

1: Reading to Kids Books: How Music Came to the World: An Ancient Mexican Myth

'How Music Came To The World' Our daughter Romy, a teacher in Quer taro, Mexico, recommended to us recently this book, published in the USA. It's a sympathetic re-telling for children by Hal Ober of the Nahua (Aztec) myth of the divine origin of music.

French Baroque music composer Michel Richard Delalande , pen in hand. In many cultures, including Western classical music, the act of composing also includes the creation of music notation , such as a sheet music "score" , which is then performed by the composer or by other singers or musicians. In popular music and traditional music, the act of composing, which is typically called songwriting, may involve the creation of a basic outline of the song, called the lead sheet , which sets out the melody , lyrics and chord progression. In classical music, the composer typically orchestrates his or her own compositions, but in musical theatre and in pop music, songwriters may hire an arranger to do the orchestration. In some cases, a songwriter may not use notation at all, and instead compose the song in her mind and then play or record it from memory. In jazz and popular music, notable recordings by influential performers are given the weight that written scores play in classical music. Even when music is notated relatively precisely, as in classical music, there are many decisions that a performer has to make, because notation does not specify all of the elements of music precisely. The process of deciding how to perform music that has been previously composed and notated is termed "interpretation". Composers and songwriters who present their own music are interpreting their songs, just as much as those who perform the music of others. The standard body of choices and techniques present at a given time and a given place is referred to as performance practice , whereas interpretation is generally used to mean the individual choices of a performer. A work of music can have multiple composers, which often occurs in popular music when a band collaborates to write a song, or in musical theatre, when one person writes the melodies, a second person writes the lyrics, and a third person orchestrates the songs. A piece of music can also be composed with words, images, or computer programs that explain or notate how the singer or musician should create musical sounds. Examples range from avant-garde music that uses graphic notation , to text compositions such as *Aus den sieben Tagen* , to computer programs that select sounds for musical pieces. A more commonly known example of chance-based music is the sound of wind chimes jingling in a breeze. The study of composition has traditionally been dominated by examination of methods and practice of Western classical music, but the definition of composition is broad enough to include the creation of popular music and traditional music songs and instrumental pieces as well as spontaneously improvised works like those of free jazz performers and African percussionists such as Ewe drummers. Musical notation Sheet music is written representation of music. This is a homorhythmic i. When music is written down, the pitches and rhythm of the music, such as the notes of a melody , are notated. Music notation also often provides instructions on how to perform the music. For example, the sheet music for a song may state that the song is a "slow blues" or a "fast swing", which indicates the tempo and the genre. Written notation varies with style and period of music. In the s, notated music is produced as sheet music or, for individuals with computer scorewriter programs, as an image on a computer screen. In ancient times, music notation was put onto stone or clay tablets. To perform music from notation, a singer or instrumentalist requires an understanding of the rhythmic and pitch elements embodied in the symbols and the performance practice that is associated with a piece of music or a genre. In Western art music, the most common types of written notation are scores, which include all the music parts of an ensemble piece, and parts, which are the music notation for the individual performers or singers. In popular music, jazz, and blues, the standard musical notation is the lead sheet , which notates the melody, chords, lyrics if it is a vocal piece , and structure of the music. Fake books are also used in jazz; they may consist of lead sheets or simply chord charts, which permit rhythm section members to improvise an accompaniment part to jazz songs. Scores and parts are also used in popular music and jazz, particularly in large ensembles such as jazz " big bands. Tabulature was also used in the Baroque era to notate music for the lute , a stringed, fretted instrument. Musical improvisation Musical improvisation is the creation of spontaneous music, often within or based on a pre-existing harmonic framework or chord progression.

Improvisation is the act of instantaneous composition by performers, where compositional techniques are employed with or without preparation. Improvisation is a major part of some types of music, such as blues, jazz, and jazz fusion, in which instrumental performers improvise solos, melody lines and accompaniment parts. In the Western art music tradition, improvisation was an important skill during the Baroque era and during the Classical era. In the Baroque era, performers improvised ornaments and basso continuo keyboard players improvised chord voicings based on figured bass notation. In the Classical era, solo performers and singers improvised virtuoso cadenzas during concerts. However, in the 20th and early 21st century, as "common practice" Western art music performance became institutionalized in symphony orchestras, opera houses and ballets, improvisation has played a smaller role. At the same time, some modern composers have increasingly included improvisation in their creative work. In Indian classical music, improvisation is a core component and an essential criterion of performances.

Music theory encompasses the nature and mechanics of music. In a grand sense, music theory distills and analyzes the parameters or elements of music—rhythm, harmony, harmonic function, melody, structure, form, and texture. Broadly, music theory may include any statement, belief, or conception of or about music. Some have applied acoustics, human physiology, and psychology to the explanation of how and why music is perceived.

