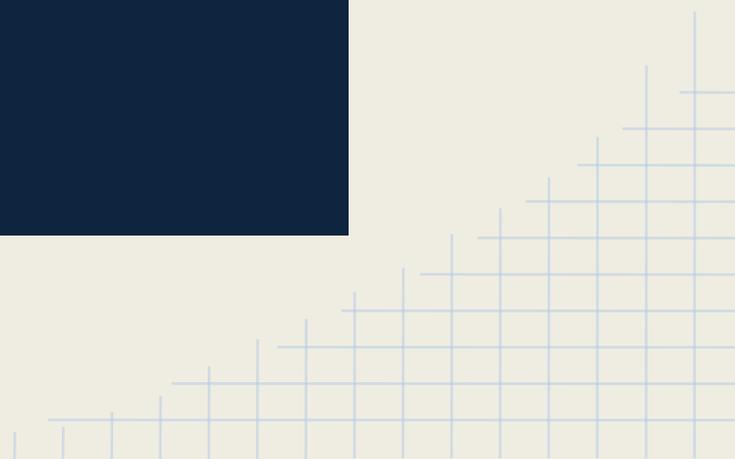




Music in Antiquity

Chapter 1



The Earliest Music

Stone Age- finger holes in animal bones, drums
Bronze Age- bells, jingles, cymbals

Roles: hunting, communication

Flute made from bird bones --->



**World's Oldest Instrument
Discovered in Cave**

May 26, 2012 1:37 PM CDT

Ancient Mesopotamia

Development of writing, notation

New roles: Weddings, funerals,
military, work, social and spiritual
events



Music in Ancient Greek Life and Thought



Aulos- pipe played in pairs
with reed

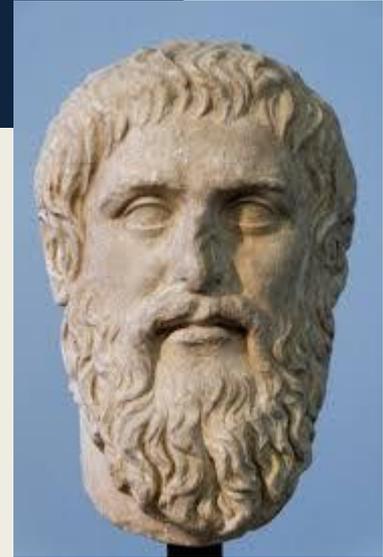
- worship of Dionysus
- pitch change by placement
of reed in mouth, air pressure,
and fingering

Lyre- plucked string
instrument, diatonic
-worship of Apollo



Ancient Greece continued

- Well-developed form of notation but usually learned by rote
- Competitions, concert tours



Extensive writings on music and music theory

Plato, Aristotle, Pythagoras

An art as well as a science - pervaded Greek life

Ethos

One's ethical character or way of being and behaving

Music to discipline the mind

Epitaph of Seikilos

Found on a tombstone



ϸ ζ̄ ζ̄̇ κ̄ιζ̄ ῑ κ̄ ι ζ̄̇ ικ̄ ο̄ ϸ̄ ο̄ϕ̇
Όσον ζήσ, φαίνου, μηδέν όλως σύ λυπού,

ϸ κ ζ ῑ κ̄ι κ̄ ϸ̄ ο̄ϕ̇ ϸ κ ο ι ζ κ̄ ϸ̄ ϸ̄ ϸ̄χ̄̇
προς ολίγον εστί το ζήν, το τέλος ο χρόνος απαιτεί

Μετάφραση:

*Όσο ζείς, να χαίρεσαι [λάμπεις]
να μη λυπάσαι καθόλου ·
[γιατί] η ζωή είναι σύντομη
ο χρόνος οδηγεί στο τέλος [ο χρόνος απαιτεί
τον φόρο του]*

Translation:

*While you live, be happy [shine]
don't suffer [be sad] anything at all;
[because] life is short
and time demands its toll [time leads to death]*

Greek Music continued

Orestes by Euripides

from 200 BCE
tragedy

Greek musical ideals:

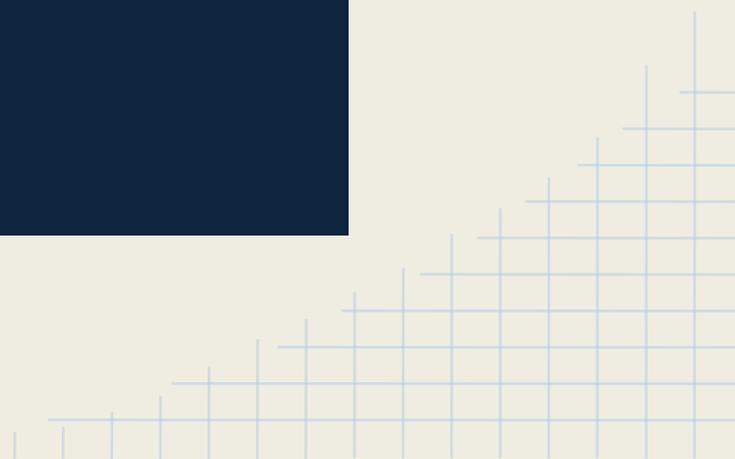
1. instruments support the voice
2. music imitates ethos
3. importance of poetic rhythm and structure in shaping melody





The Christian Church in the First Millennium

Chapter 2



Judaic Heritage

Psalms- poems of praise

Synagogue

Cantillation- chanting of sacred texts



Music in the Early Church

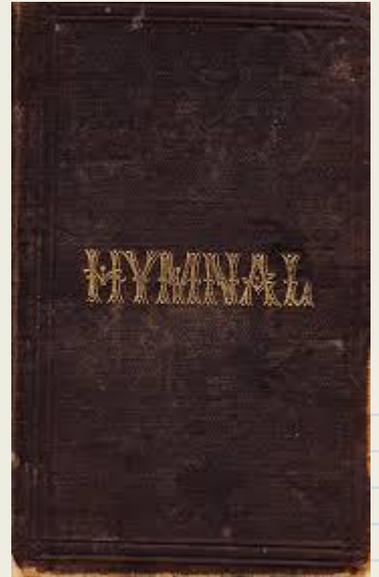
Hymn- Song to or in honor of a god or God

Excluded instruments

Liturgy- body of texts and ritual actions

Chant- unison song with melodies for the prescribed texts

- also known as plainchant



Gregorian Chant

Codification of liturgy and music under Roman leaders

Schola Cantorum

monophonic

neumes - placed above words to indicate melody and rhythm



Boethius (ca 480-ca 524)

