

**MUSIC: A MELODIC METHODOLOGY in TEACHING and  
LEARNING**

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# The Story of Music

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**STELLA SPLENDENS**





# THE LYRICS IN SPANISH / LETRA EN ESPAÑOL:

Estrella que como un rayo de sol  
resplandeces.

Con milagros, en Montserrat:

Escucha a tu pueblo.

Todos los pueblos acuden alegres  
hasta aquí,

ricos y pobres, adultos y niños; aquí  
se adentran,

a la vista de todos, y de aquí salen  
lentos de gracia.

Príncipes y magnates de estirpe real,  
poderosos del mundo,

obtenido el perdón, anuncian la  
remisión de sus pecados y,

arrodillados, exclaman: Ave María.

Prelados y barones, condes famosos,  
religiosos de todas clases,

y también presbíteros, soldados,  
comerciantes, marineros,

ciudadanos y pescadores, aquí son  
recompensados.

Campesinos, labradores y  
notarios, abogados, escultores,  
junto con carpinteros, sastres,  
zapateros e incluso laneros,  
artesanos todos, aquí dan  
gracias.

Reinas, condesas, damas ilustres,  
matronas y esclavas,

Doncellas y niñas, vírgenes y  
ancianas, junto con las viudas

Y las religiosas, suben a esta  
montaña.

Todos se congregan y aquí sus  
promesas ofrecen, y se llenan de  
gracia

para poderlas cumplir, y después  
de enriquecer y adornar esta  
mansión

regresan en libertad.

Mientras suplicamos, hombres  
y mujeres, purificando  
nuestras conciencias.

Roguemos devotamente a fin  
de conocer de verdad en el  
cielo a la Virgen Gloriosa  
y llena de gracia, Madre de  
clemencia.

# THE LYRICS IN ENGLISH / LETRA EN INGLÉS:

hear the dRadiant star on the  
mountain, like a miraculous  
sunbeam,  
divided people.

All joyous people come  
together:  
rich and poor, young and old,  
climb the mountain to see with  
their own eyes,  
and return from it filled with  
grace.

Rulers and magnates of royal  
stripes,  
the mighty of the world,  
possessing grace,  
proclaim their sins, beating  
their breast,  
and call on bended knee: Ave  
Maria.

Prelates and males,  
Retinues,  
Cloysterers,  
soldiers, merchants,  
citizens sailors,  
Businessmen, fishers  
Rewarded are there.

Farmers, cultivators  
I shall not fail the notary,  
Advocates, sculptors;  
carpenters,  
Tailors and cobblers  
together with carpenters, tailors,  
wool,artisans  
all, here they give thanks.

Queens, Countess;  
noble Lords,  
And the powerful slave;  
Young girls;

Virgins and old  
With the widows;  
and religious  
Climb the mountain

The assembly is gathered  
Here to make  
Wishes, thanks  
And gifts  
Court enriching  
This all may see and  
jewels adorning  
And return.

Let us pray  
devoutly in order to  
truly know in the  
Heaven to the  
Glorious Saint  
and full of grace,  
Mother of mercy.

# THE FEELINGS OF THE SONG

## LOS SENTIMIENTOS DE ESTA CANCIÓN

This song gives us a sense of respect and proud to the saint Mary, because in the song, she is presented like a kind hearted person who helps to all the people and who searchs the well-being of everybody.



Esta canción nos da un sentimiento de respeto hacia la Virgen María, porque en la canción es presentada como una persona que ayuda a los demás y que busca el bienestar de todo el mundo.



# THEME

1)The principal subject of this music is the religion.

2)A motet is a type of polyphonic musical composition spread out in all the feudal Europe from the XIII century, being the most important and the unique religious style in the year 1250 AD.

3)This type of musical composition was displayed on churchs and christians temples.



1)Un motete es un tipo de composición musical polifónica esparcida en toda la Europa feudal desde el siglo XIII, alcanzando su máximo apogeo el año 1250 DC.

2)El tema principal de este estilo es el religioso y bíblico.

3)Este tipo de composiciones podian ser escuchadas en iglesias y templos cristianos.

Tomás Luis de Victoria (1548-1611) is one example of a relevant Spanish artist on the creation of motets.