Aspect of music has many different fundamentals or elements. Depending on the definition of "element" being used, these can include: All three curriculums identify pitch, dynamics, timbre and texture as elements, but the other identified elements of music are far from universally agreed. Below is a list of the three official versions of the "elements of music": The inter-related dimensions of music are listed as: The two most common contexts can be differentiated by describing them as the "rudimentary elements of music" and the "perceptual elements of music". Rudimentary elements In the s, the phrases "the elements of music" and "the rudiments of music" were used interchangeably. A definition which most accurately reflects this usage is: Perceptual elements Since the emergence of the study of psychoacoustics in the s, most lists of elements of music have related more to how we hear music than how we learn to play it or study it. Seashore, in his book *Psychology of Music*, [17] identified four "psychological attributes of sound". He did not call them the "elements of music" but referred to them as "elemental components" p. Nonetheless these elemental components link precisely with four of the most common musical elements: Although writers of lists of "rudimentary elements of music" can vary their lists depending on their personal or institutional priorities, the perceptual elements of music should consist of an established or proven list of discrete elements which can be independently manipulated to achieve an intended musical effect. It seems at this stage that there is still research to be done in this area.

Analysis of styles Funk places most of its emphasis on rhythm and groove, with entire songs based around a vamp on a single chord. Pictured are the influential funk musicians George Clinton and Parliament Funkadelic in Some styles of music place an emphasis on certain of these fundamentals, while others place less emphasis on certain elements. To give one example, while Bebop-era jazz makes use of very complex chords, including altered dominants and challenging chord progressions, with chords changing two or more times per bar and keys changing several times in a tune, funk places most of its emphasis on rhythm and groove, with entire songs based around a vamp on a single chord. While Romantic era classical music from the mid- to late s makes great use of dramatic changes of dynamics, from whispering pianissimo sections to thunderous fortissimo sections, some entire Baroque dance suites for harpsichord from the early s may use a single dynamic. To give another example, while some art music pieces, such as symphonies are very long, some pop songs are just a few minutes long.

Description of elements Pitch and melody Pitch is an aspect of a sound that we can hear, reflecting whether one musical sound, note or tone is "higher" or "lower" than another musical sound, note or tone. We can talk about the highness or lowness of pitch in the more general sense, such as the way a listener hears a piercingly high piccolo note or whistling tone as higher in pitch than a deep thump of a bass drum. We also talk about pitch in the precise sense associated with musical melodies, basslines and chords. Precise pitch can only be determined in sounds that have a frequency that is clear and stable enough to distinguish from noise. For example, it is much easier for listeners to discern the pitch of a single note played on a piano than to try to discern the pitch of a crash cymbal that is struck.

2: ~How Music Came To The World~™

*How Music Came to the World: An Ancient Mexican Myth [Carol Ober, Hal Ober] on www.enganchecubano.com
FREE shipping on qualifying offers. A retelling of the traditional legend, where the god of the sky persuades the god of the wind to journey in search of music.*

By Dominique Carson T The single also landed in the Guinness Book of World Records, and it was certified platinum. At the height of their success, Ready For The World were chart-topping musicians. To recuperate, the group took a long hiatus from the music business. Over the years, members of the group assumed positions as songwriters, producers, and studio engineers, while raising their families. Now, the group is back with their single and are ready to work in The group continues to work on their new music with their new lead singer. They are ready to popularize their name in with their new music. Ready for the World Returning in We started touring and doing shows, and it was just time for us to return to music after a long period of time. Prior to us returning to the music, we were victims of the trickery that goes on in the industry. Then, the group has to fight with the label so they can be heard and understood. So, we stepped away from the business scandals and had our families, worked on business projects, became mentors, and still worked on music. The song is about a man appreciating all of the beautiful things he loves about his woman. A woman does so much for her man, and it feels good to be appreciated. It just makes the man feel good because a woman can give her man life and meaning to his being. A man wants a woman that he can grow with, build, love, encourage and can have a solid future. We are working in the studio, writing and recording new music. We have our new lead singer, Ray Lavendar and he is phenomenal. So, we are definitely working on an album. An album is in the works. Melvin was ready to go solo and left on his own. As we all know, at a certain point, most lead singers venture off and develop a solo career. And it starts with the lead singer being assigned to do everything. Gordon, Gerald, and Melvin wrote the song. And I believe back in the day, they were thinking about different names that will fit with the melody. Shelia was just the name that stuck out to them at the time. Many people thought the song was about Shelia E. Shelia was a name that Melvin came up and just started writing the lyrics. What Music Means to Ready for the World: To me, a musician is almost like an artist. You are creating every layer of the painting, from the color, design, to composition. We painted music that lasts for ages. We also appreciate how music is consumed in because people can stream or download our music. We just have the ability to put out music without direct orders from a record label and still be a success in music.

Provided to YouTube by CDBaby How Music Came to the World Â· Dianne de Las Casas & Betsy Braud World Fiesta - Celebrations in Story and Song â„— Dianne de Las Casas Released on:

