomatic capabilities of the instrument. (TQ: What does that mean?) What is the ornamentation called?

24. (273) TQ: Setting of Existing Melodies. In the first paragraph, there are three sentences. The second sentence was added in this edition. Why?
25. What is an organ verset (or verset)? What is an organ mass?
26. How was "alternation" handled in the Lutheran Church before and after 1570? TQ: What would be the cantus firmus in "the more elaborate settings and embellished paraphrases"?
27. What is the famous English c.f. and its origin? How many pieces?
28. (274) What are the various ostinatos?
29. What is the term for Spanish variations?
30. In Narváez' variations, what remains constant?
31. Who are other Spanish composers of variations?
32. (275) Who are the English composers? What's the name of the collection?
33. (276) What's the pattern in English variations?
34. (277) SR: TQ: Fact or fiction?
35. (278) Pieces that derive from improvisation include:
The composer cited is _____.
36. (279) What is the main keyboard type after 1550? Who is the composer cited?
37. (280) The ricercar is an instrumental _____, in that it is sectionalized. It eventually turns into a _____.
38. (281) The canzona is an instrumental _____.
39. What are the characteristics of a canzona?
40. (282) Who are the composers of St. Mark's? Organists?
41. (283) What are polychoral motets? What is cori spezzati?
42. What is a sonata? What is the famous example? Why is it famous?
43. (284) SR: List Gabrielli's works.
44. (285) TQ: Could you write a summary statement about 16th-century instrumental music such as the one on this page?