

# SELF-LEARNING MODULE

**GRADE 9**

**QUARTER 1**

**WEEK 5  
MUSIC**



**MOST  
ESSENTIAL  
LEARNING  
COMPETENCIES**

- Improvises appropriate accompaniment to selected music from medieval, Renaissance and Baroque Period Code: MU9MRB-lb-d-7
- Performs music from Medieval, Renaissance, Baroque Periods.
- Evaluates Music and Music Performances Using Guided Rubrics Code: MU9MRB-lb-d-7

**TOPICS**

**MUSIC OF THE RENAISSANCE ERA  
MUSIC OF THE BAROQUE PERIOD**



## EXPECTATION

At the end of this module, you are expected to :

- describe the musical elements of the vocal music from the Renaissance Era;
- differentiate sacred music to secular music;
- recognize famous Renaissance composers and their contribution to music;
- improvise appropriate accompaniment to selected music from the Renaissance era;
- perform music from the Renaissance Era;
- describe the musical elements of selected vocal and instrumental music of Baroque music; and
- perform music from Baroque Period and appreciate the music of Baroque period.



## BRIEF INTRODUCTION

### VOCAL MUSIC OF THE RENAISSANCE ERA

During the Renaissance era, music was an important part of religion, public and courtly life.

### SACRED MUSIC

**Mass-** A sacred musical composition that sets texts of the Eucharistic liturgy into music.



### Characteristics of the Mass

- Has five sections
- Polyphonic (a musical texture consisting of two or more melodies)
- May be sung **a cappella** (without accompaniment) or with orchestral accompaniment
- The text may be **syllabic** (one note to each syllable), **neumatic** ( a few notes to one syllable) or **melismatic** ( many notes to one syllable)

### Five Main Sections of the Mass

Latin	English	Filipino
1. Kyrie	Lord Have Mercy	Panginoon Maawa Ka
2. Gloria	Glory to God in the Highest	Papuri sa Diyos sa Kaitaasan
3. Credo	I Believe in One God	Sumasampalataya Ako Sa Diyos
4. Sanctus	Holy	Santo
5. Agnus Dei	Lamb of God	Kordero ng Diyos

### SECULAR MUSIC

**Madrigal-** A secular vocal polyphonic music composition which is written and expressed in a poetic text and sung during courtly social gatherings.

#### Characteristics of the Madrigal

- Polyphonic
- Sung a cappella
- Through-composed
- Frequently in three to six voices

### FAMOUS COMPOSERS OF THE RENAISSANCE ERA

#### Giovanni Pierluigi Da Palestrina (1525 – 1594)

An Italian Renaissance composer of more than 105 masses composition. Palestrina is one of the most famous names from this period of music. Most of his compositions are sacred music because he has strong interest in sustaining the needs of the church leaders. One of Palestrina's best-known mass is the "Missa Papae Marcelli". It was composed in honor of Pope Marcellus II.

You may listen to the link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3n8XdKkrqgo>



<https://www.pinterest.ph/pin/515240013600596507/>

### **Thomas Morley (1557-1602)**

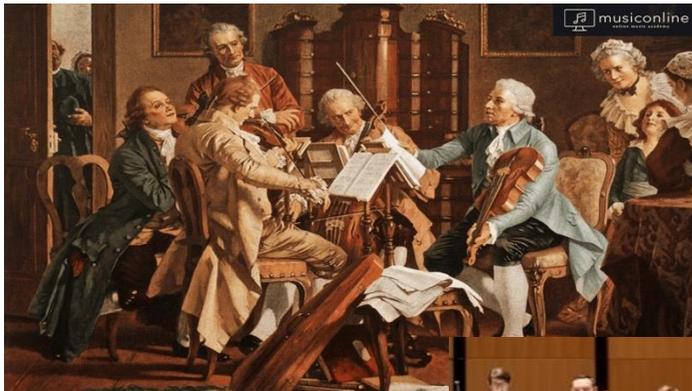
An English composer, singer and skilled organist of the Renaissance era. Morley was the most famous composer of secular music in his time. Most of his compositions are simple and easy to perform with some influences of Italian style.

Though no records of his early training survive, He had his musical training from the prominent composer William Byrd.

Morley's famous madrigals include; *April is in My Mistress' Face*, *Fire, Fire my Heart*, *Now is the month of Maying* and *Sing We and Chant it*.