Although not specifically applied until the middle of the 20th century, pop music as such can be traced by a few decades before that. The Early Days You could say that the songs of music hall were the first real pop songs, written by professionals and widely performed for audiences. That dates back to the Victorian era, when a performer needed a catchy, identifiable song. Things changed with the advent of recording, early in the 20th century. With that, music had the chance to be much more widely disseminated. Records, played at 78 rpm on wind-up gramophones, were relatively cheap. In America, that led to a breed of professional songwriters in New York who wrote pieces intended to be recorded and sell well - Tin Pan Alley. They were largely hacks, but did produce some beautiful material. London had its own equivalent as the music business became centred on Denmark Street in the West End. Bing Crosby sold millions of records, as did Frank Sinatra arguably the first modern pop star, with screaming teenage female fans - the bobbysoxers , and in Britain, Al Bowly. They recorded and performed with full orchestras in the main style of the day. But there were other vocals groups, such as the Mills Brothers and the Inkspots, whose harmonies set the standards for those aspiring to fame. It came at an interesting time, as "teenagers" really came into being. Now, after World War II, that seemed to begin, imported from America, and in skiffle, an interpretation of American folk music personified by Lonnie Donegan , teens found their music. But he would find himself supplanted by the Beatles, who revolutionised pop by writing their own material, instigating a fashion that remains undiminished. The Beatles set the standard for pop music, and it remains undiminished - Beatlesque has become a standard descriptive adjective. From until their break up in they dominated the charts in Britain and America. Post Beatles The Beatles influenced a generation - more than one, really - with their melodies and harmonies, and that was apparent in the s, when pop careened through several styles, from the Glam Rock of T. Rex to the raw fire of punk. But the biggest pop star to emerge from the period was a singer and pianist, Elton John, whose popularity has remained constant. The idea of artists writing their own material remained in the wake of the Fab Four, although professional songwriters stayed in demand for those unable to pen a tune. From the early days of rock there had been "manufactured" stars - people taken on board for a pretty face rather than any innate talent, and made into stars by producers. It had happened to Adam Faith, Alvin Stardust and many others, most of whom only enjoyed short careers. The s proved a moribund decade for pop. Styles came and went, but it was an era short on memorable music. Boy Bands The s was the time of boy bands, perhaps the ultimate in manufactured acts. A group of young male singers was assembled for their looks, given catchy songs and arrangements and pushed to fame. It happened to East 17 and, most memorably, Take That. But like any fashion, it passed. A female version, the Spice Girls, was briefly huge. America tried a similar tactic with female pop stars, and both Mariah Carey and Britney Spears became massive manufactured stars, followed, to a lesser degree, by Christina Aguilera.

4: How Music Came to the World

To find out how that simple, rapid, rolling sound came to dominate nearly every corner of popular music today, we've got to go back to

How Music Came to the World: Hal and Carol Ober Date of Publication: [Click here for grade level guidelines.](#) From School Library Journal: Putting aside their traditional rivalry, Tezcatlipoca, the sky god, convinces Quetzalcoatl, the wind god, to go to the House of the Sun and bring music back to Earth. Quetzalcoatl goes, and when the Sun and his musical servants ignore him, he becomes so angry that he stirs up a violent storm and carries the musicians back with him. The world comes to life as they wander around, spreading their melodies everywhere. This retelling is based on a poem from a 16th-century Nahua Aztec manuscript. The vibrant, cutout oil pastel drawings in vivid blues, yellows, and greens are full of Aztec and Mayan imagery and design elements. The authors note will give you some background information as well as help you with pronunciation! Discussion topics for before reading: What do you think the world would be like without music? When do you think this story takes place? What is a myth? Can you think of any other myths? What happens when they work together? What happens when you work together with people Friends, family? How does music make our lives better? Cover the eyes and the nose only. These craft ideas are just suggestions. You can expand upon them, or add your own twist. Remember, though, that the focus of your time should not be on the development and execution of a craft; the focus should be on the read-aloud and the enjoyment of the book!

5: When Did Music Begin? - Decoded Past

Looking Forward to the Book. The items below will help you ask yourself some questions about this book before you actually read it. Jot down your ideas after each one.

