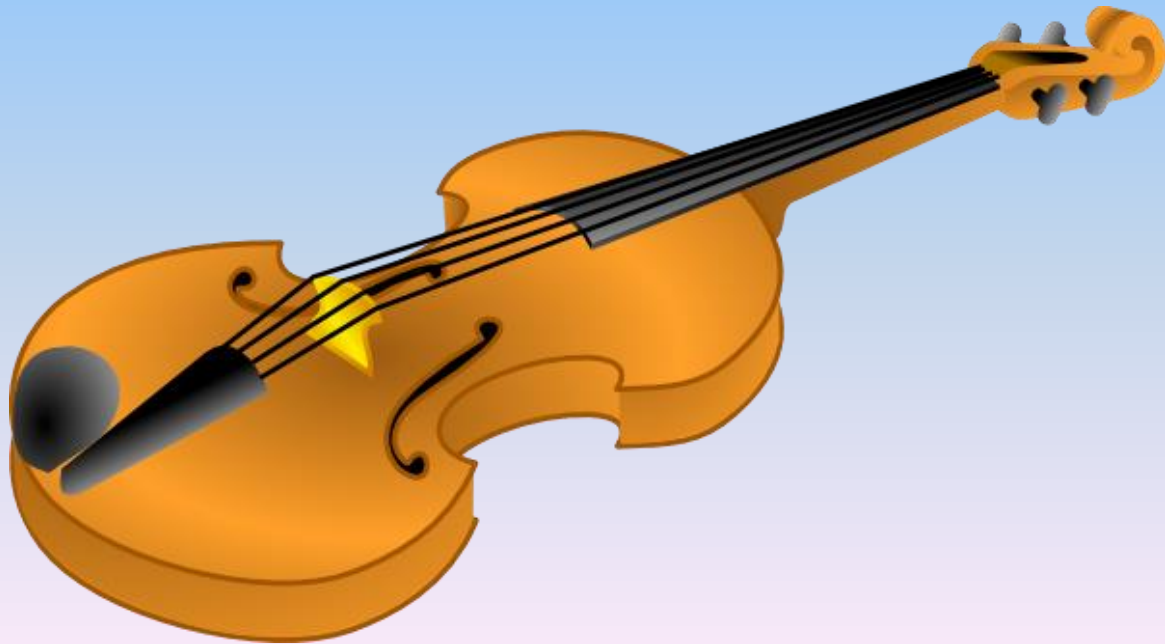


# Music History



# This presentation explains:

- The different periods of music throughout time and their characteristics
- The evolution of musical instruments in the last 2000+ years
- The role of music in society including sacred (religious) and secular (non-religious) music
- The evolution of music notation (writing music down)
  - Iconic (famous) composers of the last 2000 years



# Music genres

Pre-historic/Ancient → Medieval → Renaissance

Renaissance

Romantic



20<sup>TH</sup>/21<sup>ST</sup>

CENTURY →

← Classical ←

Baroque

Rock

Dance

Swing

Pop

Hip Hop

Rock n Roll

Jazz

Ska

Metal

Blues

Reggae

Punk

Folk

Motown

Acoustic

Soul

Rap

Country

Funk

RnB

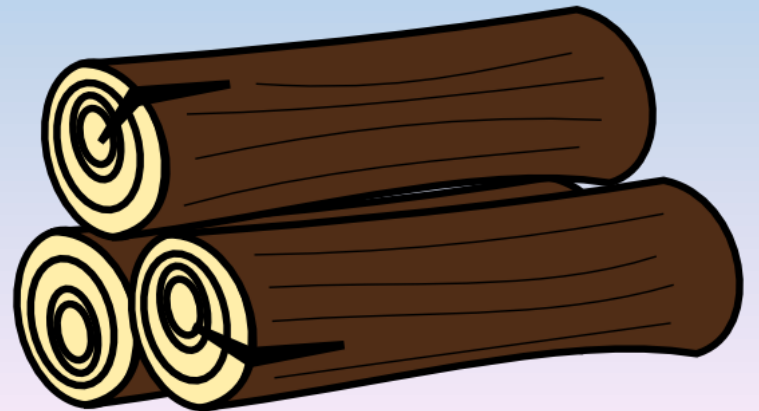
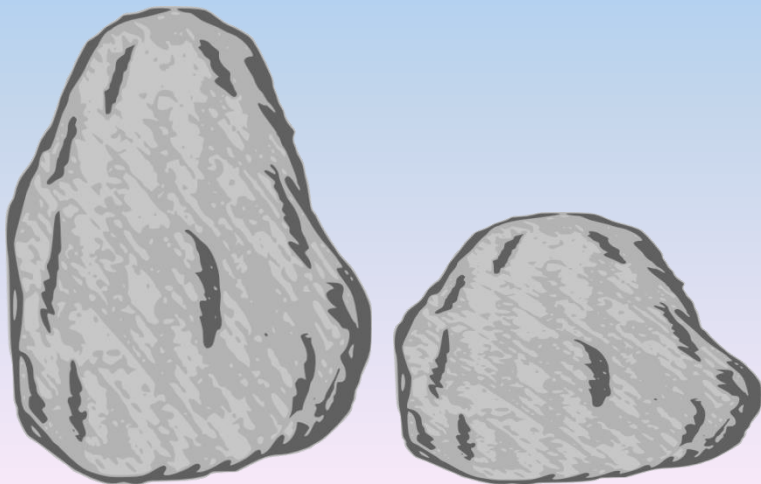
Dubstep



# Origins of music...



# Prehistoric Music



# Divje Babe Flute

“Neanderthal Bone Flute”



This cave bear femur was found in Slovenia in 1995 and is approximately 43,100 years old. As you can see, it shows the characteristics of a flute/recorder.

