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Antiquity and Middle Ages



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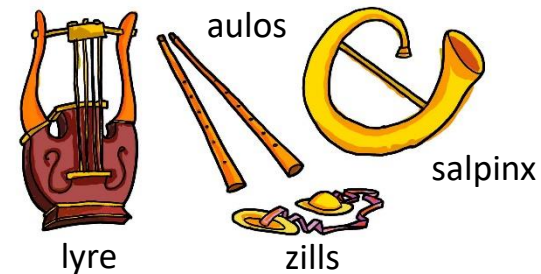


Music in Greece

Divine origin, magical powers and an essential discipline in education

Characteristics

- The concept of music encompasses music, poetry and dance.
- Monodic texture with heterofonic accompaniment.
- Modal scales.



- Alphabetic notation and metrical feet.

Dorian Mode
(E' - E)



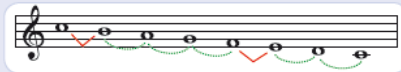
suitable mode for expressing the sublime

Phrygian Mode
(D' - D)



calm mode, appropriate for affections

Lydian Mode
(C' - C)



suitable mode for complaints, crying and pain

Mixolydian Mode
(B' - B)



suitable mode for passionate expressions

Type of verse	Measure	Musical rhythm
Trochee: — ◡	(long-short)	
Iamb: ◡ —	(short-long)	
Dactyl: — ◡ ◡	(long-short-short)	
Anapaest: ◡ ◡ —	(short-short-long)	
Spondee: — —	(long-long)	
Tribrach: ◡ ◡ ◡	(short-short-short)	

Antiquity and Middle Ages

2. Middle Ages

2.1. Religious vocal music: the Gregorian chant



Gregorian chant

History

313. Emperor Constantine granted freedom of religious worship for Christians.

590 – 640. Pope Gregory the Great. Unification and diffusion of Christian singing.

GREGORIAN MODES			
Mode	Final	Recital	Whole name
PROTUS	D	A	Mode I. Authentic protus
		F	Mode II. Plagal protus
DEUTERUS	E	C	Mode III. Authentic deuterus
		A	Mode IV. Plagal deuterus
TRITUS	F	C	Mode V. Authentic tritus
		A	Mode VI. Plagal tritus
TETRARDUS	G	D	Mode VII. Authentic tetrardus
		C	Mode VIII. Plagal tetrardus

Characteristics

- Vocal music destined for the liturgy
- Text in Latin
- Monodic texture
- Rhythm is free
- Notation: neumes
- Singing styles:
 - Syllabic
 - Neumatic
 - Melismatic
- Eight modes or modal scales.

<i>Virga</i>	/	┆
<i>Punctum</i>	•	■
<i>Clivis</i>	∧	▒
<i>Podatus</i>	∨	▒
<i>Tórculus</i>	∪	▒
<i>Porrectus</i>	∩	▒



Troubadours

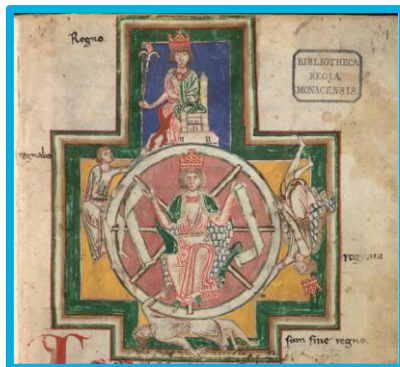
Poets-musicians, generally of noble birth.

History

- South of France
- 11th century
- Expanded throughout Europe
- Songs collected in luxuriously decorated song books

Characteristics

- Secular vocal music
- Courtly love
- Vernacular languages
- Monodic texture with heterophonic accompaniment
- Marked rhythm
- Gregorian modal scales

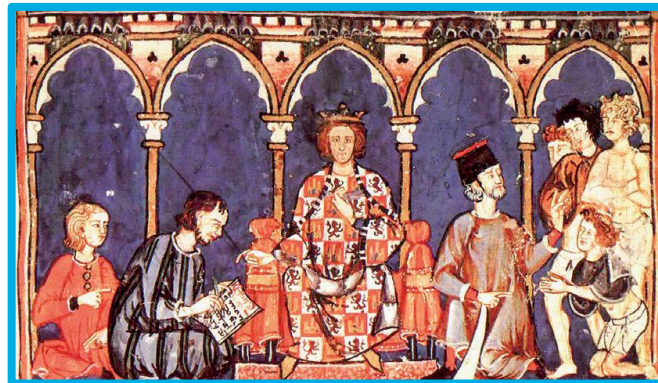




Spain: Cantigas

The Cantigas of Santa María

- 417 songs written in Galician-Portuguese and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.
- Gathered at the court of King Alfonso X the Wise who could have contributed as an author.
- The cantigas are preserved in four codices decorated with luxurious miniatures.





Birth of polyphony

Primitive polyphony

9th-12th C.

Gregorian chant as a base

Forms

- Parallel organum
- Melismatic organum
- Discantus

Ars Antiqua

12th-13th C.

Complex polyphonic forms

Forms

- Conductus
- Motet

Notre Dame School:
Leonin, Perotin

Ars Nova

14th C.

Mensural notation

Forms

- Canon
- Ballad
- Chanson

Philippe de Vitry,
Guillaume de Machaut,
Francesco Landini



Dance in Antiquity and the Middle Ages

- Accompaniment and celebration of social events
- Accompanied by a great variety of instruments
- Greece
 - Fundamental role in society and education
- Rome
 - Include singing and dancing in their theatrical spectacles
- Christianity
 - Tried to eliminate dance, associated with pagan rites
 - Profane celebrations were still accompanied by dances
- 12th century
 - *Estampie*: generic name
 - Monodic texture
 - Structured in *puncta* (phrases) which are repeated



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Antiquity and Middle Ages

To sum up



1

Music of Ancient Greece → Art of divine origin and a fundamental discipline in young people's education

2

Sound + poetry + dance → Monodic texture, heterophonic accompaniment, modal scales and alphabetic notation

3

Music in the Middle Ages → 5th-15th centuries
Religious music predominates

4

Religious music → **Gregorian chant**. Christian liturgy singing.
A capella, text in Latin, monodic texture, modal scales, free rhythm

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Secular music → **Troubadours**. Gregorian scales, courtly love, vernacular languages, instrumental accompaniment

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Troubadours in Spain → *Cantigas of Santa María* by Alfonso X the Wise.
Popular character, Galician-Portuguese, dedicated to Virgin Mary

7

Polyphony → End of 9th. century. Over a Gregorian chant
Stages → Primitive (9th-12th C.), Ars Antiqua (12th-12th C.), Ars Nova (14th C.)

8

Evolution of polyphony → Mensural notation development

9

Dance → Its importance is lost with the arrival of Christianity
Estampie → Instrumental or sung dances.

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Medieval instruments → Great variety
Accompaniment of dances