Music History Lecture Notes Renaissance & Reformation 1450 AD – 1600 AD

This presentation is intended for the use of current students in Mr. Duckworth's Music History course as a study aid. Any other use is strictly forbidden.

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This Unit We Will Take Coded Notes:

- If you need to take Cornell notes for another class (e.g. AVID), this method of note taking will still work.
- As you take notes, <u>underline</u> all names and dates.
- At the end of the unit, you will go back and highlight key concepts.

The Renaissance



- Literally means: Rebirth
- High Renaissance 1450-1500 C.E.
- 1453 Turks conquer Constantinople
 - Byzantine scholars take Greek artifacts back to Italy
- Transitional Renaissance 1550-1600
- Great renewal of European interests in Ancient Greek & Roman Cultures

Constantinople

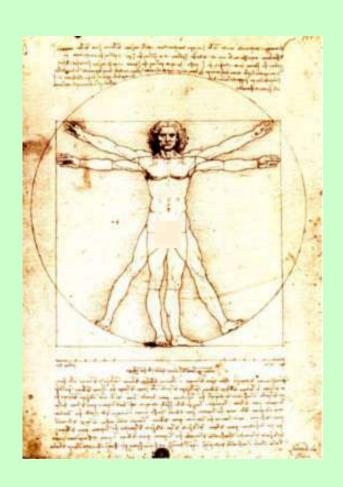




Largest Cities in Western Europe, ca. 1500. There were as many large cities in the Italian peninsula as in all of the rest of western Europe.

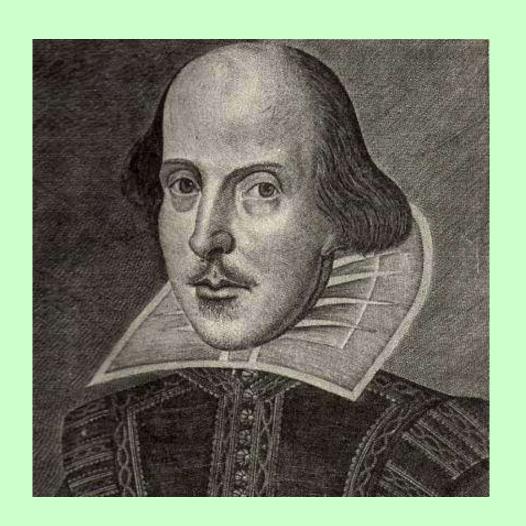
The Renaissance

- A new concept emerges
- Humanism
 - A dedication to human, instead of spiritual ideals and values
 - Salvation after death is no longer the only goal
 - Fulfillment in life and enjoyment the pleasures of the senses