Tomás Luis de Victoria (1548-1611) es un ejemplo de artista español relevante en la creación de motetes.



# LIFE IN MEDIEVAL SPAIN

In the medieval Spain, the people, the art, the money and the politics move around religion all the time, like we can see and listen in this song from the era.

On Spain, the population was principally from the countryside, and the main job for the working class was jobs on the farms and fields of the feudal of the region, meanwhile in the cities, the main job was the craftworks.

In the society of the era the contrasts between the rich people and the working class were alarming (while the kings and high class enjoy a lot of benefit, the low class die for illness and starvation). The workday were extreme, from sunrise to sunset, and the salary were ridiculous.



En la España medieval, el arte, la sociedad, el dinero y la política se movía alrededor de la religión, como podemos observar y escuchar en la canción de la época.

En España, la población se encontraba mayormente en la zona rural, donde la principal ocupación de la clase trabajadora era trabajar en el ganado y en el campo; en las ciudades la principal ocupación era la artesanía.

Los contrastes entre ricos y trabajadores era alarmantes (mientras que los reyes y clase alta gozaba de grandes beneficios, la clase baja se moría de hambre y enfermedades).

La jornada laboral era extrema, de sol a sol, y con un salario ridículo.

# VENI CREATOR SPIRITUS

CANTOS GREGORIANOS MAS ANTIGUOS DE  
ESPAÑA

GREATEST GREGORIAN CANTOS OF SPAIN  
EDAD MEDIA (SIGLO XIV)

# LETRA EN ESPAÑOL / LYRICS IN SPANISH

- Ven, Espíritu Creador,
- visita las mentes de los tuyos;
- llena de la gracia divina
- los corazones que tú has creado.
- Tú, llamado el Consolador,
- Don del Dios Altísimo;
- Fuente viva, Fuego, Caridad
- y espiritual Unción.
- Tú, con tus siete dones,
- eres Fuerza de la diestra de Dios.
- Tú, el prometido por el Padre.
- Tú pones en nuestros labios tu Palabra.
- Enciende tu luz en nuestras mentes,
- infunde tu amor en nuestros corazones,
- y, a la debilidad de nuestra carne,
- vigorízala con redoblada fuerza.
- Al enemigo ahuyéntalo lejos,
- danos la paz cuanto antes;
- yendo tú delante como guía,
- sortearemos los peligros.
- Que por ti conozcamos al Padre,
- conozcamos igualmente al Hijo
- y en ti, Espíritu de ambos,
- creamos en todo tiempo

# LETRA EN INGLÉS/ LYRICS IN ENGLISH

- Come, Creator Spirit,
- visit the minds of yours;
- full of divine grace
- the hearts that you have created.
- You, called the Comforter,
- Gift of the Most High God;
- Live source, Fire, Charity
- and spiritual Anointing.
- You, with your seven gifts,
- You are the Force of God's right hand.
- You, the one promised by the Father.
- You put your Word on our lips. Light your light in our minds,
- infuse your love in our hearts,
- and, to the weakness of our flesh,
- invigorate it with redoubled strength.
- To the enemy scare him away,
- Give us peace as soon as possible;
- Going ahead as a guide,
- we will avoid the dangers.
- That for you I we shall meet The Father
- We shall meet The Son too
- And in you, Holy Spirit of both,
- We shall believe in every existing time



# SENTIMIENTO FEELING

- El canto que vamos a analizar es religioso de iglesia , el canto muestra en su letra la vida de Jesús desde que nace hasta que muere. El canto gregoriano no fue cantado hasta que nació la música cristiana.
- The song that we are going to analyze is church religious, the song shows in its lyrics the life of Jesus from birth until he dies. The Gregorian chant was not sung until Christian music was born.





