



SELF-LEARNING MODULE

GRADE 9

QUARTER 1

WEEK 1
MUSIC



**MOST
ESSENTIAL
LEARNING
COMPETENCIES**

- Describes the musical elements of selected vocal and instrumental music of Medieval music;
- Explains the performance practice (setting, composition, role of composers/performers, and audience) during Medieval period
- Relates Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque music to other art forms and its history within the era.

TOPICS

- Music of Medieval Period
- Music of the Renaissance Era



TO THE LEARNERS

Before starting the module, I want you to set aside other **tasks** which may disturb you while enjoying the lessons. Read the simple instructions below to successfully enjoy the objectives of this kit. *Have fun!*

1. Follow carefully all the contents and instructions indicated in every page of this module.
2. *Write on your notebook the concepts about the lessons. **Writing enhances learning**, that is important to develop and keep in mind.*
3. Perform all the provided activities in the module. Use separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
4. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next page.
5. Analyze conceptually the posttest and apply what you have learned.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to ask help from your teacher. Enjoy studying!

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY!



EXPECTATION

At the end of this module the learners are expected to identify the vocal and instrumental music during Medieval and Renaissance period.; determine the characteristics of music from Medieval period; relate the cultural background of the period to the creation of musical composition; name the famous composers and their contributions during Medieval Period; analyze the elements of music from the vocal music during Medieval Period and compose and sing a simple monophonic plainchant.

You will also describe Medieval and Renaissance music through history, identify different art forms relating to Renaissance history, and relates Renaissance music to other art forms and its history within the era.



BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Medieval music was both **sacred** and **secular**. Sacred music is a type of music written for the church on the other hand secular music is any music not written for the church.

TYPES OF MEDIEVAL MUSIC

GREGORIAN CHANTS also known as plainchant, plainsong or monophonic plainchant. A Latin liturgical music of the Roman Catholic Church, used to accompany the text of the mass and the canonical hours, or divine office. Gregorian chant is named after St. Gregory I, during whose papacy (590–604) it was collected and codified. Gregorian chants were written in neume notation.

Neumes were signs written above the chants giving the indication of the direction of the pitch. A neume is the basic element of Western and Eastern systems of musical notation prior to the invention of five-line staff notation.



Hartker of Sankt-Gallen. See [this book](#) for information on the manuscript. - Antiphonary of Hartker of



Description: The Introit Gaudeamus Omnes, scripted in square notation
Date: 14th-15th century

Characteristics of Gregorian Chants

MELODY	HARMONY	RHYTHM	TEXTURE	TIMBRE	FORM	SETTING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very free flowing • Chants moves up and down with small leaps within narrow range • Chants could be responsive, soloist, chorus • Chants could be syllabic, neumatic, melismatic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monophonic in texture, so no harmony • Melodies are modal, set in one of the church modes or scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No precise rhythm, notes may be held for a duration of short or long, but no complex rhythms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entirely monophonic • Organum-a form of early polyphony based on an existing plainsong. It involved secondary voice to add effects to the voice singing the chant 	Traditionally sung by male choirs but some women were written for women choir	Some chants are ternary in form	Sung inside the church during mass

Listen to "Invitatorium: Deum Verum", Gregorian Chant of the Medieval Period

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kK5AohCMX0U>

1. **TROUBADOUR MUSIC** was an early secular music created and performed by troubadours. **Troubadours** were a highly respected group of traveling poets and musicians who lived during the Medieval period. They set these poems to music, either composing their own or using existing music, and performed them for the nobility.



Troubadours, 14th century

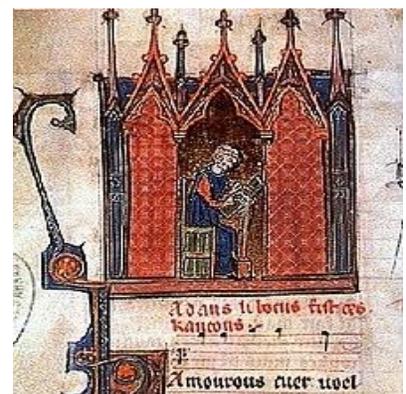
[Wikielwikingo](#) Anonymous. -


Characteristics of Troubadour Music

- Usually monophonic
- Sometimes with improvised accompaniment
- Favorite poetry topics included love, chivalry, honor, war, and politics
- Originated in France and written in French language

- **FAMOUS COMPOSER**
Adam De La Halle (ca. 1237- ca. 1286)

He was a French-born *trouvère*, poet and musician. Adam's literary and musical works include *chansons* and poetic debates in the style of the *trouvères*; *polyphonic rondel* and *motets* in the style of early liturgical polyphony; He was the composer of one of the oldest secular music theater pieces known in the West, **Le Jeu de Robin et Marion**. He was also notable for being adept at both monophonic and polyphonic forms of composition, a rarity at the time.



