

Egypt

-Used in Everyday Life

-Lute

-Lyre

-Harp

Israel

-music is associated with religion

-Shofar and Ram's Horn

-Professional musicians were used at services

Responsorial Music

Antiphonal Music

Responsorial Music: the soloist is answered by the choir

Antiphonal Music: Choir is divided in two and they alternate their singing

Rome

-Based on Music of the Greeks

-Military and Entertainment Purposes

-made first brass instruments and horns

Greece

-Music originates from *mousike*

-music is played at festivals, plays, and Olympic games

-Kithara and the Aulos

-invented music scales and modes

-named the pitches of scales

-Music was monophonic

Monophonic: one melodic line

China

-Pentatonic Scale

-plucked, stringed instruments

-From Zither family

Pentatonic Scale: 5 Note Scale

Gregorian Chant

-Many chants were organized in the time of Pope Gregory

-Called Gregorian Chants or Plainsong

Time: 540-604 AD

Notation in the Middle Ages

-monasteries and churches

-songs were based on the Old testament

-in Latin, in unison and a cappella

-followed rhythm of the text

-smooth and only used a few tones

-Chants followed the rhythm of the text

-Later melodies were sometimes melismatic (many notes sung on one syllable of the text)

-Chants were learned from memory (rote) and not written down

Nuemes

-Nuemes means signs in Greek

-Horizontal lines were added to give a reference point to the moving melody

Evolution

	Neumes	Roman	Greek	Arabic	Lat. Vul.
neumes	.	•	•	•	•
signs	/	↑	↑		↑
pedalium (pt)	✓ /	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓
clavis (key)	~ /	↑	↑	↑	↑
neumes	✓ /	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓
clavis	~ /	↑	↑	↑	↑
neumes	✓ /	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓
pedalium	✓ /	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