## Chapter 3 Roman Liturgy and Chant

	Roman Liturgy and Chant		
1.	(47) Define church calendar.	17.	(51) What is the collective title of the eight church services different than the Mass?
2.	TQ: What is the beginning of the church year?	18.	Name them in order and their approximate time. (See Figure 3.3)
3.	Most important in the Roman church is the		
4.	TQ: What does Roman church mean?	19.	TQ: What do you suppose the function of an antiphon is?
5.	How often is it performed?	20.	What is the proper term for a biblical reading? What is a responsory?
6.	(48) Music in Context. When would a Gloria be omitted?	21.	What is a canticle?
7.	Latin is the language of the Church. The Kyrie is	22.	How long does it take to cycle through the 150 Psalms in
8.	When would a Tract be performed?		the Offices?
9.	Where does the Sequence fall?	23.	Which of the Offices are most important musically?
10.	(49) Make a list of the sung Proper items.	24.	The music for the Mass is published in the; the texts, in the The texts for the Offices are in the; the music, in the
11.	Make a list of the sung Ordinary items.		Offices and Mass is the
12.	When would a Benedicamus Domino be performed?	25.	(52) What are the three manners of performance? Name them and define them.
13.	The liturgy described in Music in Contexts dates from the century.	26.	What are the three styles of text settings? Name them and define them.
14.	Define Proper? Ordinary?		
		27.	What is a recitation formula?
15.	What are the two divisions of the Mass and for whom were they performed?	28.	TQ: What is the author getting at in "Melody and Declamation"?

16. (50) If a 14th-century composer wrote a mass. what would be the names of the movement? TQ: Why?

29.	(53) The simplest chants are the, readings (,, a		43.	Learn the performance practice for an Alleluia? TQ: Do you want to know why?
	). Who sang it?			
30.	Define Psalm tone and its parts?			
31.	The main (recited) pitch is the mode is the tonus peregrinus (wandering tone has two recitaing tones (removed from the 9th	e) because it	44.	TQ: Would you have guessed mode 2 for Example 3.5?
32.	(54) What is the Lesser Doxology?	. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	45.	(59) Tracts are performed as psalmody. TQ: Are you getting "centonization" from the last sentence of the second paragraph?
33.	The mode of the determines the mode of th When it does, the latter does/does not ha		46.	The Ordinary was originally performed by the, but in the 9th century it was changed to
34.	on the final.  What's EUOUAE?		47.	The Credo is in style because; the Gloria, which also has a long text is set TQ: If you are a vocalist, have you ever sung all the words of a Gloria in a choir?
35.	What's a cantor?		48.	The Sanctus and Agnus Dei havetext
36.	Chancel?			setting.
37.	(56) From your own experience, do you know hymn means? Their formal structure is		49.	What is the formal structure of a Sanctus?
			50.	(60) Agnus Dei structure?
38.	Psalmody?		51.	(61) The Kyrie has a text setting.
39.	Fact: Introit, Offertory, Communion originall sung antiphonally and were known as action of because there was "movement" during their		52.	What are its forms?
40.	performance.  (57) Which parts are sung responsorially?		53.	What is an Ordinary cycle?
41.	Why are they often melismatic?		54.	What is the relationship of the Ite, missa est to the cycle?
42.	Which Office serves as an illustration of response	onsories?	55.	How many composers appropriate to chapter 3 are known by name?
			56.	(61) What is a trope?

72. (65) SR: List Hildegard's works.

6