Comments It was the size of a deck of cards, had enough space for about 1, songs and no one knew what to make of it. Not exactly prime real estate. Story continues below advertisement Analysts were bemused. The device had limited commercial potential, they said. After all, it was only compatible with less than 5 per cent of the computers in the United States. Indeed, it was an inauspicious start for the iPod. The day before the Times story appeared, Apple Inc. And we think not only can we find the recipe, but we think the Apple brand is going to be fantastic, because people trust the Apple brand to get their great digital electronics from Jobs pulled the white, rectangular device out of the front pocket of his jeans and held it up for the audience. That was just fine with Mr. Perhaps no other company has benefited from the rise of digital media as much as Apple. Story continues below advertisement Story continues below advertisement Before music lovers downloaded billions of songs from iTunes, before white ear buds became as common as sunglasses on a morning commute and before the iPhone was the most sought-after consumer gadget in the world, Apple was a computer company with a small "albeit devoted" following. Although the Cupertino, California-based company revolutionized home computing in the mids, by , the company was a bit player in an industry dominated by Microsoft Corp. But consumer demand for digital media, and the iPods to play it on, transformed Apple from a niche PC maker into a consumer electronics juggernaut. Not bad for page 8. However, the story of Apple is merely the tip of the iceberg when it comes to how digital media has transformed the business world. Few industries, from retail operations to artistic production; from newspapers to telecommunications have been immune to the shifting habits of mass consumption. Digital media has fundamentally altered financial models that existed for more than a century, and in the process has redrawn the power map in the corporate world. Any company in the business of producing artistic content and intellectual property "be it words, music, photos, motion pictures or other forms of interactive entertainment such as video games" now must contend with the Internet. The ability to reproduce endless digital copies of media by reducing it to the ones and zeroes of binary code has upended industries that once depended on billions of dollars of infrastructure devoted to producing, distributing and marketing physical products. Story continues below advertisement "Every movie has had its price reduced to zero," Chris Anderson, editor in chief of Wired Magazine said in an interview. Newspapers such as the Rocky Mountain News and Seattle Post Intelligencer stopped printing while others hemorrhage cash. Competing with free has become a Sisyphean task for media companies struggling to maintain their footing while rapidly trying to adapt to the new consumer reality. Disseminating that content has produced its own stars and dogs over the past 10 years as the digital sands shift. Record stores, which once were the front lines of the music industry, are folding as consumers turn to the Internet. Movie rental businesses such as Blockbuster are facing the prospect of bankruptcy as they fight against Hulu, YouTube and The Pirate Bay. Still, for every company that has suffered as a result of the digital revolution, another has found a way to make the new reality work for it. Companies that have played a role in the build out of the Internet that consumers demanded with the rise of digital media have benefited handsomely. Internet service providers ISPs have watched their numbers of high speed subscribers rise in parallel with increasing revenue, helping to fuel the growth of their other businesses, such as mobile networks and content services. Finally, computer manufacturers, software firms, microchip makers and other technology companies have seen demand for their products explode as consumers sought faster, larger-capacity machines and more convenient portable devices that were capable of getting and playing all that digital material. Story continues below advertisement Although the world has effectively said goodbye to the Walkman, the boombox and the VCR, the digital revolution has produced the iPhone, the Kindle and TiVo. Now, 10 years after Napster set the wheels of The Download Decade in motion, many businesses that remain tied to older business models are suffering and being driven to the brink of insolvency in the face of the worst economic recession since the Great Depression. Digital media acted as a tsunami that crashed through the business

world, reordering traditional power structures. Now the collapse of global financial markets could be the tide that washes away those businesses not strong enough to fight the current. Which businesses survive and which are relegated to the textbooks of first-year economics students may depend on their ability to finally stop worrying about digital media, and learn to love the ones and zeroes. Labels would introduce new formats slowly to wean the public off previous generations, eking out every possible benefit. The industry touted eight tracks and cassettes as alternatives to vinyl records because they offered portability and then applied the same philosophy to the transition from cassettes to CDs. With cassettes, music fans could make copies of records, albeit at a lower quality, and the industry was not happy with the situation. Throughout the s, the British Phonographic Industry, a trade group representing the record industry, conducted one of the first anti-piracy campaigns. It was dubbed "Home Taping is Killing Music" and the posters featured crossbones beneath a cassette made to resemble a skull, similar to a pirate flag. CDs were seen as a leap forward for the industry, which was now able to produce high quality remastered original recordings from their catalogues. Although users could still make tapes for their friends, the higher quality offered by CDs was supposed to keep consumers coming back. Remember, this was at a time when Windows 95 was the dominant operating system and required just 55 MB of free hard drive space to run, as opposed to Windows Vista, which requires 15 gigabytes, about times as much space. Soon, computer makers were packaging CD-burners in with their PCs. Suddenly, users could buy a bunch of CDs, rip the music to their computer and create near perfect copies or mix CDs of the recordings on blank discs for their friends. Then along came Napster in , offering users the ability to take those files on their computer, skip the burning process, and share their MP3 files with their friends. Effectively, the ability to share digital files removed the music industry from the distribution equation. Globally, the industry estimates that of the millions of songs that are downloaded from the Internet every day, only 5 per cent are actually paid for, while the other 95 per cent are pirated. Over the past 10 years, the music industry has struggled to catch up to the digital wave. As a result, the industry has been forced to fight for survival in the courts, while artists take it upon themselves to experiment with new business models. After scoring a legal victory over Napster, the industry has continued to take on file sharing websites and Internet services, including peer-to-peer networks such as Grokster, Morpheus and Kazaa, and have their sights set now on file sharing search engines that utilize BitTorrent technology, such as TorrentSpy and The Pirate Bay. At the same time, the industry has launched its own online services. Some, such as iTunes and eMusic, utilize the a la carte model, where users pay a single price to download a song or album. Others, such as Rhapsody Unlimited, offer a streaming or "all you can eat" model where fans can pay a single price to listen to as much music as they like for a flat monthly fee. Quality was really not as important as free. Record companies began thinking of all sorts of ways that they could take advantage of digital, the online phenomenon. Even Will Smith has lost his record deal. Some artists have even begun to abandon record companies on their own, embracing their own new models. Nine Inch Nails frontman Trent Reznor dropped his record label to develop a closer relationship with his fans. Artists such as David Usher, who rose to fame in the s as the lead singer of Moist under the old record company model and who now performs as a solo artist, have embraced social media as a means of connecting with and maintaining his fan base. Usher said in an interview. Across the street stood Sunrise Records. Just a crosswalk away from HMV, stood the iconic flagship outlet for Sam the Record Man, a Toronto institution thanks in part to the gigantic neon signs emulating spinning records that hovered over its entrance. Then Napster came along. Today, everything has changed. Tower Records has long since disappeared. The Music World chain was pushed into bankruptcy in

6: - How Music Came to the World by Carol; Hal Ober Ober

The world comes to life as they wander around, spreading their melodies everywhere. This retelling is based on a poem from a 16th-century Nahua (Aztec) manuscript. The vibrant, cutout oil pastel drawings in vivid blues, yellows, and greens are full of Aztec and Mayan imagery and design elements.

