

# SANTLAGO

# ROAD



## 1<sup>ST</sup> STEP: TIMELINE

Put in a chronological order these events that happened during the Early Times or Medieval Period. Specify the year of each one:

- Rise of German minnesänger
- Spanish Cantigas de Santa María written
- Black Death reaches Europe
- Start of Hundred Years' War between England and France
- Dante starts work on "La divina comedia"
- The Fall of the Roman Empire

Also, you have to add at least three other events connected with History, Arts, Religion, and so on.



## 2<sup>ND</sup> STEP: CITIES

Mark these cities on Map I below with a dot (write the city's name next to the dot). These were all important cities in the classical period or the middle ages. Next to the name of each city indicate in which modern country it is situated.

City	Modern Country	City	Modern Country	City	Modern Country
1. Paris		2. Rome		3. London	
4. Marseilles		5. Constantinople		6. Lyon	
7. Toledo		8. Venice		9. York	
10. Jerusalem		11. Avignon		12. Barcelona	
13. Florence		14. Assisi		15. Alexandria	
16. Cordoba		17. Athens		18. Ephesus	
19. Bologna		20. Mainz			



### 3<sup>RD</sup> STEP

You have learnt how Music was a very important discipline during the Medieval Period. You have to research the different disciplines or subjects that were taught in this time. They were organized in two groups. I want you to name them and the subjects of each one.



### 4<sup>TH</sup> STEP

I know you enjoy a lot Christmas Holidays. One of the most important event is the celebration of “Maitines” by young people, on Christmas Eve. But.... Do you know the origin of this term? It’s related to one of the most important Christian rite. Look for information about it and write its parts and their schedule.



### 5<sup>TH</sup> STEP

But the previous rite is not the only one. There is another I’m totally sure you know it. Look for its name and its parts. They are divided in two groups. So, you have to classify them in its corresponding section and specify the criterion of this division.

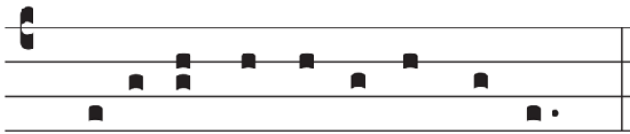


### 6<sup>TH</sup> STEP

An easy step now. You 've got several kinds of Gregorian Chant: syllabic, neumatic and melismatic. Identify the type of chant in these written fragments and in the listenings.



Al - le - lu - ia.



Glo-ri-a in ex-cel-sis De-o



Ki - ri - e e - le - i - son



### 7<sup>TH</sup> STEP

Medieval Performers. You have studied that there are different sorts of performers of secular musical during the Medieval times. I want you to write different sentences to explain the differences among each kind of them using comparatives and superlatives.



### 8<sup>TH</sup> STEP

The way to polyphony. Now, it's the turn of distinguishing the kinds of polyphony forms in these scores. Options: organum parallel, organum melismatic, discantus, motet.





17										
18										
19										
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## **10<sup>TH</sup> STEP**

Connect each instrument illustration with its corresponding description.

a) Loud instruments for outdoors:

- The pipe and tabor: A pipe and a two-headed drum, played by one person
- The shawm: a double reed instrument, ancestor of the oboe; powerful tone
- The cornet: made of ivory or wood bound with leather; it had a trumpet-like mouthpiece, but finger holes like a recorder
- The trumpet: it was long and straight, with a clear sound
- Chime bells: graded in size and pitch; struck with metal hammers
- The organ: besides the church organ there was also the portative organ, small, with few notes and able to be carried as it was played

b) Soft instruments for indoors:

- The fiddle or vielle: ancestor of the violin; it was longer and lower-pitched than today's viola
- The hurdy-gurdy: the strings, stopped by sliders and pressed down by the fingers, were vibrated by a rotating wheel turned by a handle
- The psaltery: the strings were plucked with quills, one in each hand
- The rebec: a pear-shaped instrument with three strings, played by a bow
- The harp: smaller than the modern harp and with far fewer strings
- The citole: its four brass strings were plucked

Also: recorders of various sizes; the soft-voiced Medieval flute; the long, straight Medieval trumpet; lute; bagpipes; and percussion instruments such as cymbals, triangle and various kinds of drum.





### 11<sup>TH</sup> STEP

Look up on the internet images or pictures about cathedrals (their porticos or arcades...), paintings, sculptures with instruments or instrumental performers images. You 've got a lot of examples throughout the whole Santiago Road!!



### 12<sup>TH</sup> STEP

Look up information of some female composer during this period and write a few lines about her biography. What's your personal opinion about the woman's role during this era?



### 13<sup>TH</sup> STEP

How many subjects have you been in touch with in this unit, apart from Music? Write them down.