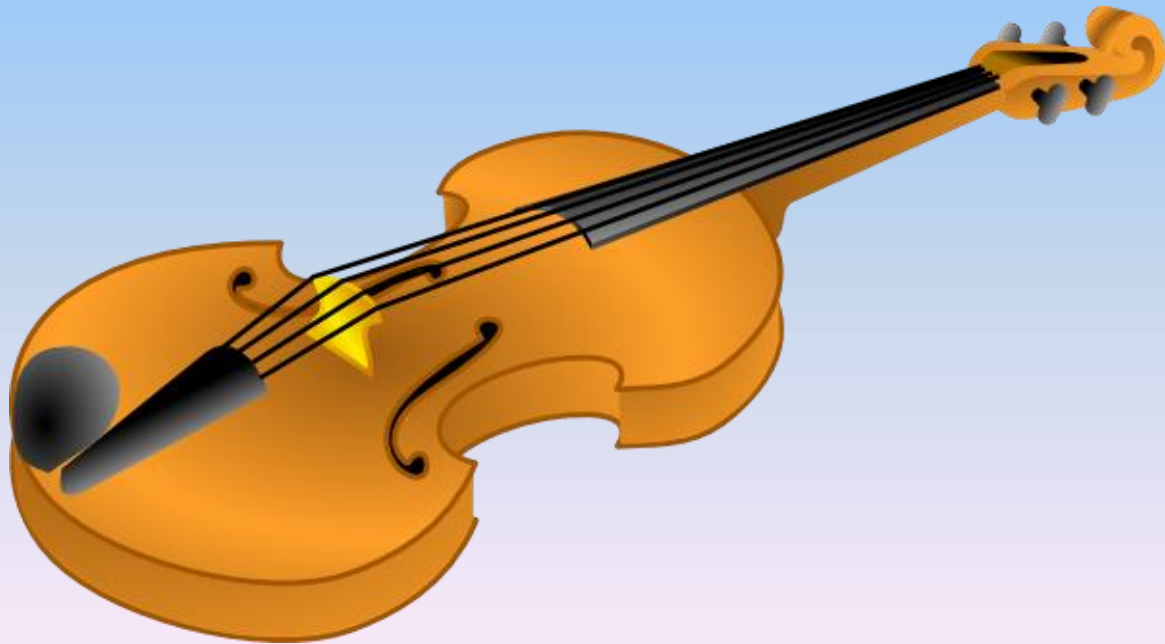


# Music History



# 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



Baroque

Romantic



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

CENTURY →

← Classical ←

Rock

Dance

Swing

Pop

Hip Hop

Rock n Roll

Jazz

Ska

Metal

Blues

Reggae

Punk

Folk

Motown

Acoustic

Soul

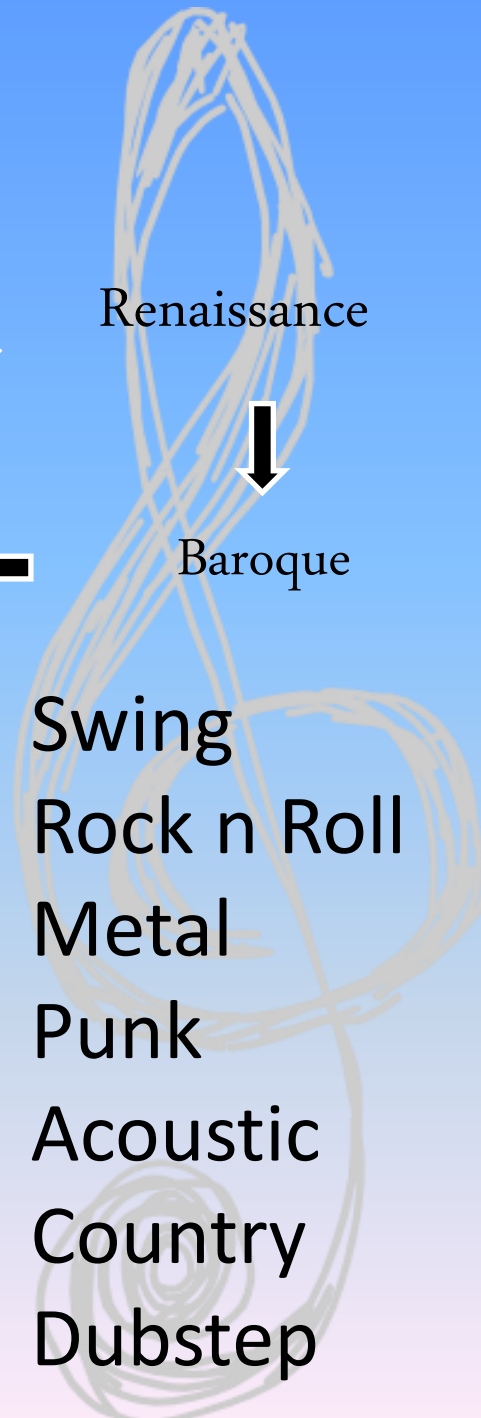
Rap

Country

Funk

RnB