# Gudi (Bone flute)



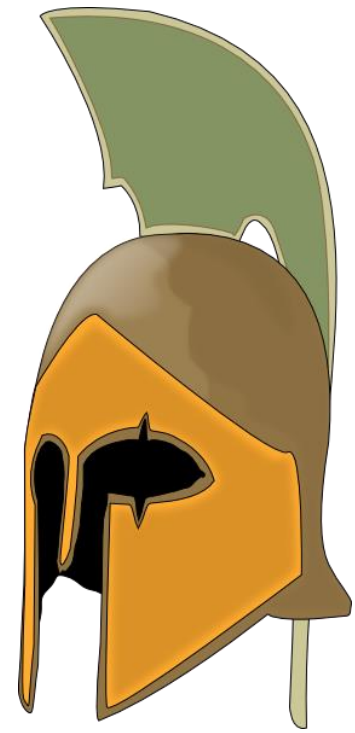
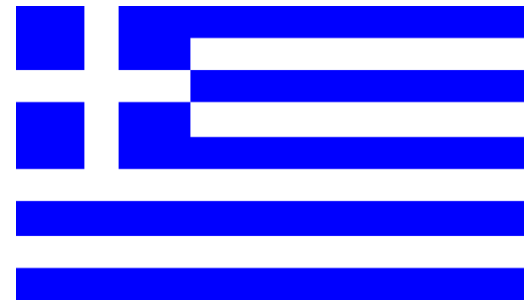
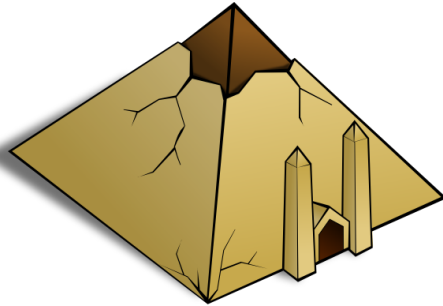
The Gudi is the oldest known musical instrument from China and dates back to 6000BC. They are made from the wings of a red-crowned crane.





# Ancient Music

(before 500AD)



**Egyptian Harp**



**Egyptian Sistrum**



**Egyptian Lute**



**Egyptian Trumpet**



# Music of Mesopotamia

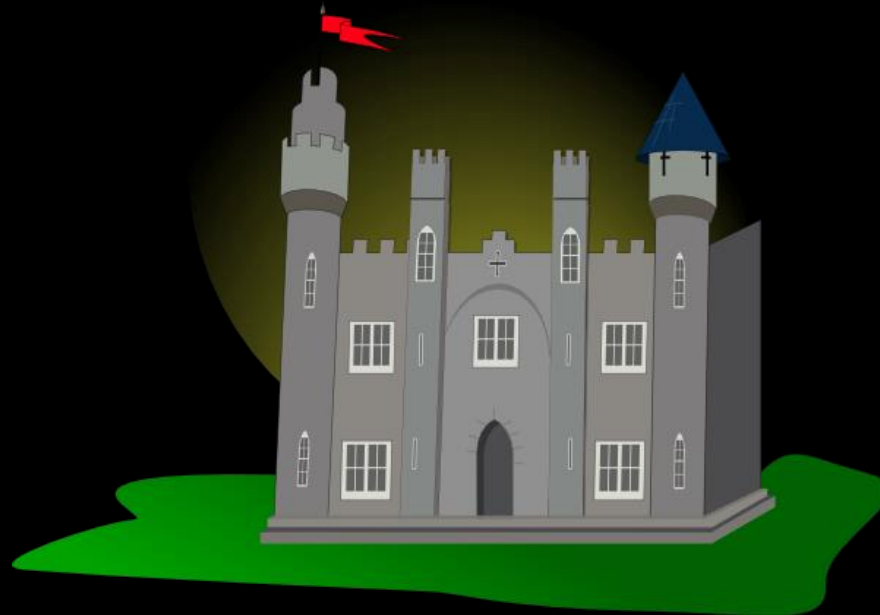


African  
Lute



# Medieval music

500-1400



# Sacred music

Music in the Medieval Ages was a very important part of life. It provided entertainment and enjoyment as well as enhancing rituals and worship. All music at that time was performed **live**, often created by the musicians themselves. Most music which has survived from this period is **sacred** music used as part of religious services. This music is known as Gregorian Chant or **Plainsong**.

