

Chapter 4
Song and Dance Music in the Middle Ages

1. (67) Summarize the situation concerning secular music.
2. Name the three successors to the Roman empire.
3. (68) Who led western Europe?
4. (69) Which kingdom was strongest in Europe after Louis? Ruled by kings?
5. England emerged in the _____ century and continued after the _____ conquest in _____. Italy was _____. Spain was divided between _____ and _____.
6. What was the purpose of the Crusades (1095-1270)? TQ: How many were there (see timeline, p. 71)?
7. The economy was _____; population, _____. The three classes of people were _____ and _____; _____; _____.
8. (70) What was the term used to organize the workers? They became the _____.
9. Cathedral schools were established between _____ and _____. Schools for the ordinary people were begun in _____. Women were _____.
10. Describe characteristics of a versus.
11. Same thing with conductus. TQ: Can you explain the difference?
12. What's the deal with Latin?
13. What are the features of the goliard songs? TQ: Why that term?
14. (71) Chanson de geste. The most famous was the _____, which is about _____.
15. How many are there? When were they written? Any music? What are the other examples?
16. What are bards? Jongleurs? Minstrels? TQ: What does *Celtic* mean? TQ: What does "Unlike jongleurs, minstrels came from varied backgrounds,...." mean?
17. In what century did musician guilds begin? What is the modern equivalent?
18. (72) Music in Context. T/F. Minstrels were important in French city functions. T/F. Only were permitted to join the guild
19. (73) Troubadours were _____ found in _____ France in the _____ century whose language was _____ (or _____). A female troubadour was called a _____.
20. (SR) Guild members are to uphold the profession and fulfill their obligation (e.g., don't leave early and don't send a sub)
21. In the _____ were the trouveres who spoke _____, which is _____. (74) D'oc and d'oïl mean _____; trobar and trover mean _____.
22. (74) We know about these people from biographies called _____. TQ: What's the modern word?
23. Name the poet-musician.
24. Their songs are found in _____. What is contrafactum?

25. (74) How many troubadour melodies? Poems? Trouvere melodies? Poems? TQ: Any idea why so many more troubere songs are extant?
26. What seems to be the confusion about the connection between melody and poem?
27. (75) T/F. Current thought is that the troubadours were able to read and write music. Explain.
28. Who performed these songs?
29. (75) Most of these songs have _____ forms. Dance songs often have a _____, sung by the dancers.
30. What is the meaning of *fine amour*? What is it?
31. Name the female poet-musician.
32. (76) What are the essential traits of these songs?
33. (78) What are the thoughts about performance practice? TQ: Who's right?
34. Were these songs unaccompanied?
35. What is a pastoral song? The most famous was _____ by _____. It's in the form of a _____, the pattern of which is _____.
36. TQ: Why a paragraph on dissemination?
37. (79) After the Norman Conquest, _____ was the language of England. What survives in Middle English? TQ: Why?
38. Tell me about German "troubadours."
39. (80) What about Italy?
40. (80) Spain? The form?
41. Describe a *vielle*.
42. Hurdy-gurdy.
43. (81) From the British Isles was the _____.
44. Transverse flute.
45. Shawm.
46. Trumpet.
47. Pipe and tabor
48. What are the other instruments?
49. (82) Where did these instruments come from?
50. What is a *carole*? How many survive? SR: *Retrouenge*.

51. (82) How many instrumental dance tunes survive from the 13th and 14th centuries?
52. What is the most common type?
53. (83) How do the French and Italian versions compare?
54. TQ: Why is the last section called "The Lover's Complaint"?
55. What caused those songs to come down to us?

