

NTI

Non-Traditional Instruction

Humanities

Days 11-20

**Work will be modified according to each student's IEP or 504 plan

Mrs. Lee

Humanities

Day 11

Read and review dance vocabulary on Dance language intensive worksheet

Day 12 Define each term and give examples of dances or movements that demonstrate term

Day 13 Complete questions 1-5 on View and Discover worksheet

Day 14 Complete questions 6-10 on View and Discover

Day 15 Complete matching 2- 10 on View and Review

Day 16- Complete True or false on View and Review

Day 17- Answer questions 1-4 on Hildegard review page- answers may be found in paragraphs 1,4,6 and 12

Day 18-Answer questions 5-8 on review page- answers may be found in paragraphs 3,9,10, and 8

Day 19- Answer questions 9 and 10- answers found Title page and paragraph 5.

Day 20- Search youtube for Hildegard Kyrie Eleison and listen to the Angelic Voices recording. (3 minutes) Answer bonus question. Hint: Answer can be found by looking on the Timing part at the bottom of the Listen! Page and noticing how many letters are used.

Dance Language Intensive: Glossary Basics

space: the area of space occupied by the dancer's body. The components of space include direction, size, pathway, level, and shape.

- **direction:** which way a dancer faces or moves; forward, backward, sideways, up and down.
- **level:** the vertical distance from the floor: high, middle, and low or deep.
- **pathway:** patterns made as a dancer moves through the air or on the floor: straight, vertical, horizontal, zigzag.
- **shape:** the form created by the body's position in space; the design of the body or a group of dancers in space.
- **size:** magnitude of a body shape or movement; from small to large movements.

time: the relationship of one movement or part of a movement to another.

- **accent:** a movement or shape performed in such a way as to give emphasis.
- **beat:** underlying rhythmic pulse.
- **duration:** the length of time a movement lasts: a long time, a short time, or something in between.
- **phrase:** a sequence of related movements that has a sense of rhythmic completion.
- **pulse:** the ongoing underlying beat.
- **rhythm:** a flow of sound or movement having regular accented beats; patterns made by arranging long and short sounds or strong and light sounds.
- **syncopation:** a temporary accenting of a normally weak beat in music to vary the rhythm.
- **tempo:** the speed with which a movement is performed.

force (energy): degree of muscular tension and use of energy while moving.

- **dynamics:** how a movement is done; movement quality; e.g., sharp/smooth, tension/relaxation.
- **flow:** continuity of movement; e.g., bound/free flowing.
- **weight:** strength (force) or lightness of movement; e.g., heavy/light.



Dance Language Intensive: View & Collect

~~Instructions:~~ As you view, collect information in the appropriate categories.

Space

Time

Force



Day 13 1-5



Dance Language Intensive: View & Discover

Instructions: Familiarize yourself with these guided-viewing questions so that during (or after) viewing DanceSense Program 4: Elements of Dance, you can record your responses.

1. What are the three elements of dance?
2. Shape, level, and direction are all part of which of the three elements of dance?
3. Which of the terms in item 2 (above) describes the use of circles, lines, or other body or group designs in dance?
4. What religious group used dance performed in concentric circles moving in opposite directions? What did they call their dance? What did the circles mean?
5. In what two ways is dance compared to visual art?

6. Beat, rhythm, tempo, and duration are components of which of the three elements of dance?
7. Which of the three elements of dance is defined as "the use of energy"?
8. When a dancer moves toward or away from the audience, what do these movements often emphasize or mean? Explain.
9. What term means "the length of time a movement, phrase or choreography lasts"?
10. One of the choreographers says using various types of energy makes any dance piece more interesting. What do you think he means?

ay 14

-10

Day 15

Dance Language Intensive: View & Review

~~View &~~ Match

Instructions: Place numbers from column two next to correct items in column one. In this section, each item in column two may be used only once.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. ___ Whirling Dance | A. levels |
| 2. ___ high, medium, low | B. direction |
| 3. ___ space, time, force | C. beat |
| 4. ___ pathway | D. how long a movement lasts |
| 5. ___ ways a movement is done | E. repeated patterns of notes |
| 6. ___ tempo | F. force |
| 7. ___ rhythm | G. false values of outside world vs. protected spiritual life- |
| 8. ___ duration | H. elements of dance |
| 9. ___ use of energy | I. dynamics |
| 10. ___ regular, even pulse | J. speed |

Day 16

True or False

1. ___ The bigger the movement, the greater impression it will have on an audience.
2. ___ Dancers use energy levels to express emotion.
3. ___ Shape always stays the same in a dance piece.
4. ___ In a circle, all dancers are equal.
5. ___ In syncopation, accents go against the beat.

