

MUSC 1100 Study Guide No. 2-Ancient, Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque

1. Know the starting and end dates for each of the historical periods we covered in class.
2. Define the ancient Greek Doctrine of Ethos.
3. Define the ancient Greek Cult of Dionysius and Cult of Apollo. With which type of later music that we studied do they most closely align?
4. The oldest music that we have extensive knowledge of was from the _____ because it was _____.
5. What organization provided leadership in the Western world after the fall of the Roman Empire?
6. Two important types of music in the Middle Ages was _____.
7. Describe the characteristics of Gregorian chant.
8. The most important worship service of the Catholic Church was the _____.
9. Name three important events of the late Middle Ages.
10. The part of the Mass that stays the same from week to week is called the _____, and the part that changes from week to week is called the _____.
11. Name the parts of the Ordinary of a Catholic Mass.
12. Music used in religious worship services is called _____ music, non-religious music is called _____ music.
13. In the Renaissance, the sacred music type (genre) that is not part of the Ordinary of the Mass is called a _____.
14. The Renaissance motet we studied in class was _____ written by _____.
15. The Renaissance masses we studied in class were _____ and _____ written by _____ and _____.
16. Two of the most famous composers of the Renaissance are _____ and _____.

17. The three social classes of the Middle Ages were the _____. The new social class to emerge in the Renaissance was the _____ class.

18. Name five important events of the Renaissance.

19. How is the idea of “humanism” that develops in the Renaissance different from Medieval thought?

20. Who performs Renaissance sacred music? How is this different from secular music?

21. What does the term *a cappella* mean when performing music?

22. What is “text painting”?

23. What is “imitative polyphony?”

24. Who began to change sacred music around the year 1600 AD?

25. What are two ways Gabrieli began to change sacred music around 1600 AD?

26. For what place did Gabrieli write sacred music?

27. What new style in the arts began to emerge around 1600 AD?

28. What does the term “Baroque” in the arts mean?

29. What are some terms used to describe Baroque art?

30. Name three important composers of the early Baroque (1600s).

31. Name three important composers of the late Baroque (early 1700s).

32. In Baroque style, the mixing of contrasting/competing sounds, such as instruments and voices mixed together in a piece of music is called _____. How is this different from the Renaissance?

33. The first important opera was _____ by _____.

34. A type of drama that uses continuous music that developed in the early Baroque is called _____.

35. Solo singing with instrumental accompaniment that developed in the early Baroque is called _____ and would be an example of what type of texture (homophony or polyphony)?

35. The main type of texture in the music of the Renaissance was (homophony or polyphony?)
36. Polyphony means _____ while homophony means _____.
37. In Baroque style, the instruments which provide background accompaniment to the featured musicians are called the _____.
38. Name two differences between opera and oratorio.
39. The most famous oratorio is _____ written by _____.
40. A solo song in an opera or oratorio is called an _____.
41. A type of sung speech used in opera and oratorio for monologues and dialogues between characters is called _____.
42. A section of music, which sounds complete in itself, but is actually part of a larger composition, is called a _____.
43. A Baroque composition which features a string orchestra, basso continuo, and group of featured soloists is called a _____.
44. What is the only difference between a solo concerto and a concerto grosso?
45. The order of movements in a Baroque concerto is _____ - _____ - _____.
46. A Baroque piece performed by the keyboard and which features imitative polyphony is called a _____.
47. The solo concerto we heard in class was _____ by _____ and the concerto grosso we heard in class was _____ by _____.