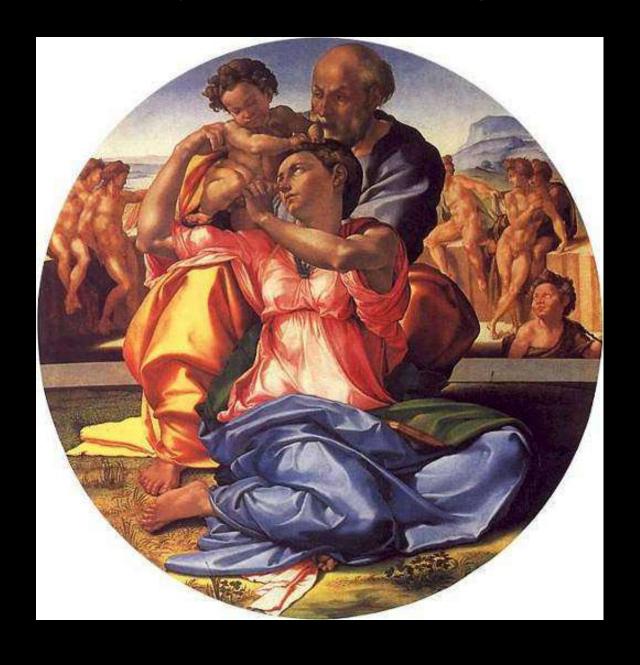


Important Renaissance Artists

- Michaelangelo
- Leonardo Da Vinci
- Raphael
- Shakespeare



Art by Michelangelo

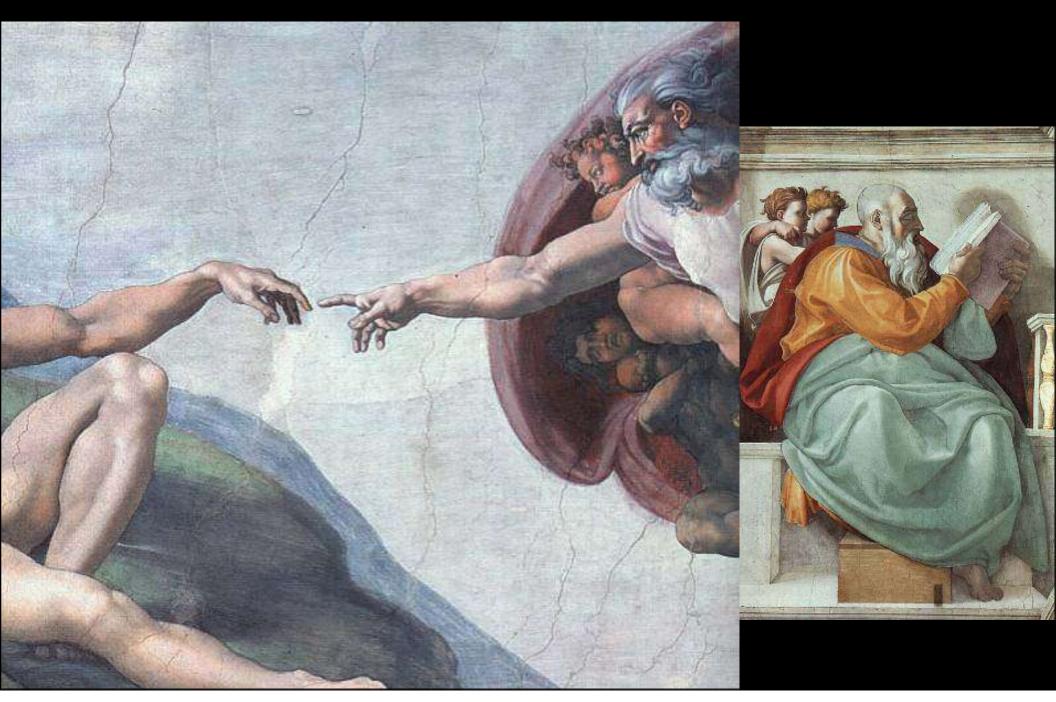




Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel



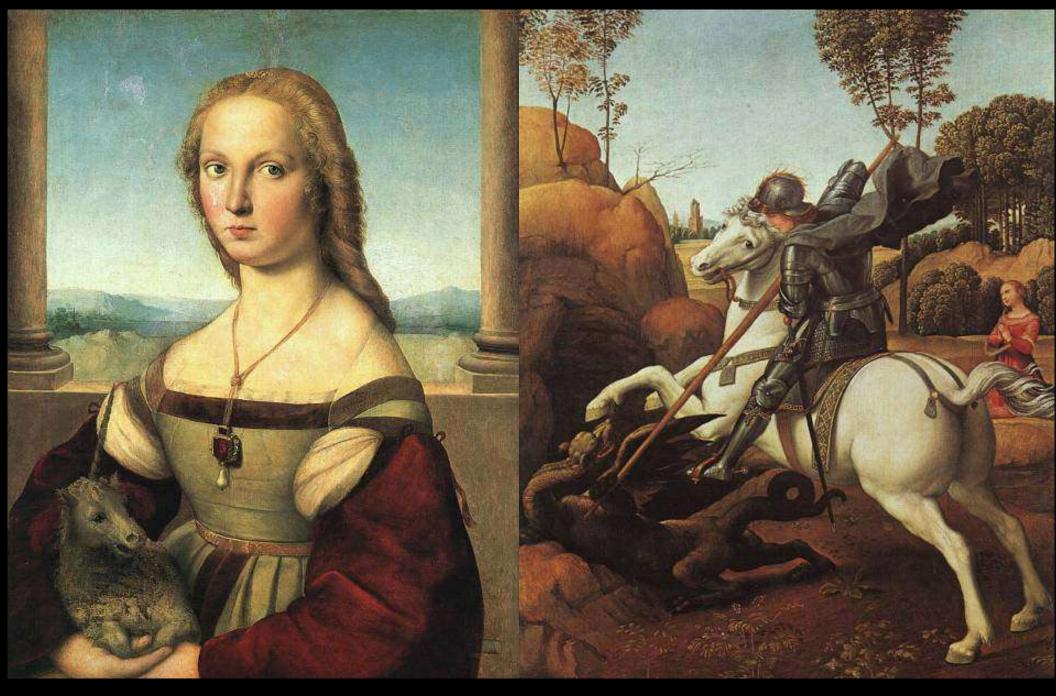
Sistine Detail

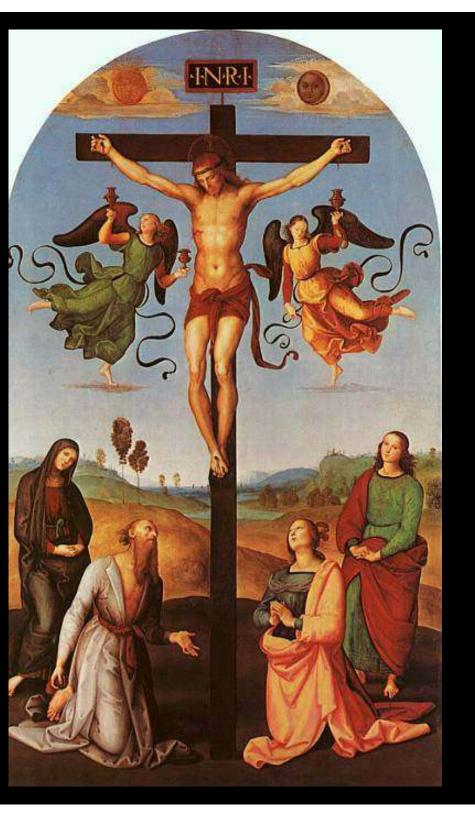


Art by Raphael



Lady with Unicorn, St. George & the Dragon

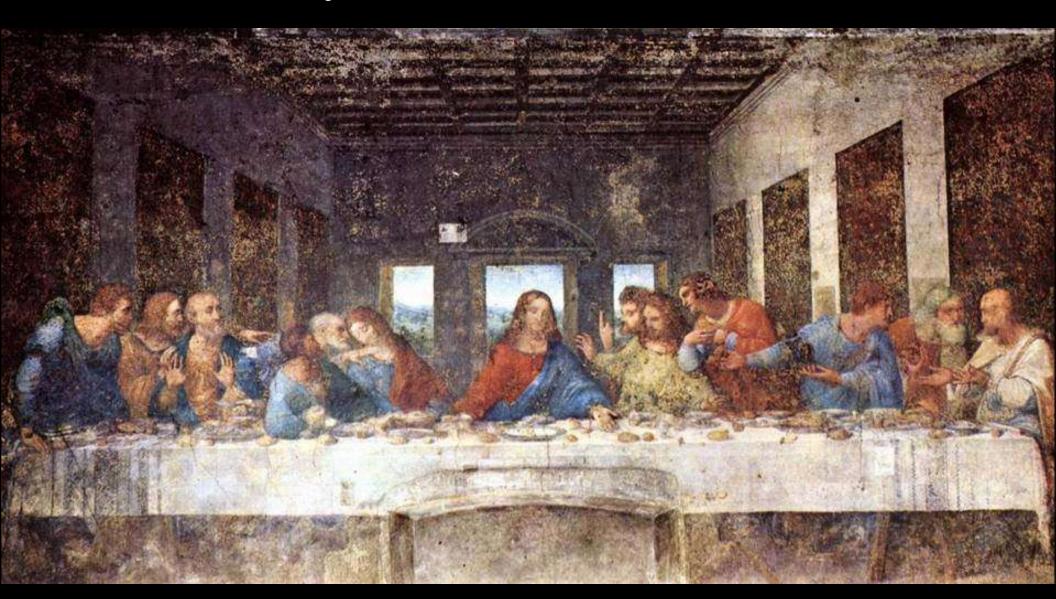




Raphael's "The Crucifixion" and "A Knight's Dream"

