Chapter 7 Class notes

I think we are talking about venice…

What of the very wealthy Business men and craftsmen. Etc.. Brought a lot of wealth in from Frank Flemish,

France -- Netherlands All the Places across the channel from Britain.

The printing press made music much more available because a lot of “Amateurs” were singing also..

Courtiers (people of lower class) like ladies in waiting –ladies that would work for upper class ladies. Not quite servants though.

Published music made it possible for amateurs to sing at their own pleasure. Instrumental music begins to rise.

Through the Madrigal Italian composers became the leadeing force in European music for the 1rst time.

Being able to read music became a social standard(an expected social grace) –popular music was among the seculars.

1. Frottola –Secular written for aristocracy -- usually in four parts, and used partbooks.
2. Laude –Religious & Devotional –sung in private.
3. Madrigals – really took off at this point.

Madrigal – Petrarch(13th century Composer) that Shakespeare copied who was a master of sonnets.(Poems).

Onomatopoeia –words that Describe sounds. Words that reflects Sounds.

The art of this technique –choosing our words very carefully to reflect textured meanings.

Patrarch –important people were discussing and trying to write in the same way. This became a newer style for the 16th and 17th century.

Sonnets –Tasso Guarial and the poets of that time period.

Madrigals – you take everyday encounters and elaborate on each moment to make a bigger artistic work.

Songs of little death.. Arcadelt –white and sweet swan. A song about love making, where the little death is the death a man has after he concludes the act of love making.

Difference between Textural, and textual. Textural is like text painting, textual is talking about the text itself.

Chromaticism  --pointing to the chromatic and enharmonic tetracords. (movements in semitones).  
Rore and other mid-sixteenth century composers used *chromaticism*for expressive purposes, and most theorists approved of it, citing the ancient Greeks. Sometimes considered a word painting device that progresses in half steps. This became fashionable because of the study of the Greeks. You loose the sense of root. Very good for ambiguity.

Chromaticism >>>pain weeping>>wandering sense of loss.

Through –Composed: -- take the poem from the beginning to end and craft the music not according to the form of the poem but according to the meaning of the poem. Craft the music to every single line of the poem the meaning – has no refrains and no repeats.

Madrigals –add voices expressing text is very important. So you can’t replace the voice with instruments.

Mid century. Homophony and polyphony start being used in contrast.

Later –dramatic theatrical theater gets more contrasted.

Text painting – as vesta was… Please refer to paper I turned in . We went thought the song and looked at parts of the text painting…

John Dowland –Published music for lute which was a new thing –printing for music was a new thing.

Tablature was invented. And thus the variation from hit the scene.

Through – Composed Don’t not have repeating sections.

Instrumental music—most musical strings at the time were made of animal intestines.