

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.

Copyright, Ryan Duckworth 2010

Images used for educational purposes under the TEACH Act (Technology, Education and Copyright Harmonization Act of 2002).

All copyrights belong to their respective copyright holders,

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, underline 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



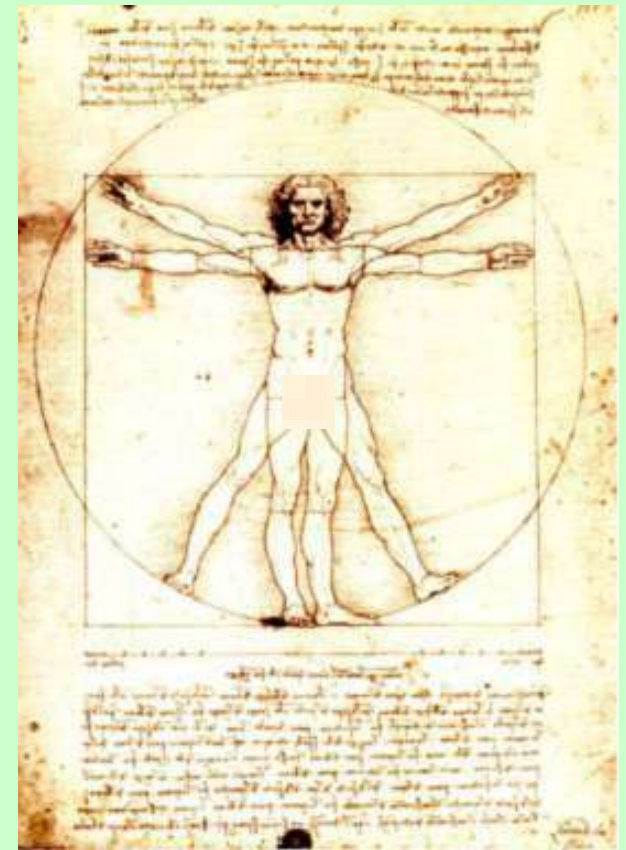
Europe around 1500 AD



 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.

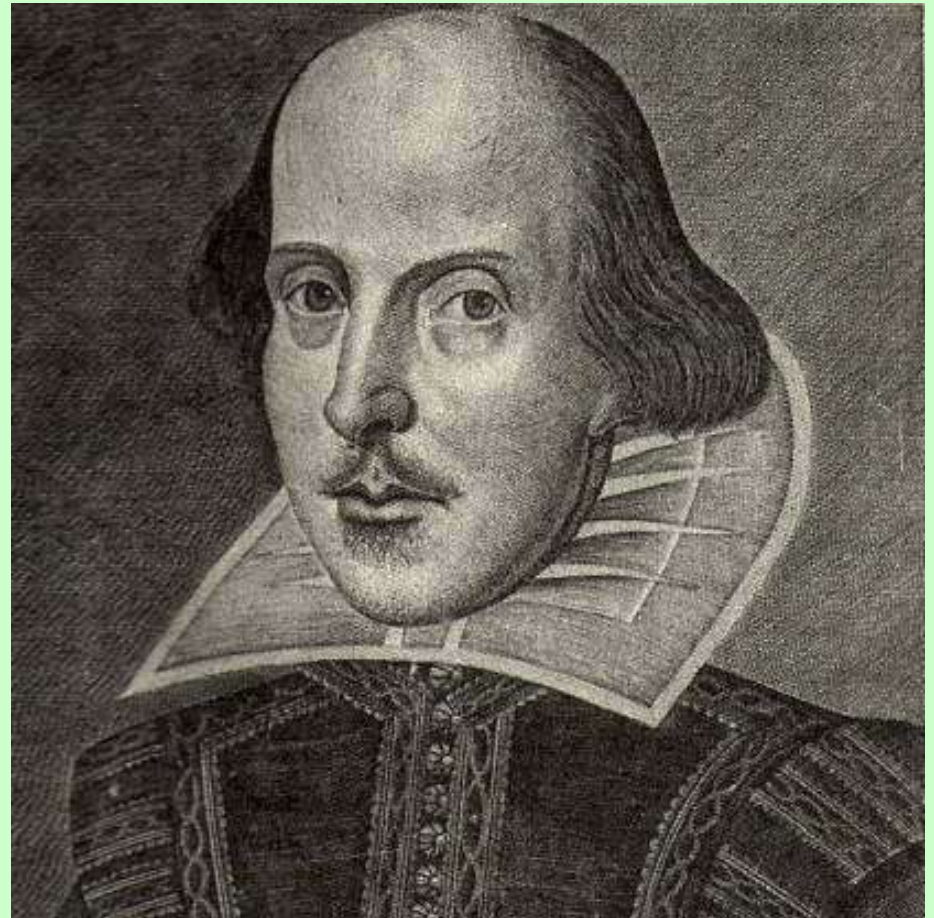
The Renaissance

- 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

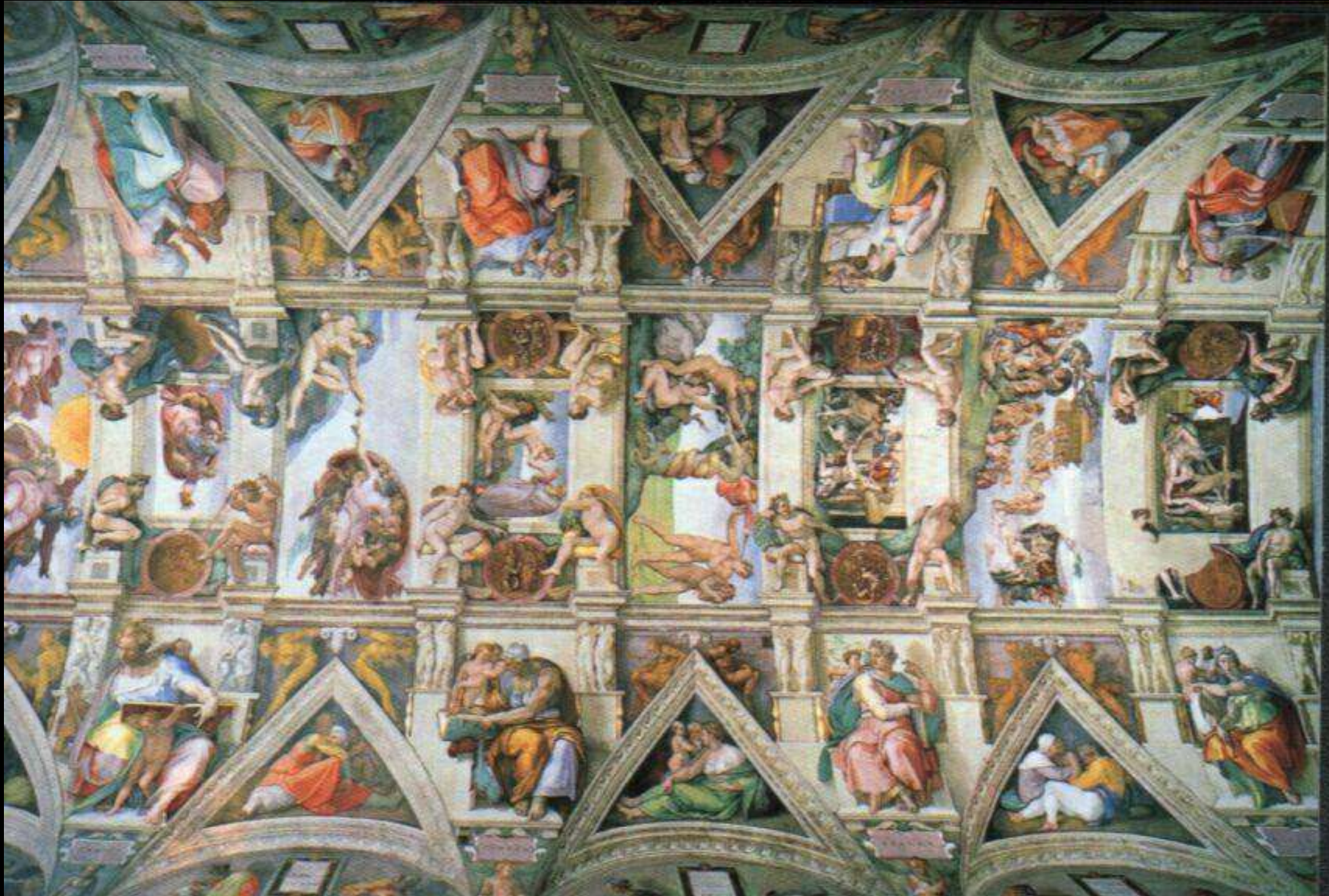
- Michaelangelo
- Leonardo Da Vinci
- Raphael
- Shakespeare