**SANTA MARIA STRELA DO  
DIA**

# CONTEXT

## ÉPOCA /TIME

- Durante el siglo XIII
- During the XIII century

No se sabe quien fue exactamente su creador, pero fue escrita en la corte del rey Alfonso X el sabio

It is not known who exactly was its creator, but it was written in the court of King Alfonso X the wise

## ESTILO/STYLE

- Es una cántiga es el género típico de la poesía medieval gallegoportuguesa (siglos XII-XIV). Son poesías cantadas, cuya letra y música venía compuesta por trovadores. El que tocaba y cantaba estas poesías era el juglar, que a veces también era trovador.
- It is a canticle is the typical genre of Galician-Portuguese medieval poetry (XII-XIV centuries). They are sung poems, whose lyrics and music were composed by troubadours. The one who played and sang these poems was the minstrel, who was also sometimes a troubadour



# ESPAÑOL / SPANISH

Santa María, estrella del día,  
Muéstranos la vía para Dios, y guíanos.  
Porque haces ver a los errados  
que se perdieron por sus pecados  
y les haces entender que son culpables;  
pero que tu los perdonas  
de la osadía  
que les hizo  
hacer locuras  
que no debieran

Santa María, estrella del día,  
Muéstranos la vía para Dios, y guíanos.

Debes mostrarnos el camino  
para ganar por todos los modos  
la luz sin par y verdadera  
que sólo Tú puedes darnos;  
porque a ti dios te lo  
concedería y  
querría dárnosla por ti,  
y nos la daría.

Tu juicio puede guiarnos,  
más que en nada, al paraíso  
donde Dios tiene siempre gozo y sonrisa  
para quien quiso creer en el;  
y yo placería,  
si un lugar te,  
que fue  
Mi alma en tu compañía.

# INGLÉS / ENGLISH

Santa María, star of the day,  
Show us the way to God, and guide us.  
Because you make see the wrong ones  
that were lost because of their sins  
and you make them understand that they are guilty;  
but that you forgive them  
of daring  
what did he do to them  
Do crazy things  
that they should not

Santa María, star of the day,  
Show us the way to God, and guide us.

You must show us the way  
to win by all modes  
the unparalleled and true light  
that only You can give us;  
because you god  
I would grant and  
I would like to give it to you,  
and he would give it to us.

Your judgment can guide us,  
more than anything, to paradise  
where God always has joy and smile  
for those who wanted to believe in him;  
and I would pleasure,  
if a place you,  
what was  
My soul in your company.



# ¿DE QUE TRATA SANTA “MARIA STRELA DO DIA”?/ WHAT IS “SANTA MARIA STRELA DO DIA” ABOUT?

La canción trata, en un contexto general, sobre Dios , el creador. Qué, aunque seas un pecador y no lo quieras admitir, Dios lo perdona todo.

Santa María , con su luz, tiene que mostrarnos el camino. La estrella tiene que darnos la luz porque sin duda, dios nos la daría.

La luz de la estrella Santa María debe guiarnos hacia el paraíso donde el disfruta y que el mismo creó para sus fieles.

The song deals, in a general context, with God, the creator. That even if you are a sinner and do not want to admit it, God forgives everything.

Santa Maria, with her light, has to show us the way. The star has to give us light because without a doubt, God would give it to us.

The light of the star Santa Maria should guide us to the paradise where he enjoys and that he created for his faithful.





# THEME

There are 418 cantigas, plus an introduction in tribute to Don Alfonso and a prologue, compiled in four manuscripts.<sup>1</sup>

**The Cantigas de Santa María can be divided into two groups:**

**The first is formed by the "Cantigas de Nuestra Señora", in which the theme is formed by praises to the virgin Santa María and is a true compendium of stories, miracles, and stories related to the Virgin, either by direct intervention or for the mystical loves that his figure generates in pious souls.**

**The second, more reduced (since they are the cantigas whose order number is multiple of ten), are the cantigas de loor, more serious poems, deep, almost mystical, in which instead of singing the miracles of the Virgin is reflected about her, as in a prayer. These take the form of sacred hymns such as those interpreted in the liturgy, but which served both literary and musical entertainment in the courts of the palace and profane parties, and which were then transmitted by the minstrels to popular folklore.**

Hay 418 cantigas, más una introducción en homenaje a Don Alfonso y un prólogo, recopiladas en cuatro manuscritos.

