1. The first music was from the elevation of emotion.
2. Music existed from the beginning of time.
3. Reasons for music.
	1. Fear, love, anger, protection, ceremony.

Forming sighs.. simple words,,, complex

1. Stressing words in different ways creates melody and rhythm.
	1. Rhythm by elongating, or shortening syllables.
	2. Melody by raising and lowering pitch.

Improvisation.

 Mostly by recalling emotions and putting them to music.

Music. What might the caveman use music for.

1. Celebrations. Ceremonial dance, successful hunt.
2. Change of season solstice
3. Worship rituals
4. Wedding marriage.
5. Birth coming of age.
6. Funeral ceremoniexs.

First instruments

1. Voice
2. Percussive instruments
3. Wind instruments Flute. Horn, Etc. Animal Horns, sea shells.
4. String instruments
	1. Early Mesopotamia.
		1. First sign of stringed instruments
		2. First record of paper.
		3. First record of writing.
		4. Lyre.

Pythagoras.

Pythagoras: Pythagorean theorem a2+b2=c2

Greek scholar – poet – musician.

1. Theory of how to line up string Vibrations.

UD – Precursor to the guitar. Precursor to the lute. From the middle east.

Aulos -- Wind instrument Used in the worship of Dionysus(false god) of fertility, and wine.

Lyre -- Stringed instrument used in the worship of Apollo(false god) of light, prophecy, and the arts, especially music. .

Orpheus: over tuned the laws of nature with His Singing.

 as a legendary musician, poet, and [prophet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prophet) in [ancient Greek religion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_ancient_Greece) and [myth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_mythology). The major stories about him are centered on his ability to charm all living things and even stones with his music, his attempt to retrieve his wife, [Eurydice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurydice), from the [underworld](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_underworld), and his death at the hands of those who could not hear his divine music. As an archetype of the inspired singer, Orpheus is one of the most significant figures in the [reception](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reception_theory) of [classical mythology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_mythology) in [Western culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_culture), portrayed or [alluded](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allusion) to in countless forms of art and popular culture including poetry, opera, and painting.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orpheus#cite_note-0)

For the Greeks, Orpheus was a founder and prophet of the so-called ["Orphic" mysteries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orphism_%28religion%29). He was credited with the composition of the *Orphic Hymns*, a collection of which survives.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orpheus#cite_note-1) Shrines containing purported [relics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relic#Relics_in_classical_antiquity) of Orpheus were regarded as [oracles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oracle). Some ancient Greek sources note Orpheus's[Thracian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thracians) origins.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orpheus#cite_note-2)

Aristotle – Gymnastics and Music Balance. Music is Brain, and Gymnastics is Body.

Back then Music functioned back to Back with poetry.

Plato – the music of the Spheres. The music that balance the universe. The Music that regulates the relationship between man and God.

8-17-12

Harmony – how music is interpreted.

 First evidence of music in Mesopotamia.

Monophony – playing and singing the same melody.

Homophony – music with harmony.

Polyphony – Much variation like with a choir singing 5ths.

Hetrophony – Same variation one part or the other.

Treatise is a Scholarly writing.

 Early Christian Church stemmed from Judaism. Born out of Jewish Culture.

O.T music Psalms. Sung as chant or monophony. Is considered sacred. Book pg 24

8-20-12

**Pythagoras**; Must be able to spell correctly…

1. Is the one that the fifths, fourths, octaves are harmonics, and have ratios 2:1 and other ratios.
2. Octaves can be divided into 5ths, 24ths, perfect intervals.,
3. Harmonious Consonant -- sound together. Or Dissonant – Don’t sound together.

Church Modes

1. Musical quality of the Greek music was lost. – today’s is not the exactly same thing.
2. The church also wanted to limit music to religion mostly, as well as music practice.