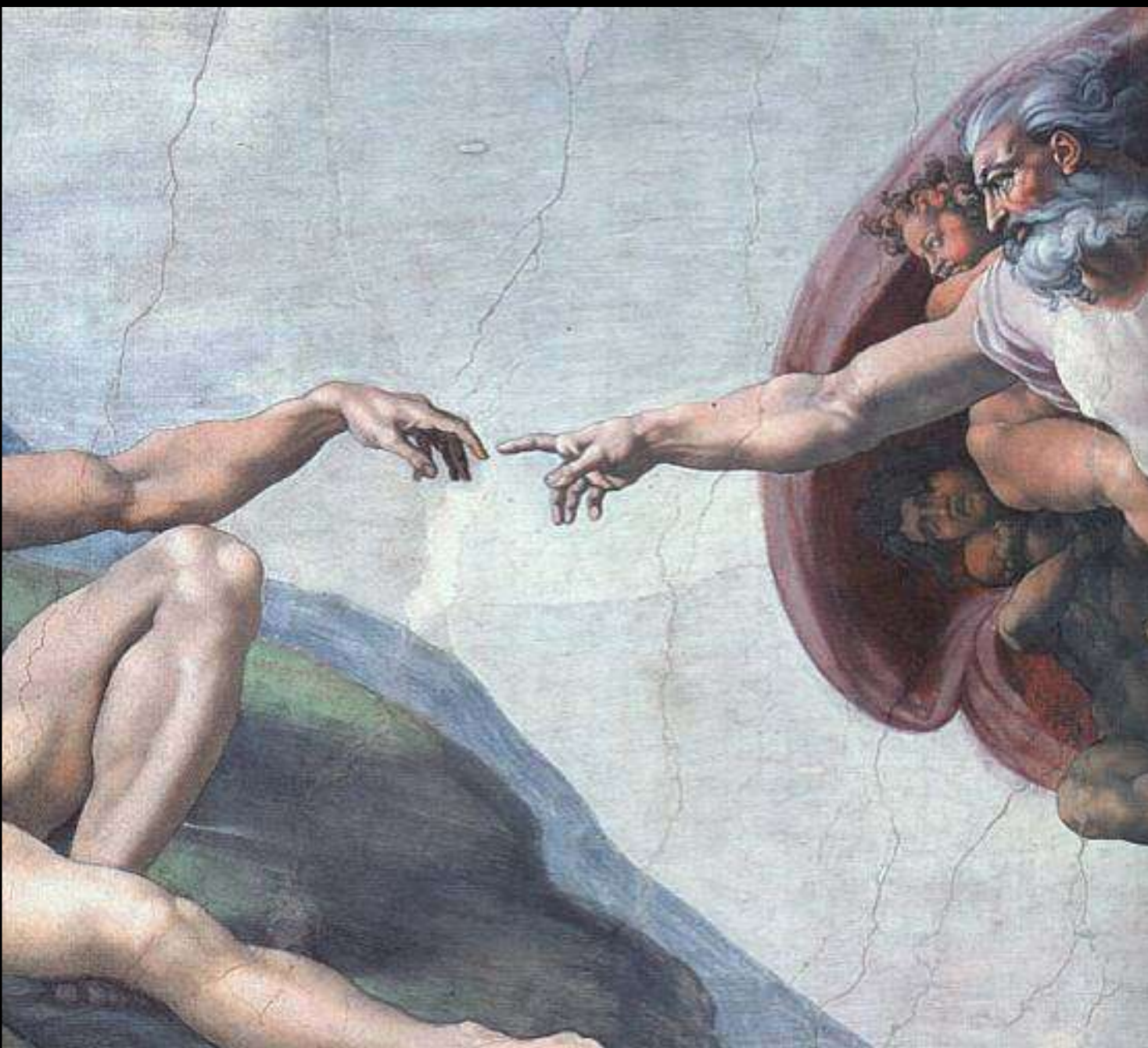
Art by Michelangelo



Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel



Sistine Detail



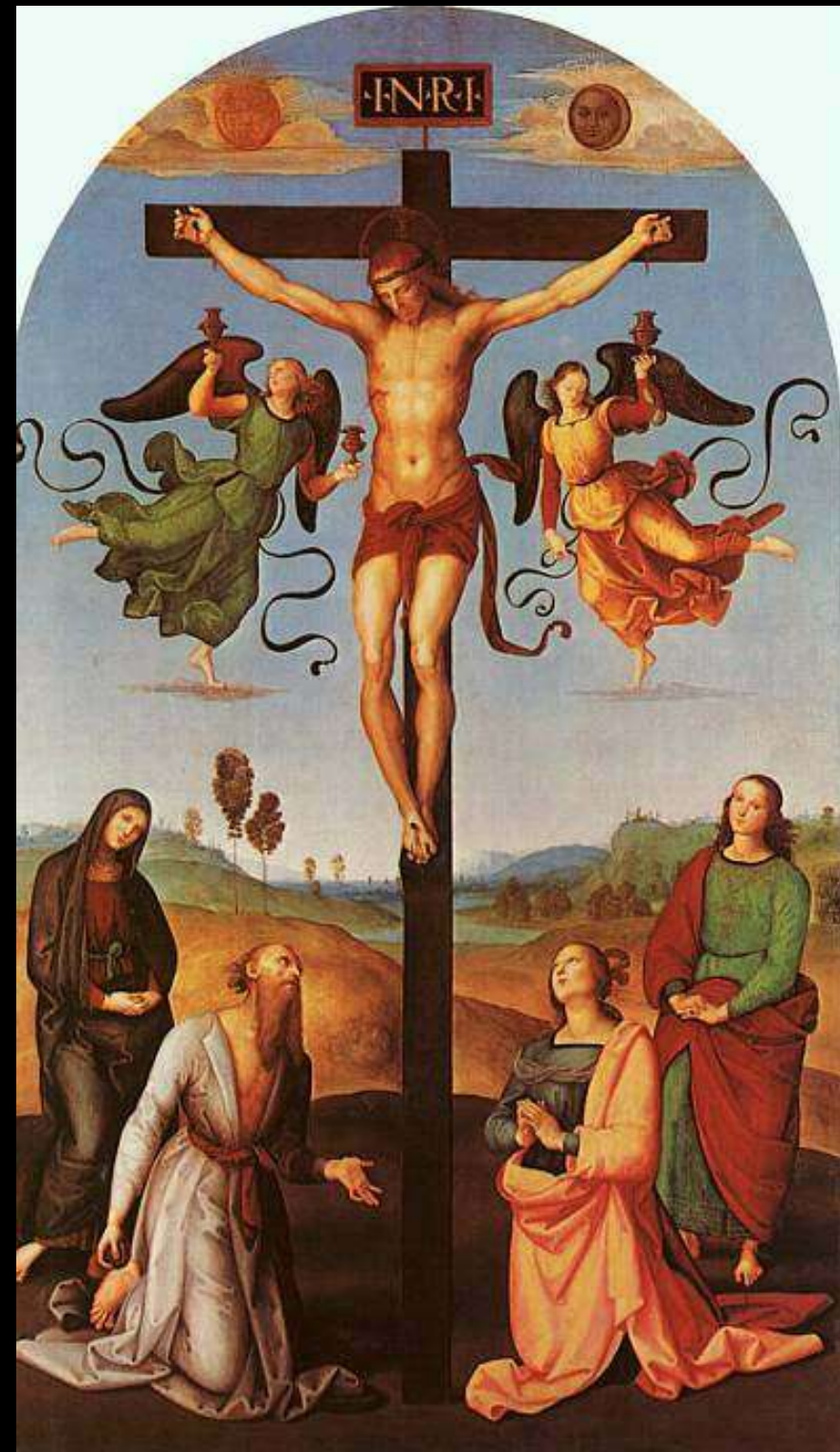
Art by Raphael



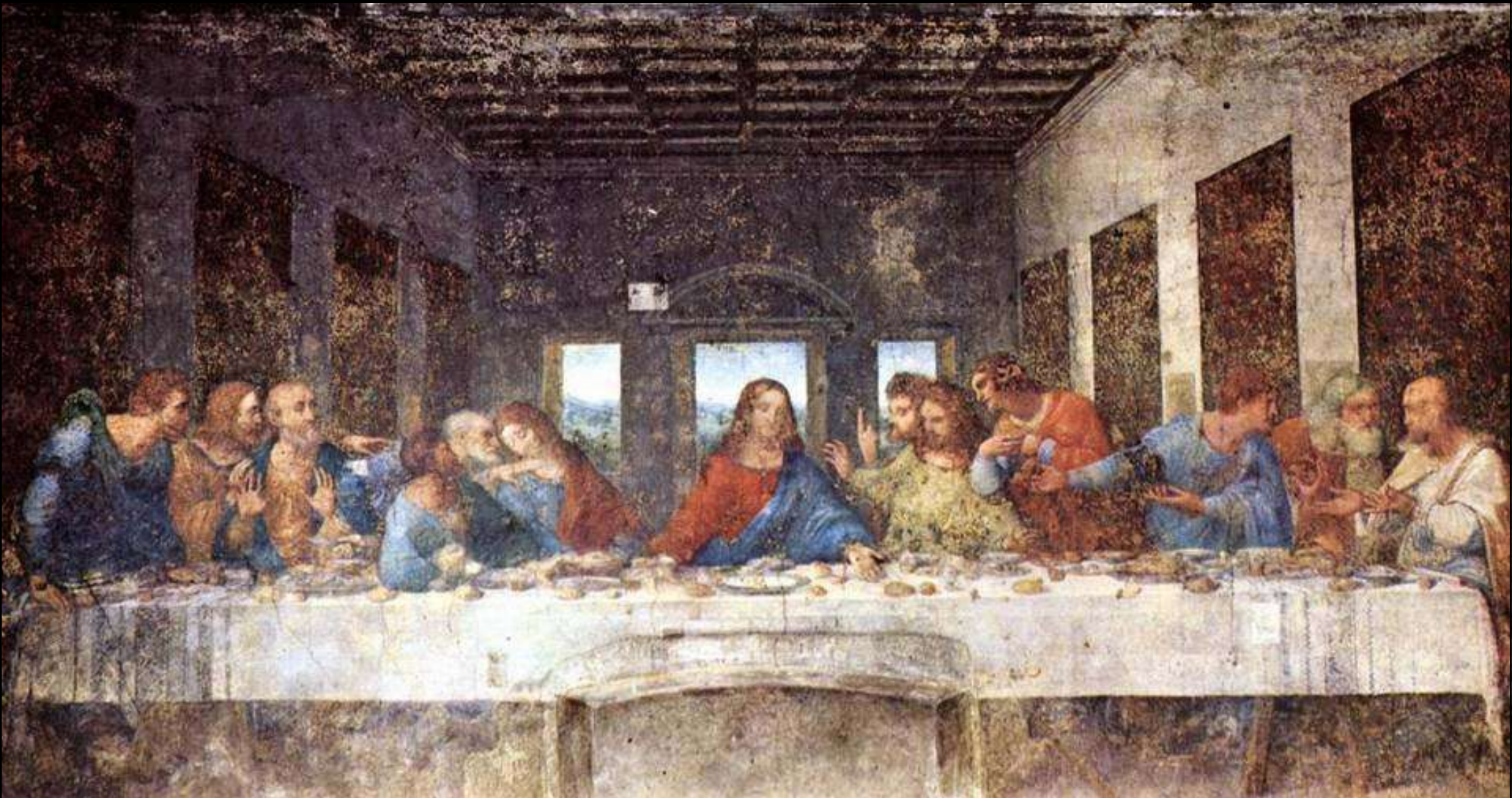
Lady with Unicorn, St. George & the Dragon