### **Music of Baroque Periods (1685 – 1750)**



The Baroque Period is characterized by grand and elaborate ornamentation of sculptures, theaters, arts and music. The music genres which

flourished during the Baroque Period were the Concerto, the Fugue, the Oratorio and the Chorale.



# BAROQUE

The word derived from the Portuguese word **Barroco** which means "pearl of irregular shape"

Some of the Great Composers

GEORGE FRIEDRICH HANDEL  
JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH  
CLAUDIO MONTEVERDI  
ANTONIO VIVALDI

a musical form in 2 related sections, both of which are usually repeated.

Basic

Melodies are not easy to sing or remember.  
Primary contrapuntal textures with some homophony.

Dynamic contrast - alteration between loud and soft.

Music genres - operas, oratorios, suites, toccatas, concerto grosso, fugue.

Orchestra consists of strings and continuo.

Hapsichord and organ are the keyboard instruments that are commonly used.

New forms:

1. binary - AB
2. ternary - ABC
3. ground bass
4. fugue

a musical form in 2 related sections, both of which are usually repeated.

A three part musical form consisting of an opening section, following section and then repetition of the first section

A short recurring melodic pattern in the bass part of a composition that serves as the principal structural element

A contrapuntal composition in which a short melody (subject) or phrase is introduced by one part and successively taken up by others and developed by interweaving the parts





## BAROQUE COMPOSERS

The baroque composers played an important role in music foundations we have today and imparts influential figure with immense amount of master pieces were not only composed to enhance the listening pleasure of the audience, but also communicate effectively with them by deliberately evoking powerful emotions.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Johann\\_Sebastian\\_Bach.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Johann_Sebastian_Bach.jpg)

### Johann Sebastian Bach

Germany, (March 21, 1685 to July 28, 1750)

Bach came from the family of musicians. At the age of 7, he learned violin from his father which is a town musician in Eisanach and studied in a religious school. He became orphaned at age 10 where his brother, a church organist provided his needs. He's singing voice helped him to enter school at Luneberg and at the coming years he focus his attention playing harpsichord and violin.

Being religious, most of his works related to sacred music. He was known for his compositions for organ, orchestra and oratorio. His most important and long-term position was a "cantor" at St. Thomas Church.

Bach's Compositions:

Concerto Grosso - Brandenburg Concerto <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pdsyNwUoON0>

Mass – mass in B minor <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zS2biN257sQ>

Cantatas – cantata 208 and 211 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VzaCZH1zGvw>

Fugue – Fugue in G minor <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZd2q3BYPwI>

Clavichord and harpsichord – the well-tempered clavier: Prelude and Fugue no.1 in C major <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eZdbzreNcs>



<https://www.google.com/search?q=VIVALDI&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKFwiu7ebfzYbqAhUH65QKHeZjBYUQ>

### Antonio Vivaldi

Italy (Venice, March 4, 1678 to Vienna, July 28, 1741)

Antonio Lucio Vivaldi, known as il Prete Rosso or the Red Priest because of his red hair; a catholic priest and a virtuoso violinist. One of the recognizable greatest baroque composer across Europe. Also known for composing mainly on instrumental concertos. Vivaldi is well known of giving emphasis major role on strings in every composition.

His most famous work is the "The Four Seasons", a series of violin concerti which the depicts each seasons; "Spring", "Summer", "Autumn" and "Winter"

"Spring" [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mFWQgxXM\\_b8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mFWQgxXM_b8)

"Summer" [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nx5c\\_JZIM6M](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nx5c_JZIM6M)

"Aitumn" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zCVSZU9jXyk>

"Winter" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NzCL9uLkQSI>



## George Friedrich Handel

Germany (February 23, 1685 to April 14, 1759)

A self-taught to play harpsichord secretly as opposed by his father at the age of 7, gained access to play church organ in church noticed by the Duke insisted him and sponsored his studies in formal music education. Under Zachau, he is an organist of Halle cathedral, he studied counterpoint, canon and fugue.

Remembered for his operas and oratorios and became England's favorite composer. Despite lost his eyesight in 1733, he continued to conduct his oratorio "Samson" in a few audience unaware of his lost.

The Messiah is the most successful work of Handel which was written in twenty – four days in London but in Dublin it was first performed and the well-known "Hallelujah" chorus is part of it.

"Hallelujah" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FoqxYqTNKmU>

## **ACTIVITY 1**

### Activity 1. MUSIC ANALYSIS

In this activity, the students will listen to the selected renaissance compositions and let them analyze the musical characteristics of each composition.

