

Musikgeschichte

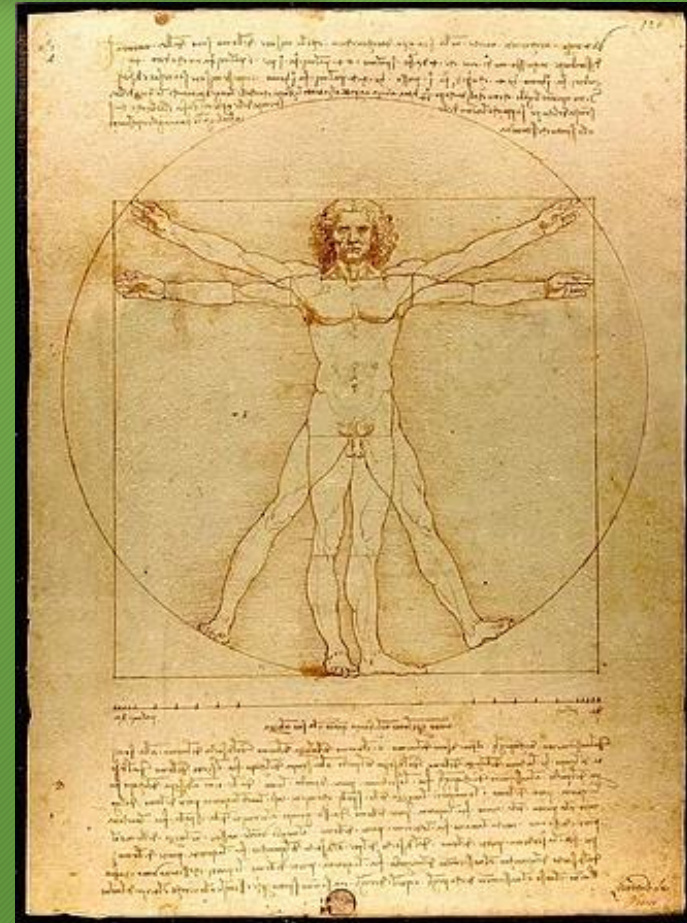
Teil 3: Renaissance (ca. 1400 bis 1600)

Kontext

- ✓ „Wiedergeburt“ bezieht sich auf d. Neuentdeckung d. antiken Kunst
- ✓ erster Höhepunkt in Italien
- ✓ Die Bewegung *Humanismus* entstand, die statt Gott den Menschen in den Mittelpunkt stellte

Kontext

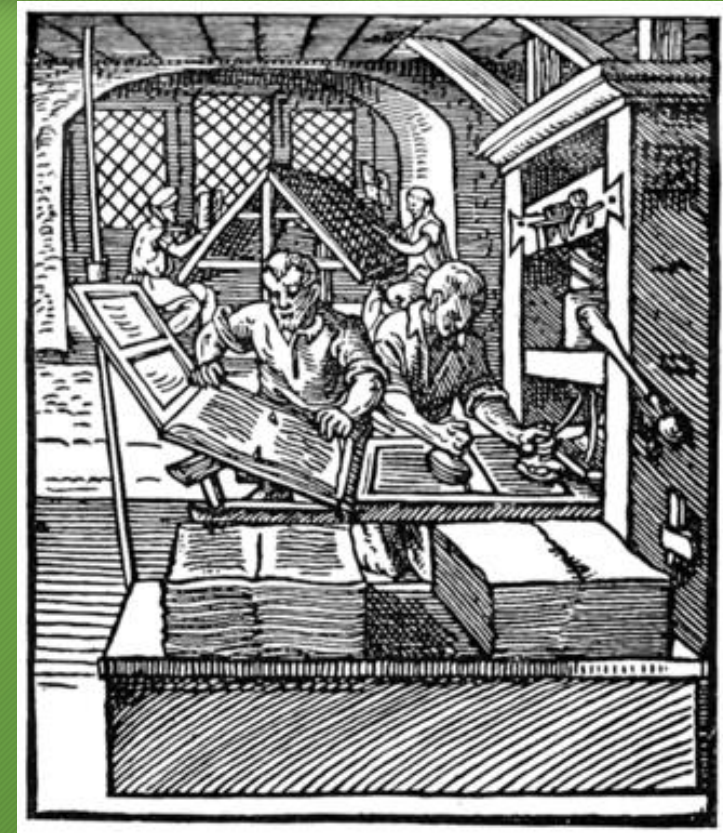
- ✓ Bsp.: Der vitruvianische Mensch v. L. da Vinci, ca. 1490 erinnert an d. römischen Architekten Vitruvius
- ✓ Symbol für die Ästhetik der Zeit



