

**Chapter 12**  
**The Rise of Instrumental Music**

1. [264] What are two reasons why there is little surviving instrumental music?  
Played from memory or improvised; it was functional and not intended for listening
2. What are the forms that don't depend on vocal music?  
Variations, prelude, fantasia, toccata, ricercare, canzona, sonata
3. (265) Name the two books and their authors.  
Sebastian Virdung's *Musica getutscht* (Music Explained; 1511); Michael Praetorius, *Syntagma musicum* (Systematic Treatise of Music, 1618).
4. T/F Professional musicians specialized on one instrument like we do today.  
False
5. Do you remember the two meanings of *haut* and *bas*?  
High/low; loud/soft
6. (266) In Performance. What are the terms for the decorative figures that are ornamentations for long notes?  
Diminution, divisions
7. T/F. Embellishments were only for the top voice.  
False, but mostly true and care had to be taken
8. Who are the authors of treatises that deal with embellishments?  
Sylvestro Ganassi, *Opera intitulata Fontegara* (1535, recorder book); Heinrich Finck, *Practica musica* (1556); Lucovico Zacconi, *Prattica di musica* (1596)
9. Were these examples of embellishment exactly adhered to or for guidance?  
Guidance
10. (267) What is a consort? TQ: What is a chest of recorders? TQ: What is a broken consort?  
A number of like instruments in a family; a bunch of recorders (i.e., soprano, alto, tenor, bass); mixed ensembles
11. The wind instruments already in use are:  
Recorder, transverse flute, shawm, cornett, trumpet
12. What are the new instruments?  
Sackbut (= trombone); crumhorn (= capped double reed)
13. What about percussion music?  
Improvised; never notated

14. (267) The lute was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_. Be able to describe it. What is the tuning?  
Arabs, Spain; pear shaped, rounded back, pegbox at a right angle, fretted; 4th, 4th, 3d, 4th, 4th
15. (268) A Spanish guitar is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
Vihuela
16. Did viols (or viola da gamba) tune their strings like violins or lutes? Were the tenor and bass of this family played like lutes, violins, or cellos?  
Lutes; cellos
17. TQ: What is the tuning of the violin? How many strings does the early violin have? TQ: The modern violin?  
Fifths; three; four
18. (269) \_\_\_\_\_ (= \_\_\_\_\_) were added to the organ. The pedal was found only in the \_\_\_\_\_. TQ: Do you know why?  
Stops; ranks of pipes; the Protestants decorated the interior of their churches with organ pipes
19. Of the small organs, which survives?  
Positive and the portative disappears
20. What are the two types of keyboard string instruments? Which one has a tangent? Which a plectrum?  
Clavichord; harpsichord
21. What are the various names for a harpsichord? TQ: Why isn't the last in bold font?  
Virginal (England); clavecin (France); clavicembalo (Italy); you don't encounter that word that often but italicized because it's a foreign word
22. TQ: What is the author's opinion of playing that music on "period" (= genuine) instruments?  
Do it and make it sound good; don't think of it as inferior to our instruments. It will give you insight into the music. If you don't have the Real McCoy, play it on a modern instrument, but be aware of the performance practice.
23. List the five types of instrumental music.  
Dance music; arrangements of vocal music; settings of existing melodies; variations; abstract instrumental works
24. (270) What are the two types of dance music? TQ: What does *stylized* mean?  
To accompany dance (ensemble); for enjoyment (solo instrument); adapted
25. Give a general view of dances.  
Each dance has its own meter, tempo, rhythmic pattern, and form; distinct sections, usually repeated; clear phrases (often four-measure groups)

