PROTESTANT REFORMATION

- Martin Luther broke away from Rome in 1517, establishing Protestantism.
- He considered music the next important aspect after scripture interpretation.
- His hymns, intended for singing in the home, have continued to be a cornerstone of the musical traditions of the church.

- During the Renaissance, the Church underwent some internal turmoil that broke the unity of Christianism. New Protestant religions looked for new forms for their liturgy.
- The Catholic Church reacted against Protestantism with the so Counter-Reformation, and continued with its rich musical tradition.

THE CHORALE
- Arts and music composition often focused on choral works for liturgical use, often intended for chorus and organist only. The chorale became a focal point for congregation participation in worship.
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MARTIN LUTHER
• Martin Luther broke away with Rome in 1510, establishing Protestantism.
• He considered music the most important thing after theology.
• His high musical training (he was a composer and flutist) allowed him to create the chorale: main musical form of his church.
THE CHORAlek

- It's a simple composition, often based on popular melodies.
- It is usually written for four voices and in German, with a homophonic texture.
- Easy for the congregation to participate in the singing.
Chorale
In England, Henry VIII broke away from Rome in the year 1534, founding the Anglican Church and proclaiming himself the head of it. The anthem in a composition similar to the Italian, written for four voices, and in English.
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• The anthem is a composition similar to the motet, written for four voices and in English.