Der vitruvianische Mensch

Kontext

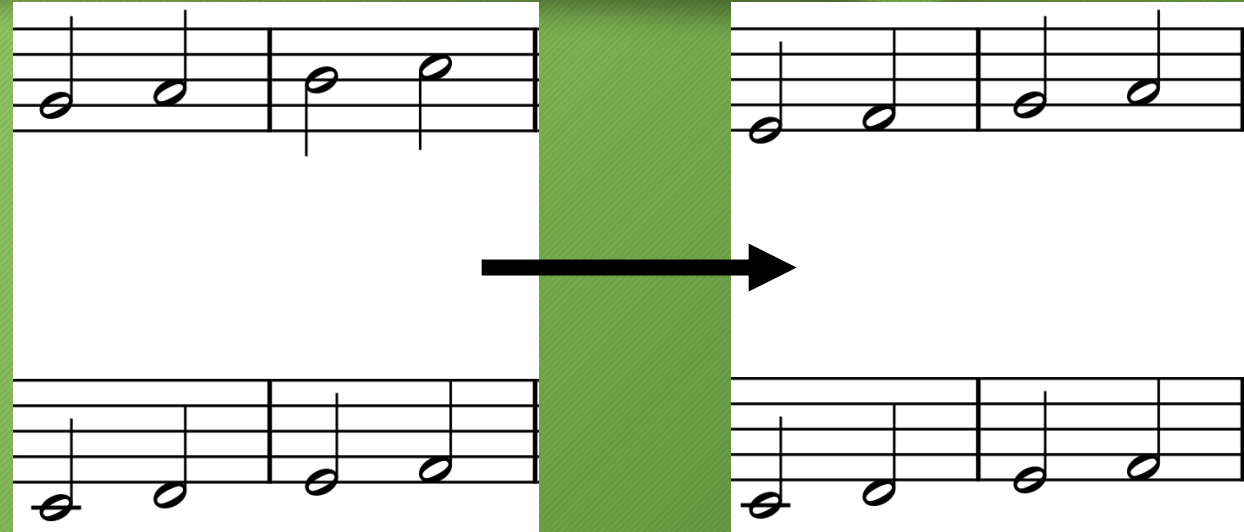
- ✓ Es gab bedeutende Fortschritte bzw. Erfindungen (z.B. Buchdruck) und Entdeckungen (z.B. Amerika), die das Mittelalter beendeten und die Neuzeit (nach Altertum u. Mittelalter d. 3./aktuelle Großepoche) einläuteten



Buchdruck im 16. Jh.

Musik

- ✓ geistlichen Musik
verlor an Bedeutung
- ✓ Instrumentalmusik
gewann an Bedeutung
- ✓ Terzen & Sexten
ersetzten Quint- &
Quartharmonik



Musik

- ✓ Höhepunkt d. Vokalpolyphonie (mehrere unabhängige Melodien klingen gleichzeitig) (Gesang) vs. Homophonie
- ✓ Der vierstimmige Chorsatz mit den Stimmen Sopran, Alt, Tenor und Bass wurde Standard.

G. P. da Palestrina
(1526-94)
Ave Maria II

The image shows a musical score for a four-part vocal setting of 'Ave Maria II' by G. P. da Palestrina. The score is written for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices. The key signature is G minor (three flats) and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are 'A - ve Ma - ri - a, A - ve Ma'. The Soprano part starts with a half note 'A', followed by quarter notes 've', 'Ma', and 'ri - a'. The Alto part starts with a half note 'A', followed by quarter notes 've' and 'Ma'. The Tenor part starts with a half note 'A', followed by quarter notes 've', 'Ma', and 'ri -'. The Bass part starts with a half note 'A', followed by quarter notes 've', 'Ma', and 'ri - a'.