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

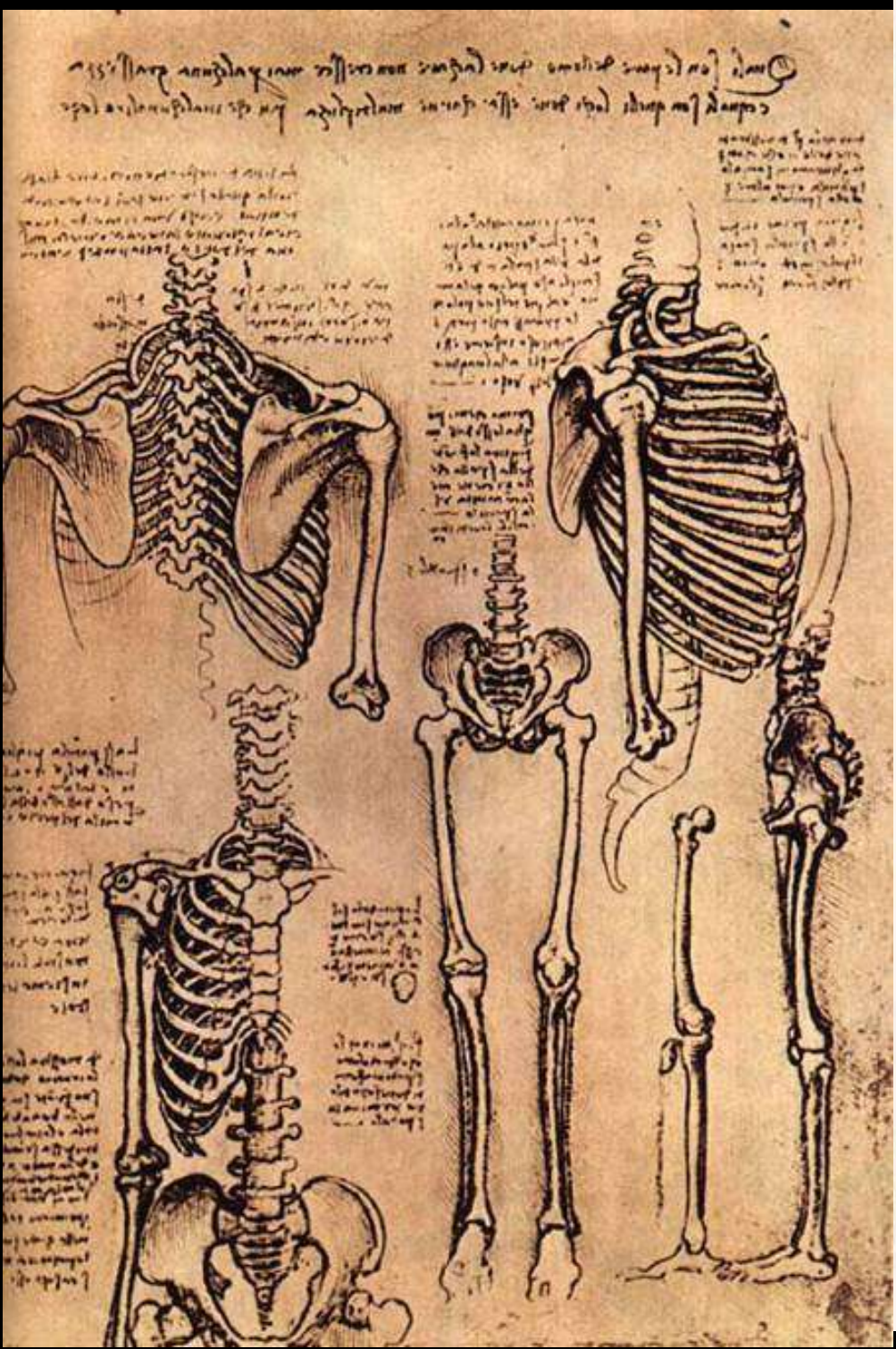


Art by Leonardo Da Vinci

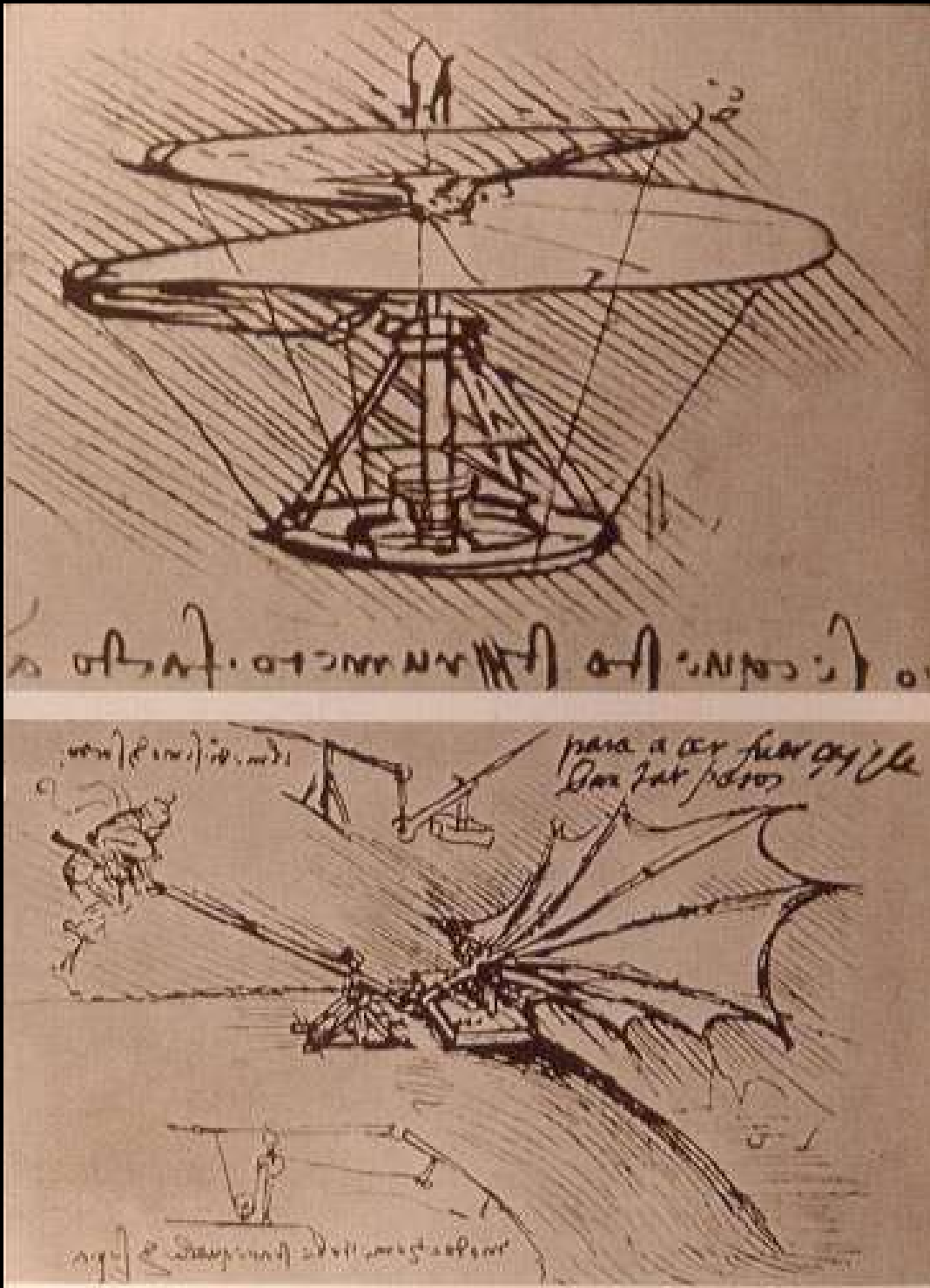