26. (270) The basse danse was a \_\_\_\_\_ dance with couples raising and lowering the body. The three branles were branle \_\_\_\_\_, branle \_\_\_\_\_ (both in \_\_\_\_\_ meter) and the branle \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ meter.  
Low; duple, simple; slow duple; gay; fast triple
27. (271) SR: How important is dance in the Renaissance? Who is the author of the dance book? TQ: Do you agree in principle with the very last sentence?  
Very; Thoinot Arbeau, *Orchésographie* (1589).  
I don't. Renaissance dance seems to be refined, non aggressive, not competitive; today it's rogue, in your face, sexual. What about Dancing with the Stars? That's ballroom dancing and not the type of MTV dancing most people engage in, but there's a great following. Why?
28. (272) How many dances in a group? What was the favorite combination? What is the example cited? What is the combination in Italy?  
2 or 3; slow duple followed by fast triple using the same melody; pavane (pavan; AABBC) and galliard; passamezzo and saltarello
29. (273) Turning a vocal piece into an instrumental one is called \_\_\_\_\_. In doing so, one has to consider the idiomatic capabilities of the instrument. (TQ: What does *idiomatic* mean?) What is the ornamentation called?  
Intabulations; a lute can't do the same thing that a harpsichord can; divisions or diminutions
30. (273) TQ: Setting of Existing Melodies. In the first paragraph, there are three sentences. The second sentence was added in the 8th edition. Why?  
IMHO, to establish a precedence for chamber music. Printed chamber music happens in the 17th century. Background music: Hmm. An interesting concept. For amateurs: Remember that these amateurs have to be of the nobility and not the commoner. Composers: Wouldn't they be "arrangers" if the things they produced were derivative or "transcribers" if they were doing something with *Odhecaton* pieces (p. 273)? In any event, it's a thought-provoking addition to the eighth edition.
31. What is an organ verset (or verset)? What is an organ mass?  
Composition based on a cantus firmus; organ settings of the various parts of a mass
32. How was "alternation" handled in the Lutheran Church before and after 1570? TQ: What would be the cantus firmus in "the more elaborate settings and embellished paraphrases"?  
Improvisation; organ chorales settings; the chorale melody, of course
33. What is the famous English c.f. and its origin? How many pieces?  
In Nomine from the Sanctus of John Taverner's *Missa Gloria tibi trinitas*; 200+
34. (275) What are the various ostinatos?  
*Passamezzo antico*, *passamezzo moderno*, *Guárdame las vacas*, *romanesca*, *ruggiero*
35. What is the term for Spanish variations?  
*Diferencias*
36. In Narváez' variations, what remains constant?  
Phrase structure, harmonic plan, cadences
37. Who are other Spanish composers of variations?  
Antonio de Cabezón, Enriquez de Valderrábano
38. (276) Who are the English composers? What's the name of the collection?  
William Byrd, John Bull, Orlando Gibbons; *Parthenia* (1613). The *Fitzwilliam Virginal Book* was moved to the appendix, A41. It contains 297 English keyboard pieces from the period of 1560-1610 though the assemblage wasn't published until centuries later.
39. (277) What's the pattern in English variations?  
Melody recognizable though it may pass to different voices or is decorated such that the melody is only suggested; one type of figuration for each variation; faster with intermittent quieter sections, often ending with a slower variation
40. (278) SR: TQ: Fact or fiction?  
I'd have to say fiction. Illegal drugs can sometime induce these comatose states on users.
41. (279) Pieces that derive from improvisation include what? The composer cited is \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Prelude*, *fantasia*, *ricercare*; Luis Milán
42. What is the main keyboard type after 1550? Who is the composer cited?  
*Toccata*; Claudio Merulo
43. (280) What is an alternative name for *toccata*-like pieces?  
*Fantasia*, *prelude*, *intonazione* (intonation)
44. The *ricercar* is an instrumental \_\_\_\_\_, in that it is sectionalized. It eventually turns into a \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Motet*; *fugue*
45. (281) The *canzona* is an instrumental \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Chanson*
46. What are the characteristics of a *canzona*?  
Light, fast, strongly rhythmic, simple contrapuntal texture, long-short-short, series of contrasting themes
47. (282) Who are the composers of St. Mark's? Organists?  
Willaert, Rore, Zarlino, Monteverdi; Claudio Merulo, Andrea Gabrieli, Giovanni Gabrieli

48. (283) SR: List Gabrielli's works.  
100 motets, 30 madrigals, 37 ensemble canzonas, 7 sonatas,  
35 organ works (ricercars, canzonas, toccatas,  
intonazioni)
49. What are polychoral motets? What is cori spezzati?  
Motets for multiple choirs; divided choirs.
50. (284) What is a sonata? What is the famous example?  
Why is it famous?  
A piece to be played, series of sections based on a different  
melody; Sonata pian' e forte; named the instruments,  
used dynamic markings
51. (285) TQ: Could you write a summary statement about  
16th-century instrumental music such as the one on this  
page?
- Instrumental music stands on its own and provides the  
foundation from which other types develop in the next  
century.
  - Improvising and embellishing continued. Instrumental  
music gains independence by the 19th century.
  - It is played for one's enjoyment.
  - It was published and used for a while only to be  
rediscovered in the 19th and 20th centuries, some of which  
is added to the repertoire.
  - More research is done in vocal music because of the  
difficulty of transcribing tablature.
  - Renaissance music is accessible today.

