Chapter 1
Music in Antiquity

1. (4) What civilizations have influenced European culture?

2. What culture wrote about music theory?

3. Describe the situation for music notation.

4. (5) What are the four historical traces of past eras?

5. When did sound recordings begin?

6. "In the Stone Age, people bored finger holes in ________ bones to make ___________."

7. In the Neolithic era, there were:

8. In the Bronze Age, there were ________ instruments, such as ____________________________.

9. Also in the Bronze Age, there were ________ instruments, but they did not survive. Why?

10. Dates: TQ: How many years are there between "third century B.C.E. and fourth century C.E."? Do you know the meaning of C.E. and B.C.E. and what do they replace? What does the sixth millennium B.C.E. mean? What would be the years for the 18th century?

11. (6) Cuneiform?

12. Lyres and harps date from ca. _____________. What does ca. mean?

13. What is a bull lyre?

14. (7) What were the uses of music in Mesopotamian cultures? Which one is no longer current?

15. Which class of people generally is allowed to have music as a common experience? Until what century?

16. The earliest writings contain what kind of information about music? What kind of genre is the earliest music?

17. The earliest composer is __________ who wrote __________ about the year __________. What is fl.?

18. (8) Babylonians used __________ scales of ______ notes, which may have been passed on to the Greeks.

19. The oldest notation dates from about ______________.

20. (9) Musicians did not read from notation but played by ___________ or ___________.

21. (10) Name the Greek instruments.

22. Describe the aulos.

23. How did it sound? What is modern thought?

24. What is a "plangent" sound?

25. What was the aulos' function?

26. Could a woman play the aulos? N.B. (6th edition): "Women were limited to playing stringed instruments, since the aulos was considered suitable only to slaves, courtesans, and entertainers." Do you consider the statement about "a prostitute as well as a musician," an oxymoron?
27. Lyres had ____ strings and were strummed by a ________. The _______ hand strummed and the _______ hand ___________ the strings for what purpose?

28. (11) Which cult? What purpose?

29. Describe the kithara. What is its function? What is a kitharode?

30. (12) Were women allowed to play in recitals? Competitions? Could a person become wealthy? Were the performers from the upper classes?

31. What are the two kinds of writings on music?

32. The most influential were what?

33. Who were the first and last writers?

34. The word music comes from the word ____________.

35. (13) What is the texture of Greek music like?

36. What is perfect melos?

37. What is the relationship between poetry and music?

38. What is harmonia?

39. What is the "harmony of the spheres"? Who coined it?

40. What is ethos? Who proposed the idea?

41. (14) SR: T/F Two people are affected in the same way when experiencing a harmonia. Aristotle differentiates by illustrating by what means? And it isn't only melodies. What else can affect a person?

42. SR/TQ: Why do young people need music? Is that T/F?

43. What was Aristotle's phrase for describing how music affects behavior? Modern interpretation would relate this to a _______ or _______ alone, but Aristotle probably has in mind ______________.

44. According to Plato and Aristotle, what two educations must be balanced? What is the result if one overshadows the other? What is the problem with too much music?

45. What two modes (styles) did Plato recommend? What practices did he condemn?

46. (15) "Lawlessness in art and education" led to what? TQ: What does the first phrase mean? Any modern parallels?

47. T/F Aristotle was stricter than Plato concerning the influence of music on humans.

48. Was it acceptable to be a professional musician? Why?

49. What is the name of Pythagoras' most famous music treatise? TQ: What is a treatise?

50. Who are the theorists who follow?

51. What is the relationship of the rhythm of music and poetry?

52. TQ: What term describes the gliding of the voice? [Glissando is the instrumental version of the term I'm looking for, so that's not the right answer.] What is the term in that paragraph for the opposite condition?
53. (15) What three elements are needed for a melody?

54. Babylonians lacked generic names for ________ except with respect to adjacent strings on a lyre.

55. What is a tetrachord? What are the three types of tetrachords? What's the term for "types of tetrachords"?

56. (16) What is a "shade"?

57. What genus is the oldest? Recent? Most refined? Which one was the Babylonian system?

58. Define the terms conjunct, disjunct, proslambanomenos.


60. TQ: Did the Greeks have perfect pitch? Is their a' our a' = 440?

61. (17) What are species?

62. TQ: Do you understand the construction of Cleonides' seven species? Anything unusual?

63. (18) How do the modes get their names?

64. What are the different meanings of tonos according to Cleonides?

65. TQ: What term would we use to describe "the region of the voice"?

66. T/F Dorians only used the dorian mode.

67. How many examples of Greek music exist? Did Renaissance musicians know them?

68. Why is the Seikilos epitaph important? What mode?

69. (19) Example 1.4. What tonos? What is the pitch range? Any problems?

70. TQ: Why does the Iastian tonos match the text? And the melody?

71. Why is the Orestes fragment ascribed to Euripides?

72. Dochmaic? [sic]

73. (20) What do we know about ancient Greek music?

74. How many examples of Roman music exist? How do we know about Roman music?

75. What is a tibia? Tibicines? Tuba? Cornu? Baccina?

76. (21) Summarize the details of ancient music.

77. What are the links to ancient Greek music?