Revered authority on music
Influence of music on character

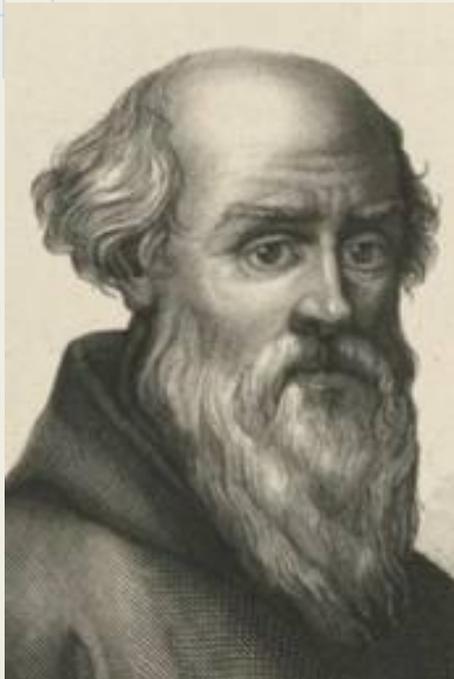
musica mundana

musica humana

musica instrumentalis

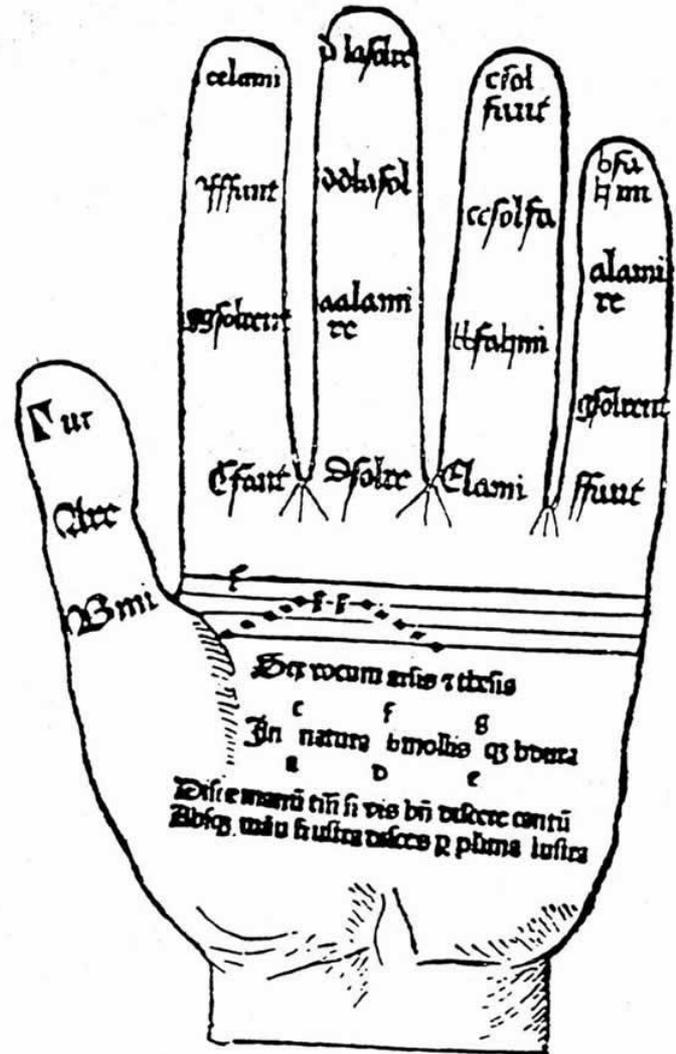


GUIDO OF AREZZO



Guido of Arezzo (ca 991-after 1033)
suggested arrangement of lines and
spaces, color code

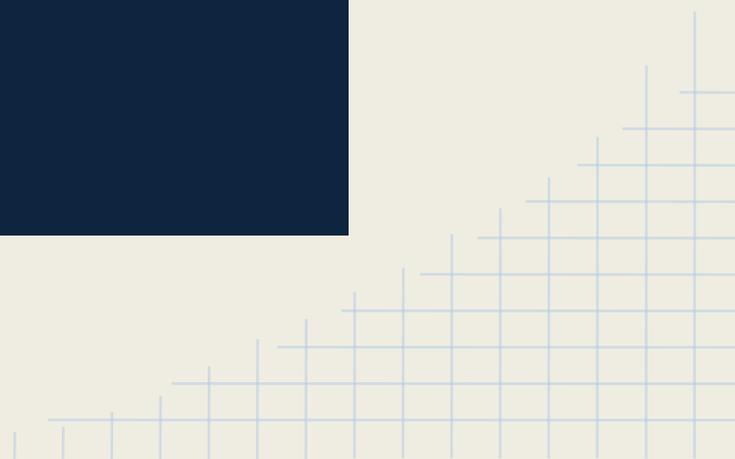
“Learn a verse without having heard it
beforehand”





