

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	Byzantine	Ed. Vat.	Tractatus
psalms	♪
hymn	/	¶	¶		¶	♪
psalms (ps)	∩ ∩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♪
stava (sta)	∩ ∩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♪
neumes	∩ ∩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♪
climacus	∩ ∩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♩ ♩	♪
tercier	∩	♩	♩	♩	♩	♪
psalms	∩	♩	♩	♩	♩	♪