Madonna of the Rocks & La Jaconda





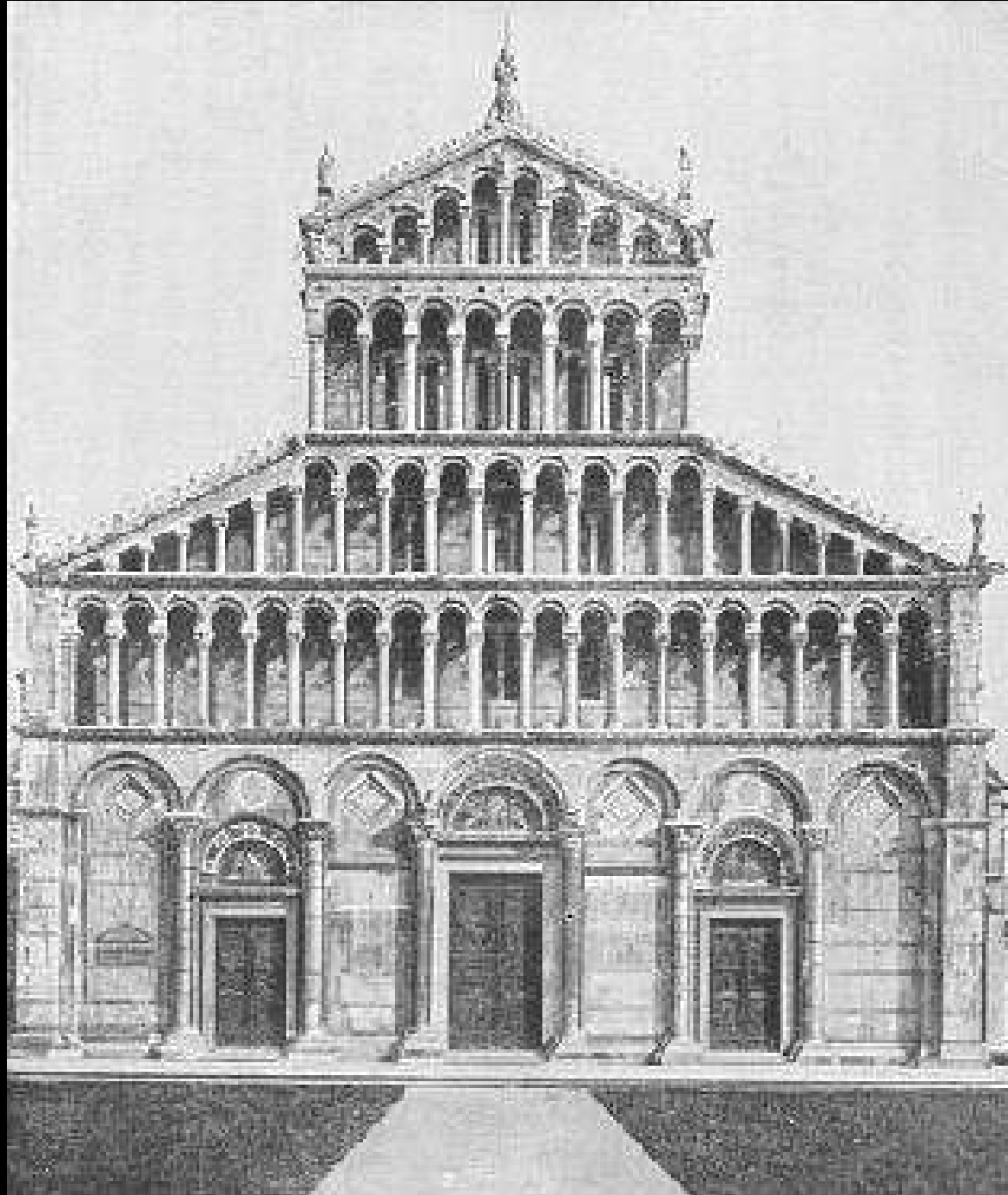
Da Vinci's Flying Machines & Self Portrait