Las *Cantigas de Santa María* pueden dividirse en dos grupos:

El primero lo forman las «Cantigas de Nuestra Señora», en las que el tema está formado por alabanzas a la virgen Santa María y es un verdadero compendio de historias, milagros, y relatos relacionados con la Virgen, bien sea por su intervención directa o por los amores místicos que su figura genera en las almas piadosas.

El segundo, más reducido (puesto que son las cantigas cuyo número de orden es múltiplo de diez), son las cantigas de loor, poemas más serios, profundos, casi místicos, en los que en lugar de cantar los milagros de la Virgen se reflexiona sobre ella, como en una oración. Estas adoptan la forma de himnos sagrados como los que se interpretaban en la liturgia, pero que sirvieron a la vez de entretenimiento literario y musical en las cortes palaciegas y fiestas profanas, y que de ahí eran transmitidas por los juglares al folclore de tradición popular.

de todo le i to mal fãtoz  
tolleulla feuer i aq̃l umoz  
mao i lay.

**Santa ã ualed ay sennoz**

**E sta .x. e deloz de sã maria**

**S**anta maria strela  
to dia . mostra nos ua peia de  
a nos guãa .

**Q**ua ucer fãz los crãtoz  
que perder forã per peãtoz  
entender de que mui culpãtoz  
son . mas per ti son perdoãtoz

da oulãdia que lles fãzia

fãzer fãzia mui mais q̃ nõ deuã .

**Santa ã strela to dia**

**M**ostrar nõz deus carãcia  
põr gaãr en toda manãcia  
a sen par lus e uerãdeãcia  
que tu dar nos pões senlleãcia  
ca deus an a outorgãcia  
i a quãria põr ti dar e dãcia

**Santa ã strela to dia**

**C**usãr ten nos põr o teu fãzo  
mais ca ten peã pãntãso  
u deus ten sempre goyẽ nõso  
põra quen eel creer quisõ  
i pãser mui se te pãsia  
que fossã a mui almental cõpãcia

**Santa ã strela to dia .**

**E sta .xii. e como sã ã fãz a un  
fãsico q̃ se metãra monge que  
comessẽ das uãdas que os  
outros monges comãra que  
a el soyan mui mal fãber .**



# ROBIN M' AIME

Chi dimanche li gieu de robin et  
de marion cadans fist. . Marions.



obins ma

me robins ma

# SPANISH

Robin me quiere, Robins me tiene,  
Robin me ha preguntado,  
si el me tendrá.  
Robin me compró una bata  
De tela hermosa, de calidad superior,  
Una faja lisa y estrecha.  
Por ellos doy mi consentimiento.  
Robin me quiere, Robins me tiene,  
Robin me ha preguntado,  
si el me tendrá. Robin me quiere,  
Robins me tiene,  
Robin me ha preguntado,  
si el me tendrá.  
Robin me compró una bata  
De tela hermosa, de calidad superior,  
Una faja lisa y estrecha.  
Por ellos doy mi consentimiento.  
Robin me quiere, Robins me tiene,  
Robin me ha preguntado,  
si el me tendrá.

# ENGLISH

Robin loves me, Robin has me,  
Robin loves me; we're a pair.  
Robin has asked me,  
Robin asked me so sweetly  
if he will have me.  
If I care.  
Robin bought me a robe  
Robin gave me so discreetly  
Of beautiful, superior quality cloth,  
Clothes made of fine cloth completely,  
A smooth and a narrow girtle.  
Smocks and belts that fasten neatly:  
For them I consent. [lit., I go for that!]  
For that I'm there!  
Robin loves me, Robin has me,  
Robin loves me; we're a pair.  
Robin has asked me,  
Robin asked me so sweetly  
if he will have me.  
If I care.



# CONTEXT

## ÉPOCA/TIME

Durante el siglo XIII

During the XIII century but it was launched in 1988.

## AUTOR/AUTHOR

Adam de la Halle es el compositor

Adam de la Halle is the composer



## ESTILO/STYLE

Es considerada música de juego pastoral, algunas fuentes dicen que fue un precursor de la ópera cómica, mientras que otras afirman que esta obra dramática es un fenómeno aislado, con la narrativa pastorela como el denominador común.