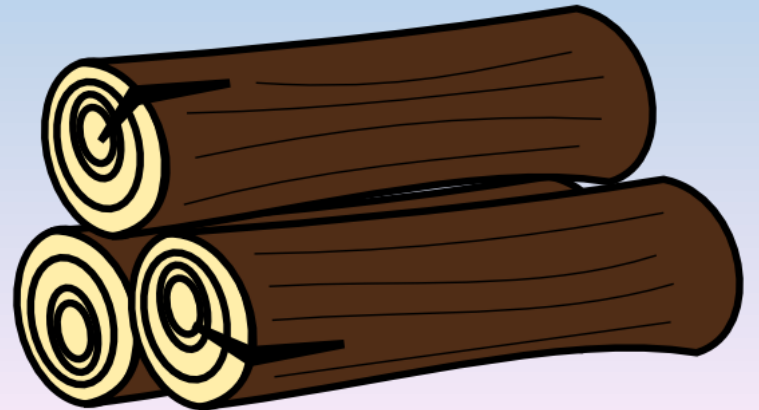
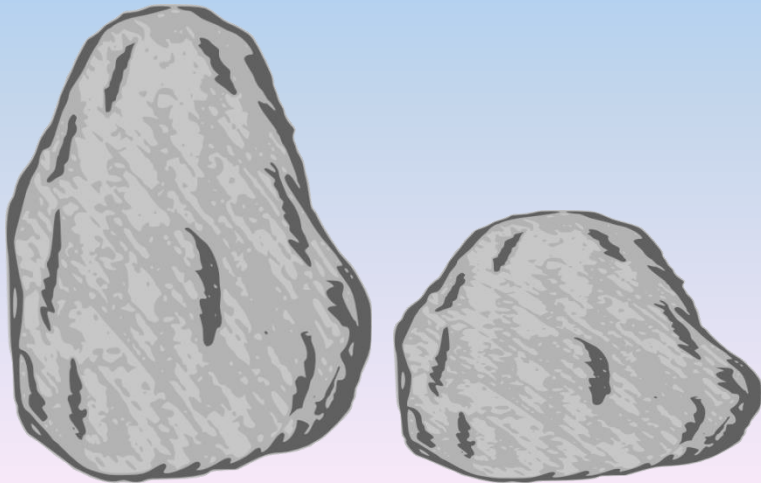
Dubstep



# 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)

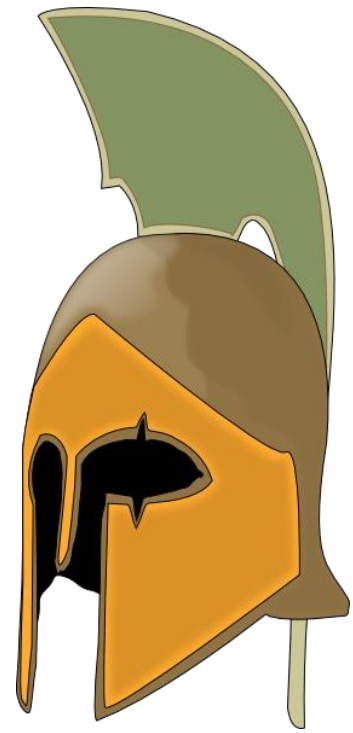
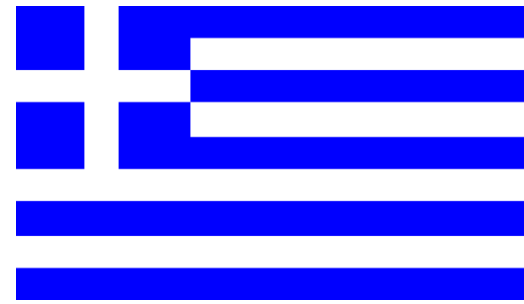
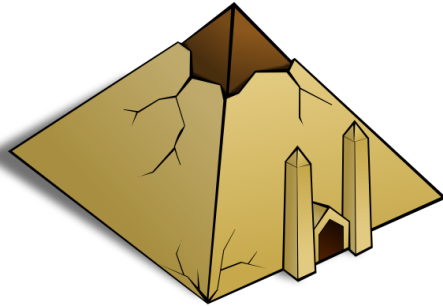


The Gudi is the oldest known musical instrument from China and dates back to 6000BC. They are made from the wings of a red-crowned crane.



