

Concise History of Western Music, 4e: Chapter 1 Music in Ancient Greece and Early Christian Rome

Title	Description
Lyre	A plucked string instrument with a resonating sound box, two arms, a crossbar, and strings that run parallel to the soundboard and attach to the crossbar.
Bull lyre	A Sumerian lyre with a bull's head at one end of the sound box.
Harp	A plucked string instrument with a resonating sound box, a neck, and strings in a roughly triangular shape. The strings rise perpendicular from the soundboard to the neck.
Kithara	An ancient Greek instrument, a large lyre.
Genre	Type or category of musical composition, such as sonata or symphony.
Hymn	A song to or in honor of a god. In the Christian tradition, a song of praise sung to God.
Monophonic	Consisting of a single unaccompanied melodic line.
Heterophony	Music or a musical texture in which a melody is performed by two or more parts simultaneously in more than one way, for example, one voice performing simply, and the other with embellishments.
Harmonia	(pl. <i>harmoniai</i>) An ancient Greek term with multiple meanings: (1) the union of parts in an orderly whole; (2) an interval; (3) a scale type; (4) a style of melody.
Ethos	(Greek, "custom") (1) Moral and ethical character or way of being or behaving. (2) The character, mood, or emotional effect of a certain tonos, mode, meter, or melody.
Tetrachord	(from Greek, "four strings") In Greek and medieval theory, a scale of four notes spanning a perfect fourth.
Diatonic	In ancient Greek music, an adjective describing a tetrachord with two whole tones and one semitone.
Enharmonic	In ancient Greek music, an adjective describing a tetrachord comprising a major third and two quartertones, or a melody that uses such tetrachords.
Chromatic	(from Greek <i>chroma</i> , "color") In ancient Greek music, an adjective describing a tetrachord comprising a minor third and two semitones, or a melody that uses such tetrachords.