

**Grout, Chapter 1
Music in Antiquity**

Name _____

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. 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 Which one is no longer current?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. (8) 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 _____.
18. 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. Name the Greek instruments.
22. Describe the aulos.
23. (11) How was pitch changed?
24. How did it sound? What is modern thought?
25. What is a "plangent" sound?
26. What was the aulos' function?

27. 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 Figure 1.7, "a prostitute as well as a musician," an oxymoron?
28. Lyres had ____ strings and were strummed by a _____. The _____ hand strummed and the _____ hand _____ the strings for what purpose? What events would a kithara accompany?
29. (12) Which cult?
30. (13) Describe the kithara. What is its function? What is a kitharode?
31. Were women allowed to play in recitals? Competitions? Could a person become wealthy? Were the performers from the upper classes?
32. (14) What are the two kinds of writings on music?
33. The most influential were what?
34. Who were the first and last writers?
35. The word *music* comes from the word _____.
36. What is the texture of Greek music like?
37. What is perfect melos?
38. What is the relationship between poetry and music?
39. (15) What is harmonia?
40. What is the "harmony of the spheres"? Who coined it?
41. What is ethos? Who proposed the idea?
42. What was Aristotle's term? Modern interpretation would relate this to a _____ or _____ alone, but Aristotle probably has in mind _____.
43. 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?
44. What two modes (styles) did Plato recommend? What practices did he condemn?
45. (16) "Lawlessness in art and education" led to what? TQ: What does the first phrase mean? Any modern parallels?
46. T/F Aristotle was stricter than Plato concerning the influence of music on humans.
47. Was it acceptable to be a professional musician? Why?
48. SR: T/F Two people are affected in the same way when experiencing a harmonia. He differentiates by illustrating by what means? And it isn't only melodies. What else can affect a person?
49. TQ: Why do young people need music? Is that T/F?
50. What is the name of Pythagoras' most famous music treatise? TQ: What is a treatise?
51. (17) Who are the theorists who follow?
52. What is the relationship of the rhythm of music and poetry?
53. 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?

54. What three elements are need for a melody?
55. Babylonians lacked generic names for _____ except with respect to adjacent strings on a lyre.
56. What is a tetrachord? What are the three types of tetrachords? What's the term for "types of tetrachord"?
57. What is a "shade"?
58. What genus is the oldest? Recent? Most refined? Which one was the Babylonian system?
59. (18) Define the terms *conjunct*, *disjunct*, *proslambanomenos*.
60. What is the range of the Greater Perfect System? Lesser Perfect System? N.B. The lesser perfect system disappeared in the sixth edition and I needed it for B flat.
61. TQ: Did the Greeks have perfect pitch? Is their a' our a=440?
62. What are species?
63. TQ: Do you understand the construction of Cleonides' seven species?
64. How do the modes get their names?
65. What are the different meanings of tonos according to Cleonides?
66. TQ: What term would we use to describe "the region of the voice"?
67. (20) T/F Dorians only used the dorian mode.
68. How many examples of Greek music exist? Did Renaissance musicians know them?
69. Why is the Seikilos epitaph important? What mode? ~~What is a *skolion*?~~
70. Example 1.4. What tonos? What is the pitch range? Any problem?
71. TQ: Why does Iastian match the text? And the melody?
72. Why is the Orestes fragment ascribed to Euripides?
73. (21) Dochmaic? [*sic*]
74. What do we know about ancient Greek music?
75. (22) How many examples of Roman music exist? How do we know about Roman music?
76. What is a *tibia*? ~~*Tibicines*~~? *Tuba*? *Cornu*? *Buccina*?
77. (23) Summarize the details of ancient music.
78. What are the links to ancient Greek music?