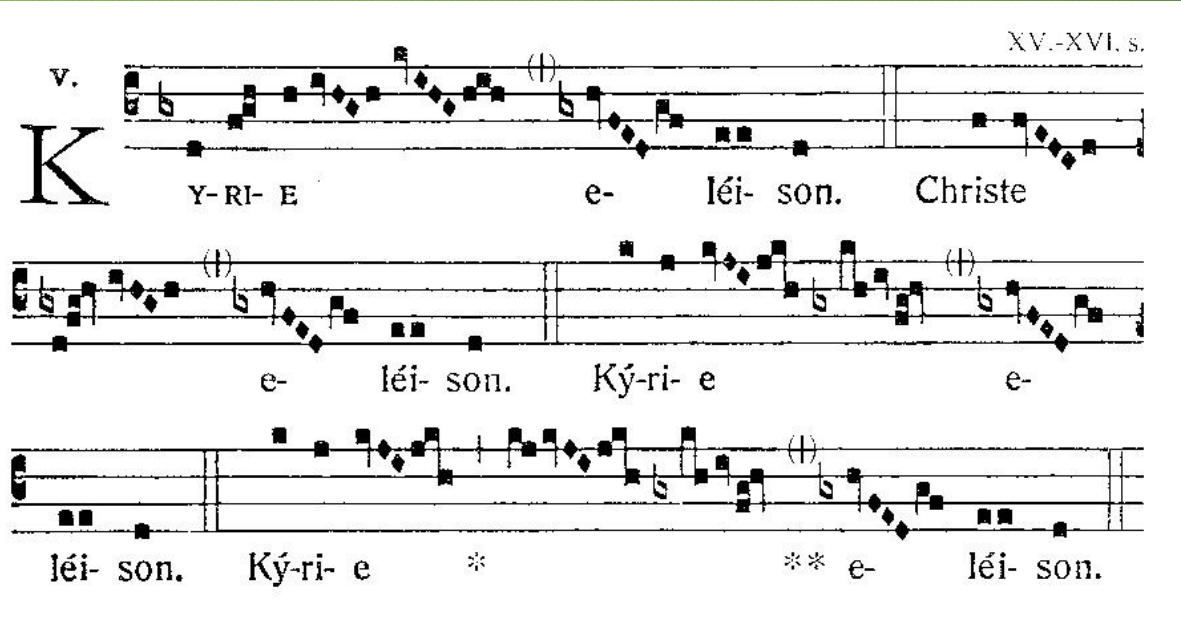
[Palestrina Ave Maria II](#)

Gattungen, Genres

- ✓ Messe (Vertonung von Gottesdiensten)
- ✓ Motette (geistliches = religiöses Musikstück)
- ✓ Madrigal (weltliches = nicht religiöses Stück)
- ✓ Instrumentalmusik

Kyrie: Mittelalter vs. Renaissance

v. **K** XV.-XVI. s.



Y-RI- E e- léi- son. Christe
e- léi- son. Ký-ri- e e-
léi- son. Ký-ri- e * ** e- léi- son.

This image shows a single vocal line from a medieval manuscript. The notation consists of square neumes on a four-line red staff. The lyrics are written below the staff. The text includes 'Y-RI- E', 'e- léi- son. Christe', 'e- léi- son. Ký-ri- e', and 'léi- son. Ký-ri- e * ** e- léi- son.' There are some markings above the staff, including '(I)' and a large 'K' with a 'v.' above it.

Eine notierte Stimme

MISSA BREVIS
Kyrie - Christe - Kyrie

Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina
(c. 1525-1594)



Cantus
Altus
Tenor
Bassus

Ky - rie e - lei -
Ky -

This image shows a four-part vocal setting of the Kyrie from Palestrina's 'Missa Brevis'. The notation is in modern staff notation with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The parts are labeled Cantus, Altus, Tenor, and Bassus. The lyrics are 'Ky - rie e - lei -' for the upper parts and 'Ky -' for the lower parts. A large black oval is drawn around the first measure of the Cantus part.

