

Title: Practicing Metacognitive Awareness with Guided Lecture Notes

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Appendix A

Lecture 1

THE MIDDLE AGES: 400-1400

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Why was the church so important to the development of music?
- Discuss significant musical developments that took place in the Middle Ages.

A. Medieval Culture

The class system that governed the middle ages was known as _____

- What and who helped break down the social systems in place?
- How did the spread of Christianity help education?

B. Music designed for use in the Christian liturgy was known as _____

C. What two innovations in music helped propel western music forward?

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D. Vocal music for church services from the Middle Ages is known as _____

- Who codified this music and why?
- Title of Music Example: _____
 - What is the form of this music?
 - What is the meaning of the text used in the chant?

3. What are some characteristics of this music?

- a.
- b.
- c.

2. RISE OF SECULAR SONG AND POLYPHONY

A. Music Terminology

- i. Music with only one line of sound is known as _____
- ii. The highest and lowest note of a melody is known as its _____
- iii. The overall shape of a melody is known as its _____
- iv. When melodies have many pitches to one syllable it is known as _____ and when there is only one syllable to one pitch, it is referred to as _____
- v. Melodies were governed by a tonal organization known as _____
 - 1. List the four basic types of _____
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

B. When did the first Secular Songs appear and who were the composers?

- i. What was the subject matter of the Secular Songs?
- ii. Examples of Secular Song
 - 1. Title: _____ | Composer & Date: _____
 - 2. Musical Features: _____
 - 3. Title: _____ | Composer & Date: _____
 - 4. Musical Features: _____

C. Two or more lines of sound moving independently of each other is _____

- i. The first great collection of this music was by _____ and _____. The collection of compositions by these two men is known as _____
- ii. The beginnings of this music originated by composers using intervals of _____
- iii. This type of music was officially known as _____
- iv. Example of this music
 - 1. Title: _____ | Composer & Date: _____
 - 2. Musical Features: _____

Lecture 2

THE RENAISSANCE: _____ - _____

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- What was life like during the Renaissance?
- Identify and discuss major characteristics of Renaissance Music.
- What role did music have during the Counter-Reformation?

A. RENAISSANCE CULTURE

I.

II.

III.

B. MUSICIANS DURING THE RENAISSANCE

I.

II.

III.

IV.

C. CHARACTERISTICS IN RENAISSANCE MUSIC

I.

II.

III.

IV.

D. EARLY RENAISSANCE MUSIC

I. Famous Composers included _____ & _____

II. The five parts of the mass that are typically set to music because they remain the same, regardless of the day, feast, or season are: _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____

III. The texture of the music is primarily _____

E. MID-RENAISSANCE MUSIC

I. Famous Composer from the mid-Renaissance was _____

- II. One of his well known compositions was _____
 - i. The chant from the mass was written by _____
 - ii. The mass was composed for what four voice types:
 - iii. The composition contains what musical characteristics:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - iv. The text from the first movement of the mass translates as:
- F. REFORMATIONS AND MUSIC
- I. The Counter-Reformation addressed the following issues with music:
 - i. Secular songs were.....
 - ii. Singers had become.....
 - iii. Polyphony had become.....
- G. LATE RENAISSANCE MUSIC
- I. A chordal texture of harmony, called _____ was introduced
 - i. Cadential points in the music contained the interval of a _____
 - II. The center of music activities was _____
 - III. Famous Composer of Vocal Music during the late Renaissance was _____
 - i. Melodies were primarily _____
 - ii. If leaps occurred, a _____ followed in the opposite direction.
 - iii. The rhythm was not _____, but was always _____ & _____.
- H. RENAISSANCE MUSIC
- I. Renaissance _____
 - i. Usually sung by a small _____
 - ii. All voices sang the _____ text
 - iii. Music textures included: _____ & _____
 - iv. Music Example: “ _____ ”
 - 1. Music Characteristics:
 - II. The _____
 - i. _____ secular vocal pieces sung with a small group of singers
 - ii. Text was usually about _____, nature, and _____
 - iii. Well known composer included: _____
 - 1. Music Example: _____
 - III. _____ Music
 - i. _____ was a well known composer
 - 1. Composed the _____, which was a contrapuntal instrumental piece based on the style of _____ songs
 - ii. Tileman _____ was another composer of _____ music
 - 1. Composer Example: “ _____ ”
 - a. Music Characteristics:
- I. LECTURE QUIZ (SEE POWERPOINT FOR QUESTIONS)
- I. QUESTION 1 ANSWER:
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.

- v.
- II. QUESTION 2 ANSWER:
- i.
 - ii.
- III. QUESTION 3 ANSWER:
- i.
 - ii.
 - iii.

Lecture 3

THE BAROQUE ERA: _____ - _____

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Describe Life in the Baroque Period
- Summarize the musical changes that occurred in the Baroque era.
- Explain the influence of monody in music compositions?
- Summarize the difference in “prima & seconda prattica” in music.
- Describe how the fixed musical forms flourished with Vivaldi, Bach, and Handel

The baroque era was a time of absolute _____

- _____ & _____ were valued above all else in society and the arts.
- Scientists began to test ideas by _____ rather than _____
- Doctrine of Affections was solidified by _____ and included:

In Baroque art, _____ & _____ are the dominant forces.

- Similarly, music set out to portray different emotions through the use of _____ & _____.
- Fascinations with structure and organization resulted in fixed musical forms:
 - Vocal Forms Included: _____, _____, _____, _____.
 - Instrumental Forms Included: _____, _____, _____.
- A type of music written for solo voice and basso continuo is known as _____.
 - Who were the composers who experimented with this music and why?
 - The first well known opera, _____, was composed by _____ and included two general styles of music known as _____ & _____.
 - English composer, _____, composed _____ & _____.
 - The _____ had simple _____ accompaniments and the _____ were usually accompanied by full orchestra with a melodic form of _____.
- The rise of instrumental music saw the development of the _____ & _____.
 - Vivaldi was an important composer of _____ music and developed the _____

- One specific example of his music is
 - Title: _____ | Composer & Date: _____
 - Musical Features: _____

Use the following letters to map the overall form of the music: A E a a* (each letter can be used more than once)

_____. _____ . _____ . _____ . _____ . _____ . _____ . _____ .
 _____ .

- Two other influential composers of the Baroque were _____ & _____
 - _____ composed in all Baroque instrumental and vocal styles, except _____
 - _____ was a master at _____ and his music has served as a model.
 - _____ music is attractive, simple and tuneful; an “art that hides art”
 - _____ composed opera, oratorio, and instrumental music.

- Baroque Music Characteristics:
 - _____ music is important as vocal music. Music was organized by a hierarchy of _____ & _____. The unifying feature of this music is the _____.

LECTURE ESSAY QUESTIONS: Write a well-constructed paragraph for each essay question. (Min. 5 sentences in length)

Summarize the difference in “prima & seconda prattica” in music.

- Explain the influence of monody in music compositions?