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Worship 600-1500 AD



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Early Sources

Roman

Leonine Sacramentary

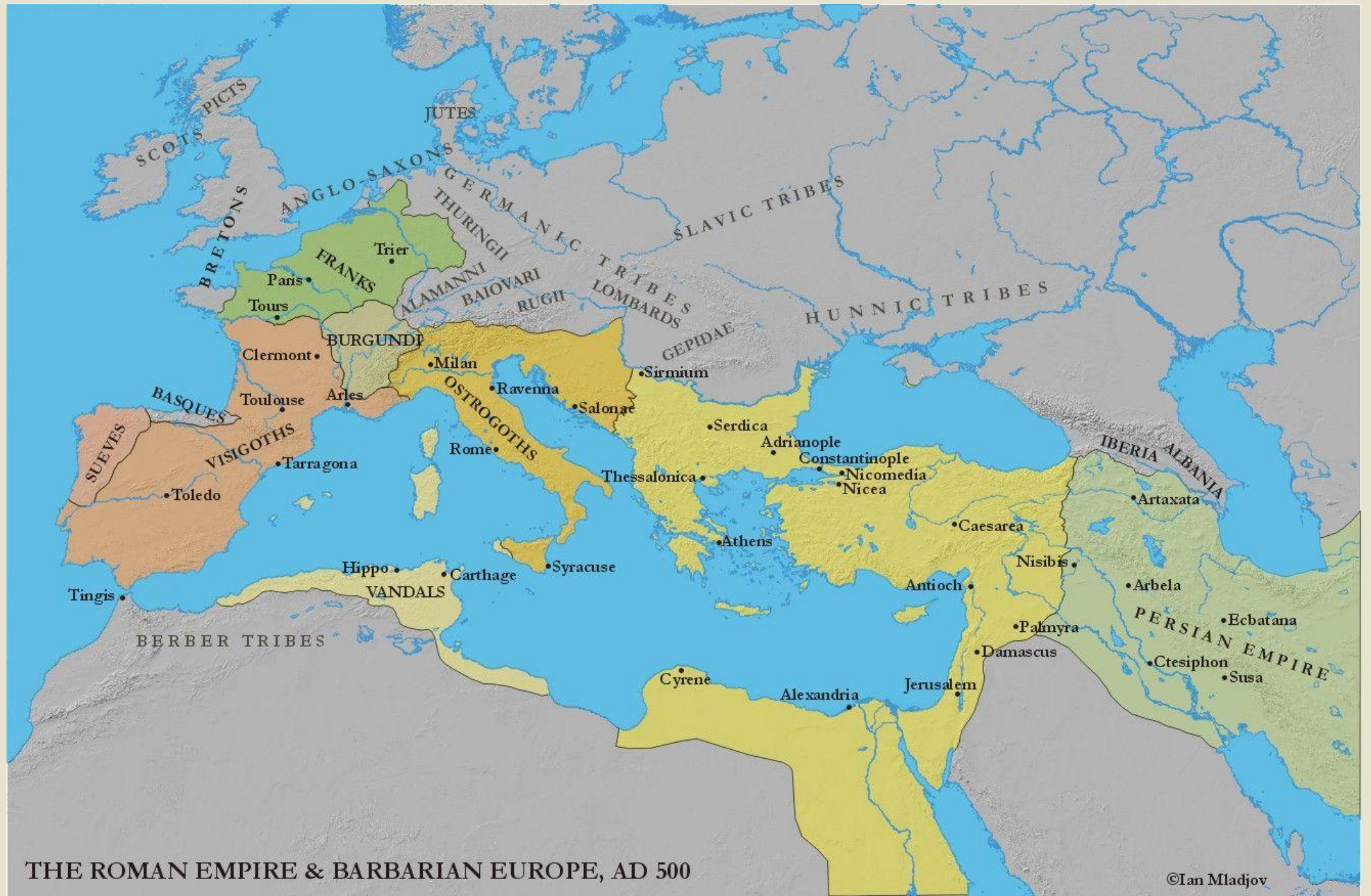
Gelasian Sacramentary

Ordo (instructions for the liturgies)

Journal of Egeria in Jerusalem



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EUROPE at the death of Charlemagne 814

This map illustrates the political divisions of Europe in 814 AD. The Frankish Empire, which was Charlemagne's realm, is shown in green and covers a vast area from the Pyrenees in the south to the North Sea in the north, and from the Atlantic in the west to the Danube in the east. It is divided into several kingdoms and duchies, including Neustria, Austrasia, Saxony, Bavaria, and others. To the west, the British Isles are shown with various kingdoms like Northumbria and Mercia. To the east, the map shows the First Bulgarian Empire, the Kingdom of the Chazars, and the Caliphate of the Abbasids. The Mediterranean Sea is at the bottom, and the North Sea is at the top. Major cities like Rome, Paris, and Constantinople are marked. The map also shows various other tribes and regions, such as the Danes, Swedes & Goths, and the Picts.



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Music in Church

Concerns about passions – paganism

Until late Medieval period, most Medieval music took the form of monophonic chant. When extra voices were added, they moved in parallel motion to the main voice, unlike the counterpoint that would define the Renaissance and Baroque eras that followed.


Standardized rhythmic patterns: Most Medieval chants followed rhythmic modes that brought a uniform sensibility to the Medieval era.



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The Hymn was composed by Paul the Deacon, monk of Monte Cassino (740-801) for the patronal feast of his monastery. Another Italian monk, Guy of Arezzo (995-1050) noticing, that the initial syllable of each half-line was one degree of the scale higher than that which preceded it, gave these degrees the names of the corresponding syllables : **Ut, ré, mi, fa, sol, la;** completing them with **si** (**Sancte Joannes**). Hence the present sol-fa scale.

Hymn. II



U **T** qué- ant láxis **re**sonáre

I. O for thy spirit,
holy John, to chasten
lips sin-polluted, fetter-



fíbris **Mí**-ra gestó-rum **fá**mu-li tu-ó-rum, **Sól**-ve pollú-



ti **lá**bi- i re-átum, **Sáncte** **J**o-ánnes.

ed tongues to loosen;
so by thy children
might thy deeds of
wonder meetly be
chanted.