Medieval music While musical life was undoubtedly rich in the early Medieval era, as attested by artistic depictions of instruments, writings about music, and other records, the only repertory of music which has survived from before to the present day is the plainsong liturgical music of the Roman Catholic Church, the largest part of which is called Gregorian chant. Pope Gregory I, who gave his name to the musical repertory and may himself have been a composer, is usually claimed to be the originator of the musical portion of the liturgy in its present form, though the sources giving details on his contribution date from more than a hundred years after his death. Many scholars believe that his reputation has been exaggerated by legend. Most of the chant repertory was composed anonymously in the centuries between the time of Gregory and Charlemagne. During the 9th century several important developments took place. First, there was a major effort by the Church to unify the many chant traditions, and suppress many of them in favor of the Gregorian liturgy. Second, the earliest polyphonic music was sung, a form of parallel singing known as organum. Third, and of greatest significance for music history, notation was reinvented after a lapse of about five hundred years, though it would be several more centuries before a system of pitch and rhythm notation evolved having the precision and flexibility that modern musicians take for granted. Several schools of polyphony flourished in the period after Much of the later secular music of the early Renaissance evolved from the forms, ideas, and the musical aesthetic of the troubadours, courtly poets and itinerant musicians, whose culture was largely exterminated during the Albigensian Crusade in the early 13th century. Forms of sacred music which developed during the late 13th century included the motet, conductus, discant, and clausulae. One unusual development was the Geisslerlieder, the music of wandering bands of flagellants during two periods: Their music mixed folk song styles with penitential or apocalyptic texts. The 14th century in European music history is dominated by the style of the ars nova, which by convention is grouped with the medieval era in music, even though it had much in common with early Renaissance ideals and aesthetics. Much of the surviving music of the time is secular, and tends to use the formes fixes: Most pieces in these forms are for one to three voices, likely with instrumental accompaniment: Renaissance music The beginning of the Renaissance in music is not as clearly marked as the beginning of the Renaissance in the other arts, and unlike in the other arts, it did not begin in Italy, but in northern Europe, specifically in the area currently comprising central and northern France, the Netherlands, and Belgium. The style of the Burgundian composers, as the first generation of the Franco-Flemish school is known, was at first a reaction against the excessive complexity and mannered style of the late 14th century ars subtilior, and contained clear, singable melody and balanced polyphony in all voices. The most famous composers of the Burgundian school in the mid-15th century are Guillaume Dufay, Gilles Binchois, and Antoine Busnois. By the middle of the 15th century, composers and singers from the Low Countries and adjacent areas began to spread across Europe, especially into Italy, where they were employed by the papal chapel and the aristocratic patrons of the arts such as the Medici, the Este, and the Sforza families. They carried their style with them: Principal forms of sacred musical composition at the time were the mass, the motet, and the laude; secular forms included the chanson, the frottola, and later the madrigal. The invention of printing had an immense influence on the dissemination of musical styles, and along with the movement of the Franco-Flemish musicians, contributed to the establishment of the first truly international style in European music since the unification of Gregorian chant under Charlemagne. Music in the generation after Josquin explored increasing complexity of counterpoint; possibly the most extreme expression is in the music of Nicolas Gombert, whose contrapuntal complexities influenced early instrumental music, such as the canzona and the ricercar, ultimately culminating in Baroque fugal forms. By the middle of the 16th century, the international style began to break down, and several highly diverse stylistic trends became evident: The music of the Venetian school included the development of orchestration,

ornamented instrumental parts, and continuo bass parts, all of which occurred within a span of several decades around 1600. Famous composers in Venice included the Gabriellis, Andrea and Giovanni, as well as Claudio Monteverdi, one of the most significant innovators at the end of the era. Most parts of Europe had active and well-differentiated musical traditions by late in the century. In England, composers such as Thomas Tallis and William Byrd wrote sacred music in a style similar to that written on the continent, while an active group of home-grown madrigalists adapted the Italian form for English tastes: Germany cultivated polyphonic forms built on the Protestant chorales, which replaced the Roman Catholic Gregorian Chant as a basis for sacred music, and imported the style of the Venetian school the appearance of which defined the start of the Baroque era there. In addition, German composers wrote enormous amounts of organ music, establishing the basis for the later Baroque organ style which culminated in the work of J. S. Bach. One of the most revolutionary movements in the era took place in Florence in the 1580s and 1590s, with the work of the Florentine Camerata, who ironically had a reactionary intent: Chief among them were Vincenzo Galilei, the father of the astronomer, and Giulio Caccini. The fruits of their labors was a declamatory melodic singing style known as monody, and a corresponding staged dramatic form: The first operas, written around 1600, also define the end of the Renaissance and the beginning of the Baroque eras. Music prior to was modal rather than tonal. Several theoretical developments late in the 16th century, such as the writings on scales on modes by Gioseffo Zarlino and Franchinus Gaffurius, led directly to the development of common practice tonality. The major and minor scales began to predominate over the old church modes, a feature which was at first most obvious at cadential points in compositions, but gradually became pervasive. Music after 1600, beginning with the tonal music of the Baroque era, is often referred to as belonging to the common practice period.