It is considered pastoral play music, some sources say that it was a precursor to opera comique, while others state that this dramatic work is an isolated phenomenon, with the pastourelle narrative as the common denominator



## Robins M'aime, Robins M'a

Adam de la Halle

7

12

Ro- bins m'ai-me, Ro-bins m'a, Ro-bins m'a\_ de- man - dé-e, si m'a - ra. Ro bins m'a-ca-ta co-  
 te - le. D'es- car - la- te bonne et be- le, sous ka - nie et chain-tu - rele, a - leu-ri -  
 - va. Ro- bins m'ai-me, Ro-bins m'a, Ro-bins m'a\_ de- man dé- e, si m'a - ra.



# O QUE POLA VIRGEN LEIXA





# ORIGINAL LYRICS

**O que pola Virgen leixa o de que gran sabor á,  
sempre aqui lle demostra o ben que pois lle fará.**

E dest' un mui gran miragre vos contarei, que oý  
dizer aos que o viron, e o contaron assi  
como eu vos contar quero; e, segun com' aprendi,  
demostrou Santa Maria ena terra que está

Mui preto d' ambo-los mares, do gran que corr' arredor  
da terra e ar do outro que é chamado Mor;

**O que pola Virgen leixa o de que gran sabor á,  
sempre aqui lle demostra o ben que pois lle fará.**

E mostrou Santa Maria, Madre de Nostro Sennor,  
por un ome. E quen esto oyr, sabor averá  
De jaja-la ssa festa de março, com' este fez,  
que a jajou gran tempo.

Mas porque foi a Xerez  
e a Sevilla quand' eran de mouros, mais da vez,  
foi acusado e preso, porque sen mandad' alá  
Fora, e que o matassen logo, u non ouuess' al,  
e que foss' apedreado porque fezo feito tal.

**O que pola Virgen leixa o de que gran sabor á,  
sempr[e] aqui lle demostra o ben que pois lle fará**

Fora, e que o matassen logo, u non ouuess' al,  
e que foss' apedreado porque fezo feito tal.  
E ferindo-o, chamava a Reynna sperital,  
dizendo: Ay, Sennor, val-me, ben como valiste ja

Para os que confían en ti, moi no corazón,  
porque eu, confiando sempre en ti, sofre esta paixón.

Entón os que o mataron dixeron: -¿por que será?  
que non podemos matar por pedras que xogamos?  
Entón, o que ordenou ordenoulles ferir  
e darlle moi forte cunha lanza.

E, despois de matalo. E non morreu, a pesar de todo iso, dixo:  
"Por Deus, tráeme aquí un clérigo para dicirllle o mal que fixen,  
que non cumprín a penitencia polos meus pecados.

**"O que por la virgen leixa, o de que gran sabor á,  
sempre aqui mostra o que benle fará. "**

E cando isto foi feito, el dixo: - Amigo, sempre  
Quería servir a Sata María, que nunca faltará ou faltará aos que  
serven.

E, ao dicilo, morreu, e para o que cremos, Deus recibiu a  
súa alma

E cando estaba morto, a súa barba saíu,  
aquele día ela afeitouno en Alcalá de Guadaira;

E nalgún momento o seu corpo permaneceu, que ningún  
ave nin a besta comían nada del.

Isto é o que fixo Santa María, a dama que,  
por mor da súa gran piedade, defende e sempre nos defenderá.

# ENGLISH (ADAPTED) LYRICS

**"The one that for the virgin leaves that one in which it has great pleasure,**

She always shows him here the good that She will do to him later"

And of this a great miracle I will tell you that I heard saying those that they it saw and

I tell it as I want and as since I it have learned, that Santa Maria showed it in the land that is near both seas, of the Big one, which runs about the land and of other one that are *called a minor*.

**"The one that for the virgin leaves that one in which it has great pleasure, She always shows him here the good that She'll do to him later"**

She always shows him here the good that She will do to him later"

*And Santa Maria showed it in favor of a man. The one who will hear it, will want to fast in his holiday of March, like he was doing it; that fasted for a long time. But, because it was to 'Jerez' and to Seville more of once, when they were the Moors,*

*it was accused and imprisoned, because without mandate it was there, and sentenced to that were killing it then, without appeal,*

*and that was stoned for having done such a thing.*

**"The one that for the virgin leaves that one in which it has great pleasure, She always shows him here the good that She will do to him later"**

And he, while they were striking him, it was calling the Spiritual Queen saying: -sigh, Lady, cost me since you have cost already

those who entrust in you, very of heart, because I, trusting always in you, suffer this passion.

