



Musicians of the late Renaissance/early Baroque era)

Lesson 3

Renaissance: (15th and 16th century)

Please enjoy Italian tour at your house !!!!

• Key concepts

Humanism

Age of Discovery (Columbus)

Music in Italy (Rome, Firenze and Venetia)

Leonard da Vinci (Firenze)

Claudio Monteverdi, Madrigal, Opera and Basso continuo (Venetia)

Martin Luther and the Reformation (宗教改革) , hymns (讃美歌) Route to Bach

Development of music instruments

Royal houses, Medici, Habsburg..

The decline of church and the rise of Humanism

In the late 14th century, people started taking an interest in the cultures of Ancient Greece and Rome. The French word 'Renaissance' implies a rebirth in the appreciation and study of these classical times. It was also a rebirth in the interest of the individual and the human capacity to learn.

- Pushed by Humanism, Scholars, artists began to work on “man” and experiences on earth not in the afterlife. Humanists resurrected the ideals of the ancient Greeks, who placed the progress of human nature at the center of their interests.
- Humanism is the belief that “man” has beauty, worth, and dignity. Real life should be cherished rather than simply endured(忍耐) .
- Think about how it changed music.
- Dante's *Divine Comedy* emphasized an individual journey to God, not through the Church. This led to a personal relationship with God rather than a religion sculpted by the Church. It pushed the reformation .

The great Italian city-states of **Florence**, **Venice**, **Milan**, and the Papal states centered in **Rome** leads cultural innovation through influencing wealthy, intelligent people.



a new style in painting, sculpture and architecture developed. Growing awareness of the natural world, the individual, Innovation and discovery.
the contributions of Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, "Renaissance man".

The idea that humans were worth painting in their natural form was heralded by Leonardo da Vinci in his well-known, uber-famous *Mona Lisa: La Gioconda*. When Da Vinci created this famous lady, around 1510 in Florence in Italy, he opted to focus on humanity without any religious themes.

The recovery of the artistic heritage of Ancient Greece and Rome.



Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian polymath of the Renaissance interested in invention, drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, science, music, ..

He tried to invent a **musical instrument** – and it sounds remarkable.

<https://www.classicfm.com/music-news/leonardo-da-vinci-viola-organista/>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=140&v=sv3py3Ap8_Y&feature=emb_title

Leonardo created a mechanism which would allow drummers to tighten or slacken skins with one hand and move the drumsticks using a system of cogs. He worked very extensively on the mechanization of keyboards so they would be easier to play. The recovery of the artistic heritage of Ancient Greece and Rome History has left us with little regarding his music.

He named it the **"viola organista."**

Polish pianist Slawomir Zubrzycki has managed to bring the curious instrument to life. He unveiled the organista, revealing its unique sounds to an enthusiastic audience in Krakow, Poland.



the [hurdy gurdy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurdy-gurdy), a venerably ancient instrument whose strings are sounded with a rotating wheel

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurdy-gurdy>

Florence (Firenze)



In the 15th century, Florence was among the largest cities in Europe, pushed by rich economic power. There were great disparities in wealth.



Medici family in Florence as patron of arts



Lorenzo de' Medici (1449–1492) was the catalyst for arts patronage, encouraging musicians in Florence.



Influence of Mythology, Birth of Venus, Botticelli

- The largest bank in Europe in 15th century
- Medici family were bankers to the pope. Cosimo was succeeded by his son Pietro, who was succeeded by Cosimo's grandson, Lorenzo in 1469.
- Lorenzo was a great patron of the arts, commissioning works by Michelangelo, Leonardo Da Vinci and Botticelli.
- Created a favorable environment for arts and humanism.
- Acting as music patrons
- Created **music cathedrals** to retain musicians
- First opera (Caccini's Il rapimento de Cefalo)
- Patronized **Allessandro and Domenico Scarlatti in Baroque period.**

Music salon in Florence: Camerata



- The **Florentine Camerata**, the **Camerata de' Bardi**, was a group of humanists, musicians, poets and intellectuals in late Renaissance Florence, under the patronage of Count Giovanni de' Bardi.
- Participants discussed and guided trends in the arts, especially music and drama.
- High reputation of having all the most famous men of Florence as frequent guests.
- Activity of the Camerata reached its height between 1577 and 1582.
- Revival of the Greek dramatic style, and the development of the *stile recitativo*. It facilitated the composition of dramatic music and the development of opera.

The group's efforts to revive ancient Greek music— building on the work of the theorist Girolamo Mei— were an important factor in the evolution of [monody](#), expressive solo song with simple chordal accompaniment.

Development of Printing media

The rise of printed media helped music move to the forefront of musical development. Music notation with musical pitches and rhythms allowed instrumental music to shift from memory to having it recorded on paper.

With the rise of wealthy aristocrats, music patronage started shifting away from church to royal courts. It allowed musicians to create freer expressions later.

CANON

In the 16th century, the word "canon" began to be used to describe the strict, imitative texture created by a procedure. The word is derived from the Greek "κανών", Latinised as *canon*. Refers to the "rule" explaining the number of parts, places of entry, transposition. Additional parts may be derived from a single written melodic line.

Fantasia and variations

- Composers began incorporating improvisation, allowing the musician to create music spontaneously within the piece.
- This was particularly the case when writing for harpsichord and lute. A composition style called **fantasia** used free-form composing with improvisation.
- The **theme and variations** style used a recurring musical idea, which was manipulated differently each time, changing the rhythm or pitch.