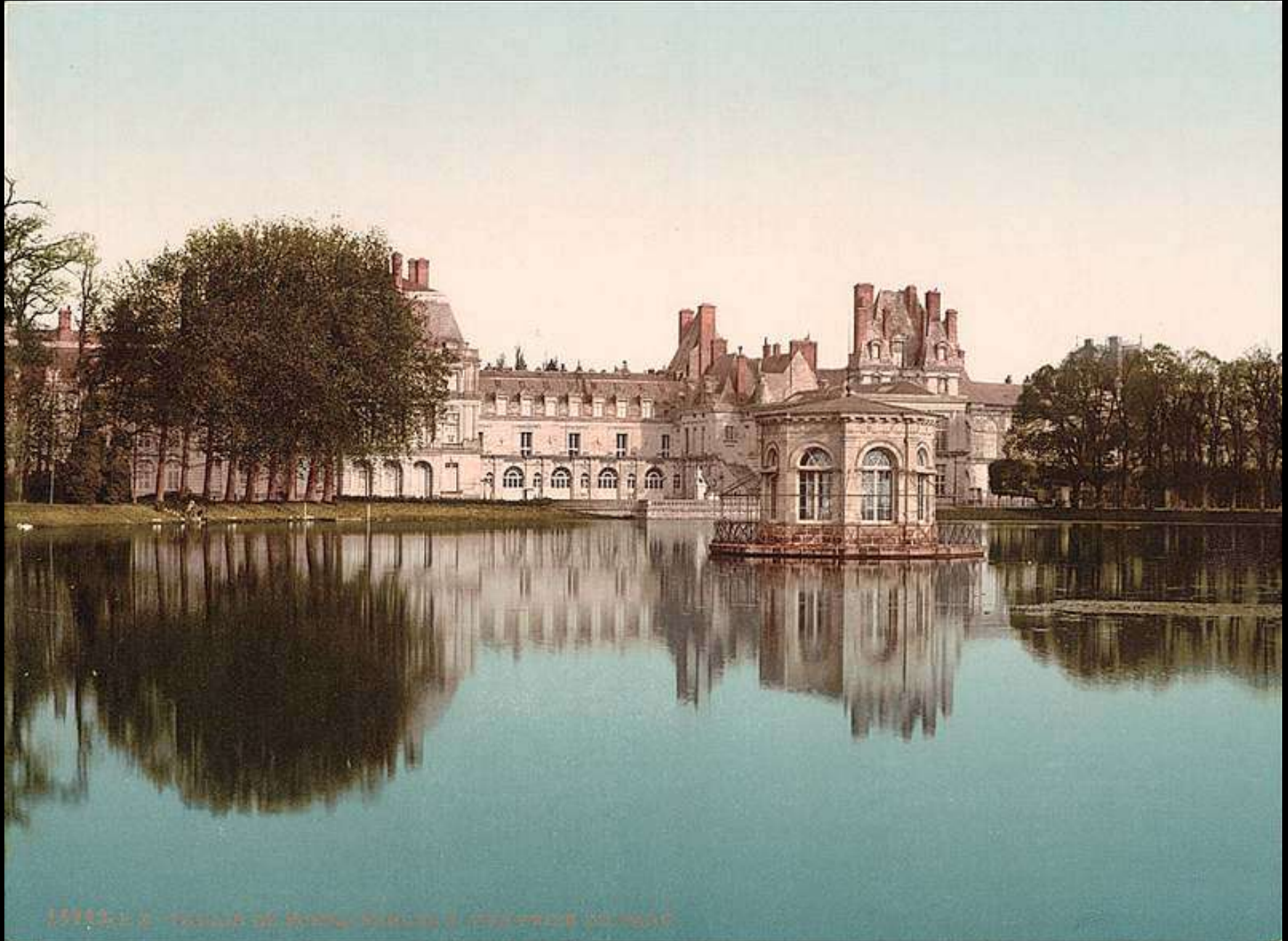
Sculpture by Donatello



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

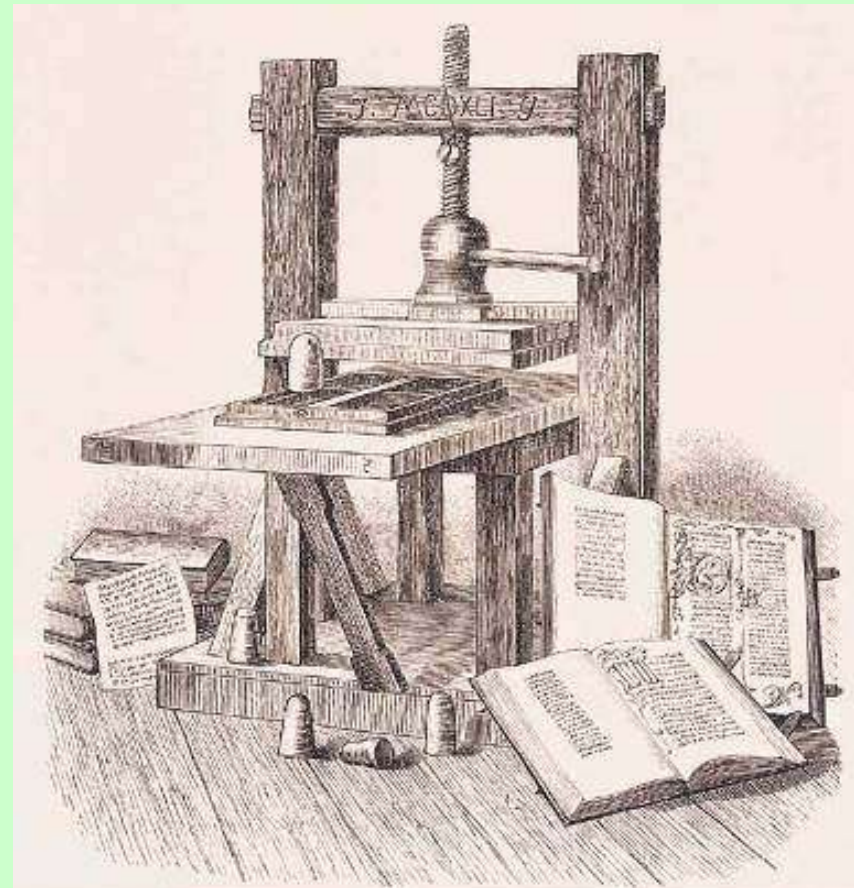
- Europeans were intrigued by the supposed power of ancient music
- Curious why their music had no such power
- Music does not change as much as the other arts

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 available to the masses
- New accuracy
- Better Supply
- Better Historical Record



- Johann Gutenberg's Moveable Type Printing Press (1450)