Then those who were killing it said: - why will it be that for stones that we throw to him we it cannot kill? - Then, which was ordering them ordered them to hurt and to give him very loudly with a dart it. And, later to destroy it.

And he did not die, regardless this was saying: - for God, me bring here a clergyman to the one that says how much to him of villain I have done, that I have not fulfilled penance for my sins.

**"The one that for the virgin leaves that one in which it has great pleasure, She always shows him here the good that She will do to him later".**

And when this was done he said: - friend, always wanted to serve to Santa Maria, which will never be absent there do not even lack those who serve.

And, in saying it, he died, and, to what we believe, God received his soul, And when he had died, there went out for him the beard, which this day had shaved in Guadaira's Alcala;

And some time remained his body, that no neither bird nor beast ate nothing of him. This did Santa Maria, the lady who, for his great piety, defends us and us will defend always.

**"The one who for the Virgin leaves that one in which it has great pleasure, She always shows him here the good that She'll do to him later"**



# ANALYSIS OF THE SONG

This composition belonging to a manuscript corresponded with the assent and participation of the King Alfonso X ' the wise person ' of Castilla

The song that we prepare to analyze: ' O que pola Virgen leixa' is the composition 124 of the Troubadour poems of Santa Maria; book that contains this composition, though there are more famous several as ' Santa Maria strela do dia ' that are more recognized and more famous than great others.

In many dice in these songs Religious figures are mentioned already be Christian: "Virgin Mary", "God" or already be Islamic: 'Allah'.

- In general the work speaks brings over of a serf / slave with little money that trying to escape of the misery in Christian Earths going towards Arabic lands. But there it was thought by a group of Christians that they identified his Hispanic Origin and decided to kidnap it until he was confessing. All that for an agreement that existed between Christian and Islamic lands of which no individual might enter the territory of other or without permission or escaping of a feudal gentleman.
- In this case, the group of Christians, them added the presence of the Virgin Mary decided to prevent this person from fleeing.
- In a beginning they forced him to confess but when result did not give this, began to lanzarce rocks; And on not having given result either they decided to kill it with a dart (a type of sword).
- It is a question of a history replete with punishments on the part of God, and cruelty of the People. But for this epoch they decided to give him an artistic meaning. Behind everything it bloody and horrifying that could be the history of the murder of a person who only was trying to avoid and forming a better life.



( Portrait of Alfonso X of Castile, ' the wise person ' )



# SONG'S ANALYSIS (PART 2)

These compositions of the Centuries XII-XIII are characterized by several things, between them, which treat a generally religious or even Biblical subject matter. And especially this Work: ' Or that Pola Virgen leixa ' it it is characterized that in the whole work the same esqume of heap repeats himself for every strophe **For Example:**

[Que por pédras que deitemos ][ Nono podemos matar] **7-,7b** [Un créigo mi aduzede,][ a que diga cuanto] **7-,7b**

It's makes we could use the same melody chords as base to sing during an extensive period of time till when we come to the Refrain, the zone where the song revives and a choir gets in the vocal melody to transmit better the message of this song.

Between the instruments used to realize this work we find:

- lute (used in almost the whole song)
- it violates of arch - harp - tambourine - castanets
- and cornamusas (few ones but notable it departs from the song)



# FINAL CONCLUSION

We can deduce that the most usual subject matter in the songs of Iberian and Hispanic origin is the Religion. Already be of the wars and conflicts that this one caused or of how the Gods intervene in situations as the one that narrates our persons' song that they want to be free and Thoughts manipulated and indoctrinated by the church.

After everything it is a history and must be studied to know more to every country and to remember what it happened in every place before visiting it or while he visits himself.

**Here there is the link of the song that I have presented and I would really like to watch your video if possible:**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DmEAI\\_3e2ok&t=2s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DmEAI_3e2ok&t=2s)