7: History of music - Wikipedia

Carol Ober's stunning cutout oil pastels just might overcome the tedium of this wordy retelling of a Mexican legend. Ancient Mexican images become remarkably kid-accessible with her vibrant, fluidly p.

These are in the Magura cave in Bulgaria. We listen to it on the radio while driving around doing errands. We hear it in the background sound effects at the movie theater or on the television. Commercials use or abuse, depending on your perspective music to catch your attention and try to make a sale. Music is in grocery stores, public buildings, work-out facilities, recreation centers, and schools. Perhaps the only place you might be able to escape it is in the library. Do we really want to escape music? Have you ever thought about abolishing it? Is it possible to eliminate it from our lives? It has been embedded into our psyche since the day we were born. It soothes, relaxes, inspires, controls, and manipulates – all that and much more. So, when did music begin? We can find references in various religious texts to singing and making music. We see evidence in cave paintings that depict people dancing. You have to admit that the presence of dancing strongly suggests the presence of music. It has been suggested that the first musical instrument might have been a roughly constructed hollow stick through which one could blow and make sound – the precursor of wind instruments. Sticks to beat out a rhythm? What about the feet and the hands that tap or stamp out a rhythm? And what about the human voice? The voice has certainly been around since the first humans walked this earth. To determine the beginning of anything, one must define it. There are various definitions that offer suitable interpretations. The tones or sounds employed, occurring in single line melody or multiple lines harmony, and sounded or to be sounded by one or more voices or instruments, or both. Many have beautiful melodic calls. Image courtesy of Clive Orford. If music is sound, pleasing and magical, with variations in pitch that suggest a melody and some sort of rhythm, perhaps even a counterpoint of harmony, then it follows that it really did exist long before humans walked the earth. Worth points out, music is a form of communication. What about the creatures of the sea? Whales are believed to sing their own eerie songs in the deeps. Nature is Music In order to define precisely when music began, one would have to go back much further than the parameters of recorded human history. Nature has always had its own special music, as A. The Romantic composers frequently composed music in honour of natural sounds. Contemporary composers went a step further and used actual sounds of nature in their compositions. Humans tend to believe that everything started with the first signs of human intelligence, with the first recorded events of human history. We did not create music. It has always been out there, waiting for all of us to discover, to appreciate, and to enjoy. Accessed June 5, Forney, Kristine, and Machlis, Joseph. The Enjoyment of Music. Accessed June 7, Accessed June 6, The Origins of Music. Music, Emotion and Language: Using Music to Communicate. Twentieth World Congress of Philosophy. Accessed June 04,

8: Ready For The World Talks Returning to Music, New Single, and More

A retelling of the traditional legend, where the god of the sky persuades the god of the wind to journey in search of music.

We would strongly encourage teachers in the UK to buy the book. It contains 33 superb full colour pictures - a delight to both eye and ear. One was Tezcatlipoca, the sky god. The other was Quetzalcoatl, the wind god. They were both very powerful. Sometimes they fought each other. But sometimes, like this time, they helped each other. No one plays a note. The only sound to be heard is the sound of your roaring. We need to wake up the world, Wind. I have no music. I want you to travel to the House of the Sun. I want you to bring back the best singers and the best musicians. He flew over land and sea, searching the endless coastline for a single beach. He knew there was only one way he could travel to the House of the Sun. When they were all before him, he ordered them to make a bridge. The servants grabbed hold of each other. They began to grow tall and thin and to twine together like a rope. They turned into a strong rope bridge that disappeared into the sky. Quetzalcoatl climbed the bridge, following it higher and higher, as the earth grew smaller and smaller below. He could see its towers shimmering in the distance. Getting to them was not so easy, though. He had to find his way through a maze of streets with high walls. He kept getting lost and going around in circles. Nearly ready to give up, he heard a beautiful sound that he had never heard before. It was cool and bright. It was sweet and light. Quetzalcoatl followed the sound until it led him out of the maze. Then he saw the musicians in the great courtyard of the Sun. The flute players were dressed in golden yellow. The wandering minstrels wore blue. The lullaby singers were dressed in white, and the singers of love songs wore red. Suddenly the Sun saw Quetzalcoatl. The Lord of the Sky commands you! Quetzalcoatl did not like to be ignored. He exploded with anger, like a hundred hurricanes going off at once. Lightning cracked and thunder boomed and clouds swirled around the House of the Sun, turning the daylight into darkness. The wind god roared as if there was no end to his voice. The Sun flickered like a tiny flame. The musicians ran to the wind and huddled in his lap, trembling with fear. The thunder faded and the clouds vanished. Quetzalcoatl took the musicians in his arms and left the House of the Sun, moving through the maze as if it were not there. The wind god was filled with great happiness as he followed the sky bridge back to earth. He felt like a father carrying his children home. As the wind god came nearer, the earth let out a slow sigh of relief. Its fruit began to ripen and its flowers began to bloom with new, deeper colours. The whole planet seemed to be waking up from a long sleep. Finally Quetzalcoatl touched down on the earth with the musicians and singers. They looked around curiously at the silent, waiting planet. Then they began to play. Through forests and valleys and deserts and oceans they wandered, filling the air with music. Soon people learned to sing and play, and so did the trees and birds, the whales and wolves, the running streams, the crickets and frogs, and every other creature. From dawn to dusk the melodies spread until music covered the earth. The wind god was pleased. So was the sky god. The musicians were happy with their new home. And ever since that day, the earth has been filled with music. The names of the three servants of Tezcatlipoca vary in the texts. In order for you to do so, you will call the whale, the siren and the turtle, who will make a bridge that will allow you to cross over. They say that with those they began to have feasts and dances for their gods, and that the songs that the singers sang at those festivals were considered to be prayers, performing them in the same tone and movements and with such good sense and judgment that they did not miss a single note or a step. That same arrangement is followed today. In Mesoamerica, the four colours represented the correspondence between times and spaces, and they designated the places through which time flowed. At the ends of the world, four trees held up the skies, and the divine forces that came from on high and from below flowed inside their trunks. The colours might vary, and it is possible that besides the four colours at the ends of the world there was a fifth colour, that of the central tree, the axis of the universe. But in the codices, in songs, and in narrations the symbolism of colour was always important. One, Tezcatlipoca, was the god of darkness. The other, the sun, was warm and celestial. Tezcatlipoca had the assistance of his agent and creature Ehecatl, the wind god, cold like himself, black, shadowy, and armed with a bloody thorn. The sun, on the other hand, had an orchestra composed of musicians

