

## Chapter 2

### The Christian Church in the First Millennium

1. (22) How is the history of music in medieval Europe intertwined with the history of the Christian church?

Notation and polyphony developed within church music; schools were church; composers and theorists were trained there; notation preserved the music of the church

2. (23) What was the deal about Christianity before 313?  
OK as long as worship Roman gods and emperors; Christians had only one god and tried to convert others.

3. What did the Edict of Milan do?  
Legalized Christianity and church own property

4. What happened in 392?  
Christianity is the official religion; all others suppressed except Judaism

5. What's the connection between Christian observances and Jewish traditions?  
Chanting of Scripture and singing of psalms

6. Briefly describe the difference between temple rites and the synagogue services.  
Temple = public worship, animal sacrifice  
Synagogue = readings and homilies (short sermon; discourse)

7. (24) What is a cantillation?  
Chanting of sacred texts

8. What's the connection between Christianity and Judaism?  
There was singing, but nothing was notated; Christian services are independent

9. What is a basilica?  
Large rectangular building for public meeting

10. (25) Who were the church fathers and what role did they play?  
Basil, John Chrysostom, Jerome, Augustine; set principles to guide the church

11. Why did they allow music?  
Music was not for enjoyment but beautiful things exist to remind us of divine beauty (Plato)

12. What was the position of instrumental music?  
Music without words cannot open the mind to Christian teachings and holy thoughts.  
Instruments in the Bible were explained away as allegories  
Avoid pagan ceremonies (dancing)

13. What happened in 395, 476, 1054, 1453?  
Division (Milan, Rome) and (Byzantium, Constantinople, Istanbul); fall of Rome; Roman Catholic Church and Byzantine Church split; fall of Constantinople. East under the control of the emperor; in the west a bishop assumed authority

14. (26) SR: What two things did singing of psalms accomplish for St. Basil?  
Taught doctrine; softens an angry spirit

15. SR: What was Augustine's dilemma and justification?  
Deeply moved but was also pleasurable; weaker souls would benefit more

16. (27) SR: Who was Egeria? What texts were sung? Any ethos going on? What service was it?  
Spanish nun on pilgrimage to Jerusalem; psalms; people wept when gospel was read; Matins

17. What is the language of the Catholic Church?  
Byzantine? TQ: Old Testament? New Testament?  
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Greek

18. Explain rite, church calendar, liturgy, chant (plainchant), chant dialects.

1. The way things are done; 2. schedule of events; 3. body of texts and rituals assigned to each service; 4. unison song with melodies for the prescribed texts; 5. differences in regional repertoires

19. (28) What were the musical elements in the Byzantine church?  
Scriptural readings, psalms, hymns

20. What is an echos?  
One of 8 modes similar to the church modes (pl. echoi)

21. When did notation become available in the Byzantine church?  
10th century

What is centonization? Answer: Melodic formulas. This term disappeared with the 8th edition. (Leo Treitler)

22. What are the different kinds of chant and in what region were they in use? (That reminds me, *use* also means "a liturgy having modification peculiar to a local church or religious order." It's like *rite*.)

Gallican

Beneventan - southern Italy

Old Roman - Rome

Visigothic or Mozarabic - Spain

Ambrosian - Milan

Sarum - England

[Byzantine]

Ostrogoth and Lombards in northern Italy

23. (29) In what century did the liturgy in Europe become standardized? What is the name given to that chant?  
8th; Gregorian chant
24. What is a schola cantorum?  
School of trained singers
25. TQ: Holy Roman emperor?  
A foreign king closely connected with the church in Rome; the military protector
26. (30) Who is Gregorian chant attributed to? TQ: Why?  
Pope Gregory I (r. 590-604)  
~~Pope Gregory II (r. 715-31) was the supposed to be the more likely candidate because he was closer to the time of notation, but this opinion changed with the 8th edition.~~  
English revered Gregory I
27. (31) What is the date of Old Roman chant? How does it differ from Gregorian?  
11th and 12th centuries; more ornate
28. What is oral transmission?  
The music is not notated. Instead, one person performs the song (oral) and another learns it by ear (aural). A good example would be "storytelling." A person tells a story, and some time later the hearer repeats the story adding embellishments and leaving out details which he has forgotten.
29. (32) TQ: Example 2.1. What are the slurs? (Hint: The answer is in Example 2.3, which is a transcription of Example 2.2.) Where is the centonization? (Even though that term is illegal now.)  
Neume groups; mostly in the cadence
30. When did notation begin?  
9th century
31. (33) SR: What is the "workshop" called? TQ: What's the relationship between *scriptoria* and *scriptorium*?  
Scriptoria; plural vs. singular
32. SR: What's the paper for a book called? What's the paper made of? How do deer figure into the process?  
Parchment; sheep; leather for book binding
33. SR: TQ: What are the decorative pictures properly called?  
Illuminations
34. (35) What is the purpose of notation?  
Uniformity; perpetuating uniformity
35. What are the signs called in early notation? What did they tell—and not tell—the performer?  
Neume (Latin for gesture); direction; actual pitch
36. The next stage was \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ neumes.  
Heighted, diastematic
37. Why did F and C become clefs?  
Just above semitones in the diatonic scale
38. (36) Did notation completely replace memorization?  
No.
39. What about rhythm indications?  
None
40. (37) Who codified chant approved by the Catholic Church?  
Benedictine monks of the Abbey of Solesmes, Dom André Mocquereau, France, 1903
41. What is the performance practice? TQ: Is that the definitive practice?  
All notes have the same basic value; no, it's only one, but our textbook forces it to be the most logical (e.g., we had hourglasses before mechanized clocks).
42. In what year was the chant approved?  
1903
43. (38) TQ: What clef is used in Example 2.2? Example 2.3? Both are transcriptions of the facsimiles on page 34.  
C; tenor
- Gone from the 8th edition is *composite neume*, a grouping of neumes, which is also known as a *ligature*.
44. What is an oblique neume? Fact: An oblique neume is only the angled rhomboid and it's two distinct notes (not three as the textbook states), not a portamento. The composite neume shown is a "porrectus" Fact: It's a liquescent neume that has the "small notes." Fact: The last symbol on each staff that looks something like a checkmark is called a "custos" (Latin – guide) and indicates the first pitch of the next staff.
45. What does a quilisma do?  
It might have been an ornamental figure
46. What is the meaning of the following according to the Solesmes monks?  
dot –  
— -  
| - a.                      b.                      c.  
\* -  
ij – (see Example 3.5)  
dot – double value  
— - slight lengthening  
| - a. period                      b. phrase                      c. (motive)  
\* - change forces  
ij – repeat