# Ancient Music

(before 500AD)



**Egyptian Harp**



**Egyptian Sistrum**



**Egyptian Lute**



**Greek Aulos**

**Greek Lyre**



**Egyptian Trumpet**



# Music of Mesopotamia

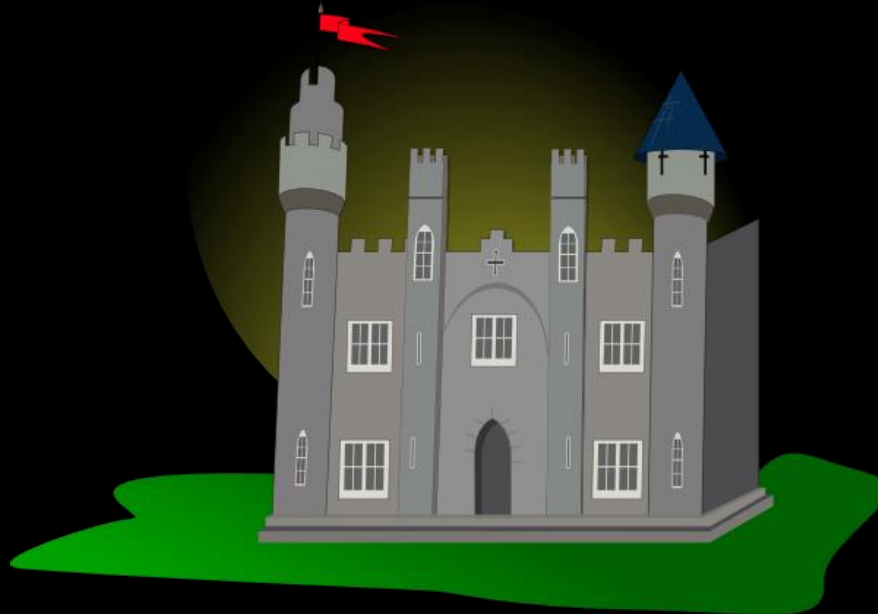


African  
Lute



# 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

et qui uerabantur a spiritibus immundis ueniebant ad eum quia uirtus de illo exibat et sana

Sancti Henrici episcopi et miris officii.



Addeamus omnes in domino diem festum celebrantes sub honore henrici martyris de cuius passione gaudent angeli et collaudant filium

et in diebus illis natiuitas eius populo qui nascetur que facit dominus Gloria. Et uocatur qui tunc



In qua sibi laus est eterna. Ad summa missas sequi. bñ notkeri modu sancti galli compositor sequi nae



Annus ante secula dei filius inuisibilis interminis Per que

fit machina celi et terre maris et in his regem cui Per que dies et hore labant et se iterum

apud cantum Que angeli in arte poli uoce consona semp canunt Hic corpus assumpsit

fragile sine labe originalis criminis de carne marie uirginis quo primum patris culpa curat

lasciuia tergeret Hoc presens dicula loq



M.D.XII

Handwritten text at the bottom of the miniature, likely a library or ownership mark.

# 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



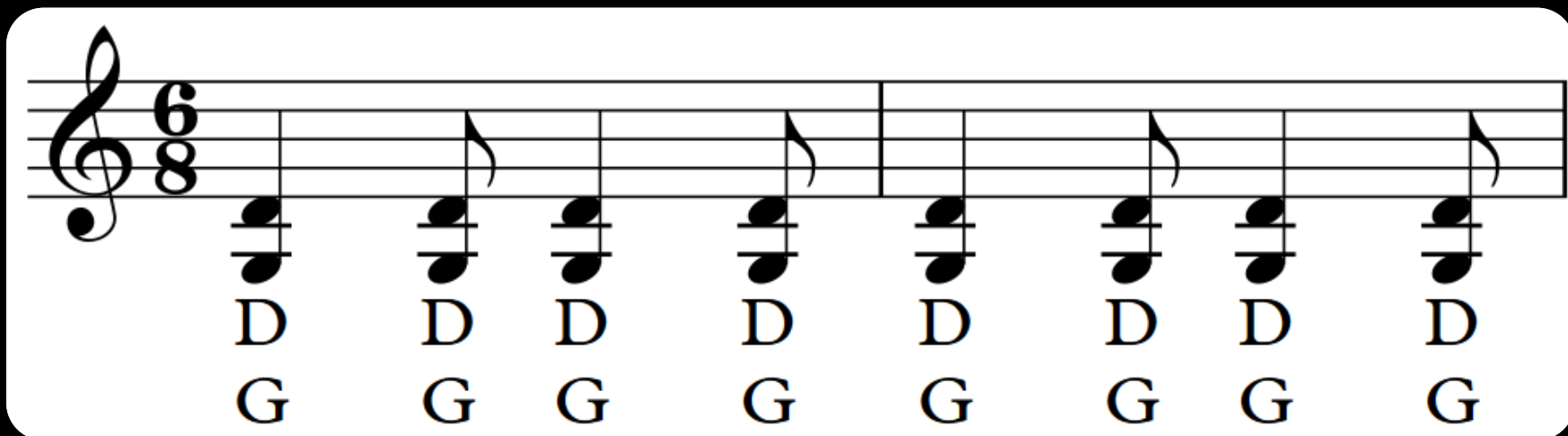
Lute



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 moves up to the upper line. The notes are labeled as D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D below the staff.

D E F G A B C D