

"I pledge my honor I have abided by the Stevens Honor System"  
-Alex Gaskins

**1.) Describe the development of music in early civilizations; name a few things that contributed to the development of later Western music; name significant elements of Greek Heritage to this development.**

The development of music in early civilizations was greatly linked to religion, as seen throughout history, with many of the earliest traces of music being linked to the church in Europe, and divine powers in Ancient Greece and Egypt. In Greek Heritage, a focus on divine powers and the Gods contributed greatly to the creation of music, with most chants being linked to these divine principles. Music was also linked to poetry, with melodies following the rhythms in written poetry.

**2.) What are the two principal services of the Roman Catholic Church? Describe and name the categories as well as musically significant sections. Name a few early musical forms used in church services in early Christianity.**

The two main principal services in the Roman Catholic church consist of mass, where Christ is celebrated, as well as celebrating the telling of God, and spreading his words for all to worship as a community. There were five parts of the mass, beginning with the introductory rites, then liturgy of the word, followed by liturgy of the eucharist, communion rite, and conclusion rite. These consisted of the service chants, and anthems, all centered around God. They were vocal monophonic chants, with liturgical backbones. Choirs and cantors were sung in unison.

**3.) Describe the significance and continuing presence of Gregorian Chant, or Plainchant in the development of Western music. Name a few examples of.**

Gregorian Chant, named after Pope Gregory, was a crucial component of religious mass in the Catholic Church that stressed the importance of music being angled towards God, with a choir of individuals (men initially, later women) singing together, performing liturgic pieces. These chants helped the development of polyphony, as these performances became more complex, with a more syllabic and pneumatic rhythm. Examples include Kyrie, Viderunt Omnes, Deum Verum.

**4.) What is the name of the group of composers who developed polyphony during the 13<sup>th</sup> century? Name their leading composers and their contributions along with some of their compositions.**

Leonin and Perotin were the leading composers of the polyphonic revolution. The group of composers was tagged The School of Notre Dame, where composers gathered to develop upon musical principles. Examples from Leonin include Organum Duplum and Perotin include Organum of The School of Notre Dame.

**5.) What are the musical instruments of the medieval period? Name two from each category, such as: strings, winds, and percussion.**

Strings: Harp, Citole

Winds: Flute, Shawm

Percussion: Adufe, Tabor

**6.) Who is the most important transitional composer between Late-medieval and Renaissance periods? Describe his works and contributions.**

Monteverdi helped greatly influence the transition to the baroque period. His development of madrigals made a great impact on polyphonic productions in Catholicism. He also influenced stage music, leading to the popularization of operas. He wrote an opera called Orfeo, and pieces based on Madrigals.

**7.) What are the major polyphonic musical forms and techniques used during the Medieval period?**

Gregorian chants were common as a result of religious influence. Motets were common, originating from religious roots, and eventually branching into other topics, namely romance. Previously discussed madrigals were widely used later on, and canons, which featured multiple singers on one melody with varied timestamps.