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## CC:3– Catholic Influence on Music— Q/A

*Recommended Reading: Music Information Pages: Recommended Listening, BBC Howard Goodall's Story of Music, Parts 1 and 2 (non-Christian perspective) .*

- 1) This Italian monk is credited with inventing modern musical notation, including both staff notation and the use of musical syllables (do-re-mi) to indicate pitch.
- 2) Perotin, the composer credited with developing three and four voice polyphony, was associated with this school of music, dominant during the 12th century.
- 3) The words to the hymn "Pange Lingua," which honors the Blessed Eucharist, were written by this Saint for the Feast of Corpus Christi.
- 4) This master of sacred polyphony wrote a version of 'Miserere Me' for Savonarola and is the most prominent composer of the Franco-Flemish school.
- 5) This 16th century craftsman produced the first concert-quality violins, and his family was prominent in violin manufacture for over 200 years.
- 6) This Renaissance era composer wrote over 100 polyphonic masses, and influenced the standards of liturgical music set forth by the council of Trent.
- 7) This priest taught music at an orphanage for girls in Venice and composed the four violin concertos known as "The Four Seasons."
- 8) This Baroque era composer wrote mainly secular pieces but is best known for his sacred Oratorio 'The Messiah' and his 'Hallelujah Chorus'.
- 9) This 18th century German composer, author of 'The Well-tempered Clavier' and hundreds of sacred hymns, is considered one of the greatest composers of all time.
- 10) Because its strings are struck with a hammer instead of being plucked, the piano has this important advantage over the harpsichord.
- 11) While Italian composers dominated the musical scene during the 16th and 17th centuries, by the late 18th century, this city became known as the musical capital of Europe.

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- 12) This is the original Latin version of the 17th century hymn translated into English as "Oh Come all ye Faithful."
- 13) According to popular history, no copies of this piece existed outside of the Vatican until Mozart wrote out the score from memory after hearing it once.
- 14) This ancient hymn has been put to music by dozens of composers but in recent times Schubert's rendition is the most famous.
- 15) This classical hymn, whose title is translated "Day of Wrath," is often sung during a Requiem Mass is the traditional sequence for All Soul's Day.
- 16) This 13th century hymn is sung on the Feast of Our Lady of Sorrows, but it is also widely recited during Stations of the Cross on Fridays of Lent.
- 17) This expression, taken from the Italian words meaning "for the chapel", refers to the singing of choral music, unaccompanied.
- 18) This is a call and response style of singing or chant of a religious text between two choirs, or between a cantor and a congregation.
- 19) This scale, commonly used in Western Music, divides each octave into seven notes including five separated by whole steps, and two separated by half steps.
- 20) In this style of singing, a single syllable can have many different notes assigned to it. (for example 'Gloria' in "Angels we have Heard on High".)
- 21) This is a choral composition that sets the invariable portions of the mass (such as the Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Agnus Dei, etc.) to music.
- 22) This is the interval between one musical pitch and the next note that has half (or double) its frequency.
- 23) This music term literally means "music of many voices."
- 24) This is a chord consisting of three notes stacked above each other on a musical scale, where the upper note is a "perfect fifth" separated from the lowest note.