dressed in four colours. The sons of the sun had the obligation to ignore the dark, cold, nocturnal call. What did Tezcatlipoca propose to do? He wanted to begin the fight, the alternation of the two opposites. The sun, in turn, wanted to keep the light of his sons pure. But the world had to begin its course, and destiny had to be fulfilled. Time was the union of the opposing forces - the luminous and the obscure, the colourful and the black, the day and the night, the dry and the wet. The alternation and the cycles were established. The dance and the feast were thus changed into symbols of the gyration of the gods, converted into time. Human expression of beauty was made the equivalent of the supreme beauty of the gods - the geometric order of movement. Dance, the maximum fusion of the divine and the human, is the gyration of colours that follow the command of the musical instruments. This story is really amazing and very realistic. Yet another splendid article! Tezcatlipoca seems almost like an analogue to Yin of Chinese culture in these tales.

9: Music - Wikipedia

Music is everywhere. We can't escape it. We listen to it on the radio while driving around doing errands. We hear it in the background sound effects at the movie theater or on the television.

Check new design of our homepage! Welcome to the Musical World: And even after organizing sounds to make music, you need to organize these musical works according to the way they are organized! Melodyful Staff Last Updated: Even when made solely for the purpose of getting rich, it still needs a source of expression. Every genre has a build-up and then a follow-up. Every style has its high point. Today we have such a large list of musical genres and styles, that it would be impossible for anyone to listen to every piece of music created even in a hundred lifetimes, let alone one! And that is why we make categories: The music of the old days. The kind of music that most of us have forgotten, yet listen to everyday. Because most of what we hear now is derived from what the great classical composers created decades and centuries ago. The main categories in classical music are Orchestral music, Chamber music, and Opera. We may think of classical music as what orchestras play in a giant auditorium, wearing black clothes, with a conductor frantically waving his staff about. Orchestral Music The usual grand collection of many musicians more than eighty , grouped according to their instrument, guided by their sheet music, years of training and practice, and the conductor. It started in the early 17th century and evolved into different sub-categories. A symphony consists of four movements sometimes three. They usually differ from each other through the kind of emotion they are designed to invoke. An overture is a piece of composition that acts as the curtain-raiser to the opera. A concerto is essentially made of three movements, that are created solely for the purpose of letting the soloist instrument shine out. This is unlike a symphony, where all instruments perform in unison. Ballet is orchestral music that is based on dance movements. This type was created and nurtured during the Romantic era. Incidental music is directly related to stage music; it provides the motion to an act. The sections are short and often repetitive. Chamber music is musical work composed specifically for a smaller instrumental arrangement smaller than an orchestra. The most popular type of classical music to come out of the Baroque era was the opera. The composition can be created to accompany an act or display the emotions of a character on a colorfully constructed background. You also have two other types in this category: Vocal music may or may not be accompanied by instruments, while solo instrumental music is not accompanied by anything. Renaissance, Baroque, Romantic and Contemporary or neoclassical. Each movement or era can be distinguished through chronology and the location of their origin. The man at the forefront of this genre was and still is Elvis Presley, followed by personalities like Chuck Berry and Little Richard. The rock scene in the 50s was more about shock value, which included fashion statements, sexually-oriented lyrics and dance moves catering to a young audience in particular. There were generations of largely American and European artists, each influenced by their predecessors, trying to make something better, in rock music. Whether that was through clothes, the rhythm or harnessing and even catalyzing political agenda, rock music was, is and will be, all about shocking the current generation. The one great push for music into the whole rock band scene was arguably done by The Yardbirds. Each member contributed heavily to the band as well as creating entire separate realms of rock, namely the band Led Zeppelin founded by Jimmy Page. All in all, rock can be largely sub-categorized into the following types or styles. Bear in mind that they are more of less styles of rock rather than completely different genres, and that an artist or a band can be found in more than one style like Led Zeppelin can be found under hard rock, psychedelic rock and folk rock. Queen falls under progressive rock and glam rock. Alternative rock is anything that peaked for brief periods of time and was out of the ordinary, even by rock standards. This includes grunge, indie, new wave, punk and goth to name a few. Alternative rock can be defined more through movements rather than individual bands. Art rock, which is the early form of psychedelic rock and progressive rock. Arena rock, which is just a different way to see the greater rock bands of old: The style focuses more on the stage like Woodstock than any band in particular. Metal is perhaps the branch of rock with the most number of offshoots. It is believed to be initiated by Black Sabbath. Glam rock can encompass a wider range of other styles of rock, and add feminine detailing and promiscuity. These main