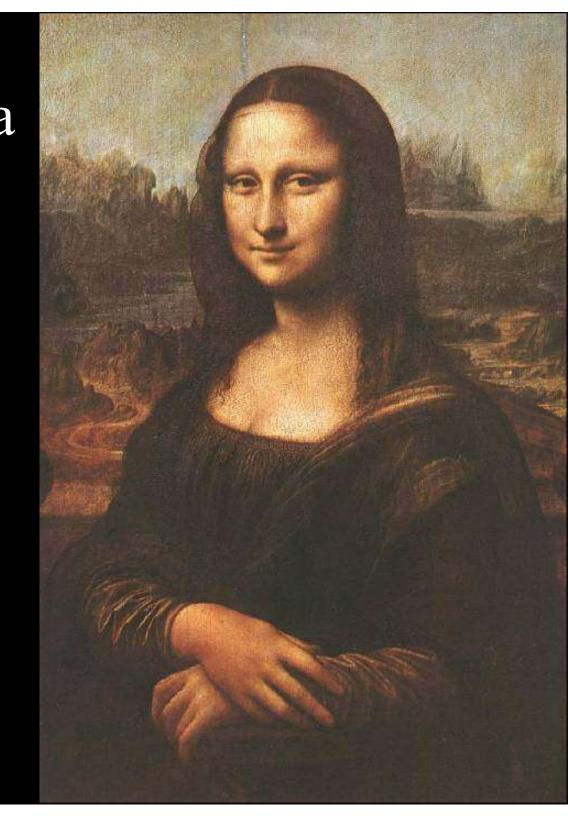


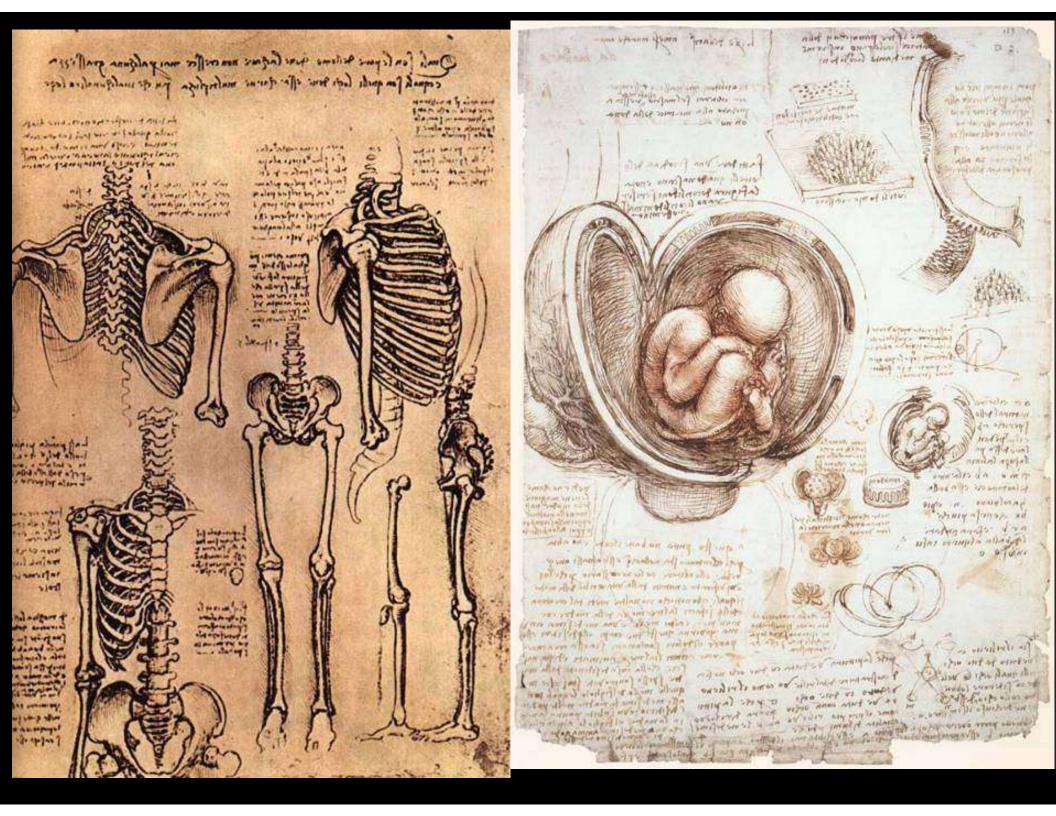
Art by Leonardo Da Vinci

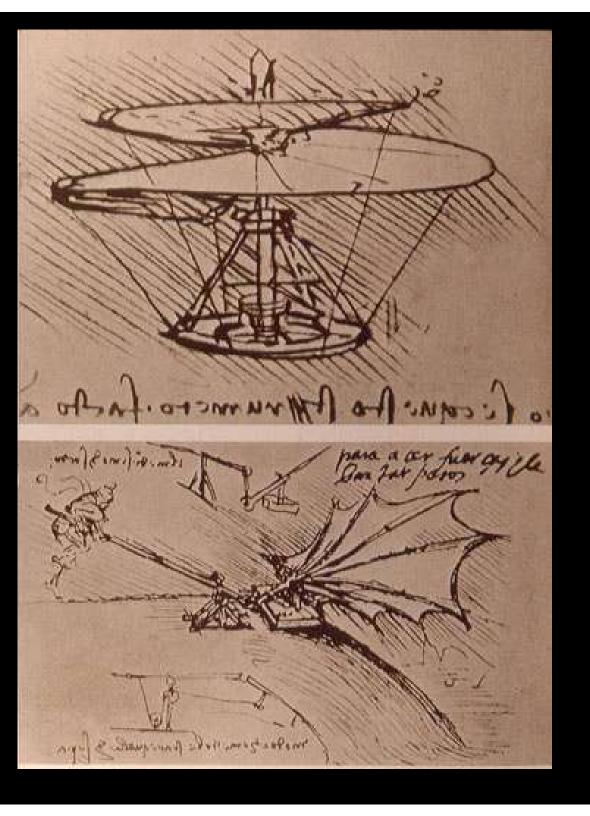


Madonna of the Rocks & La Jaconda

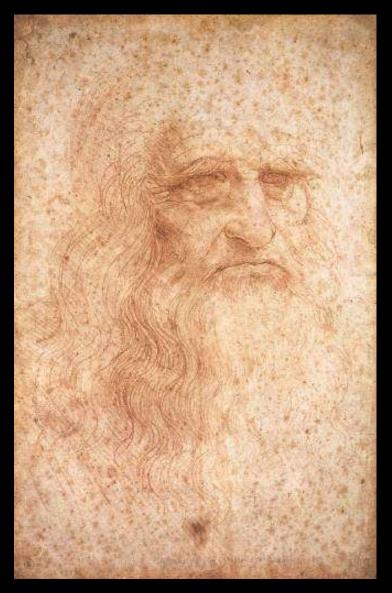








Da Vinci's Flying Machines & Self Portrait

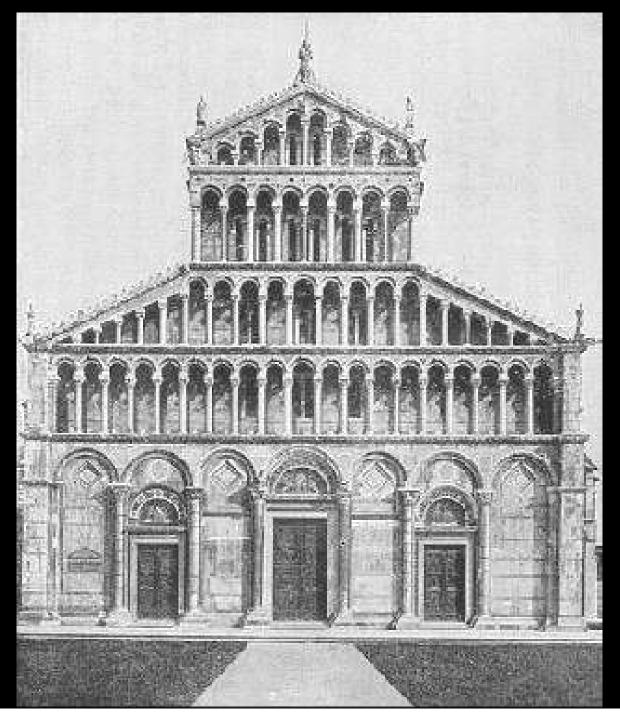




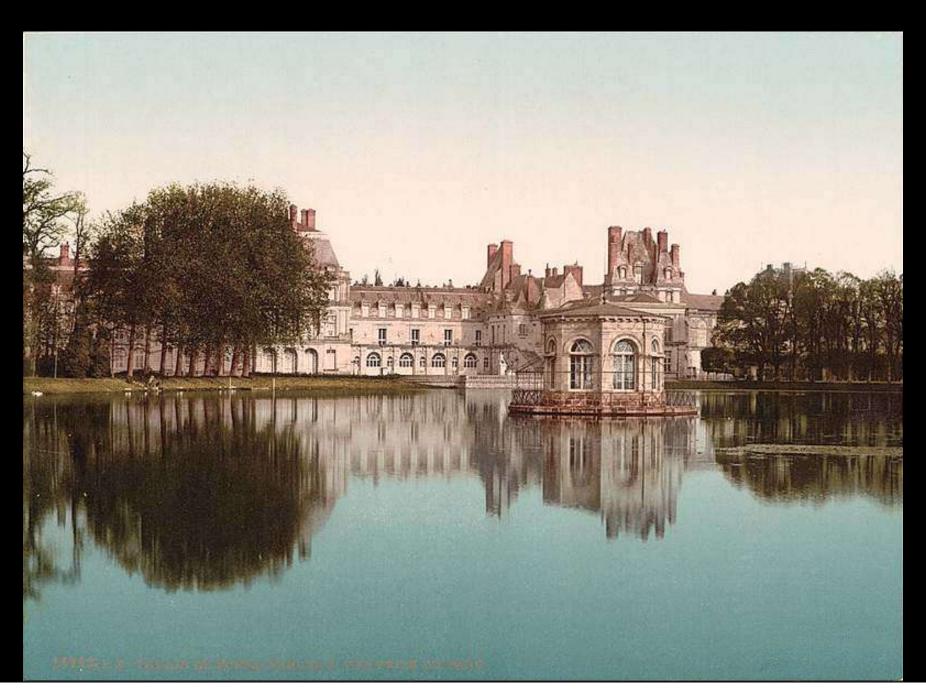
Sculpture by Donatello



Renaissance Architecture



Chateau de Fontainbleau



Shakespeare's Birth House



Look to the Past

- Most concrete physical examples destroyed
 - Buildings
 - Statues
- New translations of ancient texts makes them available
 - Philosophy
 - Poetry
 - Art
 - Essays
 - Music theory



That's the Power of Music

- Europeans were intrigued by the supposed power of ancient music
- Curious why their music had no such power