Roman Liturgy and Chant

Chapter 3



Roman Catholic Church

Role of church: teach Christianity and save souls

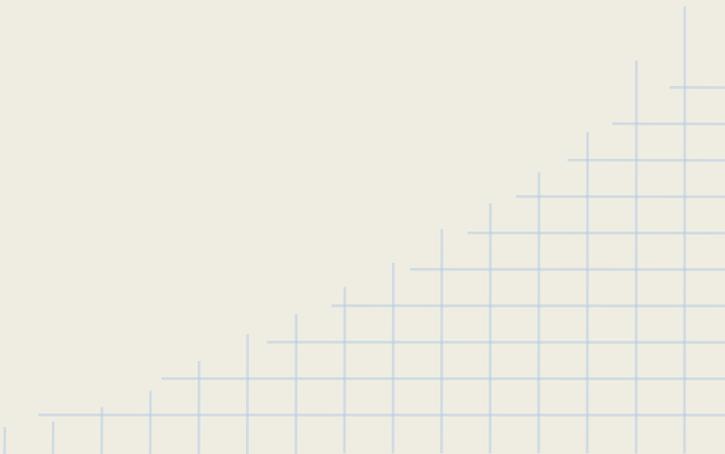
church calendar and feast days

Mass - most important service in the Roman church





show Mass order and Office from the text



Chant characteristics



Syllabic
Neumatic
Melisma

monophonic

strophic

Hildegard von Bingen

(1098-1179), German

Abess, writer, and composer

Divinely inspired

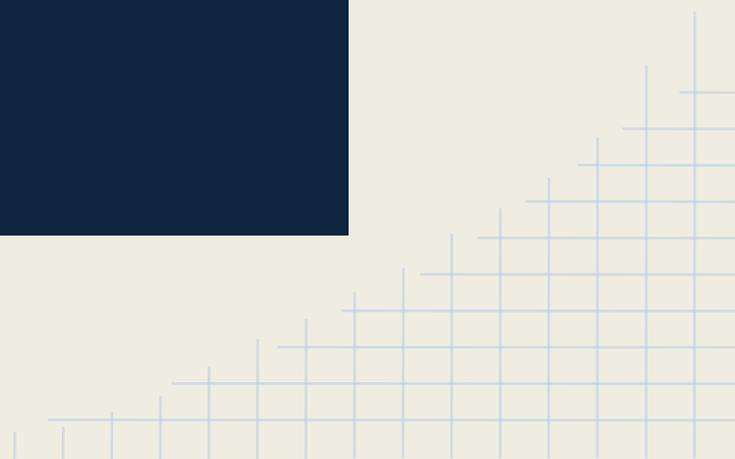
original text and music





Song and Dance in the Middle Ages

Chapter 4



European Society



Three successors to the Roman Empire:

1. Byzantine Empire- most direct, Asia Minor, SE Europe
2. Arab World- strongest and most vibrant
3. Western Europe- weakest, poorest, fragmented

Western Europe

Charlemagne (c. 800) promoted the arts and learning.

Medieval economy largely agricultural

political developments

Guilds



Latin and Vernacular Songs



Goliard Songs

Chanson de geste

Song of Roland

Bards

Jongleurs

Minstrels

France, 12th century

Troubadours
Trouvères

Comtessa da Dia (late 12th-early 13th)- *A chantar*

Adam de la Halle (ca 1240-1288)- *Jeu de Robin et de Marion*

Bernart de Ventadorn (ca. 1130-ca 1200) - *Can vei la lauzeta mover*

Fin' amors, strophic, poems



Elsewhere in Europe

England- King Richard I the Lionheart (1157-1199)

German lands- *Minnesinger*

Walther von Vogelweide- *Palästinalied*

Spanish and Portuguese lands- *cantigas*

Cantigas de Santa Maria

Italian lands- *laude*

Medieval Instruments and Dance

Vielle

Hurdy-Gurdy

Shawm

Pipe and Tabor

Carole- circle dance



Steady beat, clear meter, repeated sections, predictable phrasing

Polyphony through the 13th Century

Chapter 5

Polyphony!!!!

Music consisting of two or more independent, simultaneous lines

- 1. counterpoint**
- 2. harmony**
- 3. notation**
- 4. composition**



Organum

Two or more voices singing different notes in agreeable combinations

Parallel
Oblique
Florid

The diagram illustrates the relationship between an original chant voice and an organum voice. It features three staves. The top staff is labeled 'Original voice' and contains a sequence of black square notes on a four-line staff. The middle staff is labeled 'Organum' in red and contains red square notes. The bottom staff contains the Latin text: 'Tu hu-mi-les fa-mu-li mo-du-lis ve-ne-ran-do pi- is' and its English translation: 'Your humble servants, worshipping with pious melodies . . . (from the sequence Rex coeli)'. Arrows indicate the intervals between the original and organum notes. Two arrows labeled 'oblique' point to intervals that are not parallel. Two arrows labeled 'parallel' point to intervals that are parallel. The organum notes are positioned both below and above the original voice notes.

