Grout, Chapter 8 England and Burgundy in the Fifteenth Century

	England and Burgundy in the Fifteenth Century	11.	How do the antiphons and hymns fit into your list?
1.	(167) Two composers, and, were praised for imitating the of John It was seconded a generation later by	12.	The chant is in the voice. When it isn't, the technique is called because:
2.	What two styles are "indebted to English influence"?	13.	(174) Why could "Quam pulchra es" be called a cantilena? Why also a motet?
3.	(168) How did two French composers come in contact with English music?	14.	When did the isorhythmic motet end?
4.	(169) What are the characteristics of the English quality?	15.	Give a generic definition of a motet?
5.	An English style has the chant in the voice, with the voice following in thirds (occasionally going to a) while the voice follows the chant at the interval of a Parallel are to be avoided; every vertical sonority is	16.	(175) The Duchy of was at times as powerful as the king of France. It was located in present-day It ended in Its nominal capital was, but other main cities were:
6.	(170) What is the term given to this style? What is the Continental version of the term?	17.	(177) What was the occasion for the Feast of the Oath of the Pheasant?
7.	Cantilenas are related to the (You know what that means, don't you?) Next were the and motet. Finally, it was Mass texts.	18.	(178) What does "cosmopolitan" mean?
8.	(171) The manuscript source for this music is the It contains: Does anything surprise you?	19.	What are the four types of compositions? Who many voices? What is the range of the top two voices? What roles do the voices play?
9.	(172) What are the characteristics of a carol?	20.	The chanson had the form of the or (less likely) the form of the,
10.	(173) SR: Make a list of Dunstable's works.	21.	(179) What was Binchois' name? Make a list of his works.

22.	Most compositions were in or meter, but not in There were occasional cross-rhythms called	33.	What are the three styles of motet writing?
	Describe the text setting. Describe the contour of the parts.	34.	(184) What was the practice of writing music for the Mass prior to 1420? It was the, especially the composers and, who started writing cycles, starting with pairs. (What is the capitalization rule for the Mass/mass?
			141025/111025:
25.	(180) TQ: Could you write a Burgundian cadence on d?		
		35.	What is a plainsong mass?
26.	List the French and Italian styles in the ballade "Resvellies vous."	36.	(185) What is a motto mass?
27.	(181) SR: Du Fay's music survives in about manuscripts copied between 1420 and the early 16th century. Make a list of Du Fay's works.	37.	What is a cantus-firmus mass? What is its other name?
		38.	What is an imitation mass?
		39.	How are masses named? Know the "L'homme armé" melody.
	(182) Example 8.5. TQ: What is the "S" in the last measure?	40.	(186) Early tenor masses were for voices and had the chant in the voice.
		41.	How did the four voices get their names?
29.	The ballade "Se la face ay pale" has English traits. What are they?	42.	Statement: Whew! I read all of the Missa Se la face ay pale paragraph before he said the "imitation mass" word. He scared me with that cantus firmus business!
		43.	Why the cantus-firmus mass then and now?
30.	(183) Du Fay's motets are mostly for voices with the melody in the voice. Where is the chant (if there is	44.	(189) What function did it serve?
	one)?	45.	, ,
31.	In fauxbourdon, the and are notated and the other voice moves a below the voice, except at cadences when it moves to the Du Fay has pieces in this style. It is used for:		write an essay such as this if you were to discuss chapter 8?
32.	TQ: What is the term to describe the practice of "only the even-numbered stanzas were sung polyphonically, alternating with the others in plainchant."		