1  
F  
Actus est Dómi-nus \* pro- té- ctor me- us, et  
e- dú-xit me in la- ti- tú-di- nem : salvum me fe-  
cit, quó-ni- am vó- lu- it me. *Ps. Dí-li-gam te*  
Dómi-ne forti-túdo me- a : Dó-mi-nus firmaméntum me- um,  
et re-fúgi- um me- um, et li-be- rá-tor me- us.

Neumes were the first type of printed musical notation

What do you notice about the music?



off.  
letam  
mcom

Multitudo languenti

um  
et qui uerabantur a spiritibus immundis uenie  
bant ad eum quia uirtus de illo exi  
bat et  
sana  
bat omnes

Sancti  
Henrici  
epi et  
mris offi.



Addeamus omnes in domino di  
em festum celebrantes sub honore  
henrici martyris de cuius passione gaudent an  
gehi et collaudant filium

Annun  
ciabunt celi iusticiam eius populo qui nascetur que  
fecit dominus Gloria. **E** uo uae  
Beatus uir  
qui timet

**I**n qua sibi laus est eterna. *Ad summa missas Scm. bñ notkeri modu sancti galli positoru scmnae*



**A**nus ante secula dei filius inuisibilis interminis **P**er quem fit machina celi et terre maris et in his regem



**P**er quem dies et hore labant et se iteru re  
apudant **Q**ue angeli in arte poli uoce co  
sona semp canit **H**ic corpus assumpsit  
fragile sine labe originalis criminis de carne  
marie uirginis quo primu patris culpa eue  
lasciuia tergeret **H**oc presens dicula loq  
M.D.XII





# Secular music



Non-religious music was called **secular** music and was often created by poet-musicians called **troubadours**.

Troubadours often employed **minstrels**, who were the professional musicians of the medieval times, to play accompaniment to their songs on instruments.

Minstrels would sing and play music for dancing as well as perform many other forms of entertainment such as storytelling and juggling. Some even trained animals such as dogs or even bears to add excitement to their performances.

# Medieval instruments

Viol



Recorder



Pipe and  
Tabor



Lute

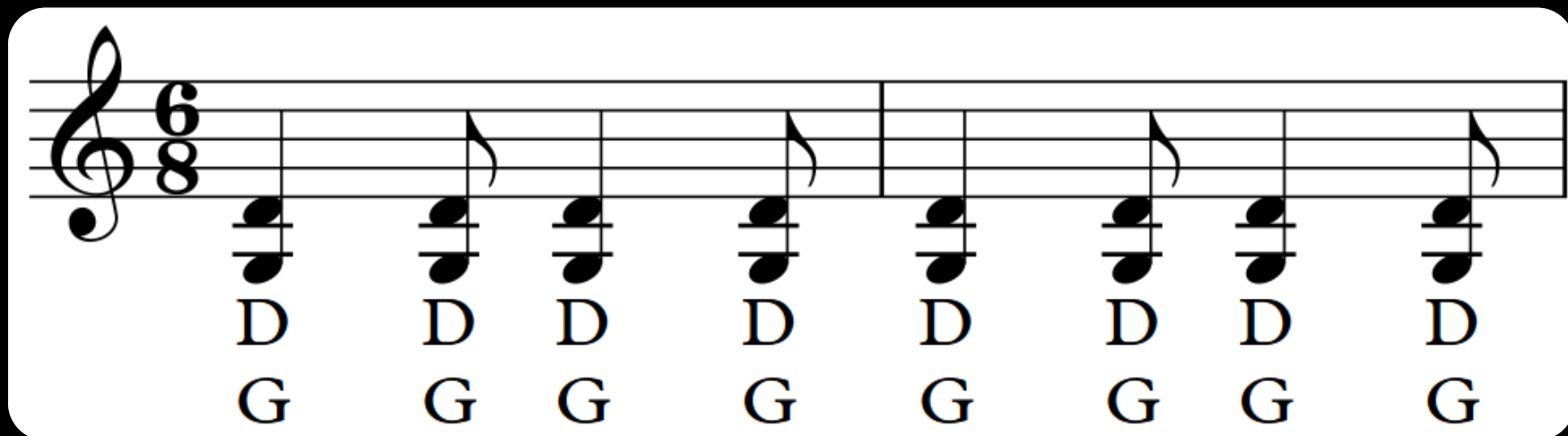


Dulcimer



# Medieval music

## Drone



A musical staff in 6/8 time with a treble clef. The staff contains a continuous drone pattern of eighth notes. The notes are D and G, alternating in pairs. The first pair is D (quarter note) and G (quarter note), followed by a pair of eighth notes. This pattern repeats throughout the staff. Below the staff, the notes are labeled as D and G in pairs.

D G D G D G D G D G D G D G D G

## Dorian scale



A musical staff showing the Dorian scale. The notes are D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, written in a sequence that starts on the lower line and ends on the upper line. The notes are connected by a thick black line, indicating the scale's contour. Below the staff, the notes are labeled as D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D.

D E F G A B C D