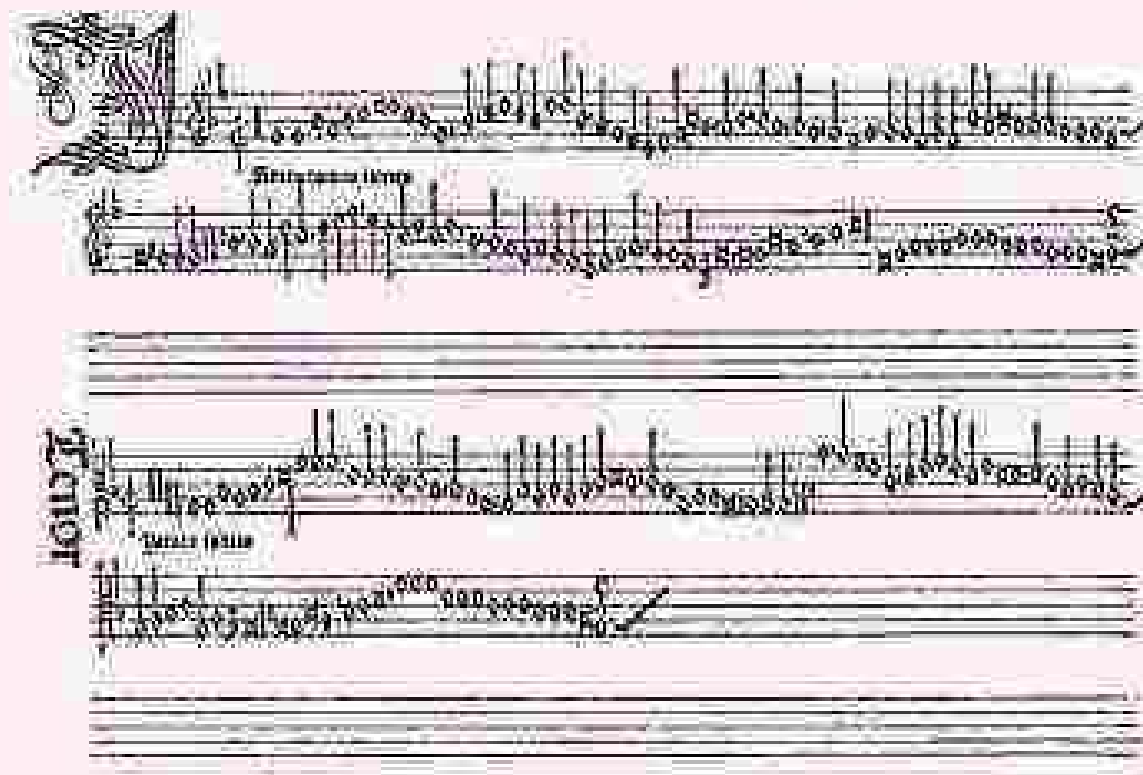
The true Effigies of Iohn Guttenberg Delineated from the Original Painting at Mentz in Germanie.



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 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)

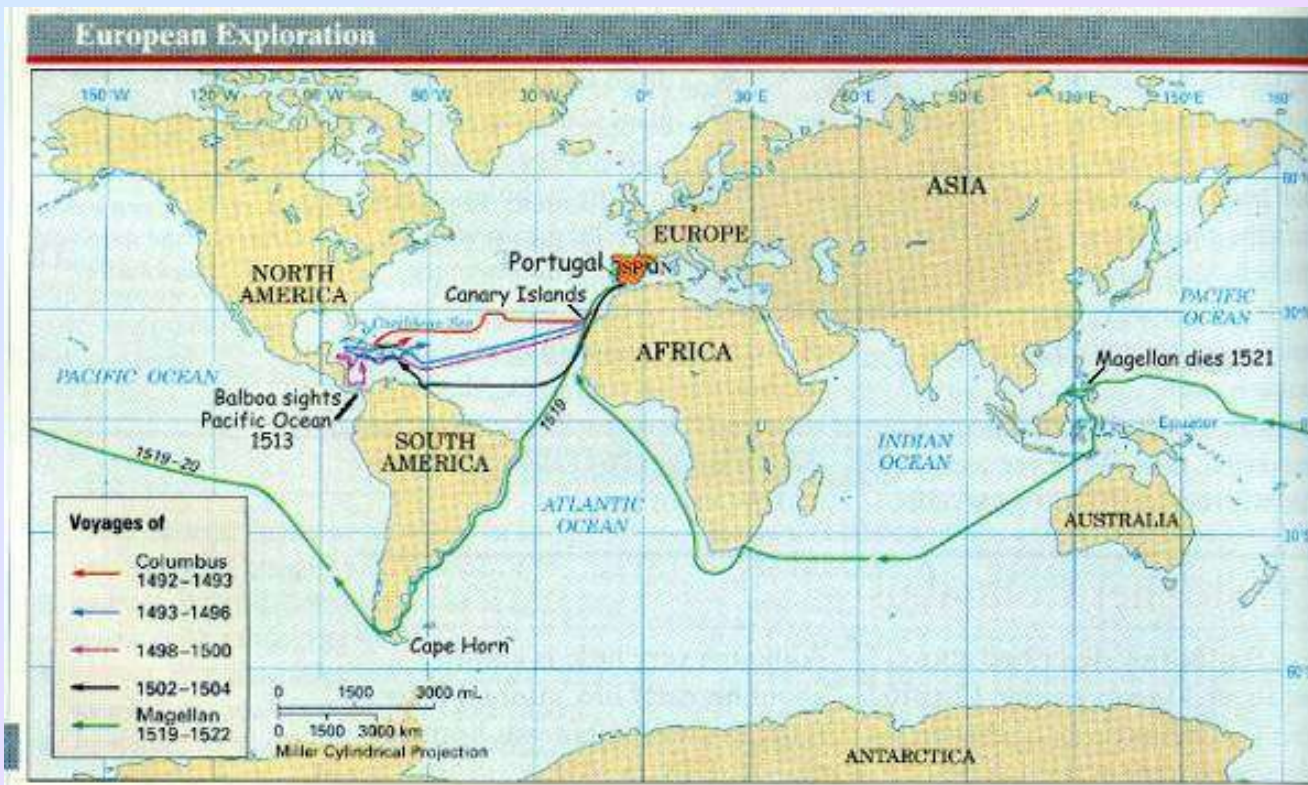
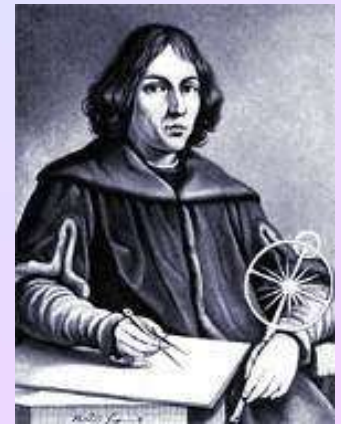


**Flow, my tears, fall from
your springs!
Exiled for ever, let me
mourn;
Where night's black bird
her sad infamy sings,
There let me live forlorn.
Down vain lights, shine
you no more!
No nights are dark
enough for those
That in despair their lost
fortunes deplore.
Light doth but shame
disclose.
Feel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

A World of Change

- Copernicus (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.

