



MLA European Culture and Society
Professor, **Sawako Takeuchi Ph.D.**

LESSON 1

GREEK CULTURE AND MUSIC

May 14th, 2020

Key concepts

- Western civilization and music
- Greek Mythology
- Invention of theaters for comedies and tragedies.
- Greek culture and music theory

INTRODUCTION

Past experiences (経歴)

- President, Cultural Institute in Paris of Japanese Government (Maison de la Culture du Japan à Paris)
元パリ日本文化会館館長
- Ph.D. in engineering and economics (工学博士、経済学博士)
- Professor, Kyoto University (京都大学客員教授)
- Associate Professor, Tokyo University (東京大学助教授)
- University of Paris (パリ大学博士課程) を経て、パリ大学その他で教鞭をとり、その後パリ滞在は計10年以上。
- 現在、二つの会社の取締役を兼任。
- 音楽活動：楽器はピアノを少々。発表会では、ShumanのEtudes Symphonie , Barcarole、Ballade 4など。好きな曲は、Luisada のシューマン、Die Davidsbundlertanze.



INTRODUCTION TO THIS COURSE

An overview of the music development, by historical period.

From the Ancient Greeks to the modern time, Music created European civilization and intelligence.

Music became one of the most important magical “language” with sound and words.

The target of this course is to learn how to convey your messages, by giving inspiration and imagination.

Learn how the music changed the world history, looking back different phases of musical development.



CHANGING MUSIC THROUGHOUT WESTERN CIVILIZATION

- Ancient Greek and the Romans
- Medieval era
- Renaissance era
- Baroque period
- Classical period
- Romantic period
- Modern era



GREEK AND MUSIC

- Most of us believe that classical music has only been composed in the last 500 years or so.
- But we go back to the Greeks and the Romans.
- The modern lyric's roots lie beneath the hills of Ancient Greece.
- Music and poetry have made the journey since their shared source of creative inspiration, making them like fraternal twins.
- Learn how music was treated from the Greek and Roman period.
- Then look at Western history, period by period.



Greek philosophers: PLATON AND ARISTOTLE ON THE ENDS OF MUSIC (音楽の目的)

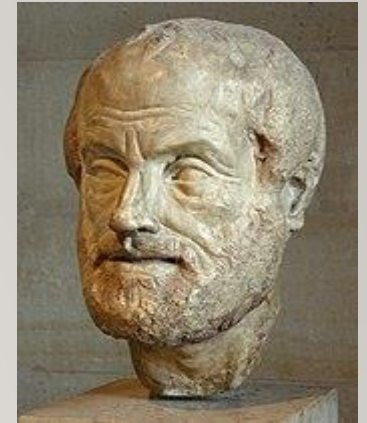
In ancient Greece, music was included in education and was part of religious and civic ceremonies. Music was an integral part of men's lives. They examined the relationship between music and the common good, particularly its place in education.

They saw music as the perfection of human nature. For Plato, man's first education is aimed at forming the whole person, with gymnastics directed towards a child's body, and music directed toward his soul. Music is a good instrument to develop a sense of order, order in movement called rhythm, and pitch. Plato explicitly indicates this effect that education helps to mold the soul to understand pleasure and pain, goodness and badness.

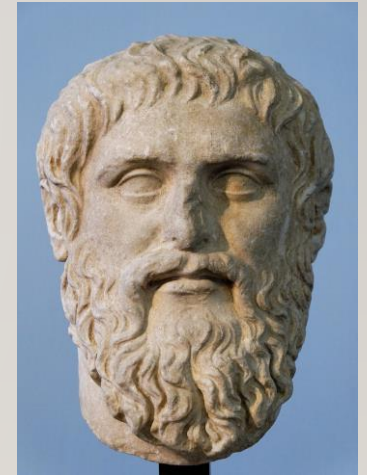


Introduction of two great philosophers in Ancient Greek

Aristotle 384–322 BC was a Greek philosopher in Ancient Greece. Taught by Plato, he was the founder of the Lyceum, the Peripatetic school of philosophy. His writings cover many subjects, such as physics, biology, zoology, metaphysics, logic, ethics, aesthetics, poetry, theatre, music, economics, politics, and government. He influenced Christian theology, during the Middle Ages.



Platon(424/423 – 348/347 BC) : an Athenian philosopher during the Classical period in Ancient Greece, founder of the Platonist school of thought. He is widely considered the pivotal figure in the history of Ancient Greek and Western philosophy. Plato has also often been cited as one of the founders of Western religion and spirituality. The so-called Neoplatonism of philosophers like Plotinus and Porphyry influenced Saint Augustine and Christianity.