- Music does not change as much as the other arts

The Ideal Renaissance Sound

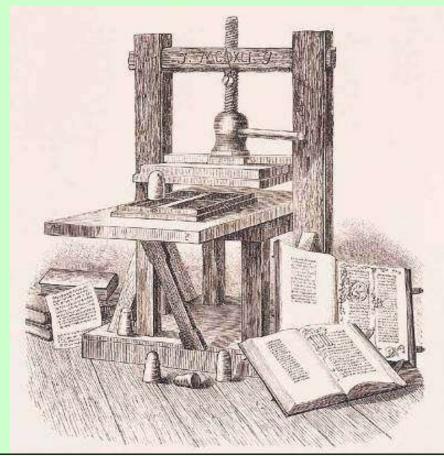
- 4 voices (a capella)
 - homophonic, heterophonic and polyphonic
- Instruments play within a family
- Care given to underlying text
- Mostly imitative counterpoint with a single text
- Most composers are Franco-Flemish or from the Netherlands

The Printing Press

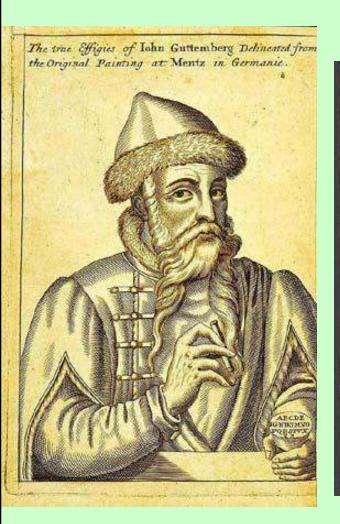
- The most significant invention of the Renaissance
- Music and books now availiable to the

masses

- New accuracy
- Better Supply
- Better Historical Record



Johann Gutenberg's Moveable Type Printing Press (1450)

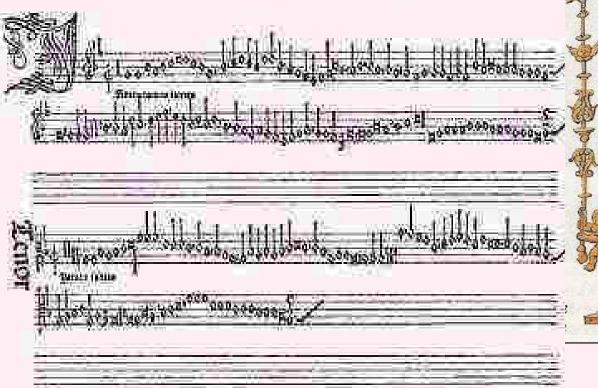


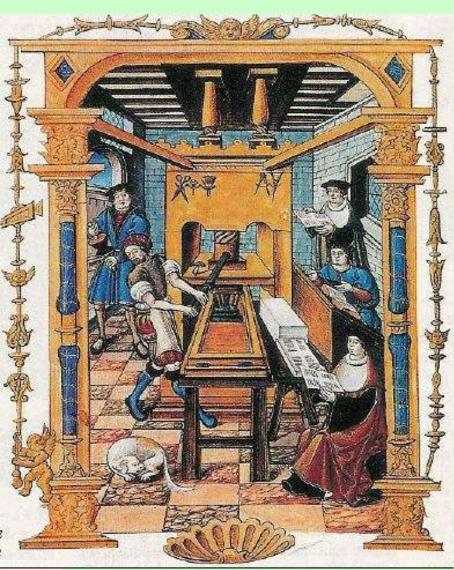


Ottaviano Petrucci

First to publish music using the Press (1473)