Adam De La Halle, Miniature in musical codex s. XIII

source:

<http://picsdigger.com/image/cfd4783c/>

artist: unknown

Listen to LeJeu de Robin et Marion, Troubadour Music of the Medieval Period

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNNm-wnfZ-U>

MUSIC OF THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD

The term *Renaissance* comes from the word *renaitre* which means “rebirth”, “revival” and “rediscovery”. The Renaissance Period is a period of “looking back” to the Golden Age of Greece and Rome.

As in the other arts, the music of the period was significantly influenced by the developments which define the [Early Modern](#) period: the rise of [humanistic](#) thought; the recovery of the literary and artistic heritage of [Ancient Greece](#) and [Ancient Rome](#); increased innovation and discovery; the growth of commercial enterprises; the rise of a [bourgeois](#) class; and the [Protestant Reformation](#).



The invention of the [printing press](#) in 1439 made it cheaper and easier to distribute music and music theory texts on a wider geographic scale and to more people. Prior to the invention of printing, written music and music theory texts had to be hand-copied, a time-consuming and expensive process. Demand for music as entertainment and as a leisure activity for educated amateurs increased with the emergence of a bourgeois class.

Relative political stability and prosperity in the [Low Countries](#), along with a flourishing system of [music education](#) in the area's many churches and cathedrals allowed the training of large numbers of singers, instrumentalists, and composers.



Lute was the prominent instrument of the Renaissance era. Though sacred music was still great importance, secular music became more prominent in the renaissance period. This era was also known as the “golden age” of Acapella music.



Music and arts during the renaissance era focuses on beauty, simplicity and idealism.



renaissance era focuses on



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=2n8XdKkragg> <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*.



ACTIVITY 1

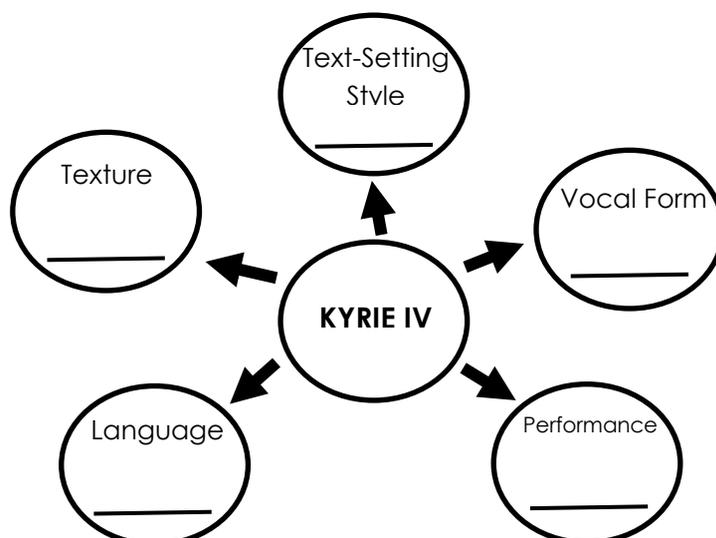
Activity 1: LISTENING ACTIVITY

Listen to the link and answer the following questions.

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



A. Analyze the music selection that you have heard using the diagram below:



B. Analyze the element of music of the given music selection.

1. **Le Jeu de Robin et Marion** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNNm-wnfZ-U>

ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION		
Language	French	Greek	Latin
Form	Instrumental	Vocal	
Text-Setting	Melismatic	Neumatic	Syllabic
Texture	Monophonic	Homophonic	Polyphonic

2. Alleluia: Angelus domini; Respondens (oblique organum)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SgHzH5IDcGQ&list=RDGMEMZCyQ4fxNQXyZml7HLbVoiQ&start_radio=1

ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION		
Language	French	Greek	Latin
Form	Instrumental	Vocal	
Text-Setting	Melismatic	Neumatic	Syllabic
Texture	Monophonic	Homophonic	Polyphonic



ACTIVITY 2

Direction: Look for a word from the table and answer the question below.

