

**Grout, Chapter 4**  
**Song and Dance Music in the Middle Ages**

1. (71) Summarize the situation concerning secular music.
2. Name the three successors to the Roman empire.
3. (72) Who led western Europe?
4. (73) 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?
7. The economy was \_\_\_\_\_; population, \_\_\_\_\_. The three classes of people were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What was the term used to organize the workers? They became the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (74) 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. (75) Chanson de geste. The most famous was the \_\_\_\_\_, which is about \_\_\_\_\_.
15. How many are there? When were they written? What are the other examples?
16. (76) What are bards? Jongleurs? Minstrels? TQ: What does *Celtic* mean? TQ: What does "Unlike jongleurs, minstrels came from varied backgrounds,...."?
17. Troubadours were \_\_\_\_\_ found in \_\_\_\_\_ France in the \_\_\_\_\_ century whose language was \_\_\_\_\_ (or \_\_\_\_\_). A female troubadour was called a \_\_\_\_\_.
18. In the \_\_\_\_\_ were the trouveres who spoke \_\_\_\_\_, which is \_\_\_\_\_. (77) D'oc and d'oïl mean \_\_\_\_\_; trobar and trover mean \_\_\_\_\_.
19. We know about these people from biographies called \_\_\_\_\_. TQ: What's the modern word?
20. (78) Their songs are found in \_\_\_\_\_.
21. How many troubadour melodies? Poems? Trouvere melodies? Poems? TQ: Any idea why so many more troubere songs are extant?
22. What seems to be the confusion about the connection between melody and poem?
23. Who performed these songs?
24. Most of these songs are \_\_\_\_\_. Dance songs have a \_\_\_\_\_ sung by the dancers.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

25. What is the meaning of *fine amour*? What is it?
26. (79) Name the two poet-musicians.
27. What are the essential traits of these songs?
28. What are the thoughts about performance practice? TQ: Who's right?
29. (80) What is a pastoral song? The most famous was \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_. It's in the form of a \_\_\_\_\_, the pattern of which is \_\_\_\_\_.
30. (81) TQ: Why a paragraph on dissemination?
31. (82) After the Norman Conquest, \_\_\_\_\_ was the language of England. What survives in Middle English? TQ: Why?
32. Tell me about German "troubadours."
33. What about Italy?
34. Spain?
35. Describe a *vielle*.
36. (84) Hurdy-gurdy.
37. The \_\_\_\_\_ was from the British Isles. Psaltery.
38. Transverse flute.
39. Shawm.
40. Trumpet.
41. Pipe and tabor
42. (85) What are the other instruments?
43. Where did these instruments come from?
44. What is a carole? How many survive? SR: *Retrouenge*.
45. How many instrumental dance tunes survive from the 13th and 14th centuries?
46. (86) What is the most common type?
47. How do the French and Italian versions compare?
48. TQ: Why is the last section called "The Lover's Complaint"?
49. What caused those songs to come down to us?