- 3 step process
 - Lines
 - Notes
 - Words





Johannes Ockeghem

- 1420-1497
- First great Renaissance composer
- Held positions in most French courts and cathedrals
 - 13 masses
 - first known setting of a Requiem Mass
 - 10 motetes
 - 20 chansons (in style of DuFay and Binchois)
- Teacher of composers



An Ockeghem Embellished Score







Josquin des Prez 1440-1521

- Greatest composer of the 1500s
- Hailed as the best by his contemporaries
- Foremost composer of Masses and Motets
- Writes sophisticated chansons
- Soggetto cavato carved out
 - hErcUlEs dUx fErrArIE
 - re ut re fa mi re



Des Prez's Life

- Born in France
- Singer in the Milan cathedral
- Kappelmeister for the Pope
- 1503 appointed
 Maestro di capella to
 court of Ferrara at the
 highest salary in the
 history of the chapel



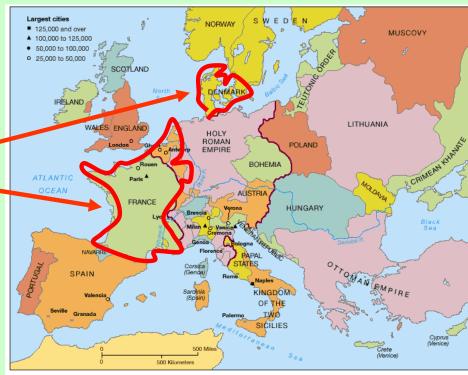
Words & Music

- Gradual evolution from 1450-1600
- Josquin and contemporaries add new focus to texts
- Composers stay true to the author
 - Focus on punctuation and syntax
 - text determines the musical structure
 - words must be heard and understood
 - Music stress matches textual accents
 - Text printed to aid in accuracy

Rise of the National Styles

 Amidst the international style of the Franco-Flemish generation many countries began to develop a national style

Franco-Flemish Areas



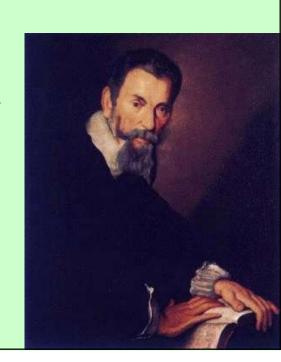
Italy

- Italian Madrigal
 - Most important genre of music of the 1500s
 - Through composed setting of a short poem
 - Text tended to be more serious
 - Social music
 - sung mostly for the enjoyment of the performers
 - Increased use of chromaticism to emulate
 Greek affections
 - Using imitative counterpoint with 3-12 voices



Italian Madrigal Styles

- I. Early (1515-1545)
 - Jacob Arcadelt —
- II. Classic (1545-1580)
 - 4-5 voice imitative polyphony, harmonic bass and word painting (madrigalism)
 - Orlando de Lasso
 - Palestrina
- III. Late (1580-1620)
 - Short phrases, obsessed with death, lots of chromaticism and madrigalisms
 - Luca Marenzio (1553-1599)
 - Monteverdi
 - Don Carlo Gesualdo most avant garde



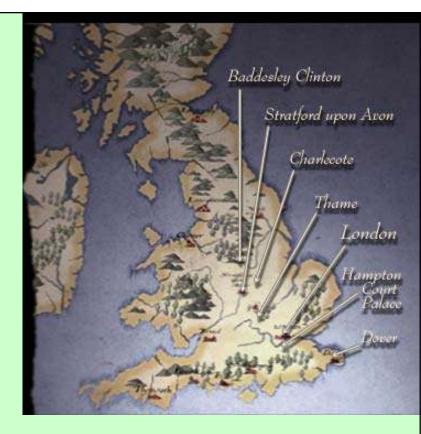
Carlo Gesualdo (1561-1613)

- Prince of Venosa
- His music is deeply moving
 - Using chromaticism and close attention to the text
- 1586 marries his cousin Maria d'Avalos
- She soon takes a lover, the Duke of Andria
- Gesualdo finds them in bed
- Murders them both on the spot



England

- Age of secular part songs
 came to the island later than
 the continent
- 1588- Musica Transalpina
 - Italian madrigals translated into English
- Borrow Italian Balletto call them "fa la las"
- 1590-1638 (reigns of Elizabeth I and James I)
 - All educated people expected to be able to read music
- Composers: Thomas Morley, Thomas Weelkes



- English Lute Songs
 - Solo song with Lute or viol accompaniment
- Composers
 - John Dowland (1562-1626)
 - Thomas Champion (1567-1620)







Flow, my tears, fall from your springs! Exiled for ever, let me mourn; Where night's black bird her sad infamy sings, There let me live forlorn. Down vain lights, shine you no more! No nights are dark enough for those That in despair their lost fortunes deplore. Light doth but shame disclose. Feel not the world's despite.

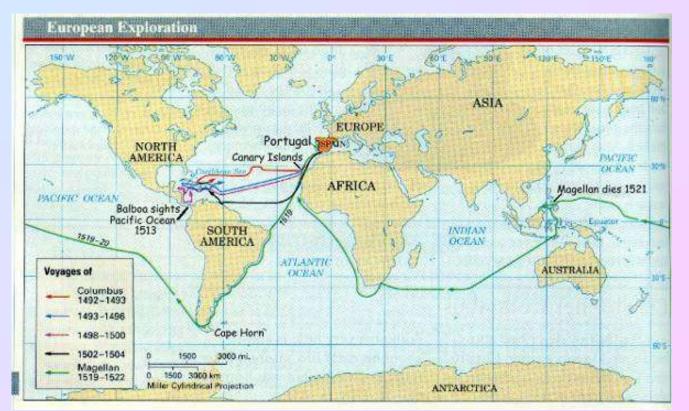
Never may my woes be relieved, Since pity is fled; And tears and sighs and groans my weary days Of all joys have deprived. From the highest spire of contentment My fortune is thrown; And fear and grief and pain for my deserts Are my hopes, since hope is gone. Hark! you shadows that in darkness dwell, Learn to contemn light Happy, happy they that in hell Feel not the world's despite

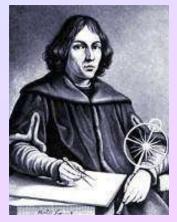
A World of Change

 Coppernicus (1473-1543) proposes that the world revolves around the sun

• 1492 - Columbus sails to America (in

search of India)









• 1519-1521 - Magellan sails around the globe

A World of Change

- A population boom causes food shortages and increased risk of epidemic and war
- Modern nations
 become more
 independent,
 especially France
 and Spain
- The Turks begin a campaign
 Westward toward the Hapsburg empire.



