

Chapter 7
The Age of the Renaissance

1. (144) Who coined the term Renaissance? What does the word mean? Is it true?
2. What are the developments in music?
3. (145) What do you think are the years for the Renaissance? Read the section "The Renaissance in Culture and Art" on pp. 146-47.
4. What were the political events? But most significant was what?
5. (145) What about the economy?
6. (147) What seems to be most characteristic of the period?
7. Humanism. How did Europe get Greek stuff?
8. What is humanism?
9. (148) What is scholasticism?
10. Composers acted on ancient texts and incorporated those ideas (graceful style of writing and stories) in their music.
11. What are the important Renaissance traits in art? The sculpture of David was done by _____.
12. (149) What two techniques in art allow for more realism?
13. Result: clarity and classical models in architecture and interest in individuals in Renaissance art.
14. (150) What does this have to do with music?
15. (151) What is a chapel?
16. (152) How did a person receive musical training? What about women? What about instrumentalists? What else did they do?
17. Name the centers most important in training musicians.
18. Who were the notable patrons?
19. In Performance. Who is the subject of this essay? Why was he prized? Why did he move? Would a benefice be of use to you? What is the point of this essay?
20. (154) How did musicians find out about other's works?
21. This led to an ___ style in the 15th century, the core of which was ___.
22. What's the counterpoint treatise?

23. (155) SR: Who are the composers? Underline the ones you do not recognize.
24. What are the rules of Tinctoris' book?
25. Who's the next theorist?
26. (156) SR: Who is the theorist and what is his work? Summarize the excerpt.
27. What was the new change in composition? Trace it.
28. (157) What are the two types of texture?
29. Pythagorean tuning has perfect ____ and ____.
30. Proponents of the recognition of thirds are _____ and _____. What was the system called?
31. What's the problem with just intonation?
32. What are temperaments? What was the Renaissance tuning?
33. (158) What is our system? When was it described? Under what circumstances is it ill-suited?
34. Composers were concerned about correct setting of the text.
35. Text _____ and text _____ were reinforced by _____ writers.
36. (159) What are some of Gaffurio's teachings?
37. What did Glareanus do?
38. Fact: Music should be part of an educated person's experience.
39. Fact: Music serves the text.
40. Fact: "Word painting" is the term to describe using "specific intervals, sonorities, melodic contours, contrapuntal motions, and other devices to dramatize the content and convey the feelings of the text."
41. (160) Modes were chosen to represent a certain emotion or _____ (Greek term).
42. There is more _____ in the late 16th century.
43. What are three broad benefits of music printing?
44. What are the two new repertories?
45. What are the new genres? Vernacular literature?
46. What are some of the new instrumental genres?
47. Humanism, printing, recognition of new repertories led to the _____ and the _____.
48. (162) Innovations. Write down the author of the madrigal book. Who perfected printing? What is "movable type"? Who is the Italian and his method? Who are the single impression printers?

49. (163) What is a partbook?

50. Where are the important centers for printing?

51. (164) The Church music style continued in the next centuries. Is that surprising?