Review!

May the mystical
spirits of music be
with you.



Hildegard von Bingen Name _____

Place the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.
For True/False questions, print True or False in the space provided.

- Hildegard was born just over _____.
A. 9000 years ago
B. 900 years ago
C. 90 years ago
D. 9 years ago
- True or False: During Hildegard's lifetime, many composers wrote music for female voices. _____
- True or False: Hildegard claimed to have mystical powers. _____
- Hildegard wrote a book on _____.
A. U.S. presidents
B. opera
C. German history
D. herbal medicines

Day 17

- True or False: Hildegard also wrote the words for some of the music she composed. _____
- Which of the following is a type of chant? _____
A. Gregorian chant
B. Middle age chant
C. Classical chant
D. all of the above
- True or False: Chant is a type of vocal music that is sung without any accompaniment. _____
- True or False: Hildegard believed that one of the best ways to serve God was through composing music. _____

Day 18

- Hildegard lived during the _____.
A. Renaissance era
B. Baroque era
C. Classical era
D. Medieval era
- In addition to music, Hildegard also wrote _____.
A. books
B. journals
C. a play
D. all of the above

Day 19

Bonus:

How many melodies did you hear in the Listening Example? _____

Day 20

Hildegard von Bingen



born

1098

Bemersheim, Germany

died

1179

Rupertsberg

near Bingen, Germany

“

**The oldest, truest,
most beautiful organ
of music, the origin
to which alone our
music owes its being,
is the human voice.**

–Richard Wagner

”

Hill'-duh-gahrd fun Bing'-en.

“von Bingen” refers to the town where Hildegard lived.

“Von” means “from” in German, and Bingen is a town. She is referred to as Hildegard, not “von Bingen.”

A composer of the Medieval era.

Even though Hildegard von Bingen lived approximately 900 years ago, we know a great deal about her. Throughout her life she kept journals and corresponded extensively with others. Her father was a nobleman, her mother a noblewoman. Hildegard was their tenth child, and tradition required that the tenth child should be dedicated to the church. When Hildegard was eight, her parents sent her to a convent which was part of a monastery. Here she joined a religious order led by a nun known as Jutta of Spanheim, who many believed was a psychic and mystic. Hildegard became a nun at 15. #1

When Jutta died in 1136, Hildegard succeeded her as the Mother Superior of the order. She was 38. Within a few years, she claimed to have visions from God, and, eventually, she began writing down those visions. The church considered her a prophetess and visionary, and many church members began to seek her advice on personal and religious matters. #2

Sometime between 1147 and 1150 Hildegard founded a new monastery near Rudesheim, Germany. She wrote at great length on many subjects, and she exchanged correspondence with popes, kings, dukes, archbishops, and politicians. Many important and powerful men consulted her on matters of church and state. She also wrote poems and set at least 77 of them to music. #3

During Hildegard's time, music for the church consisted of chants which were sung by male monks. Hildegard, however, composed her music to be sung by the nuns of her order. No other composer of the period wrote music for female voices. #4

Hildegard seemed to write endlessly, both music and text. She wrote an encyclopedia describing various herbal medicines she had developed. This caused people to visit her to ask her to prescribe various herbs for their illnesses. She wrote biographies of several saints, numerous religious books, and even a play. She composed much of her music between 1150 and 1160. #5

At the age of 60, Hildegard began traveling and preaching throughout Germany. She was controversial during her lifetime. She claimed to have mystical powers, but not everyone believed her. In 1165 she moved her order of nuns to Bingen, Germany. After her death at age 81, there were several efforts to canonize her, but all the efforts failed. #6

Hildegard was not educated in the true sense of the word. All her knowledge came from her religious training. Her music is known as plainsong chant, the type of music sung in churches during the Middle Ages. But Hildegard's compositions are unique because they were written for female voices. She often claimed that she received her music and her writings directly from God. Because of her many writings, Hildegard is considered one of the greatest women of the Middle Ages. #7

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Listen!