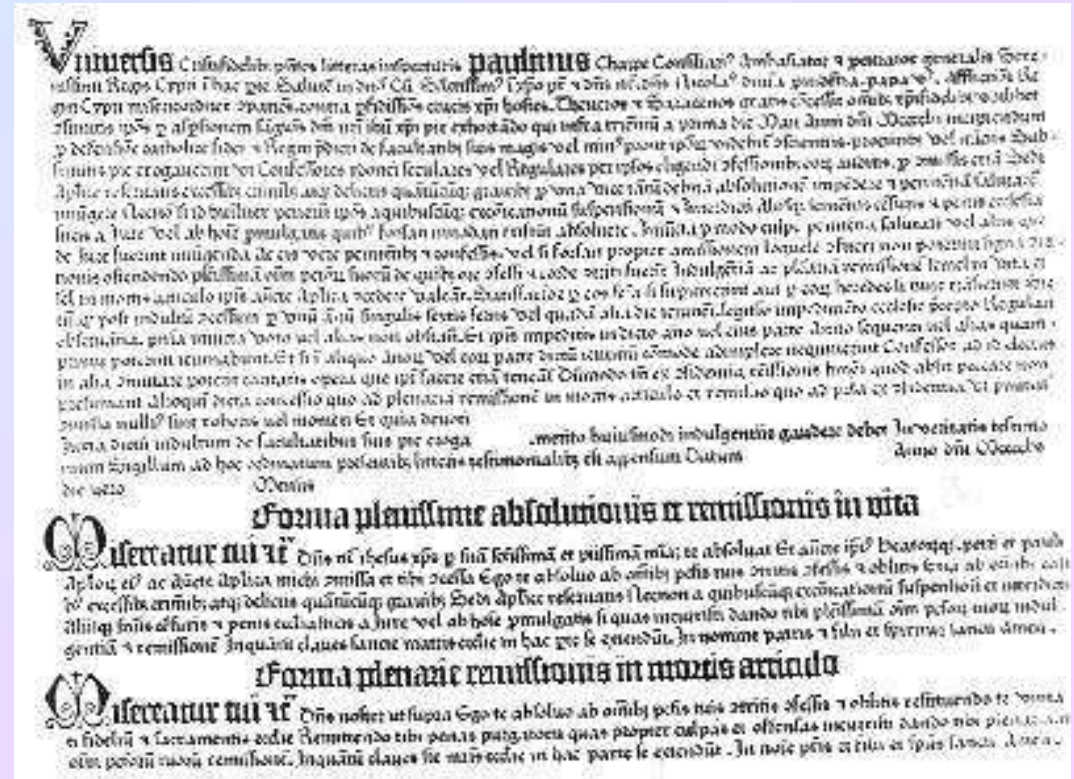


The State of The Catholic Church

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



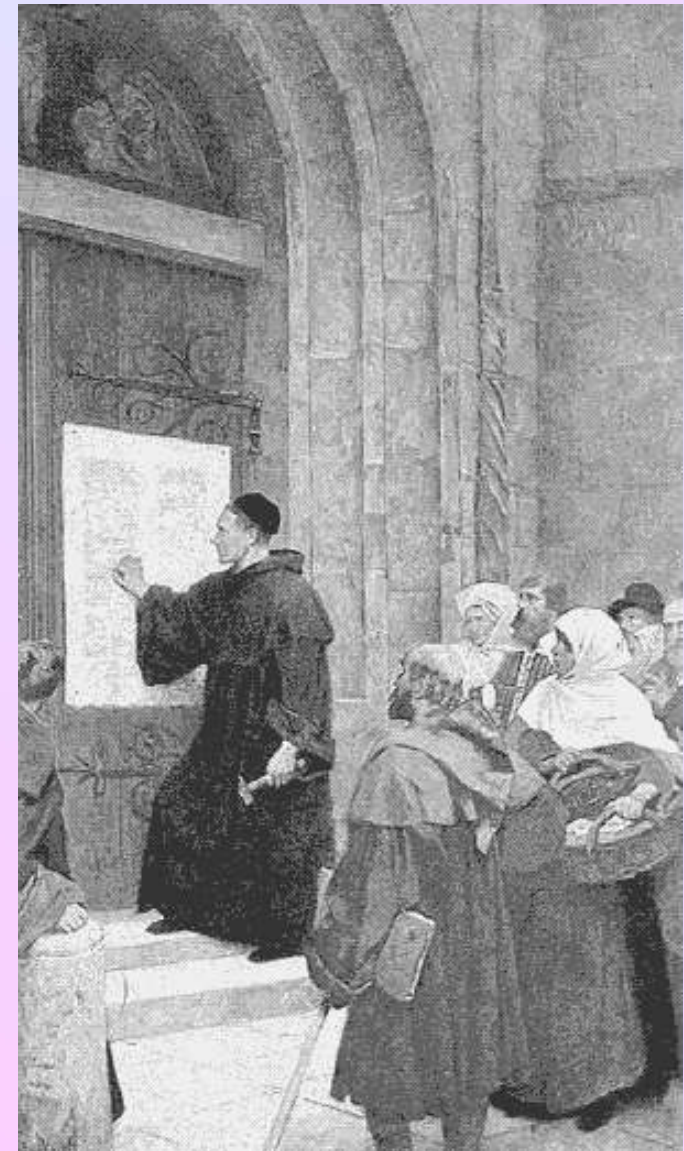
Tetzel's Indulgences



- 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

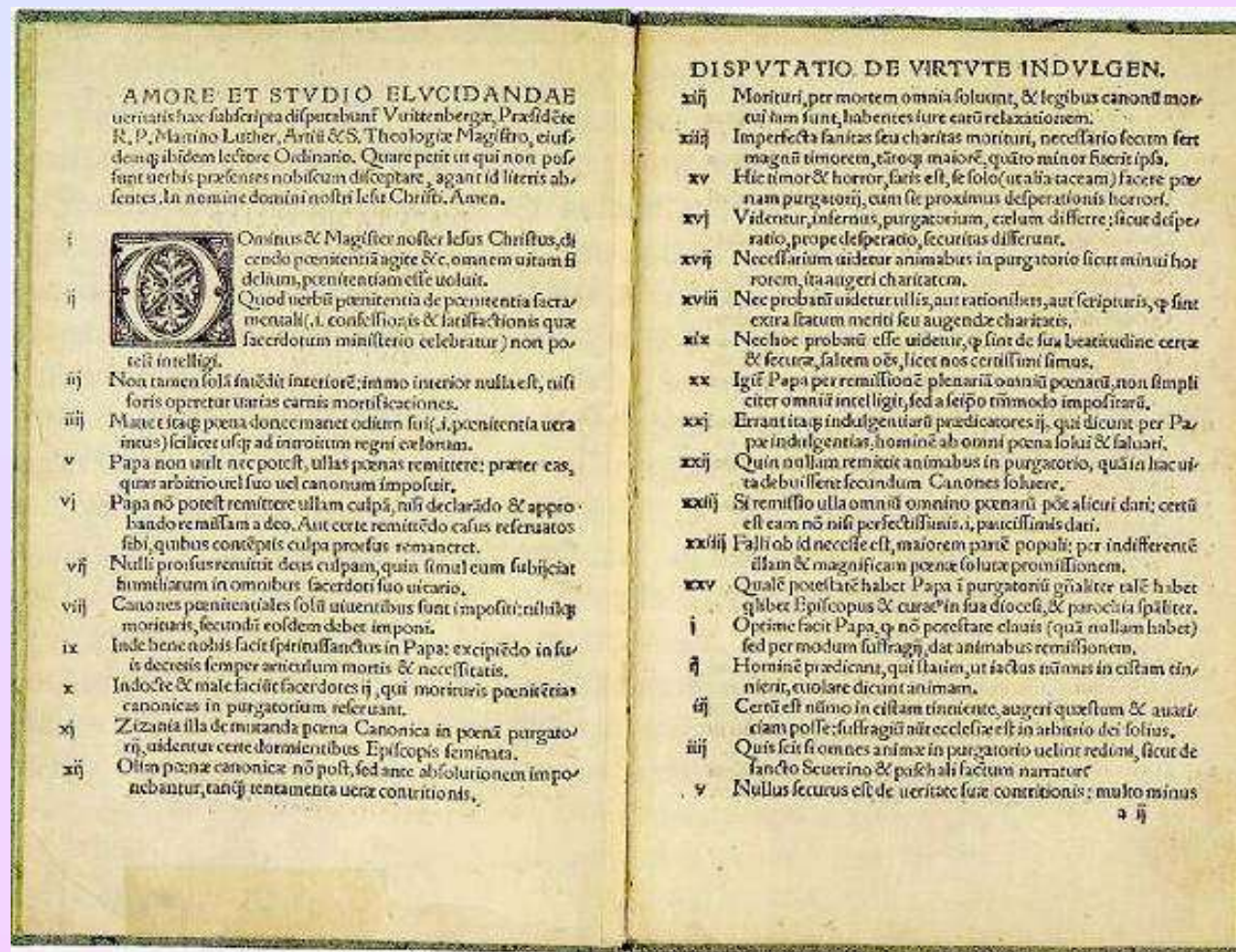
Martin Luther: The Reformer

- 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





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

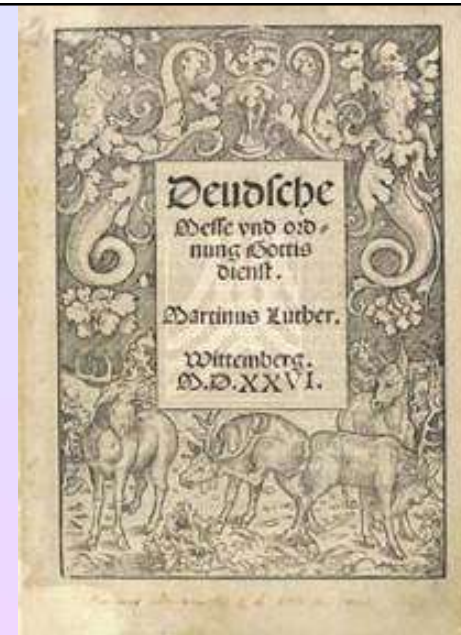


Martin Luther: The Musician

- 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 Deudsche 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)



