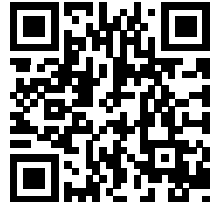


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# Music in the High Middle Ages



During the High Middle Ages, music played a \_\_\_\_\_ role in the cultural and spiritual life of England. Monasteries, cathedrals, and courts were the main centers where \_\_\_\_\_ was composed and performed. \_\_\_\_\_ chant, a form of plainchant, was the most prevalent style of music in religious \_\_\_\_\_, characterized by its free-flowing, monophonic melody. This type of chant was named after Pope \_\_\_\_\_ I, who was traditionally credited with its invention. In addition to religious \_\_\_\_\_, secular music began to flourish, especially with the rise of the \_\_\_\_\_ and trouvères, who were poets and musicians. They sang about chivalry, love, and the \_\_\_\_\_ life, accompanying themselves on instruments like the lute. Instruments such as the \_\_\_\_\_, flute, and harp were also popular during this period. Music education began to evolve, with the creation of musical \_\_\_\_\_ that allowed songs to be written down and preserved. This period saw the development of \_\_\_\_\_, a type of music where two or more independent melodies are sung or played at the same time. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Paris played a crucial role in the study and teaching of music, contributing to its theoretical \_\_\_\_\_. Festivals and religious occasions often featured music, making it an integral part of \_\_\_\_\_ life. The influence of medieval music extended beyond the Middle Ages, laying the groundwork for the \_\_\_\_\_ of Western music as we know it today.

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