Tu hu-mi-les fa-mu-li mo-du-lis ve-ne-ran-do pi- is
Your humble servants, worshipping with pious melodies . . . (from the sequence Rex coeli)

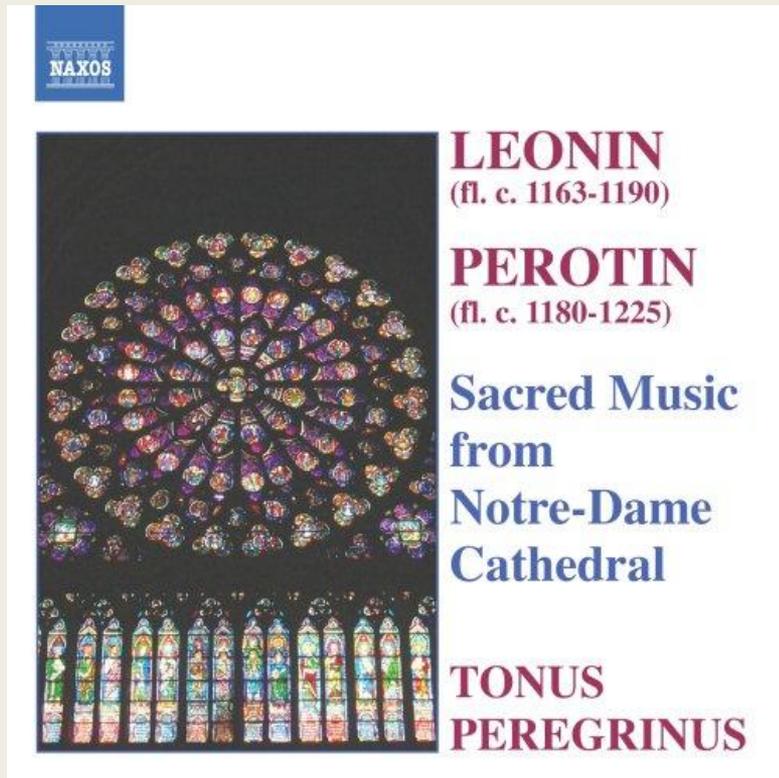
Principal voice- original chant voice

Organal voice- added below or above the chant

Notre Dame Polyphony

Léonin
Pérotin

Easter



Motet

Meaning changes over time, like carol(e)

Features one or more voices, each with its own sacred or secular text in Latin or French. Tenor line = chant melody



English Polyphony

Rota - perpetual canon or round at the unison
Sumer is icumen in



French and Italian Music in the 14th Century

Chapter 6

European Society

Disorder and discontent

Famine

Black plague

Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

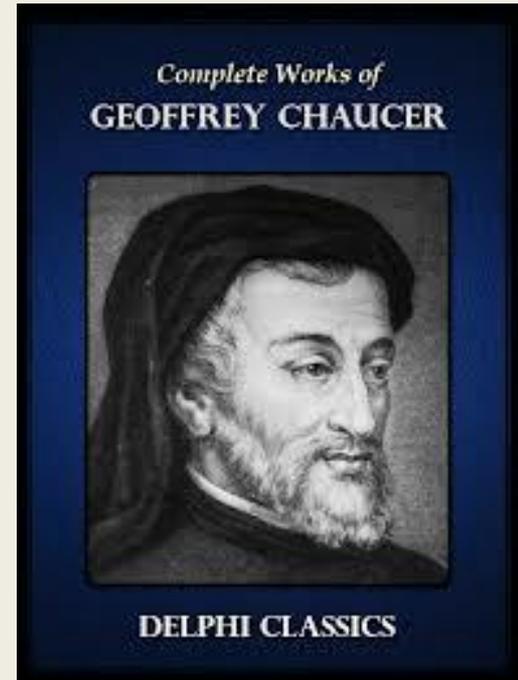
Poverty

Taxes

The Great Schism

Rise of secular literature, music, art

Dante, Chaucer



Roman de Fauvel

Allegorical narrative poem satirizing corruption in politics and the Church

Horse rises to power

Symbolizes an upside down world

Embodies sins

excerpts



Guillaume de Machaut

(ca. 1300-1377)

royal and aristocratic patrons
poet

Messe de Notre Dame

chanson



Ars Subtilior

More subtle manner
refined, elevated
Rhythmically complex

Sus une fontayne
by Johannes Ciconia



Italian Trecento, 1300

Italy - collection of city-states with their own political, cultural, and linguistic traditions

Most Italian music not written down
Secular polyphonic songs

Francesco Landini (1325-1397)
Ballata