Some Composers in the Early and mid Renaissance

- **Guillaume Dufay** (c. 1400-1474), born in France, one of the key capitals of development during the Renaissance.
- **Josquin des Prez** (c. 1440-1521). Known simply as Josquin, he was one of the most important composers of the mid-Renaissance period, around 1500. He was of Flemish descent,
- **Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina** (c. 1525-1594). an Italian
- **Guilio CACCINI** - Il rapimento di Cefalo, Opera (most lost, 1600), Ave Maria
- **Jacopo Peri Danine**, Euridice, the first opera.





From Burgundy to Venetian school

Renaissance to Baroque

- In music history, the Venetian School was the body and work of composers working in Venice from about 1550 to around 1610, many working in the Venetian polychoral style. The Venetian polychoral compositions of the late sixteenth century were among the most famous musical works in Europe.
- [Giuseffo Zarlino](#), one of the most influential writers on music of the age, called Adrian Willaert "the new [Pythagoras](#)," and Willaert's influence was profound, not only as a composer but as a teacher, since most of the Venetians who followed studied with him. Adr

Claudio Giovanni Antonio Monteverdi (1567-1643) in Venetia

A composer of both [secular](#) and [sacred music](#), and a pioneer in the development of opera. He is considered a crucial transitional figure between the Renaissance and Baroque periods of music history.

Born in [Cremona](#), where he undertook his first musical studies and compositions, Monteverdi developed his career first at the court of [Mantua](#) (c. 1590–1613) and then until his death in the [Republic of Venice](#) where he was *maestro di cappella* at the basilica of [San Marco](#).



Monteverdi's earlier publications **Madrigals**
1590–1605: books 3, 4, 5

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claudio_Monteverdi



The basilica of [San Marco](#), Venice
サンマルコ寺院 ベネチア

The third stanza of the eponymous chorale in Johann Sebastian Bach BWV 140

Martin Luther, (1483- 1546) was a German professor of theology, composer, priest, Augustinian monk.

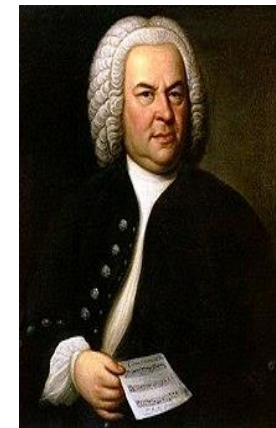
Luther taught that salvation and, eternal life are not earned by good deeds but are received as the free gift of God's grace through the believer's faith in Jesus Christ

a movement within [Western Christianity](#) in 16th-century Europe that posed a religious and political challenge to the Roman Catholic Church and [papal authority](#) in particular.

Luther was a prolific [hymnodist](#), authoring hymns such as "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott" ("[A Mighty Fortress Is Our God](#)"). composers of the 18th century, including [J.S. Bach](#), used this rich hymn as a subject for their own work



The **LutherBible** (German: *Lutherbibel*) is a German language Bible translated from Hebrew and ancient Greek by Martin Luther. The New Testament was first published in 1522



J.S. Bach

Development of some music instruments

- Instruments invented during this period; the shawm and the harpsichord.
- The shawm was a double-reed wind instrument that is an ancestor of the oboe. It is likely to have come to Western Europe from the Eastern Mediterranean around the time of the Crusades. Like the lute, its ability to play both melody and harmony, at the same time.
- The harpsichord is an ancestor of the piano that used a quill to pluck the strings.
- The harpsichord was widely used in Renaissance and Baroque music, both as an accompaniment instrument and as a soloing instrument.



Push to the Baroque period

- **Baroque music forms a major portion of the "classical music" canon, being nowadays widely studied.**
- **Key composers of the Baroque era include Johann Sebastian Bach, Antonio Vivaldi, George Frideric Handel, Claudio Monteverdi, Domenico Scarlatti, Alessandro Scarlatti, Henry Purcell, Georg Philipp Telemann, Jean-Baptiste Lully, Jean-Philippe Rameau, Marc-Antoine Charpentier, Arcangelo Corelli, Tomaso Albinoni, François Couperin, Giuseppe Tartini, Heinrich Schütz, Giovanni Battista Pergolesi, and Johann Pachelbel.**



Messages to enrolled
students of Liberal arts H
from
Pr. Sawako Takeuchi
your teacher

- Dear Participants,
 - Here are some messages from me.
 - For attendance, please send me questions for each class. Questions have to be related to the contents of PPT.
 - Elaborate your questions and unknown subject through making short research and observation on it. Please add some information to your proper questions.
 - For the last two lessons, please prepare questions for your attendance if you did not submit them.
 - For the next class, please create and submit your story about three period by either comparing or just connecting. Deadline for this assignment : June 4, 2020
-
- 履修生へ
 - 遠隔授業のため、毎回の出席と資料の確認を行うため、質問を送ってください。質問は、PPTの内容に関連するもの。
 - 質問はWikipedia や図書館資料をサーチして、小さい調査を行ってください。それによって、質問が明確になります。
 - 過去二回の授業の質問を用意しなかった学生は、その分をメールにて送ってください。
 - 次回は、過去三回の内容をトレースして、比較するなりつなげて、考察してみてください。この締め切りは、6月4日。

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Reading materials: <http://www.sawakotakeuchi.com>