styles have a wide array of sub-categories, giving you hundreds of styles in rock music, like death metal, British invasion, southern rock, roots rock, college rock, Christian rock, etc. Blues The reason why blues became so popular can only be understood when you look at its time of creation. Blues has firm roots in African traditional music. The purpose of making the blues is always the same: It is the one reason why this genre had such a profound effect on America, and eventually the world. Blues is usually categorized by the location of a style, because everywhere the blues went, it caught a different feel. Mississippi delta blues came from the Mississippi delta region. Chicago blues came next, when the delta musicians started traveling to the big city to look for a better life. Which is why Muddy Waters can be considered as both a delta blues man and a Chicago blues artist. The biggest difference between the two styles is the use of electric guitars and a slightly faster pace in the latter. Texas blues came out after America saw how big Chicago blues was getting. Blues rock was one of the last big blues styles to hit it big. Jazz is the second genre born from African traditional music. It is believed to have started after the Civil War, when the black people were free to travel and seek employment. Similar to the blues, the jazz styles are also classified according to time and location. Ragtime was the most popular form of jazz. It started in the late s and included heavy use of the piano. It was a little different from the other jazz styles because it was formally composed, rather than improvised. New Orleans jazz started in that city and focused on collective improvisation. Chicago jazz is where the swing really started swinging. Bebop is all about nonsensical syllables that are more percussive than literary like the Bill Cosby memes. Bebop came after the swing era and around the start of WW II. Cool jazz is a direct response to the then-declining bebop jazz. It was more classical and formal. Smooth jazz is one of the last styles implemented. Scat jazz is a form of vocal jazz similar to bebop. Check out Ella Fitzgerald. Electronic Electronic music is much older than you think. The first in the history of electronic music was Thaddeus Cahill and his telharmonium in Since then, composers started using the concept of electronically generated music to produce scores that were impossible to replicate by man through existing mechanical instruments. Because of its definition, it becomes difficult to ascertain whether a piece of music is electronic or not. Electronic music means it is synthetically produced. Today, it means music that sounds synthetic, regardless of it being made using computers or not. It is mostly dance-oriented. You have the house and lounge music that falls under ambient music. Electronic rock uses instruments like the etherphone and the mellotron Then you have the big styles meant for dancing, like disco, eurodance, electronica and techno. There are also experimental styles like industrial music and glitch. Dubstep is a relatively new addition late 90s to the genre, which branches out into brostep and wonky. The list also contains vague styles like chiptunes video game music of which nintendocore is an offshoot. Folk music can be broadly classified into two groups, traditional folk and folk revival. Not styles, like other genres. There is only one type - folk. The actual folk songs are something that are indigenous to a culture, popularized at events and passed down mostly orally. It is often the case that a folk song does not have a singular credible artist or cannot be found. The songs are sourced as anonymous and are therefore, not owned by anyone. They are always lyrically important, with an easy rhythm to guide the song. Also, it is mostly the working class that engages in expressive songs. The other group can be collectively called folk music or folk revival music. It is commercially successful, credible to artists who exist and are relatively new since the 19th.

Marcel Prousts Grasset proofs The enduring present : gifts in medieval Islam and Byzantium Anthony Cutler New York Botanical Garden, the Bronx Solving the Interstitial Cystitis Puzzle Discussion guide for The prince Niccoli Machiavelli Hole punch flip book The boy scout handbook and other observations The Village Commune The great brain series Photographs (Hearts/Roses Protect when necessary The sub-Apostolic period : the Shepherd of Hermas Plastics Materials and Processes Give appropriate support and guidance Helping at-risk students Dr. Os Colorstars Nhl Financial analysis and modeling using excel and vba A to Z of American Women Business Leaders and Entrepreneurs (A to Z of Women) In awe of the ordinary Wines, their sensory evaluation Sex education has succeeded William R. Finger Internet audiences Somewhere Beneath the Clouds Pen sketches of Nebraskans Optimal control theory with aerospace applications Unfolding the Tent Attempt towards a chemical conception of the ether Prudent practices in the laboratory 2011 Princess Isobel and the pea: a love story in five chapters by Valiska Gregory Ghosts: an anthology. SS Taks II Reading E Eighth Virginia Infantry Science publish or die Lady Castlehills receipt book Paradise Lost: John Milton Changing classrooms Carlos castaneda a separate reality Summary, the long-term fiscal outlook for New York City Between the earth and the sky : on the pythagorean divine Afterword Odessa Woolfolk.