Vocal compositions from the Renaissance Era	Type of vocal form (sacred or secular)	Texture (Monophonic, Homophonic or Polyphonic)	Manner of singing (a cappella or with accompaniment)	Style of singing (syllabic, neumatic, melismatic)
Mass- Kyrie Eleison <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FV-L5sg6yMI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FV-L5sg6yMI</a>				
Madrigal – Now is the Month of Maying <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EwJLKdU50KE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EwJLKdU50KE</a>				

**Guide Questions:**

1. After listening to the compositions, were you able to identify the characteristics of the mass and the madrigal?
2. Have the differences of mass and madrigal been shown clearly?

 **ACTIVITY 2**

**2: Let's Do the Move!!!**

The objective of this activity is to be able to feel and appreciate the music of the Baroque period by letting the students interpret the music.

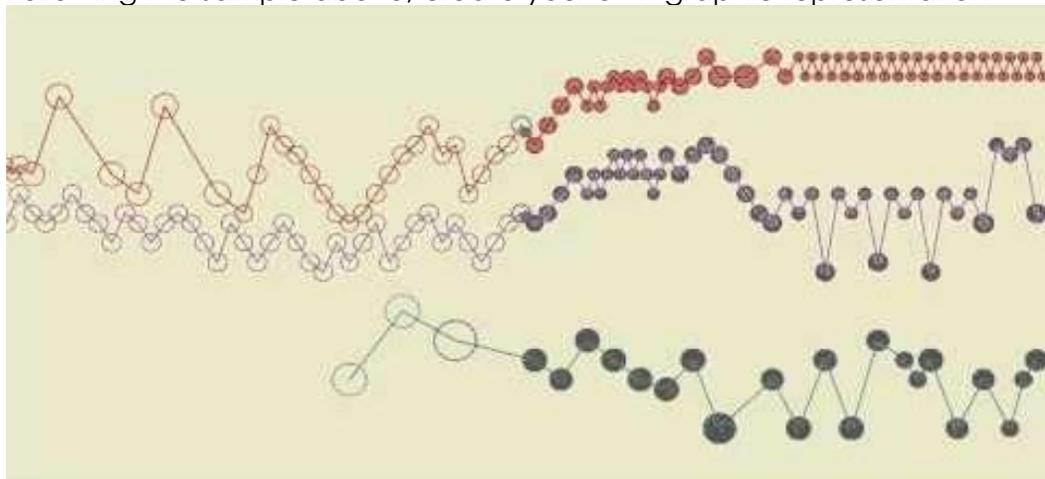
- A.** Choose any from the musical selection above. Imitate the melody by body movement You can do it through dancing or acting.

Note: Record or video your output and send it to me via messenger.

- B.** Watch the Fugue in G Minor as shown in the following link:

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p1XD1MSES\\_8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p1XD1MSES_8)

- Following the sample above, create your own graphic representation



- of "Spring" from The Four Seasons.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6LAPFM3dgag>
- Be guided by the checklist below:

<b>My Checklist Guide</b>	<b>Evident</b>	<b>Not Evident</b>
<b>1.</b> Did I draw my lines to move along with the contour of the melody?		
<b>2.</b> Did I create variations on the lines used?		
<b>3.</b> Are my lines creatively drawn along with other lines?		



## REMEMBER

**Mass** -is a sacred musical composition that sets text into Eucharistic Liturgy into music.

The five sections of the mass are:

- Kyrie
- Gloria
- Credo
- Sanctus
- Agnus Dei

**Madrigal** – A secular vocal polyphonic music composition which is written and expressed in a poetic text and sung during courtly social gatherings.

**Giovanni Pierluigi Da Palestrina**- was a sacred music composer who composed the “Missa Papae Marcelli”.

**Thomas Morley**- was a secular music composer and his madrigals was light and easy to perform.

**BAROQUE** – The word Baroque is derived from the Portuguese word “barroco” which means pearl of irregular shape

### Music Genres of Baroque Music

- **Concerto**
- **Concerto Grosso**
- **Fugue**
- **Oratorio**
- **Chorale**



## CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. Why do you think sacred music is so important during the Renaissance era?

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2. How would differentiate sacred music to secular music?

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3. Why does Renaissance music sound fuller than medieval era?

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4. How did music change during the Renaissance era?

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1. Differentiate the music of Renaissance to the Baroque music?

Renaissance Period	Baroque Period

2. Can you identify any similarities and differences between the Oratorio and Operas?

