

Chapter 3 Roman Liturgy and Chant

1. (47) Define *church calendar*.
Cycle of events, saints for the entire year
2. TQ: What is the beginning of the church year?
Advent (four Sundays before Christmas)
[Lent begins on Ash Wednesday, 46 days before Easter]
3. Most important in the Roman church is the _____.
Mass
4. TQ: What does *Roman church* mean?
Catholic Church
5. How often is it performed?
Daily
6. (48) Music in Context. When would a Gloria be omitted?
Advent, Lent, [Requiem]
7. Latin is the language of the Church. The Kyrie is _____.
Greek
8. When would a Tract be performed?
Lent
9. Where does the Sequence fall?
After the Alleluia
10. (49) Make a list of the sung Proper items.
Introit, Gradual, Alleluia, Tract, Sequence, Offertory,
Communion
11. Make a list of the sung Ordinary items.
Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Agnus Dei, (Ite missa est or
Benedicamus Domino)
12. When would a Benedicamus Domino be performed?
When the Gloria omitted
13. The liturgy described in Music in Contexts dates from
the ___ century.
11th
14. Define Proper? Ordinary?
The text of Proper items change daily; texts for the items
which are classified as Ordinary do not change but
remain the same, day after day, throughout the year
15. What are the two divisions of the Mass and for whom
were they performed?
[Liturgy of the Word] – catechumens = investigators
[Liturgy of the Eucharist] – communion for members
16. (50) If a 14th-century composer wrote a mass. what
would be the names of the movement? TQ: Why?
Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Agnus Dei. The text remains
the same for each day throughout the year.
17. (51) What is the collective title of the eight church
services different than the Mass?
Offices [Hours or Canonical Hours or Divine Offices]
18. Name them in order and their approximate time. (See
Figure 3.3)
Matins, before sunrise; Lauds, sunrise; Prime, 6 am; Terce, 9
am; Sext, noon; Nones, 3 pm; Vespers, sunset;
Compline, after Vespers
19. TQ: What do you suppose the function of an antiphon is?
To frame the psalm
20. What is the proper term for a biblical reading? What is a
responsory?
Lesson; musical response to a Biblical reading
21. What is a canticle?
Poetic passage from Bible other than the Psalms
22. How long does it take to cycle through the 150 Psalms in
the Offices?
Less than a week
23. Which of the Offices are most important musically?
Matins, Lauds, Vespers [and Compline for the Marian
Antiphons]
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
_____. A book that has the "best of" the
Offices and Mass is the _____.
Gradual, Missal, Breviary, Antiphonary, Liber usualis
25. (52) What are the three manners of performance? Name
them and define them.
Antiphonal (two groups alternate), responsorial (soloist
alternates with a group), direct (without alternation)
26. What are the three styles of text settings? Name them
and define them.
Syllabic (one syllable per note), neumatic (2-5 notes per
syllable), melismatic (more than 5 notes per syllable)
27. What is a *recitation formula*?
Melody on a single pitch with cadences for phrase endings
28. TQ: What is the author getting at in "Melody and
Declamation"?
There's no rhyme or reason to the melodies