The State of The Catholic Church

- During the 1500s the Catholic Church had become corrupt
 - Indulgences
 - Power struggles between Popes and Emperors
- The Mass had become obscured
 - In Latin
 - Hard to understand the performers
 - Polyphony too complicated

About Indulgences

- After a sin, a Catholic would go to confession to be absolved and receive a punishment
- St. Peter's Indulgence
 sale of which went to pay for the Pope's construction of St.
 Peter's Bascilica

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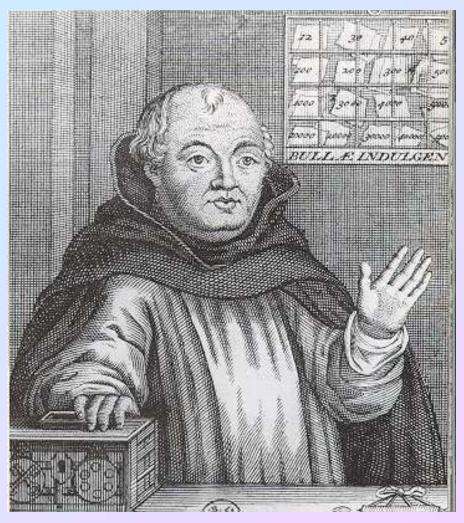
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- You could buy a letter of indulgence to replace the punishment (including purgatory)
 - Robbing a Church 9 Ducats, Murder 8 Ducats

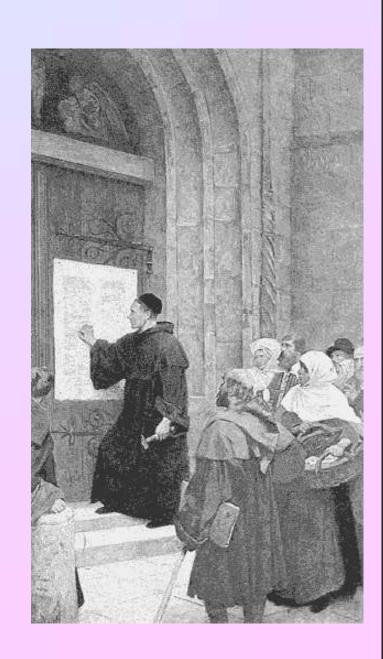
Tetzel's Indulgences



- Johann Tetzel sold St.
 Peter's Indulgences
 with "extra" claims
 - Could buy indulgences for the deceased
 - An indulgence for a future sin
- People came from all over the empire to buy Tetzel's indulgences
- "When the money clangs in the box, the souls spring up to heaven" - Tetzel

Martin Luther: The Reformer

- Is concerned about his parish buying indulgences and not coming to confession
- October 31, 1517 Luther writes a letter to his church superiors speaking against indulgences and includes a copy of his 95 thesis
- Legend says he nailed the 95 thesis to the door of the Schlosskirche



95 Thesis

- the 95 thesis spread quickly throughout Europe
 - some agreed, some disagreed
- 3 stand out
 - Against indulgences
 - congregation should be involved in the Mass
 - Mass should be in vernacular

AMORE ET STVDIO ELVCIDANDAE ucrnatishax fabferipta difpetabiant Voittenberga, Pradidète R.P. Manino Luther, Arnil & S. Theologia Magiffro, eiufdema siridem lecture Ordinano. Quare perit ut qui non pof-funt uerbis profenses nobifeum difeptare, agant id literis abfentes In nomine domini nostri lest Christi, Amen.



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Matter itaig poena doncemaner odium fui(.i.poenitentia uera incus) feilicer uf qr ad immoistum regni extorum.

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quar arbitrio util fuo util canonum impoluir. Papa no potell remittere ullam culpă, niñ declarădo 8/ appro bando remillam a deo. Aut certe remittedo cafus referuatos fibi, quibus contéptis culpa prorfus remancret.

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DISPVTATIO DE VIRTVTE INDVLGEN.

aifi Morituri, per mortem omnia foluent, & legibus canonil morcui fam fune, habentes fure earû relaxationem;

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mam purgatorij, cum sie proximus desperationis horrori. Videntur, infernus, purgacorium, cielum differre : ficue despe-

ratio, propedesperatio, securitus differunt, Necessarium uidetur animabus in purgatorio sicut minui hot rorem, itaangeri charitatem,

Nec probani uideturullis, aut rationilien, aut feripturis, qu fint extra fratum meriti feu augendz charitteis,

Nechoe probatú elle uidettir, o fint de fus bestitudine certa & fectors, faltem oes, licer nos certiffimi fimus,

Igif Papa per remillione plenaria omnia poenara, non fimpli citer omnië intelligit, fed a feipo trimodo impolirari.

Errantitan indulgentiari prædicatores ij, qui dicunt per Pa-pæindulgentiar, homine ab omni pcena lokui & faluari,

Quin nullam remitoicanimabus in purgatorio, quain hacuitadebuillent fecundum Canones foluere,

Si remiffio ulla omniti omnino prenaru poe alicui dari; certu ell cam no niti perfectiffunitai, pauciffinis dari.

xxiiii Falli ob id necelle ell, maiorem parte populi; per indifferente illam & magnificam prena folure promiffionem,

Qualé potestaté haber Papa i purgatoriu gnalitre salé habet gliber Epifeopus & curse in fus dioceli, & parochia fpăliter. Optime facit Papa, o no porestare clauis (quă nullum haber)

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Quis seis si omnes animas in purgatorio uclint redint, sicur de fancto Scuerino & patchali factum narrature

Nullus fecurus est de ueritate fuse contritionis; multo minus

4 11



Martin Luther: The Man

- Born Martin Luder in 1483
- 1501 goes to Univ. of Erfurt to study law
- 1505 when caught in a thunderstorm vows to become a Monk
- 1507 ordained as a priest
- 1512 receives doctorate of Theology; becomes professor of theology in Wittenberg
- 1514 becomes Wittenberg's priest

Martin Luther: The Protestant

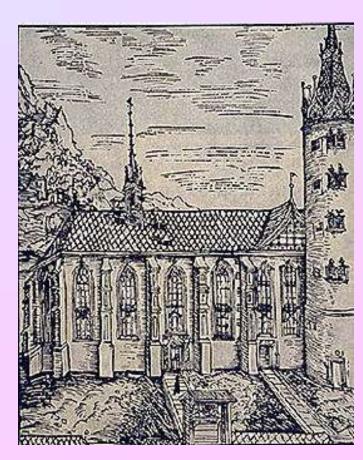
 January 3, 1521 Luther is excommunicated by the Pope

• Later the Emperor declares anyone can kill Luther

without threat of punishment

 Luther goes into hiding and translates the New Testament into German (in only 11 weeks)

- March 6, 1521 Luther returns to Wittenberg to head the now established Protestant church
- Luther died in 1546



