

4.1. A brief history of classical music.

Renaissance

Renaissance began in Italy and spread throughout Europe during XV and XVI centuries.

Almost all the music composed in this period was **polyphonic**. Vocal religious music developed in three musical forms: **Mass**, **Motet** and **Choral**.

Secular music was becoming more important, with musical forms like Madrigal in Italy, Chanson in France and Villancico in Spain.

Instrumental music became independent of singing, the instruments were improved and the compositions began to be more formal. A lot of **Dance music** was written, with a very marked rhythm and clear melodies, because in all the aristocratic social acts it was danced.

AUDICIÓN: Motete *Sicut cervus* (Palestrina). S.XVI.

Prima pars

The musical score consists of four staves representing different voices. The top staff starts with a rest followed by a melodic line. The lyrics are: Si - cut cer - vus de-. The second staff begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line. The lyrics are: Si - cut cer - vus de - si - de - rat ad fon-. The third staff begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line. The lyrics are: Si - cut cer - vus de - si - de - rat ad fon - tes a - qua - rum. The bottom staff starts with a rest followed by a melodic line. The lyrics are: Si -.



- Fíjate bien cómo las voces entran y pronuncian el texto.
- ¿Para cuántas voces está escrito este motete?
- ¿Qué diferencias y similitudes hay con el canto gregoriano?
- Este motete emplea la técnica del “contrapunto”. Investiga y explícala con tus palabras.

4.5. Spanish Renaissance

In Spain, Renaissance began with the discovery of América. That was a period of splendor with a deep religiosity.

This period has been called the **Spanish golden age**. The catholic church influenced most of the music and although the Gregorian chant remained, it was in **polyphony** where the composers developed more their creativity, like the Andalusian composers Cristóbal de Morales, Francisco Guerrero or Alonso Lobo.

Secular vocal music was also cultivated, based on popular issues written in Spanish (villancicos and ensaladas). In instrumental music, the works for organ by Antonio de Cabezón or for vihuela (forerunner of the guitar) by Alonso de Mudarra stood out.

AUDICIÓN: Villancico *Hoy comamos y bebamos* (Juan del Enzina). S.XV.

**Hoy comamos y bebamos
y cantemos y holguemos
que mañana ayunaremos.**

Por honra de San Antruejo.
parémonos hoy bien anchos.
Embutamos estos panchos,
recalquemos el pellejo:
**que costumbre es de concejo
que todos hoy nos hartemos,
que mañana ayunaremos.**

Honremos a tan buen santo
porque en hambre nos acorra;
comamos a calca porra,
que mañana hay gran quebranto.

**Comamos, bebamos tanto
hasta que reventemos,
que mañana ayunaremos.**

Bebe Bras, más tú Beneito.
Beba Pedruelo y Lloriente.
Bebe tú primeramente;
Quitarnos has dese preito.
En beber bien me deleito:
Daca, daca beberemos,
que mañana ayunaremos.

Tomemos hoy gasajado,
que mañana vien la muerte;
bebamos, comamos huerte,
vámonos carra el ganado.
No perderemos bocado,
que comiendo nos iremos,
que mañana ayunaremos.

- ¿Cuál es la estructura de este villancico?
- ¿Es una obra monofónica o polifónica? ¿Por qué?
- Investiga quién o qué es “Antruejo”. ¿Cuál es el tema de este villancico?
- ¿Qué tipo de ritmo tiene?
- ¿Quién era Juan del Enzina y a qué se dedicaba?