4 stimmig

Messe: Palestrina - Missa brevis 1: Kyrie

MISSA BREVIS
Kyrie - Christe - Kyrie

Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina
(c. 1525-1594)

Cantus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

1

Ky - rie e - lei -

Ky -

“Kyrie eleison”
(=Anfang einer Litanei)
Litanei
(=Form eines Gebets)
“Kurze Messe 1: Kyrie”

Motette: Palestrina - Exultate Deo

Ex - sul - ta - te De - o ad - ju - to - ri no -

Ex - sul - ta - te De - o ad - ju - to - ri

The image displays a musical score for a motette by Palestrina, titled 'Exultate Deo'. The score is written for five staves, all in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps) and common time (C). The first staff features a vocal line with the lyrics 'Ex - sul - ta - te De - o ad - ju - to - ri no -'. The second staff continues the vocal line with the lyrics 'Ex - sul - ta - te De - o ad - ju - to - ri'. The third, fourth, and fifth staves are empty, suggesting they are for other voices or instruments that are not shown in this excerpt.

“Freue dich in Gott”

Madrigal: Robert Jones - Sweet Kate

Early 17th Century

Robert Jones, 1609

8

1. Sweet _____ Kate Of _____ late Ran a - way and left me playn - ing,
"A - bid'" I _____ cride, "Or I die with thy dis - dayn - ing"
2. "Un - kind I _____ find Thy de - light is in tor - ment - ing."
"A - bid'" I _____ cride, Or I die with thy con - sent - ing."
3. Her _____ words, Like _____ swords, Cut my sor - ry heart in sun - der.
Her _____ flouts With _____ doubts Kept my heart a - fec - tions un - der.

8

1. Sweet _____ Kate Of _____ late Ran a - way and left _____ me playn - ing,
"A - bid'" I _____ cride, "Or I die with thy _____ dis - dayn - ing"
2. "Un - kind I _____ find Thy de - light is in _____ tor - ment - ing."
"A - bid'" I _____ cride, Or I die with thy _____ con - sent - ing."
3. Her _____ words, Like _____ swords, Cut my sor - ry heart _____ in sun - der.
Her _____ flouts With _____ doubts Kept my heart a - fec - tions un - der.

Personen, Stücke

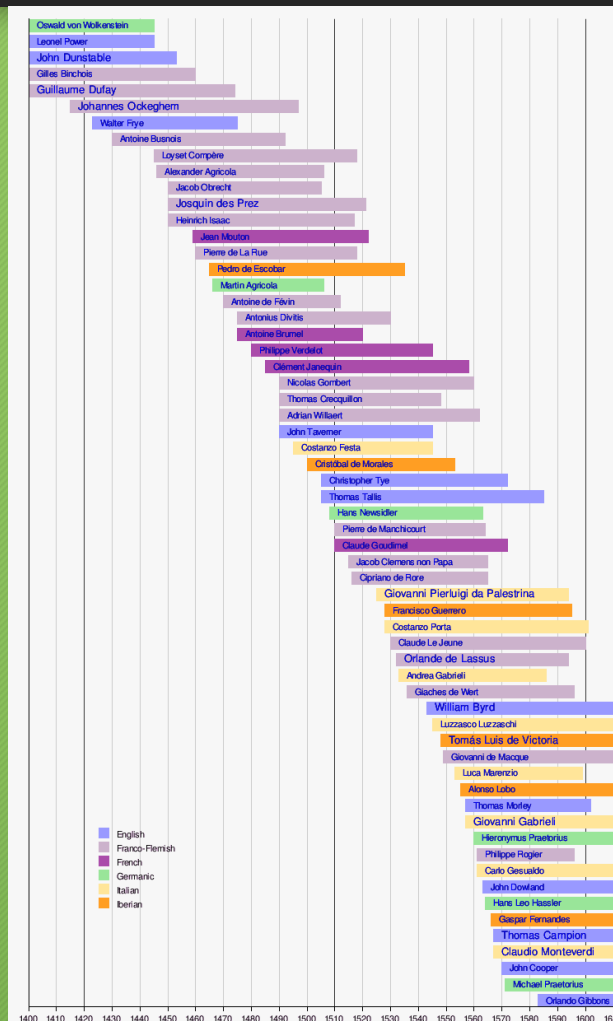
Wichtige Komponisten:

