HARMONY WORKSHEET

1. Harmony is defined as the interaction of __________________ or more tones that sound simultaneously.

2. Melody usually has the ________________ of the music piece, and is made up of single notes that are played _____________________.

3. On the other hand, the main role of harmony is to provide ________________ for a melody. This is done by playing blocks of notes known as __________________ that are played _________________________.

4. The characteristics of the chords of harmony provide the ________________ aspect of music. Harmony ultimately contributes to the unity of any musical work.

5. Harmony is responsible for how a melody makes you ________________

6. Harmony gives music its ________________ dimensional aspect since it involves many notes that serve as a musical ________________ for melodies.

7. Harmony took some of its roots from early types of music, such as ____________________. This was a religious form of music that was most commonly sung during ________________________ times.

8. The main sponsor of the arts at the time was the ____________________, and the chief form of music was the ____________________. This type of music was used by the church to emphasize certain moments during the ________________________.

9. The eventual development of the plainchant led to the adoption of a ________________ musical platform that eventually was used by all ________________ of music.

10. Plainchant is also known as ____________________, as it uses one musical line. A musical line is also known as a ________________, even though it doesn’t imply that it has to be ________________ by a singer.

11. Monophonic music is music with ________________ line of music. It could be sung by a large choir. Even if all the singers are singing, and they are singing the same melody, then the musical texture is called _________________.

12. Somewhere around the year ________________, early polyphony developed by accident when ________________________ voices were added to the musical service.
13. Women were ____________________ from singing in church. So, children provided the___________________ range of voices for the Plainchants.

14. Five hundred years later, around the ____________________, musicians began to experiment with new vocal sounds, and ____________________ voices became the norm for early polyphony.

15. By ____________________, the use of four-voice parts became common. This is the beginning of ____________________ harmony as we know it today.

16. Harmony refers to the way that_________________ are ___________________ and how they follow each other in a composition.

17. When several chords follow each other, they combine to create a ____________________ progression.

18. Some chord progressions are ____________________ common, and are used frequently to establish a sense of ____________________ in the music.

19. Chords are an _________________ part of harmony. Chords are defined as a group of notes sounding together. The notes that belong to a chord are played ____________________ at once.

20. Notes that line up vertically on the music score create _____________________.

21. Of course, chords define harmony, but it is a combination of chords that defines tonality, also known as a _________________ center.

22. Tonality is the harmonic _________________ in which the notes of a piece revolve around.

23. Chords result from the different voices of _________________. In a way, chords can be like several melodies stacked together in a _________________ way.

24. The meaning of polyphony comes from two words. Poly meaning _______________ and phony meaning _______________.

25. Chord symbols were used during the Baroque musical period to _________________ the middle, or ____________________ voices of music.

26. With the advent of jazz during the 20th century, there was a ____________________ of the earlier techniques of chord symbols and improvisation.

27. Musicians were given the basic skeleton of music and they provided the ____________________ notes. This led to an increase use of
techniques that characterized the music of the Baroque period and that defined the spirit of __________________.

28. ________________________ is the main concept behind Jazz.

29. The ____________________ continuo is part of the improvisational technique that I mentioned earlier regarding jazz improvisation.

30. Broken chords are another way of playing a _______________________.

31. They have the same characteristics of a regular chord, but they are played ________________________________. Instead of a block of sound, like the regular chords, its tones are played one ____________________ another creating an arpeggio-like form of a chord.

32. ________________________ is another way to describe broken chords. This is the Italian word used to refer to broken chords.

33. In regards to musical tonal center, there are two possibilities: music is either tonal or _______________________.

34. Basically, tonality is the ____________________ of gravity which exerts influence over the notes of a piece of music. This means that a musical work that is considered tonal will draw upon the notes within its ________________________ pool.

35. Tonality is a musical system that establishes a relationship between the ______________________ and the ________________________ of composition through the use of a tonal center.

36. Tonality and atonality bring about the concept of ______________________ and ______________________ in music.

37. Chords that are strung together form a chord _______________________.

38. A consonant use of harmony implies a chord combination that is __________________ and ________________________.

39. On the contrary, dissonance provides __________________ and tension to a piece of music. This creates a feeling of ____________________, suspense, and surprise.

40. In general, harmony creates a set of expectations. It stirs up people's ____________________.
41. Harmony has changed through time, and we can see how composers took harmony to a breaking point at the end of the ________ century.

42. In the search of new ideas, composers came across the use of atonal motifs that opened the door for ________________________.

43. Atonality does not have a __________________ tonal center or progression. Any note is handled in a particular way to fit the purpose at hand. Atonality has a very __________________ effect on the listener.

44. __________________ tonal association is another way of referring to atonality.