Hildegard von Bingen (1098-1179) Kyrie Eleison



#8

Hildegard von Bingen was a nun who became the abbess, or leader, of a Benedictine monastery in Bingen, Germany. The Benedictines were, among other things, musicians of the Roman Catholic Church. Hildegard's music was performed by the nuns in this Benedictine monastery. To Hildegard, serving God was her most important duty, and one of her best ways to do so was through composing music. She believed that every song she composed, every vision, every poem, was the result of God speaking through her.

#9

Hildegard's music was innovative, and her compositions do not conform to musical styles of her time. Although she wrote music for established texts used in church, she also composed music set to her own original poetry. All of her music is meant to be sung and it falls under the general heading of **chant** (sometimes called **plainsong** chant). The most well known form of chant is Gregorian Chant written during the rule of Pope Gregory from 590-604 in Rome, Italy. Other forms of chant include Ambrosian in Milan, Italy, Gallican in France, and Mozarabic in Spain.

#10

All chant is vocal music that is sung without any accompaniment. The simple melodies are sung in unison and are a musical form of prayer. Most chant music was composed for and performed by men. Hildegard's abbey in Bingen, Germany consisted of about fifty women, and her music was written and performed by these nuns. The women sang in church for several hours each day so there was a great need for Hildegard to compose a large volume of music. Her form of chant is very colorful, using a large melodic range. Hildegard was a truly remarkable woman and she is considered one of the greatest female composers of all time.

#11

The Listening Example is a Kyrie, a section of the Roman Catholic mass. You will hear the opening section of the piece. There are four melodies in this section. When more than one melody occurs in a piece, musicians label the melodies with letters: A, B, C, D, and so on. In this example, listen for each of the melodies. Sometimes a melody is sung by a soloist, and sometimes by a small group of singers. There is no accompaniment. Singing without any accompaniment is called *a cappella* singing. Hear how the melodies flow.

TIMING

66

**Song is man's
sweetest joy.**

-Musaeus (c. 900 B.C.)

99

:01	The "A" melody.
:14	The "B" melody.
:27	A repeat of the "A" melody. The "B" melody repeats at :39.
:53	Another repeat of the "A" melody. The "B" melody repeats at 1:03.
1:13	The "C" melody is introduced. This melody has a higher note than either of the previous melodies. Listen for it.
1:33	The "D" melody is introduced. This melody goes lower than any of the previous melodies.
1:43	A repeat of the "C" melody.

Hildegard von Bingen

What I composed	Orchestra	Concerto	Chamber Music	Keyboard	Opera	Theater/Film	Ballet	Band	Choral	Vocal Solos
Hildegard von Bingen									>	

Hildegard Factoids:

- Hildegard claimed her music came to her in visions.
- One of her many books was based on a secret language which she invented.
- Hildegard was an expert on herbs and their healing properties. Many of the texts for her music included references to plants, animals, and minerals.
- Although Hildegard was one of the most remarkable women of her era, she considered herself to be nothing more than “a poor little woman.”

#12

- 1098:** Birth of Hildegard von Bingen; French physician Nicolas Provost writes *Antidotes*, a collection of more than 2500 prescriptions for the treatment of disease.
- 1100:** Native Americans are using the canoe regularly.
- 1120:** The wimple, a fine veil worn by women over the head and wound around the shoulders, becomes fashionable in England.
- 1131:** Pope Innocent II at Reims, France crowns Louis, the son of King Louis VI of France, as king; he rules with his father as joint king.
- 1143:** Robert of Chester and Hermann the Dalmatian make the first translation of the Koran into Latin.
- 1154:** Henry II Plantagenet is crowned as king of England founding the Plantagenet dynasty.
- 1162:** Thomas á Becket, Chancellor to King Henry II of England, is consecrated as archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1179:** Death of Hildegard von Bingen; before her death she writes *Physica*, a closely observed encyclopedia of natural history.

What in the world is happening?

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