

4.1. A brief history of classical music.

Middle Ages

This period started with the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 and ended with the discovery of America in 1492.

Music had as main object to spread the Christian faith. Between the VII and IX centuries born **gregorian chant**:

A **monodic** type of music performed by male voices in latin **without instrumental** accompaniment.

From the IX century, Gregorian chant developed into **Poliphony** by adding two or more voices to the chant.

Secular music was performed by minstrels and troubadours in public spaces and palaces. In the IX century born the vocal secular monody, which included instruments and it was performed in the new local languages by noble men and women like Richard the Lionheart or Beatriz de Dia.

AUDICIÓN: *Ut queant laxis*, (anónimo). Canto gregoriano.

Hymnus.

II

U T que- ant laxis re-soná-re fi-bris Mi- ra gestó-
rum fámu-li tu- ó- rum, Sol-ve pollú- ti lá-bi- i re- á-
tum, Sancte Jo- án-nes.

- El canto gregoriano desarrolló varios tipos de notación antes de la que conocemos hoy día. Este tipo se llama “notación cuadrada” ¿En qué se parece a la nuestra? ¿En qué se diferencia?
- ¿En qué clave está escrita la música? ¿Qué tipo de ritmo tiene?
- ¿Qué características del canto gregoriano puedes oír en esta pieza?

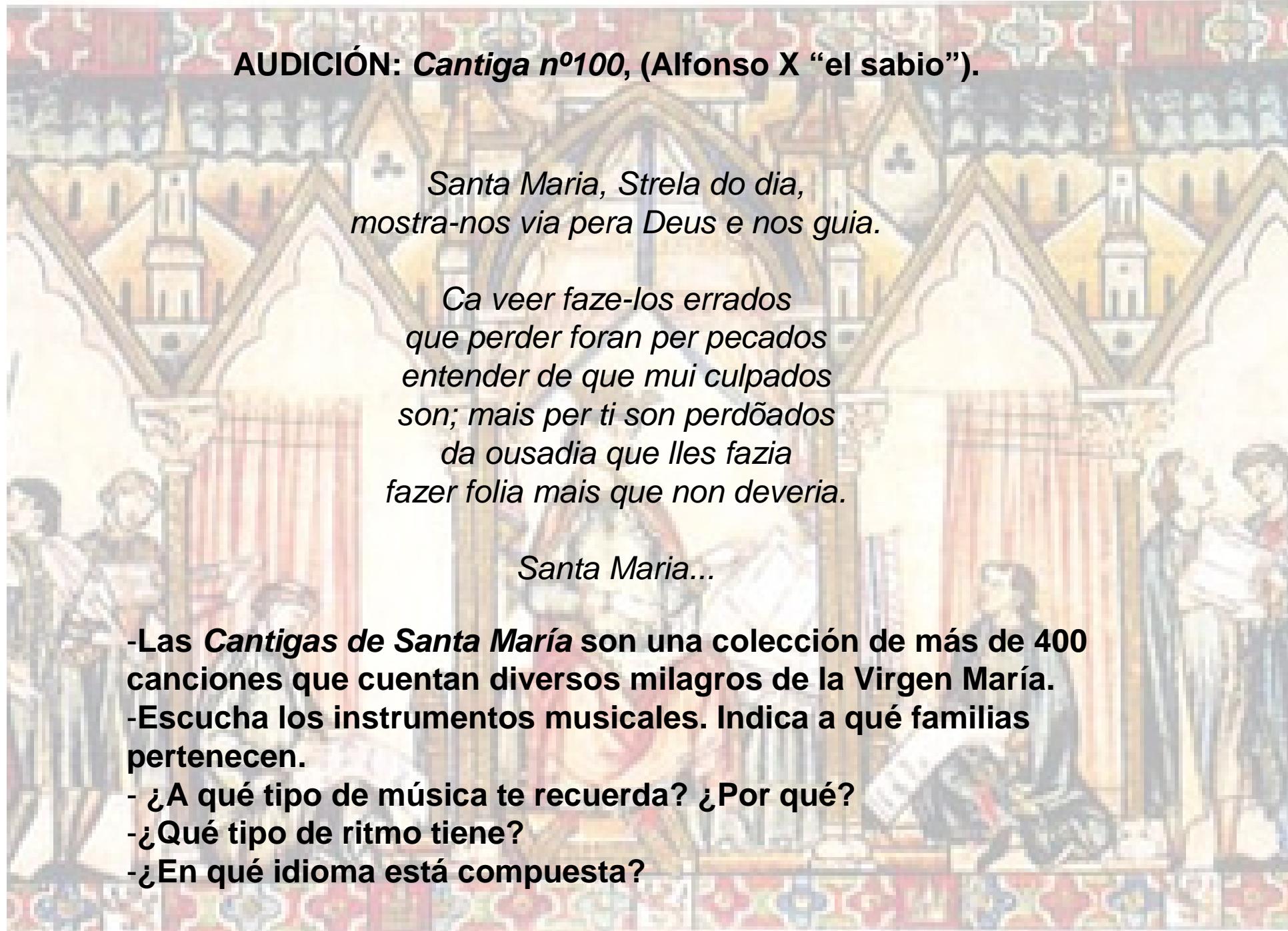
4.5. Spain in the Middle Ages

In Spain, there was a long period of continuous changes and coexistence between **Christians, Jews and Muslims**.

The **arabian culture** was capital for the development of secular music in Spain. **Al-Andalus** was an important cultural centre of diffusion with an endless lutherie workshops.

In sacred music, the mozarabes (christians living in Al-Andalus) practised **mozarabic chant**, similar to the gregorian but more ornamented.

In Al-Andalus developed between IX and XV centuries the **andalusí music**, a type of secular music which mixed elements of arabian and peninsular music. The **nuba** and **zejel** were the most popular genres.



AUDICIÓN: *Cantiga nº100*, (Alfonso X “el sabio”).

*Santa Maria, Strela do dia,
mostra-nos via pera Deus e nos guia.*

*Ca veer faze-los errados
que perder foran per pecados
entender de que mui culpados
son; mais per ti son perdoados
da ousadia que lles fazia
fazer folia mais que non deveria.*

Santa Maria...

-Las *Cantigas de Santa María* son una colección de más de 400 canciones que cuentan diversos milagros de la Virgen María.

-Escucha los instrumentos musicales. Indica a qué familias pertenecen.

- ¿A qué tipo de música te recuerda? ¿Por qué?
- ¿Qué tipo de ritmo tiene?
- ¿En qué idioma está compuesta?