

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Medieval Music and Instruments



Medieval music, spanning from approximately the 5th to the 15th century, was an era of significant musical development. This period saw the emergence of _____, allowing music to be written and preserved. The _____ played a pivotal role in the evolution of music, with many compositions being religious in nature.

Gregorian _____ was a popular form of music in the church, characterized by monophonic, unaccompanied vocal music.

Instruments also played a crucial part in medieval music. The _____, a plucked string instrument, was favored for its melodious sound. Another popular instrument was the _____, a predecessor of the modern violin.

Percussion instruments like the _____, a small drum, were commonly used in secular music.

Secular music flourished alongside religious music. Troubadours and trouvères, poet-musicians, were celebrated for their lyrical compositions. They often performed songs of _____ love, using their music to tell stories of chivalry and romance.

The _____ was another prominent medieval instrument, known for its gentle and resonant sound. Musicians often played it in courts and during various social gatherings. The _____, made from wood, was also widely used, especially for dance music.

Medieval music was not only an art form but also a reflection of societal and cultural _____. It bridged the gap between the sacred and the secular, and its influence can still be felt in modern music. The period laid the foundations for many musical _____ that are still in use today.

church

courtly

dynamics

tabor

vielle

chant

concepts

flute

notation

lute

harp