

**Grout, Chapter 8  
Church Music of the Late  
Renaissance and Reformation**

1. (224) When did Martin Luther do his thing? TQ: Why the term *Protestant*? Any similarities between the Lutheran and Catholic liturgy?
2. What was the congregation's role with regard to music?
3. (225) How did the German Mass differ from the Mass in larger churches?
4. What was the musical innovation of the Lutheran Church? What are the two essential elements?
5. What is a source for Lutheran chorales?
6. So after monophonic chorales, what is the next step? Describe the three types.
7. Who was Luther's principal musical collaborator? Who was the leading Lutheran publisher?
8. TQ: What is the difference between a polyphonic chorale arrangement and a motet?
9. (227) What is cantional style?
10. Who are the three main composers of cantional style?
11. What is a chorale motet?
12. What is a bicinium?
13. What's the performance practice of chorales?
14. (228) Who are the leading composers of chorale motets?
15. (229) What was the contribution of the Calvinist churches?
16. Who were the men that compiled the 1562 French Psalter?
17. How did home-use music differ from church services?
18. Who are the three composers?
19. Who is responsible for the English Psalter?
20. What was the name of the Psalter brought to America?
21. What is the name of the first American Psalter?

22. Why weren't Calvinist melodies important in the history of music?
23. What famous melody comes from the Calvinists?
24. What was the result of the Hussites?
25. (230) Which Czech group came to America?
26. What is the situation in England?
27. What kinds of polyphonic compositions exist in England?
28. What are the characteristics of this music?
29. Who are the leading English composers circa 1500?
30. (231) What is the collection representative of early 16th-century English music? Describe the collection.
31. Who was the "greatest English musician of this period"?
32. Who are the leading composers at mid century?
33. What did Tallis compose?
34. (232) How did music of the Anglican church differ from the Catholic?
35. Who are the English church composers?
36. What are the two principal forms of Anglican music?
37. What are the three sections of a Service?
38. (233) How does a Great Service differ from a Short Service?
39. The anthem is equivalent to what?
40. What's the difference between a full anthem and a verse anthem?
41. (234) What was the function of the Counter-Reformation and the Council of Trent (1545-1563)?
42. (235) Supposedly, \_\_\_\_\_ saved polyphony in the Church, but it was the Flemish composer \_\_\_\_\_ who probably had the greatest influence on the Council.
43. The most representative composer of Catholic polyphony is \_\_\_\_\_.
44. T/F Palestrina supervised the revision of the official chant books.
45. Make a list of Palestrina's works.

46. (236) What is the name of the 16th-century counterpoint book? Who is the author?
47. What are some of the techniques that Palestrina employed in his works?
48. (237) "Palestrina's individual voice parts have an almost \_\_\_\_\_ quality;...the motion is mostly \_\_\_\_\_, with short, infrequent leaps. ...There are \_\_\_\_\_ repeated notes, and the rhythmic units vary in length."
49. "Palestrina's counterpoint conforms with the teachings of \_\_\_\_\_ school as transmitted by \_\_\_\_\_. The music is written almost entirely in the \_\_\_\_\_ measure of \_\_\_\_."
50. "Dissonances between beats may occur if the voice that is moving does so \_\_\_\_\_."
51. (239) "The rhythm of Palestrina's music is the combination of the rhythms of the \_\_\_\_\_ plus the collective rhythm resulting from the \_\_\_\_\_ on the beats."
52. (240) How did Palestrina achieve clarity of text?
53. How did he, at the same time, achieve variety?
54. What are the two names given to Palestrina style?
55. Who were Palestrina's contemporaries and what did they do?
56. TQ: Do you know what form will come out of the last sentence of the Animuccia paragraph?
57. (242) Who is the leading Spanish composer? What was the influence of Spanish music of the time?
58. Who was the most illustrious composer of the Roman school after Palestrina?
59. What did he do?
60. What is the foundation of most of Victoria's Masses? TQ: What's that called?
61. Who were the other notable Spanish composers of church music?
62. (244) Who were the last of the Franco-Flemish composers?
63. How many Masses and motets did Monte compose?
64. Palestrina is to Mass as Orlando di Lasso is to \_\_\_\_\_.
65. What is the name of Lasso's motet collection?

66. (246) Who is the last of the great Catholic church composers of the 16th century?
67. What monopoly did Byrd hold with Tallis? TQ: So what?
68. Byrd's output includes what?
69. What is the name of the two books of Byrd motets?
70. (248) T/F Late Renaissance practices persisted well into the 17th century.
71. Write a summary statement about Renaissance texture.
74. Rhythm.
75. Melody and harmony.