

**Grout, Chapter 4
French and Italian Music
in the Fourteenth Century**

1. (96) How did the 14th century differ from the 13th? What example is cited? TQ: What would be the consequences of the situation in the 14th century?
2. (97) Briefly summarize the social conditions.
3. What's happening in the humanities?
4. (98) Name the three authors and their treatises.
5. What are the two issues of disagreement?
6. "There are ____ polyphonic motets among the _____ pieces in the manuscript known as the _____."
7. T/F The motet of the Ars Nova is still entirely religious.
8. (99) What is a "faufel" and what do the letters stand for?
9. Who is the leading composer of the Roman de Fauvel and what is the other manuscript of the period?
10. T/F Isorhythm was first applied in the Ars Nova.
11. (100) Define an isorhythmic motet. Use the correct terminology.
12. (101) How would the listener perceive isorhythm?
13. Who is the leading composer of 14th-century France?
14. What did he write? Make a list.
15. What does "pan-isorhythmic" mean? What is the other compositional device used?
16. (102) Name the *formes fixes*.
17. Describe the "ballade" style. What are its other names?
18. What is a *ballade notée*?

19. (103) What is a *double ballade*?
20. (104) How does Machaut's *Ma fin...* illustrate the comment of the fifth edition that "musicians of all generations have delighted in concealed meanings and structures and in obscure notations"? TQ: Why is that so?
21. Why is the *Messe de Notre Dame* unique?
22. Previously, what was the method of selecting music for a Mass? How do we know that that was the case?
23. TQ: These two paragraphs (beginning with the last one on p. 104) discuss the _____ and _____ qualities of the Machaut Mass.
24. (105) What is the performance practice of Machaut's Mass?
25. When was Machaut's Mass composed?
26. How is Machaut typical of 14th-century composers? What are the two reasons for this?
27. What is *alternatim practice*?
28. (106) What is the Italian 14th century called?
29. What is the situation with regard to composition in Italy at this time?
30. What cities were important musically? Which one stood above the rest?
31. What are the two literary works (and their authors) mentioned?
32. Why are very few examples of Italian polyphony before 1330 preserved?
33. What is the name of the manuscript that preserves trecento music?
34. The manuscript has ____ pieces, mostly for ____ and ____ voices, by ____ composers of the 14th and early 15th centuries.
35. What are the three types of trecento compositions?
36. What are the characteristics of the madrigal?
37. (107) What are the characteristics of the caccia?

38. (108) What are the characteristics of the ballata?
39. Who was the leading trecento composer?
40. What was Landini's output?
41. (109) What are the parts of the ballata?
42. Could you write a Landini cadence?
43. (110) What is another name for the Landini cadence?
44. What about vertical harmonies in this music?
45. T/F Italian music maintained its nationalistic traits into the 15th century.
46. T/F Performance practice of this period is vague and many possibilities exist.
47. What are the names of the two manuscripts that contain instrumental music?
48. (111) Why is this period of French secular music termed *ars subtilior* (the subtler manner)?
49. (112) Do you understand the transcription?
50. Accidentals above the notes which do not appear in the original are called editorial accidentals. What are partial signatures?
51. (113) What is *musica ficta*?
52. (114) What is a Phrygian cadence?
53. ([116]) The French notation system expanded _____ principles.
54. What is mode, time, prolation?
55. What is perfect, imperfect?
56. What are the two new notational signs?
57. How do the time signatures work?

58. ([117]) What's the deal with the "cut-time" signature? What's its real name? TQ: Why is it called cut-time today?
59. What is "white" notation?
60. What is the purpose of "colored" notation?
61. What is a mensuration canon? When was it popular?
62. (118) What are two reasons for adding accidentals?
63. Explain mi-fa, musica vera, recta, falsa, ficta.
64. Who described the Italian notation system?
65. (119) What is the meaning of "haut" and "bas" in 14th-century instrumental music?
66. What are the common low instruments?
67. What are the high instruments?
68. What percussion instruments were in use?
69. (120) When were the clavichord and harpsichord invented? When did they become common? TQ: Do you know what the difference is between them?
70. What are the two organ types, again? What are the changes in the organ?