- ✓ Giovanni Perluigi da Palestrina
- ✓ Orlando di Lasso



Palestrina

Personen, Stücke



Komponisten von 1410 bis 1610

Instrumente

- ✓ Orgel
- ✓ Posaune
- ✓ Krummhorn
- ✓ Zink
(Blasinstrument)
- ✓ Laute („Gitarre
der Renaissance“)



Renaissancelaute

Quellen

Gemeinfreie Bilder

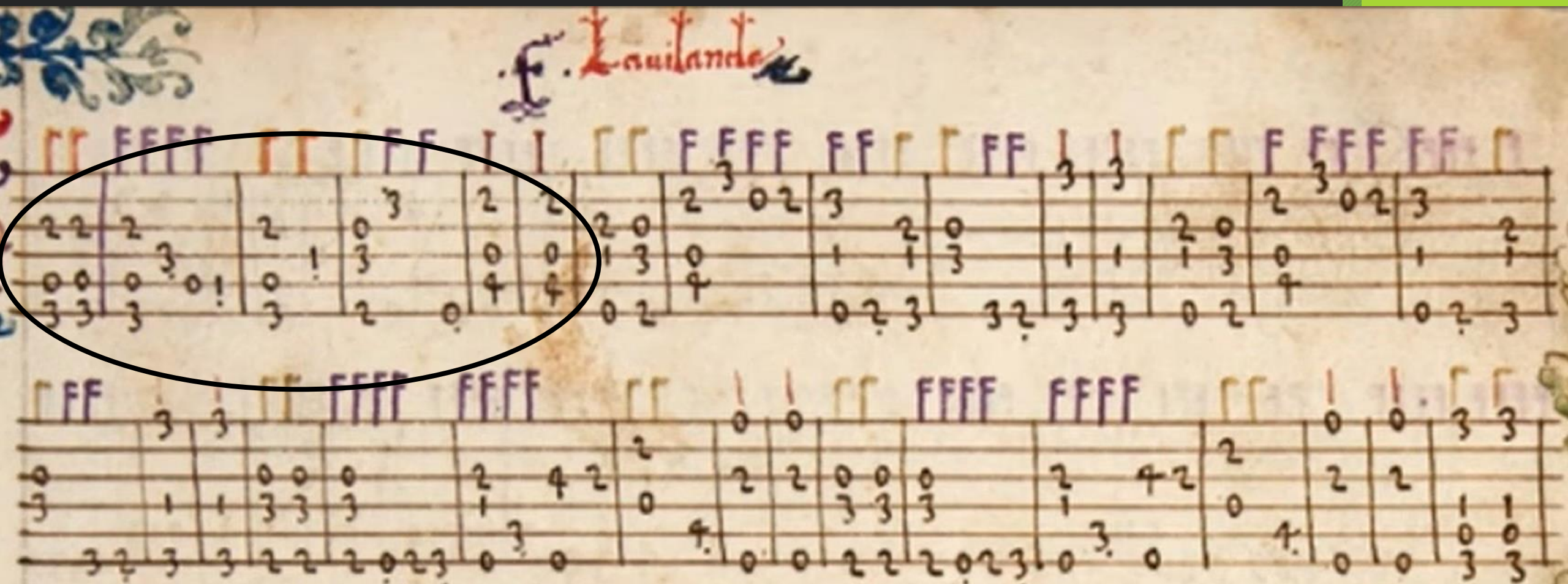
Instrumente

- ✓ Orgel
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(Blasinstrument)
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Vincenzo Capirola - La Vilanella

Vincenzo Capirola - La Vilanela



Quelle: youtube.com/watch?v=rt1W2l5zhQA

Mehr

musikunterrichtonline.jimdofree.com

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