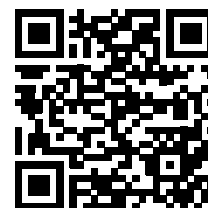


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Gregorian Chant and Medieval Music



The _____ chant, named after Pope Gregory I, is a form of plainchant used in the _____ church. This chant is characterized by its _____ texture, meaning it has a single melodic line without accompaniment. The _____ of Gregorian chant are free-flowing, often following the rhythms of the Latin _____. Unlike modern music, these chants did not use _____. Their purpose was to enhance the _____ services in the church.

Monks in _____ were the primary singers of Gregorian chant. They performed these chants as part of their daily _____. In addition to Gregorian chant, the medieval period saw the development of other musical forms. _____ and _____, wandering musicians, played an important role in spreading secular music. They used instruments like the _____, which was favored for its gentle tones.

Medieval instruments varied greatly. The _____, a type of zither, was popular for its heavenly sound. The _____, an early form of the oboe, added a robust sound to the music. However, in the realm of sacred music, voices were preferred over instruments.

The influence of Gregorian chant can still be seen today. Many _____ have been inspired by its solemn and spiritual nature. It represents not just a form of music but a significant part of medieval _____ and history. Despite the passing of centuries, the haunting beauty of Gregorian chant continues to resonate in the modern world.

texts shawm psaltery trouveres monophonic lute prayers medieval
composers Troubadours culture monasteries liturgical instruments
melodies Gregorian