LOOP-A-WORD

R	E	N	A	I	T	R	E	R	B	P	W	A
H	T	E	W	S	D	F	T	T	U	O	E	S
F	U	H	U	R	E	S	U	T	R	I	R	D
J	D	M	I	T	R	G	L	G	G	R	T	F
I	G	O	A	E	D	J	S	J	E	K	F	G
O	U	F	O	N	S	Y	F	A	O	H	G	H
E	J	H	I	D	I	U	H	J	I	G	H	J
F	J	E	T	F	Y	S	K	E	S	F	J	T
S	D	S	H	L	U	Y	T	D	I	S	U	Y
T	W	K	E	W	W	I	R	I	Y	F	I	U
D	O	I	R	E	D	P	E	D	C	O	O	I
P	R	I	N	T	I	N	G	P	R	E	S	S

1. The term *Renaissance* comes from the word _____ which means “rebirth”, “revival” and “rediscovery”.
2. The music of the period was significantly influenced by the developments which define the [Early Modern](#) period: the rise of _____ thought; the recovery of the literary and artistic heritage of [Ancient Greece](#) and [Ancient Rome](#); increased innovation and discovery; the growth of commercial enterprises; the rise of a [bourgeois](#) class; and the [Protestant Reformation](#).
3. Demand for music as entertainment and as a leisure activity for educated amateurs increased with the emergence of a _____ class.
4. The invention of the _____ in 1439 made it cheaper and easier to distribute music and music theory texts on a wider geographic scale and to more people.
5. _____ was the prominent instrument of the Renaissance era.



ACTIVITY 3

Performance Activity: Filipino Monophonic Chant

Procedure:

Compose a two-line phrase related to praising God.

1. It should be written in Filipino.
2. Write your composition (by syllable) on the space provided with a preferred text-setting style (syllabic, neumatic, or melismatic).
3. Use neume notation to indicate the pitch of each syllable.
4. Sing your composition in monophonic chant way.
5. Record your singing performance using a cellphone.

(Title)



ACTIVITY 4

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 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FV-L5sg6yMI				
Madrigal – Now is the Month of Maying https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EwJLKdU50KE				

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?



REMEMBER

Medieval Period began after the fall of Roman Empire in 476 AD. This is the period where the cultural and political system greatly influenced by the Roman Catholic Church.

During this period, musical notation began as well as the birth of polyphony. The use of **neumes** in indicating the direction of the pitch and the addition of **organum** in singing happened during this era. Such development in church services eventually laid the basis of further development in music theory and performance.

The two vocal forms of music during this period were **Gregorian chant** and **Troubadour music**.

During this period, musical notation began as well as the birth of polyphony. The use of **neumes** in indicating the direction of the pitch and the addition of **organum** in singing happened during this era. Such development in church services eventually laid the basis of further development in music theory and performance.

One of the famous troubadour musicians and a poet during this era was Adam de la Halle.

The term *Renaissance* comes from the word *renaitre* which means "rebirth", "revival" and "rediscovery". The Renaissance Period is a period of "looking back" to the Golden Age of Greece and Rome.

The invention of printing in the 1400s paved the way for a wide distribution of renaissance compositions. Flute was the prominent instrument of the renaissance era. The influence of the Roman Catholic Church started to decline as the new music genre arose. Though sacred music was still of great importance, secular music became more prominent in the renaissance period. This was also known as the "golden age" of Acapella music.



CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

- A. Read and answer the following questions.

1. How did the church become influential in the political and cultural affairs in Western Europe during the Medieval Period? Site two reasons.

2. What are the significant developments in music during Medieval Period?

3. Is Gregorian chant can still be heard nowadays in Roman Catholic Church? If yes, cite similarities and differences of then and now.

B. Read and answer the following questions.

1. What is the importance of studying Renaissance history?

2. How do we relate the Renaissance history to modern music?

3. What are the impacts of Renaissance history to modern music?
