

**Grout, Chapter 15**  
**Music for Chamber and Church**  
**in the Early Seventeenth Century**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. (328) What are the three styles?
2. Review: What are the forms of Italian popular music?
3. (329) And the forms for the elite?
4. What devices were used "to create large-scale forms and enrich the expressive resources of music"?
5. What works illustrate the concertato medium? TQ: What exactly is *concertato medium*?
6. What does *basso ostinato* mean in Italian? What's another name for it? Write the definition. What are the traits? What are the Spanish and Italian versions?
7. Could you write a descending tetrachord? Statement: In the old days we learned that this was called a *lament*. TQ: What are the names of the NCTs?
8. A chacona is the opposite of a lament. (Oops! I wasn't supposed to say that word anymore.) What is the Italian equivalent? What was its purpose originally? Where did it come from? Where did it go? What was the "chord" structure? (Should I be saying *chord* yet?)
9. What is the meaning of *cantata*? What is its definition at mid-century? Who are the composers?
10. (332) "German composers wrote what? To displace what?
11. Describe the air de cour.
12. What were English composers writing?
13. What is a sacred concerto?
14. (333) Composers still wrote polyphonic church music. What are the two styles? TQ: What's the difference?
15. SR: What is the Academy of the Unisoni? List her works.
16. What is the famous Palestrina counterpoint book? (Note: This is the appropriate place to mention the book but it's anachronistic. Beethoven will have to learn this stuff as part of the his early training.)
17. Who are the polychoral composers?
18. (335) What's the definition of the small sacred concerto? Who was the first and what was its first?
19. Alessandro Grandi wrote solo \_\_\_\_\_ that used the \_\_\_\_\_ style (i.e., recitative, solo madrigal, and lyric aria). Note: *i.e.* is *Id est*, which means *that is*.
20. (336) How was music in convents?
21. (337) In what ways did Lucrezia Vizzana overcome the suppression?
22. How did oratorio receive its name? How does it differ from opera? Note: testo; oratorio latino; oratorio volgare

23. Who is the leading composer? What is the example?
24. Were religious and secular styles exclusive?
25. (338) Lutheran Germany sometimes used the \_\_\_\_\_. Biblical motets (name the composers) sometimes used the \_\_\_\_\_. The small \_\_\_\_\_ was even more common (name the composers).
26. What was Heinrich Schütz's training? Where did he work?
27. (339) Make a list from the SR.
28. (341) Musical figures were described by the theorist \_\_\_\_\_ for what purpose?
29. (342) What is a historia?
30. What is the classification of a passion?
31. What was Schütz's legacy?
32. Jewish music maintained their traditions with little change. Apparently popular music tried to invade but was denounced. \_\_\_\_\_ was introduced in Ferrara.
33. (343) Name the composer and his work.
34. (344) Summarize the first paragraph.
35. Describe the performing forces.
36. Describe the venue.
37. Describe the nationality.
38. List the types of instrumental music.
39. SR: List Frescobaldi's works.
40. (346) What does open score mean? What is the printing method?
41. How does an organ toccata differ from one on harpsichord?
42. Describe Frescobaldi's toccata.
43. What is the performance practice of the toccatas?
44. What is an organ mass?
45. (347) Who is the next composer?
46. Define ricercare. What term is eventually used?
47. (348) What is a fantasia? Who are its representative composers?

48. What was new about Scheidt's New Tablature? TQ:  
What would we call it? TQ: Organ tablature?
49. What was the performance medium for the English  
fancy? Who were the composers?
50. TQ: The canzona is an instrumental version of the  
Parisiam \_\_\_\_\_. It's livelier than the ricercare.
51. What is the usual definition of a sonata?
52. (349) Statement: The canzona and sonata merge after  
about 1650.
53. In Germany organ improvisations on chorale melodies  
are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
54. (350) Variations are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
55. What are the three types?
56. (351) What is a suite? Know Schein's collection.
57. Statement: New styles were used interchangeably. With  
so many new genres, they fell out of fashion quickly  
only to be rediscovered late in the 19th century. These  
pieces have been published and recorded. Perhaps their  
music is less predictable in terms of melody, harmony,  
rhythm, etc. is one reason why they faded.

