

- Paris = School of Notre Dame (middle and end of 12c) - center of polyphonic music. Two composers: Leonin and Perotin = began to use measured rhythm = exact time values and definite meter - so now notation showed rhythm as well as pitch; 3 for Trinity. Triads rarely used = dissonance (used more in 13c). 14c = disintegration of life in Europe = 100 years war, bubonic plague, feudal system and Roman Catholic authority weakened; 2 or 3 popes = religious politics - French elected a pope - who decided to live in France instead of Rome; Romans wanted Italian pope = riots in Rome; French pope had money and supported music and many composers. Affected sacred and secular international style. Secular became more important; compositions not based on chant. Syncopation important.
- Ars Nova = new art (14c) because so many musical changes
  - new notation to specify any rhythm pattern
  - beats in 2 as well as 3
  - syncopation
  - style = sound changed
- 14c writers began to emphasize realism, sensuality, not virtue and rewards in heaven
- ballata: dance song; AB - fa la at end of each
- Landini (?-1397) most important 14c Italian composer; blind from childhood (smallpox); organist, poet, scholar, wrote part songs - secular in 2 and 3 parts
- Machaut (1300-1377) French; musician and poet; priest; court official for royal families; spend 2nd half of life copying his compositions (2nd to Landini in surviving music compositions) wrote 100s of poems. Agnes of Navarre - ("I'm a ...")