

Egypt	Rome	Gregorian Chant	Nuemes
-Used in Everyday Life	-Based on Music of the Greeks	-Many chants were organized in the time of Pope Gregory	-Numes means signs in Greek
-Lute	-Military and Entertainment Purposes	-Called Gregorian Chants or Plainsong	-Horizontal lines were added to give a reference point to the moving melody
-Lyre	-made first brass instruments and horns	Time: 540-604 AD	
-Harp			
Israel	Greece	Notation in the Middle Ages	Evolution
-music is associated with religion	-Music originates from <i>mousike</i>	-monasteries and churches	
-Shofar and Ram's Horn	-music is played at festivals, plays, and Olympic games	-songs were based on the Old testament	
-Professional muscians were used at services	-Kithara and the Aulos	-in Latin, in unison and a cappella	
Responsorial Music	-invented music scales and modes	-followed rhythm of the text	
Antiphonal Music	-named the pitches of scales	-smooth and only used a few tones	
Responsorial Music: the soloist is answered by the choir	-Music was monophonic	-Chants followed the rhythm of the text	
Antiphonal Music: Choir is divided in two and they alternate their singing	Monophonic: one melodic line	-Later melodies were sometimes melismatic (many notes sung on one syllable of the text)	
	China	-Chants were learned from memory (rote) and not written down	
	-Pentatonic Scale		
	-plucked, stringed instruments		
	-From Zither family		
	Pentatonic Scale: 5 Note Scale		