Music and cosmos,

written by BOETHIUS

In "De Musica", Boethius, and philosopher of the early 6th century, introduced the threefold classification of music:

- *Musica mundana* – music of the spheres/world; this "music" was to be understood rather than heard
- *Musica humana* – harmony of human body and spiritual harmony
- *Musica instrumentalis* – instrumental music. Music produced by something under tension (e.g., strings), by wind (e.g., aulos), by water, or by percussion

Boethius' *De institutione musica* was one of the first musical works printed in Venice between the years of 1491 and 1492. It helped medieval authors understand Greek music. Boethius believed that arithmetic and music helped to reinforce the understanding of fundamental principles of order and harmony in the understanding of the universe.

During the Middle Ages, Boethius was connected to several texts that were used to teach liberal arts. Although he did not address the subject of trivium, he did write many treatises explaining the principles of rhetoric, grammar, and logic. During the Middle Ages, his works of these disciplines were commonly used when studying the three elementary arts. The historian R.W. Southern called Boethius "the schoolmaster of medieval Europe."

Ancient Greek music theory

Ancient Greek music theory distinguishes three *genera* (singular: *genus* 種) of tetrachords(テトラコルド、音列・音程). These genera are characterized by the largest of the three intervals of the tetrachord:

Diatonic

A diatonic tetrachord has a characteristic interval that is less than or equal to half the total interval of the tetrachord (or approximately 249 cents: セントは2つの周波数の比。平均律の半音の間隔は100セント。オクターヴ（2つの音の周波数比が2:1）は12半音1200セント。

This characteristic interval is usually slightly smaller (approximately 200 cents), becoming a whole tone. Classically, the diatonic tetrachord consists of two intervals of a tone and one of a semitone, e.g. A–G–F–E.

Chromatic

A chromatic tetrachord has a characteristic interval that is greater than about half the total interval of the tetrachord, yet not as great as four-fifths of the interval (between about 249 and 398 cents).

Classically, the characteristic interval is a minor third (approximately 300 cents), and the two smaller intervals are equal.

Enharmonic

An enharmonic tetrachord has a characteristic interval that is greater than about four-fifths the total tetrachord interval.



テトラコルド（もしくはTetrachord「テトラコード」

古代ギリシア語のτετράχορδον（テトラコルドン）より。「4つの弦」の意）は、音楽理論において、4つの音による音列を指す用語。

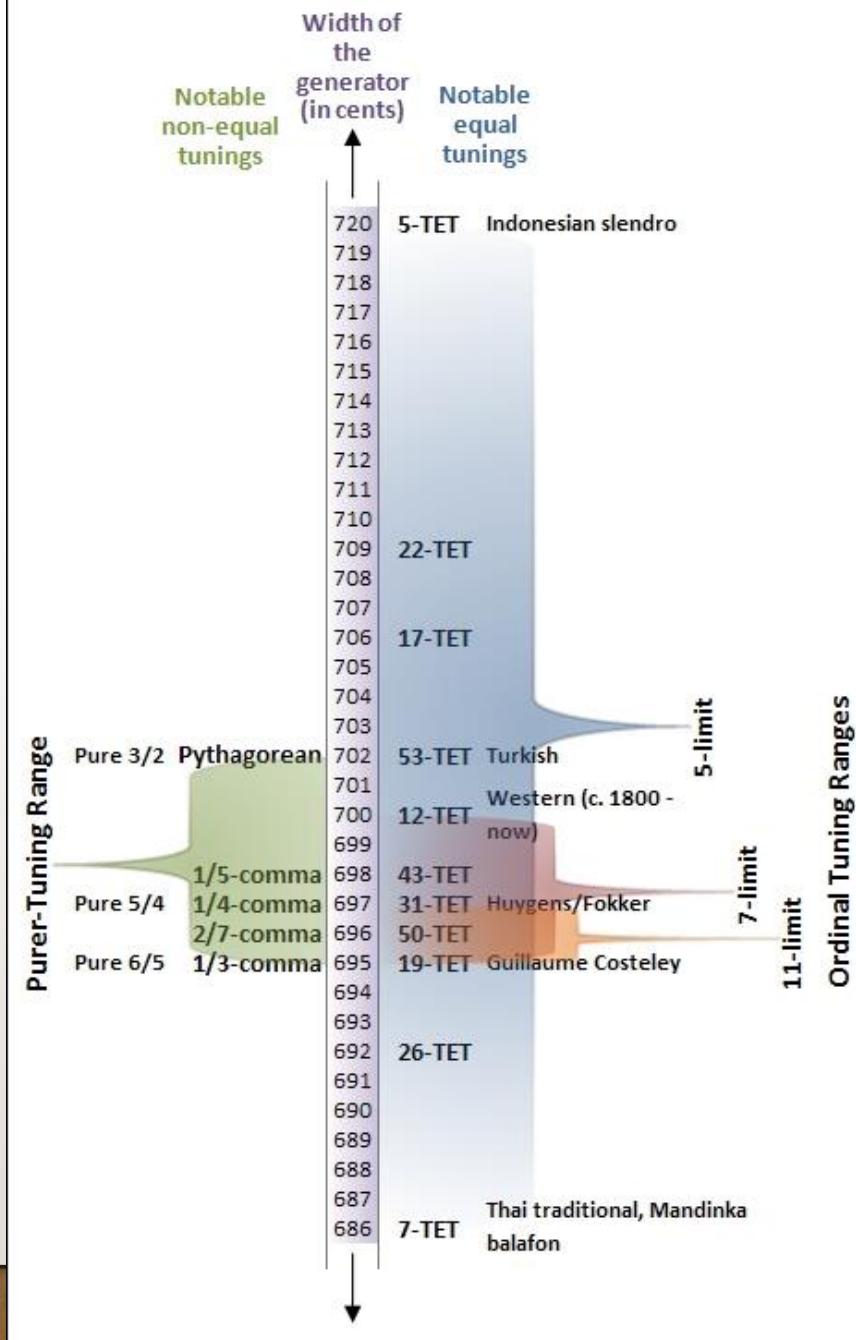
古代ギリシアの音楽理論では、完全四度の音程を3つの音程で区切ることで得られるテトラコルドが音組織の基礎であり、音程の構成から、ディアトノン、クローマティコン、エンハルモニオンの3種類。ディアトノンのテトラコルドは、上の2つの全音とその下の1つの半音の音程で構成されており、同様にクローマティコンは上の短三度と下の2つの半音、エンハルモニオンは上の長三度と下の半音よりも狭い2つの音程から成っていた。現在の全音階はディアトノンのテトラコルドに由来している。