29. (53) The simplest chants are the _____ and Bible readings (_____, _____, and _____). Who sang it?
Prayers, Collect, Epistle, Gospel; priest or assistant
30. Define Psalm tone and its parts?
Formulas for singing Psalms in Offices
Intonation; mediant, termination
31. The main (recited) pitch is the _____. The ninth mode is the tonus peregrinus (wandering tone) because it has two reciting tones (removed from the 9th edition).
Reciting tone [tenor in previous editions]
32. (54) What is the Lesser Doxology?
Glory to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.
33. The mode of the ___ determines the mode of the _____. When it does, the latter does/does not have to end on the final.
Antiphon; psalm tune; does not
34. What's EUOUAE?
The last vowels of the doxology. saEcUIOrUm. AmEn.
35. What's a cantor?
Singer
36. Chancel?
Area around the altar
37. (56) From your own experience, do you know what hymn means? Their formal structure is _____.
Song in praise of God; strophic
38. Psalmody?
Singing of psalms
39. Fact: Introit, Offertory, Communion originally were sung antiphonally and were known as action chants because there was "movement" during their performance.
40. (57) Which parts are sung responsorially?
Office responsories, gradual, alleluia, offertory
41. Why are they often melismatic?
Embellishments added
42. Which Office serves as an illustration of responsories?
Matins that has nine Bible readings, each with a responsory
43. Learn the performance practice for an Alleluia? TQ: Do you want to know why?
Soloist sings Allelu; choir sings Allelu plus the jubilus (the -ia); soloist sings verse until *; then the choir finishes it out; the soloist returns to Allelu and the choir joins in on the -ia.
Because it's the soloist part that will become polyphony
44. TQ: Would you have guessed mode 2 for Example 3.5? D seems to be the finalis and the range does go down to A, but I don't see a strong F reciting tone
45. (59) Tracts are performed as _____ psalmody. TQ: Are you getting "centonization" from the last sentence of the second paragraph?
Direct
46. The Ordinary was originally performed by the _____, but in the 9th century it was changed to _____.
Congregation; trained singers.
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?
Syllabic; long text; neumatically; no
48. The Sanctus and Agnus Dei have _____ text setting.
Neumatic
49. What is the formal structure of a Sanctus?
ABB', A BC DC
50. (60) Agnus Dei structure?
AAA, ABA, AB CB DB
51. (61) The Kyrie has a _____ text setting.
Melismatic
52. What are its forms?
AAA BBB AAA', AAA BBB CCC'
53. What is an Ordinary cycle?
Settings of Kyrie, Gloria, Sanctus, Agnus Dei, Ite, missa est
54. What is the relationship of the Ite, missa est to the cycle?
It's the first phrase of the Kyrie
55. How many composers appropriate to chapter 3 are known by name?
More than 50
56. (61) What is a trope?
New melody and text; melody; text (prosula) on an existing melisma

57. (61) Where would you likely find a trope?
Introit, Gloria
58. Tropes were sung by _____ and set
_____. It flourished in the _____
centuries but banned in the _____.
Soloist; neumatically; 9th and 10th; 16th
59. The sequence flourished between the _____ and
_____ centuries and had _____ text setting,
usually in _____ and sung after the
_____.
9th, 12th, syllabic, couplets, Alleluia
60. The sequence's origin is unknown. It may or may not
have anything to do with the Alleluia.
61. (62) What's the form of a sequence? What is the length
of paired verses?
Equal; varied from pair to pair
62. What change was made in the 12th century?
Lost first and last single lines
63. SR: Who is the sequence expert?
Notker Balbulus (the stammerer, ca. 840-912)
64. (62) SR: Why did he write the verses?
To aid memory of melodies
65. (64) What is a liturgical drama? Name the two examples.
A religious play; Play of David; Slaughter of the Innocents
66. (64) Generally women were excluded from the church
service except where?
In the convent
67. TQ: What's a prioress? Abbess?
The person next in charge (superior) to the Abbot (or Abbess)
68. Who, at that time, wrote more chants than Hildegard?
What are the subjects of her chants? Where would they
be performed?
No one; the Virgin Mary, the Trinity, local saints; in the
Offices
69. What's wrong with her sequences?
Paired lines uneven and melodies change within the pair
70. Her melodies are remarkable for their _____ and
_____.
Range (octave plus a 4th or a 5th); varied motives
71. Ordo has _____ songs. What is its classification?
82; sacred music drama, a morality play
72. (65) SR: List Hildegard's works.
Ordo virtutum, 43 antiphons, 18 responsories, 7 sequences, 4
hymns, 5 other chants
73. (66) What event happened in 1962-65 that killed chant?
Vatican II; the services went vernacular and the chants were
replaced by shorter melodies