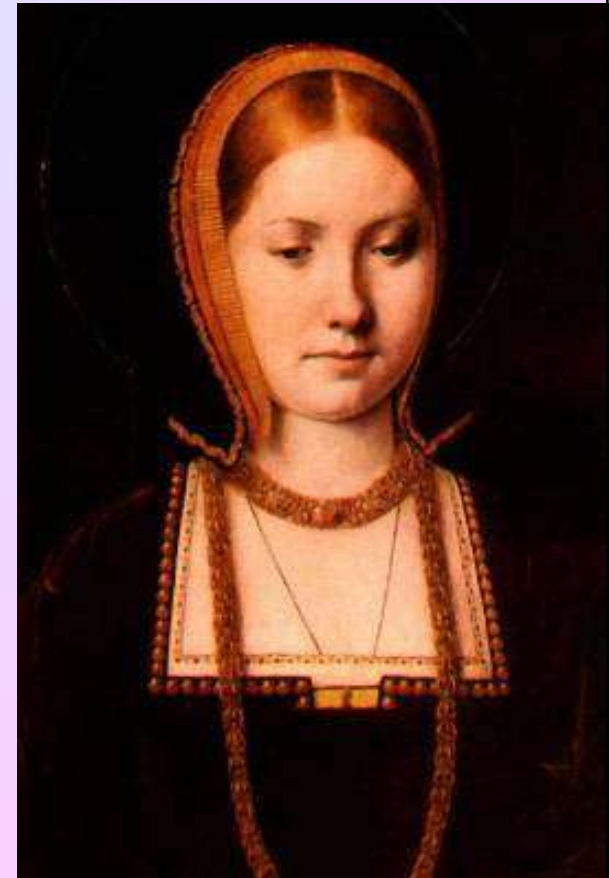


Church of England

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

Henry VIII – A Timeline

- 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



Henry VIII – A Timeline

- 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



Henry VIII – A Timeline

- 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



Henry VIII – A Timeline

- 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



WALT
DISNEY
PICTURES

2/23 ©2004 Disney Inc. disney.com
Dist. by King Features Syndicate, Inc.

Disney

MADAM,
WILL YOU
PLEASE
REMOVE
YOUR HEAD.



AT THE MOVIES WITH
HENRY THE VIII

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"
 - Reinstated 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

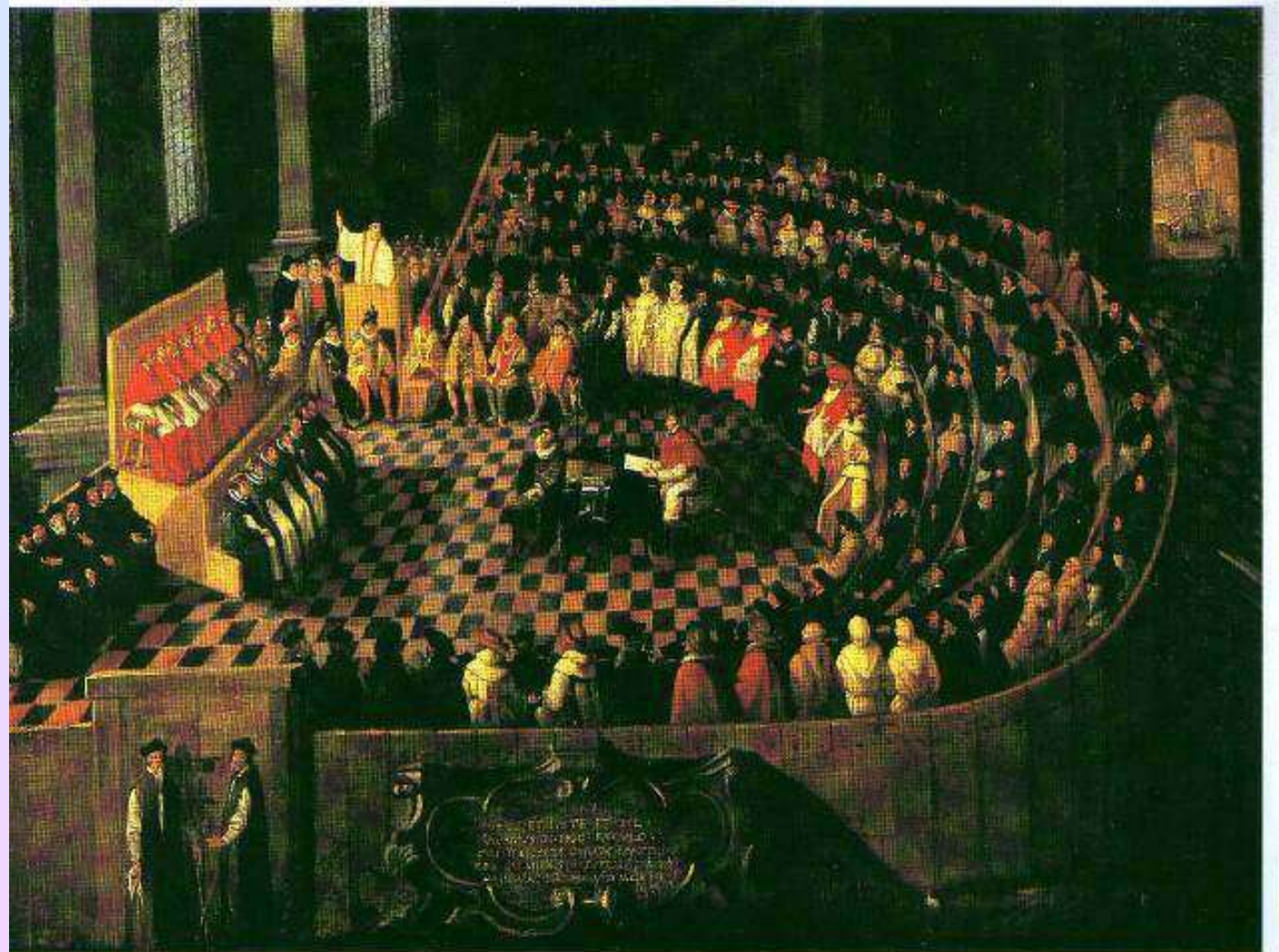
- Leading composer: Thomas Tallis (1505-1585)



- 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



Pius 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

- 1. Too many parody masses and secular CFs
 -
- 2. Difficult to hear words
 -
- 3. Too many tropes and sequences - original mass is obscured
 -
 -
- 4. Too many noisy instruments
 -
- 5. 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
- 5. Too many careless singers with bad pronunciations
 - No action
 - Pope Marcelus III reprimands 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



Pope Marcellus Mass



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

DaVinci

Michaelangelo

Guntenberg

Petrucci

Ockeghem

Josquin des Prez

Gesualdo

Luther

Tetzel

Calvin

Henry VIII

Bloody Mary

Tallis

Palestrina

Concepts

Renaissance

Humanism

Ideal Renaissance Sound

Greek Power of Music

Printing Press

National Styles

Madrigals

Lute songs

95 Thesis

Indulgences

Counter reformation

Council of Trent

Sogetto carvato

Contrafacta

Places

Constantinople

Trent

Franco-Flemish Region

Listening Examples

Ave Maria

(des Prez)

A un giro sol

(Madrigal)

Madrigal by De Lasso

Io Parto

(Gesualdo)

Fair Phyllis

(Farmer)

Flow My Tears

(Dowland)

O Nata Lux

(Tallis)

Pope Marcellus Mass

(Palestrina)