

2012-10-03

- Renaissance ("rebirth") (1450-1600) - humanism.
- Columbus = discovered a new continent.
- Michaelangelo = painted Creation and Last Judgment in Sistine Chapel - Rome.
- Leonardo da Vinci = sketched plans for airplane and submarine and painted Mona Lisa;
- Martin Luther = Reformation
- Gutenberg = printed Bible in movable type
- Education now important for all; books available; music printed and was part of education; Trade and industry grow; merchants sponsored artists, sculptors, musicians. 16c called "golden ages of choral music". Great polyphony in secular and sacred. End of dependence on Church chants; major and minor scales now used.
- Voices = emphasis on voice that carried most important melody line = usually the highest voice; other lines more independent.
- Instruments = Harpsichord and Clavichord;
 - Winds = recorder;
 - Brass = a few instruments
 - Strings = viol-types (ancestors of violins)
 - Lute = most common.
- In early Renaissance these instruments substituted for voices; but later, pieces specifically written for instruments.
- Composers = now employed by churches and courts and wrote both sacred and secular.
- Women began to sing in courts; town musicians played for civic occasions and got credit for their music; Vocal music still most important.
- Word painting = expresses in music (sound) the meaning of the words
- Polyphonic texture = 6 or more important vocal lines. Imitation used in each voice part (like a round).
- Homophonic = dance music
- Bass line = foundation - harmonics created together = consonance
- Rhythm = independence of each line. Great skill to sing this music.
- Secular music was main leisure activity; set to many languages; every educated person could read music and play an instrument.
- Madrigal = several solo voices of equal importance. Started in Italy, to England, France and Germany.
- Motet = sacred words (not Ordinary) = canon entry of voices.
- Mass (words of Ordinary) polyphonic.
- Instrumental music = more important = written specifically for instruments and solo instrument. New instrumental forms developed = Theme and Variations; dance forms (everyone danced). (used in church and theatre).

2012-10-03

- Composers not specify which instrument play which part
- Josquin (1450-1521) Flemish (Belgium) to Italy; worked for several courts, Dukes, chapels, (Milan and Sistine chapel, Rome) music influenced by paintings of Raphael and Italian style; then at court of Louis XII - France
 - Palestrina (1525-1544) family name = Pierluigi; choir boy in Rome; back to Palestrina was organist and assistant choir director; back to Rome; Bishop of Palestrina became Pope Julius; Palest. back to Rome = choir master at St. Peter's. Was fired two popes later for being married; two brothers, two sons and wife died in epidemics; became priest. (then secretly married rich widow - ran fur business on side while still at Vatican.)
 - Weelkes (1575-1623) England; Morley (1557-1603) England
 -