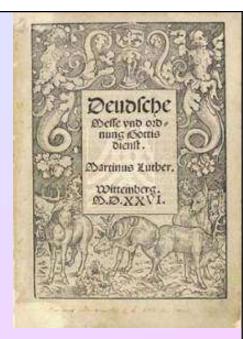
Martin Luther: The Musician

- a singer
- a composer
- Admirer of Franco-Flemish polyphony
 - Especially Josquin des Prez
- Proponent of the educational and ethical power of music
- Wanted the congregation to be a part of the music

Luther's Duedsche Messe

- 1526 composed by Luther
- First mass in a vernacular language
- Follows outline of the Roman Mass
 - slight differences
- Allowed the congregation to sing



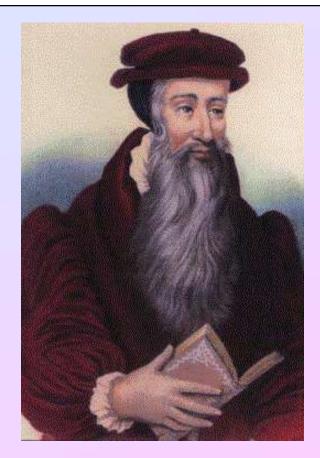


The Lutheran Chorale

- Most important musical innovation of the Lutheran Church
- A strophic congregational hymn
- 2 elements
 - Text & Tune
- Intended for unison congregational singing
- Contrafacta
 - old (secular) tune receiving a new "spiritual" text

The Calvinist Church

- John Calvin (1509-1564) and Ulrich Zwingli
- Held a stronger opposition to Catholic liturgy than Luther
 - Distrust of art in worship
 - Forbade the singing of texts not from the Bible
 - Musical contribution: The Psalter
 - Metrical settings of the Psalms
 - To original music or borrowed popular tunes
 - (ex. Old One Hundredth)

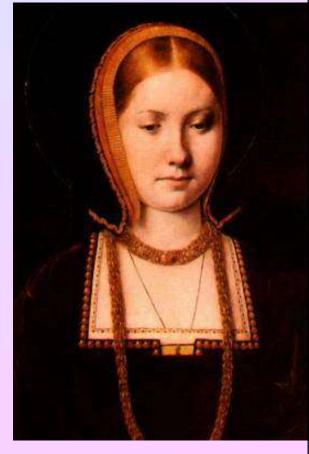




Church of England

- 1534 Henry VIII
 wants a divorce
 from first wife
 (Spanish)
- Declares a Church of England with himself as head

- June 28, 1491 Born
- 1509 Marries Catherine of Aragon
 - She was married to his older brother who died
- Honored by the Pope
 - "Defender of the Faith" for publicly opposing Luther
- 1516 Daughter Mary is born
- Takes 2 official mistresses
 - Bessie Blount
 - Mary Boleyn





Seeks an annulment from the Pope

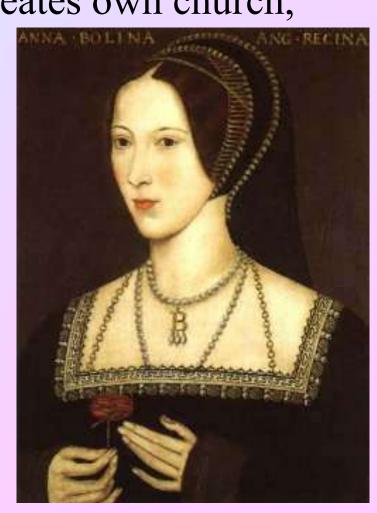
Needed a male heir to take throne

• Puts political pressure on Pope, creates own church,

divorces Catherine

 1553 Anne Boleyn is pregnant (sister of mistress Boleyn)

- Jan 25, 1533 Henry marries
 Anne Boleyn
- Sept. 7, 1533 daughter Elizabeth is born



- May 19, 1536 Anne is beheaded
- May 30, 1536 Henry marries Jane Seymour
- Oct. 12, 1537 son Edward is born
- Jane Seymour dies soon after from childbirth
- Within 24 hours, Henry is engaged
- Jan. 6, 1540 Henry marries Anne of Cleves
 - A diplomatic union
- July 9, 1540 marriage is annulled
 - The man who arranged the marriage is executed



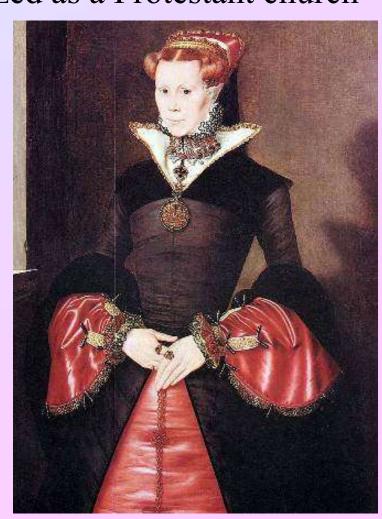
- July 28, 1540 Henry marries Catherine Howard
 - A young girl forced to marry a fat old man
- Feb. 13, 1542 Catherine is beheaded for infidelity
- July 12, 1543 Henry marries Catherine Parr
 - A twice widowed woman
 - Acts as step-mother and nurse
- Jan. 28, 1547 Henry Dies
 - Ale still in his stomach caused postmortem disfigurement





Church of England

- 1547 Henry dies, son Edward VI ascends throne
 - At age nine was too young to reign, several Lord Protectors reigned for him
- Church of England officially recognized as a Protestant church
- 1553 Edward VI dies at age 15
- 1553 Catholic Mary I (Catherine of Aragon's daughter)- is crowned
 Queen
 - Reinstates the Catholic church
 - Persecutes Protestants killing 280, nick-named "Bloody Mary"
 - Reinstituted burning as execution



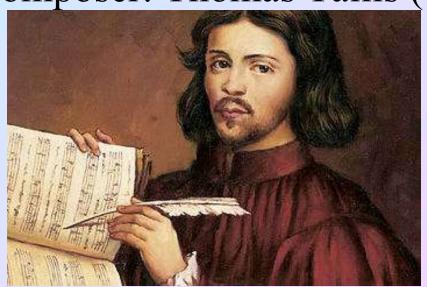
Church of England

- 1558 Queen Elizabeth I crowned Queen
 - She was imprisoned at the Tower of London for a time by Mary I
 - Reestablishes the Church of England with the 39 Articles



Music of the Church of England

• Leading composer: Thomas Tallis (1505-1585)



