Student Study Outline

Chapter 13 Guillame Dufay and the Franco-Flemish Style

1. The Franco-Flemish Style
	1. What country was the wellspring of Renaissance?
	2. The Renaissance in music arose in Belgium, Holland, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		1. The Franco-Flemish style centered on the powerful duchy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Guillaume Dufay (1397-1474)
	1. Dufay wrote secular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_based on love poetry with medieval origins.
		1. What is a characteristic of these songs that made them uniquely Dufay’s?
	2. In addition to secular songs, Dufay also wrote sacred genres including motets and masses.
		1. In what ways did Dufay’s sacred compositions follow medieval technique?
		2. In what ways did they use new techniques?
3. Making Connections: Brunelleschi’s Dome
	1. This great architectural icon of the early Renaissance is found in what Italian city?
	2. The dome was consecrated by Pope Eugenius IV in 1436
		1. At the consecration, the Papal choir performed a grand motet by which composer?
4. Listening Map: *Mass Se la face ay pale,* Kyrie (1450) by Dufay
	1. What is a cantus firmus?
	2. This piece was written for a small choral ensemble in four parts. What are the names of those four parts?
		1. Which part sang the cantus firmus?
	3. What is the form of the Kyrie from *Mass Se la face ay pale*?