Unit 3 Music History
Music in the Renaissance

Name and surname: **Course and group:**

Exercise 1: Indicate with a **T** or an **F** whether the following phrases about Renaissance music are true or false.

	The Renaissance is a historical and artistic period that takes place between 1400 and 1600.		Renaissance music is always polyphonic.
	"Renaissance" refers to the fact that at this time there is an attempt to revive medieval culture.		All voices in Renaissance music are equally important.
	Some of the most important artists, such as Leonardo or Michelangelo, were Renaissance.		Polyphony is used only for vocal music, not for instrumental music.
	An important invention of this era was the typewriter.		The musical rhythm is free and flexible. It is not measured in any case.
	Music was not of great importance in the Renaissance.		The text is very important and the music aims to highlight its content.

Exercise 2: Listen to the work *Ave María*, by the Spanish composer Tomás Luis de Victoria and answer the following questions.

1. The piece you just heard is

2. For how many voices is this piece composed?

3. Female singer with a high voice.

4. Female singer with a low voice.

5. Male singer with a high voice.

6. Male singer with a low voice.

7. This work is divided into two main phrases, each of which is composed with a different technique. What technique corresponds to each of the phrases?

Ave María (1st phrase)		Sancta María (2nd phrase)	

Exercise 3: Listen to these two pieces of music, composed by J. des Près and indicate to which of the composition techniques they belong. (Bottom: *Dominus Regnarit*) (Right: *Tu solus*).

Josquin des Prés.

Exercise 4: Listen to a fragment of the **Mass of Pope Marcelo**, by G.P. Palestrina and answers the following questions:

1. The voices that appear in this audition are:

2. Do instruments appear accompanying the voices?

3. Which of these designs does the highlighted musical phrase correspond to?

4. What part of the mass are they singing?

Exercise 5: We are now going to analyze a German choir, specifically the one entitled *Wach auf, wach auf, du deutsches Land.*
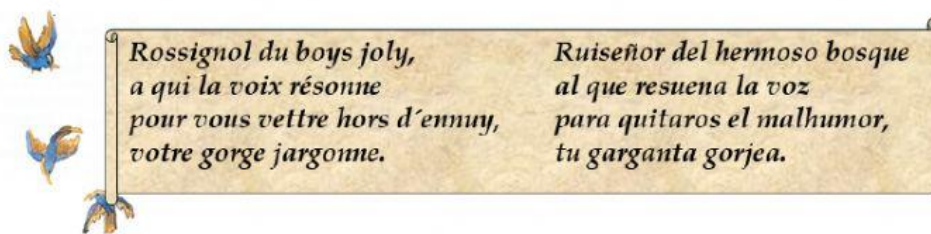
1. Is it a vocal or instrumental piece?   How many voices is it written for?

2. How many voices are there for women and how many for men?

3. What are these voices called today? Write it under each name of the ancients.

DISCANTUS	ALTUS	TENOR	BASSUS

4. What do we call a choir made up of male and female voices?

5. How is the relationship between music and text?

6. How is the texture of this coral?   Why?

Exercise 6:
We move on to the study of profane music. This song, although it is French, is composed in the madrigalesque style. It's called **Les chants des oiseaux** and it's composed by Jannequin. Pay attention to the complex drawing of voices.

> Rossignol du boys joly,
> a qui la voix résonne
> pour vous vettre hors d'ennuy,
> votre gorge jargonne.
>
> Ruiseñor del hermoso bosque
> al que resuena la voz
> para quitaros el malhumor,
> tu garganta gorjea.

1. What concept is chosen by the composer to represent it musically?

2. What resources do you use so that the music adapts to the content of the text? There are 3.

	Homophony		Instrument sounds		Short, repeating sounds
	Counterpoint		Onomatopoeia		Unmeasured beat

Exercise 7:
This pavana belongs to a collection printed in France in the 16th century. It is an example of the custom of adapting successful dances to the voice. In fact, you are going to hear two versions, one vocal and one instrumental. Answer the following questions:

1. What types of voices do the vocal version sing?

2. What instrumental family does not appear in the instrumental version?

3. What is the tempo of these pieces?

4. What is its musical form?

5. What texture predominates in this dance?

Exercise 8: Examine these proposed paintings and point out which instruments are those bearing the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

1	2	3	4

Exercise 9: Finally, we will listen to two dances written only for musical instruments. The first is another type of Renaissance dance, called **Branle**, and the second is called **Propiñan de Melyor**.

1. What instrumental family appears?   Are they high or low instruments?

2. Complete the melodic analysis:

Structure:	**A**			**A'**		
Melodic analysis:	a	a				

♫ What instrumental family doesn't appear?   Are they high or low instruments?

♫ What is the introduction?

♫ How many times is the theme repeated in total?

♫ What are the differences between the repetitions?

♫ Is the meter binary, ternary, or quaternary?

♫ How many bars does the song consist of?

Structure:	**A**		**A'**
Melodic analysis:	a	b	
Number of bars:		+	