

Chapter 4 Song and Dance Music in the Middle Ages

1. (67) Summarize the situation concerning secular music. Oral (not notated), several hundred monophonic songs, many poems, some dance music, pictures of instruments

2. Name the three successors to the Roman empire. Byzantine, Arab (Islam, 610), western Europe

3. (68) Who led western Europe? Charlemagne and his son Louis the Pious (r. 814-43)

4. (69) Which kingdom was strongest in Europe after Louis? Ruled by kings? Germany (Holy Roman Empire); no, princes, dukes, bishops, administrators

5. England emerged in the _____ century and continued after the _____ conquest in _____. Italy was _____. Spain was divided between _____ and _____.
9th; Norman; 1066; fragmented; Christendom; Muslim

6. What was the purpose of the Crusades (1095-1270)? TQ: How many were there (see timeline, p. 71)? Retake Jerusalem from the Turks; 7

7. The economy was _____; population, _____. The three classes of people were _____ and _____; _____.
Agricultural; rural; nobility/knights, religious, peasants

8. (70) What was the term used to organize the workers? They became the _____.
Guild; new middle class

9. Cathedral schools were established between _____ and _____. Schools for the ordinary people were begun in _____. Women were _____.
1050; 1300; 1200; excluded

10. Describe characteristics of a versus. Latin song, sacred (attached to liturgy), rhymed, regular pattern of accents, 11th century, monophonic, southwest France (Aquitaine), newly composed

11. Same thing with conductus. TQ: Can you explain the difference? 12th, "movement"; Latin song, rhymed, rhythmical text (other than hymn or sequence); newly composed melody. Not from these definitions, but a conductus is non-liturgical

12. What's the deal with Latin? Not native tongue; used by educated classes

13. What are the features of the goliard songs? TQ: Why that term?

10th-13th centuries; religious to worldly pleasures; wandering students; attributed to St. Goliath

14. (71) Chanson de geste. The most famous was the _____, which is about _____.
Epic – heroic narration, northern France; Song of Roland; Charlemagne's army vs. Muslims from Spain

15. How many are there? When were they written? Any music? What are the other examples? 100; 12th century; very little music was preserved; English Beowulf (8th century) Norse eddas (c. 9th-13th); German Nibelungs (13th)

16. What are bards? Jongleurs? Minstrels? TQ: What does *Celtic* mean? TQ: What does "Unlike jongleurs, minstrels came from varied backgrounds,...." mean? Poet-singers; jugglers; servant; British Isles; minstrels had more advantage by birth, by education, etc.

17. In what century did musician guilds begin? What is the modern equivalent? 12th; unions and professional organizations

18. (72) Music in Context. T/F. Minstrels were important in French city functions. T/F. Only were permitted to join the guild
True; false

19. (73) Troubadours were _____ found in _____ France in the _____ century whose language was _____ (or _____). A female troubadour was called a _____.
Poet-musicians; southern; 12th; Occitan; langue d'oc; trobairitz

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 _____.
North; langue d'oïl; Old French; yes; to find, invent

22. (74) We know about these people from biographies called _____. TQ: What's the modern word? Vidas; vita

23. Name the poet-musician. Bernart de Ventadorn

24. Their songs are found in _____. What is contrafactum? Chansonnier; putting new words to an existing melody

25. (74) How many troubadour melodies? Poems? Trouvere melodies? Poems? TQ: Any idea why so many more troubere songs are extant?
260; 2600; 1400; 2100; they came later
26. What seems to be the confusion about the connection between melody and poem?
Some poems have more than one melody; new words to existing melodies; variants suggest oral transmission.
27. (75) T/F. Current thought is that the troubadours were able to read and write music. Explain.
False. Manuscripts appeared after the troubadours died in order to preserve the poetry and music.
28. Who performed these songs?
Troubadours and trouveres, but also jongleur or minstrel
29. (75) Most of these songs have _____ forms.
Dance songs often have a _____, sung by the dancers.
Strophic; refrains
30. What is the meaning of *fine amour*? What is it?
Refined love (19th century courtly love); idealized love (a woman who was married but adored from afar)
31. Name the female poet-musician.
Countess of Dia
32. (76) What are the essential traits of these songs?
Strophic; syllabic; more notes on penultimate syllable; narrow range (< 9th); stepwise with occasional skips of a third; arch-shaped melodies; modes 1 and 7 common; new music for each phrase of the stanza; Ventadorn has AAB however
33. (78) What are the thoughts about performance practice?
TQ: Who's right?
Free; equal duration; metrical for dance songs; most likely dance songs were metrical and love songs were free
34. Were these songs unaccompanied?
Pictures show accompanied. Dance songs more likely than love songs.
35. What is a pastoral song? The most famous was _____ by _____. It's in the form of a _____, the pattern of which is _____.
Idealized rural setting; Play of Robin and Marion (c. 1284); troubere Adam de la Hall; rondeau; ABAAB
36. TQ: Why a paragraph on dissemination?
How do we get from point A to point B.
37. (79) After the Norman Conquest, _____ was the language of England. What survives in Middle English?
TQ: Why?
French; nothing because lower classes were not educated
38. Tell me about German "troubadours."
Minnesinger (= love); Middle High German; 12th-14th centuries; strophic; AAB; bar form; Stollen; Abgesang; Walther von der Vogelweide
39. (80) What about Italy?
Lauda (pl. laude); dozen after 1300; sacred monophonic; processions of religious penitents and in confraternities (= a society devoted to a religious or charitable cause); most after 1300 were polyphonic
40. (80) Spain? The form?
Cantiga; song to the Virgin Mary; Cantigas de Santa Maria, 400 songs in Galician-Portuguese; 1270-90; King Alfonso el Sabio (the Wise) of Castile and Léon; AbbaA
41. Describe a vielle.
Fiddle; 5 strings in 4ths or 5ths; melody plus drone
42. Hurdy-gurdy.
3-stringed vielle with rotating wheel; melody played by levers
43. (81) From the British Isles was the _____.
Psaltery; plucked strings on a wooden frame; ancestor of harpsichord and piano
44. Transverse flute.
Flute
45. Shawm.
Double-reed
46. Trumpet.
Straight, no valves
47. Pipe and tabor
Whistle and drum
48. What are the other instruments?
Bagpipe (chanter, drone, reeds); bells (church and signals); organ c. 1100 portative, positive
49. (82) Where did these instruments come from?
Asia through byzantine, Arabs in North Africa and Spain
50. What is a carole? How many survive? SR: Retrouenge.
Circle dance; 24; a song with a refrain

51. (82) How many instrumental dance tunes survive from the 13th and 14th centuries?

50

52. What is the most common type?

Estampie with two endings ouvert, (incomplete) clos
(complete cadence); same endings for each section

53. (83) How do the French and Italian versions compare?

French – triple meter, short sections

Istampita – duple or compound longer sections, more repetition

54. TQ: Why is the last section called "The Lover's Complaint"?

I don't know. Is it because these poetic/musical longings are never resolved/reciprocated, that the desired love is never obtained? The subheading does sound like a good song title, however.

55. What caused those songs to come down to us?

Disappeared with the people who sang them and replaced;
19th century interest in medieval poetry; 20th century music; recent revival of these songs in concert and recordings

