

Musical Milestones

- 400-600 A.D. Development of Western Liturgy,
 - Benedictines, **Liturgy of the Hours, Gregorian Chant**, Choir Schools
- 770-840 **Carolingian Renaissance, Organum**
 - Promotion of Roman Liturgy, Organs, throughout West
- 1000 A.D. Invention of **Musical Notation (Guido of Arezzo)**
 - Written Hymns, Music for Liturgy, Early **Polyphony**
- **1200 Notre Dame School of Polyphony 1200 (Perotin)**
 - Three and Four voice **Polyphony**, Rhythms, **Motets**, Ars Antiqua
- 1400-1550 **Franco-Flemish School (Josquin dez Prez, John Dunstaple)**
 - Printing Press spreads popular music, Collapse after Protestant Reformation
 - **Triads, Harmonic Progression, Major and Minor Chords, Ars Nova**
 - **MANY MUSICAL SCORES DESTROYED DURING PROTESTANT REFORMATION**
- 1520-1600 Protestant Reformation (**William Bryd**)
 - Lutherans:—Mass in German, Hymns sung by congregation
 - Calvinist:--Return to simple melodies, psalms, rejection of higher forms
 - Anglican:--Kept Catholic traditions, translated hymns to English, William Byrd
- 1550-1650 Italian **Renaissance—Roman School (Giovanni Palestrina)**
 - Council of Trent preserved Polyphony, reacted to Protestant criticisms
 - Palestrina major figure, with St. Philip Neri wrote “Oratorios” for mission work.
 - **Sistine Chapel Choir** one of greatest in Europe.
- 1560-1700 Venetian School/St. Marks Basilica (**Monteverdi**)
 - More daring, and less pious than Roman School
 - Venice center of trade and printing, influential throughout Europe
 - Secular music productions staged in Ducal Palace led to Symphonies, Opera
- 1700-1800 Late **Baroque—Early Classical Period—1700-1800 (Vivaldi, Bach, Handel)**
 - Vivaldi in Italy, Bach in Germany, Handel in England
 - **Counterpoint, Equal Temperament, Violin and Piano perfected**
- 1800-1900 Classical—Vienna School (**Mozart, Beethoven**)
 - Hapsburg court supported Catholic musicians, after Revolutionary period
 - Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Schubert produced both Sacred and Secular music