47. (38) How many of each are found in Example 2.2?

dot – 20

— - 6

| - a. 4

b. 4

c. 7

\* - 2

ij – 0

- Fact: The little vertical ticks under notes indicate the ictus. Fact: The accents on the Latin text indicate the stressed syllable.

48. Which two authors were important in summarizing music theory and philosophy of the ancient world? From whom did Boethius borrow?

Martianus Capella and Boethius; Aristides Quintilianus

49. What are the *trivium* and *quadrivium*?

3 paths - verbal arts (grammar); dialectic (discussion and reasoning by dialogue as a method of intellectual investigation); rhetoric (the art of speaking effectively)  
Math includes geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, harmonics

50. Who was the most influential authority on music in the Middle Ages? (Last name is sufficient.)

Boethius

51. (39) What is the name of his treatise?

De institutione musica (fundamentals of music)

52. In two or three words, what was the source of Boethius' writings?

Ancient Greek sources

53. What are Boethius' three divisions of music? Briefly explain each.

Musica mundana - cosmic

Musica humana - union of body and soul

Musica instrumentalis - audible

54. TQ: Will you become a "true musician" this year?

Music in practice and by understanding (intellect)

55. TQ: Why would a medieval treatise begin with a Boethius section?

To show mastery of the basic materials. If you were to become a freshman music theory teacher, you should be able to rattle off the first four semesters of music theory.

56. Practical Theory. Name the two most important treatises. Author? Date?

Musica enchiridiadis (music handbook)

Scolica enchiridiadis (comments on the handbook)

Anonymous; 9th century

57. Some treatises are set up "in dialog form," which means that the student will ask a question and the teacher will answer it, so that the student learns a little bit at a time, step by step.

58. (40) What is a monochord? Answer: A string stretched over a long wooden resonator with a movable bridge to vary the sounding length of the string. Disappeared with 8th edition.

59. Who is the author and what is the name of the treatise that presents a more practical approach to music theory?

Guido of Arezzo

Micrologus

60. (41) The \_\_\_\_\_ modes were completed by the \_\_\_\_\_ century.

8; 10th

61. The three factors that identify a mode are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

Final, range, reciting tone (tenor, dominant, repercussion from repercussa = repeated; tuba)

62. And are divided between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Authentic, plagal

63. (41) Figure out the rules

Modes 1 and 2 end on \_\_\_\_\_; 3 and 4, \_\_\_\_\_; 5 and 6, \_\_\_\_\_; 7 and 8 \_\_\_\_\_.

The even-numbered modes are called \_\_\_\_\_ (see question 62); and the odd-numbered are called \_\_\_\_\_

The modes have an \_\_\_\_\_ range with one note on either side.

The even-numbered modes start a \_\_\_\_\_ below the corresponding odd-numbered mode.

The tenor for an odd-numbered mode is a \_\_\_\_\_ above the final; for the even-numbered mode the tenor is a \_\_\_\_\_ lower than the corresponding mode. The only exception is when the tenor is on the pitch \_\_\_\_\_.

64. The one chromatic alteration was what note?

B flat

65. (42) What is a tonary?

A book where chants are grouped by mode

66. Comment on "Many [chants] existed before the theory was developed, and some of them do not fit gracefully in any mode."

Some chants existed before the rules were made.

67. When were the modes codified? What are the two differences?  
10th century; after codification the mode was clear from the beginning and they don't use melodic figures associated with each mode [and that explains why centonization is gone now]
68. Greek scales \_\_\_\_\_, medieval scales \_\_\_\_\_.  
Descended; ascended
69. (43) Medieval theory was based on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. Greek theory was based on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
Final, range, reciting tone; tetrachord, octave species, tonoi
70. What are the six syllables that Guido adopted? How did he decide on those particular syllables and not others?  
Ut, re, mi fa, sol, la            sol-fa = solfège  
Ut queant laxis                sol-mi = solmization
71. What is the generic name for this syllable system?  
Solmization (sol-mi)
72. TQ: The hexachord replaced the \_\_\_\_\_.  
Tetrachord
73. How many different hexachords are there?  
3; natural beginning on C; molle (soft) beginning on F; and durum (hard) beginning on G
74. Do you understand b quadrum, b rotundum, and which hexachords are hard (durum) or soft (molle)?
75. What is the theoretical range of medieval music? TQ: How does this compare with the Greater Perfect System?  
G to e"; a' to A
76. (44) How many hexachords are within the medieval range?  
7
77. TQ: Does this system allow for pitch designation?  
Yes; pitch + syllables
78. Changing the hexachord while singing a song using syllables is called what?  
Mutation
79. What is the name of the pedagogical tool used to teach solmization? What is the fancy word for pedagogical?  
Guidonian hand; mnemonic – something to aid memory