- Time of transition
- Compositions include:
 - Masses

- -- Latin
- Anthems
- -- English

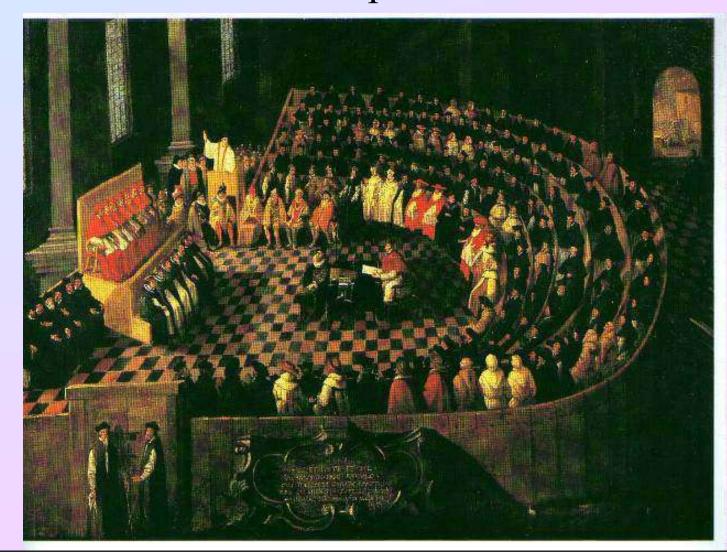
Hymns

The Counter Reformation

• Council of Trent (1545-1563)

Meeting of the church leadership off/on in North

Italy

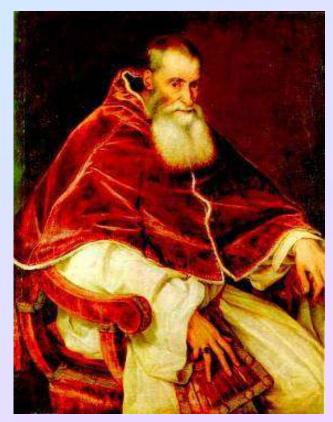


The Counter Reformation

- Council of Trent (1545-1563)
 - 3 sessions

Paul III
 Paul IV









Trent's Goals

- Purge church of laxities and abuses
- Mass profaned by
 - Secular Cantus Firmi
 - Complicated polyphony-unintelligable text
 - Inappropriate use of instruments

Trent's Effects on Music

- Too many parody masses and secular CFs
- 2. Difficult to hear words
- Too many tropes and sequences original mass is obscured

- 4. Too many noisy instruments
- Too many careless singers with bad pronunciations

Trent's Effects on Music

- − 1. Too many parody masses and secular CFs
 - No action
- 2. Difficult to hear words
 - Urged care
- 3. Too many tropes and sequences original mass is obscured
 - Ban all tropes and all but 4 sequences
 - 5th is added in 1890
- 4. Too many noisy instruments
 - Ban instruments with voices
- Too many careless singers with bad pronunciations
 - No action
 - Pope Marcelus III repremands bad accents

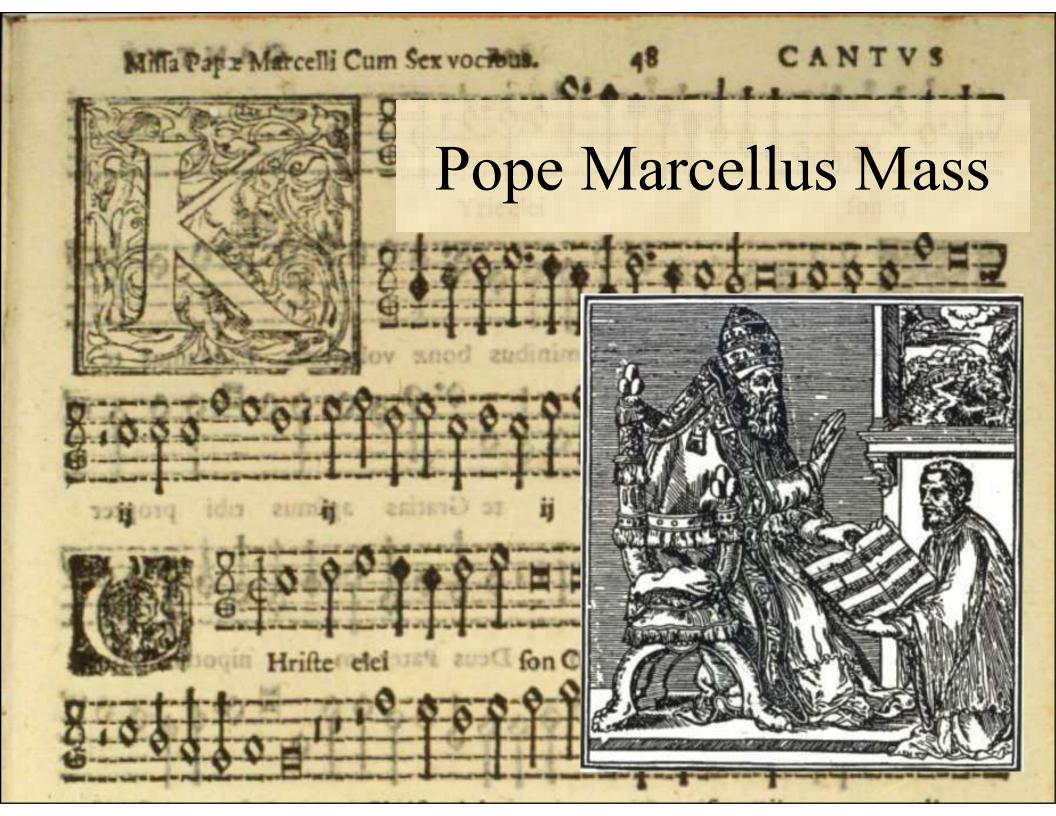
Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (1525-1594)

- The "Savior of Catholic Church Music"
- Wrote a 6 part polyphonic mass

That was "reverent in spirit and did not obscure

the text"

- Born in Palestrina
- Choirboy in Rome
- Choirmaster at various cathedrals



Palestrina's Music

- Wrote 104 masses
 - 250 Motets (some sources say 375)
 - − 150+ Madrigals
 - 65 hymns
 - 35 magnificats
- Soon after his death people referred to the ideal church music as the "Palestrina style"
- The supreme model of conservative church music

People	Concepts	Listening Examples
DaVinci	Renaissance	Ave Maria
Michaelangelo	Humanism	(des Prez)
Guntenberg	Ideal Renaissance Sound	A un giro sol
Petrucci	Greek Power of Music	(Madrigal)
Ockeghem	Printing Press	Madrigal by De Lasso
Josquin des Prez	National Styles Madrigals	Io Parto
Gesualdo	Lute songs	(Gesualdo)
Luther	95 Thesis	Fair Phyllis
Tetzel	Indulgences	(Farmer)
Calvin	Counter reformation	Flow My Tears
Henry VIII	Council of Trent	(Dowland)
Bloody Mary	Sogetto carvato	O Nata Lux
Tallis	Contrafacta	(Tallis)
Palestrina		Pope Marcellus Mass
	Places	(Palestrina)
	Constantinople	
	Trent	
	Franco-Flemish Region	