この概念の拡張例として、小泉文夫による日本の旋法の理論がある。この理論においては、完全四度の枠内に挿入される音の数は、通常の2音ではなく1音とされる。例えば、沖縄音階「ドミファソシド」は、擬似テトラコルド「ドミファ」と「ソシド」を積み重ねたものとして理解することができる。



Pythagorean tuning is a system of musical tuning in which the frequency ratios of all intervals are based on the ratio 3:2. This ratio, also known as the "pure" perfect fifth, is chosen because it is one of the most consonant and easiest to tune by ear.

ピタゴラス音律は、音階の全ての音と音程を周波数比**3:2**の純正な完全五度の連続から導出する音律。ピタゴラス音律は初期ルネサンスまでの西洋音楽の標準的な音律であり、また中国や日本の伝統音楽の音律も同様の原理に基づく。



Pythagoras discovered that musical notes could be translated into mathematical equations. When he passed blacksmiths(鍛冶屋) one day, he heard the sound of their hammers clanging against the anvils 鉄床. The sounds of the hammers were beautiful and harmonious, except for one (不協和音) .

ピタゴラスは、弦の長さの比が弦の振動数の比、つまり音程の関係を支配することを発見した。ピタゴラスは発見した音程の法則を確認するために、モノコードと呼ばれる1本のガットと自在に動かせる駒で構成される調律道具を発明したといわれる。



Greek and theater



In antiquity, the Greeks used the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* as the bases of pedagogy. Literature was central to the educational-function by using memory and improvisation via song and chant. At the Panathenaic Festival of athletics, music and poetics were integrated in the celebration of Athena's birthday. The *Iliad* (/ˈɪliəd/; Ancient Greek: Ἰλιάς *Iliás*, pronounced [iː.li.ás] which means the *Song of Ilion* or *Song of Ilium*) is an ancient Greek epic poem which was attributed to Homer.



The Trojan War tells the battles and events during the quarrel between King Agamemnon and the warrior Achilles.

Greek Theater



- Dithyrambs: a poem, chant, or hymn of ancient Greece sung by revelers at the festival in honor of the god Dionysus



The origins of drama

- The earliest origins of drama are ancient hymns, called dithyrambs. These were sung in honor of the god Dionysus. These hymns were later adapted for choral processions in which participants would dress up in costumes and masks.

LISTENING OF GREEK MYTHOLOGY

Homer's Iliad and Odyssey - reading lesson for kids

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RbORIBYykuo>

A Long and Difficult Journey, or The Odyssey: Crash Course Literature 201

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MS4jk5kavy4>

The Iliad" and "The Odyssey" by Homer

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UBsIk_lqQws

- Greek music reflect the orderliness of the cosmos, and is associated with mathematics and knowledge.
- Music composed by Greek composer, Vangelis
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MOvVWiDsPWQ&t=12s>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QpxN2VXPMLc>

Assignment for this lesson (to be determined, レポートは授業時間内で対応できる小レポートを想定、履修登録後に最終確認します)

- 1) Please prepare your report, based on your further research on the topics described in this power point.
- 2) Length of your report : 1-2 pages either English or Japanese
- 3) Choice of topics: pick up one or two topics which you are interested. For example,
 - Why we need music
 - Greek music theory
 - Pythagoras tuning
 - Greek and theatre
- 4) Submission date: to be determined

