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## Textbook Outlines

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Cram101 Textbook Outlines, Notes and Highlights for:

## **World Music : A Global Journey**

by Terry Miller, 2nd Edition

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Joseph	Joseph or Yosef was the eleventh of Jacob's twelve sons in the Book of Genesis and Rachel's firstborn. Joseph was sold into slavery by his jealous brothers, yet rose to become the most powerful man in Egypt next to the Pharaoh, by saving many lives from the seven year famine. He brought the sons of Israel down to Egypt, where they settled in the Egyptian country of Goshen.
Choir	<p>A choir, chorale, or chorus is a musical ensemble of singers. Choral music, in turn, is the music written specifically for such an ensemble to perform.</p> <p>A body of singers who perform together as a group is called a choir or chorus.</p>
Classical music	<p>Classical music is the art music produced in, or rooted in, the traditions of Western liturgical and secular music, encompassing a broad period from roughly the 11th century to present times. The central norms of this tradition became codified between 1550 and 1900, which is known as the common practice period.</p> <p>European music is largely distinguished from many other non-European and popular musical forms by its system of staff notation, in use since about the 16th century.</p>
Popular music	Popular music belongs to any of a number of musical genres 'having wide appeal' and is typically distributed to large audiences through the music industry. It stands in contrast to both art music and traditional music, which are typically disseminated academically or orally to smaller, local audiences. Although popular music sometimes is known as 'pop music', the two terms are not interchangeable.
Archive	<p>An archive is a collection of historical records, or the physical place they are located. Archives contain primary source documents that have accumulated over the course of an individual or organization's lifetime, and are kept to show the function of an organization.</p> <p>In general, archives consist of records that have been selected for permanent or long-term preservation on grounds of their enduring cultural, historical, or evidentiary value.</p>
Ethnomusicology	<p>Ethnomusicology is defined as 'the study of social and cultural aspects of music and dance in local and global contexts.'</p> <p>Coined by Jaap Kunst from the Greek words <i>ἔθνος</i> <i>ethnos</i> (nation) and <i>μουσική</i> <i>mousikē</i> (music), it is often considered the anthropology or ethnography of music. Jeff Todd Titon has called it the study of 'people making music.' Although it is often thought of as a study of non-Western musics, ethnomusicology also includes the study of Western music from an anthropological or sociological perspective. Bruno Nettl (1983) believes it is a product of Western thinking, proclaiming 'ethnomusicology as western culture knows it is actually a western phenomenon.' Nettl believes that there are limits to the extraction of meaning from a culture's music because of a Western observer's perceptual distance from the culture; however, the growing prevalence of scholars who study their own musical traditions, and an increasing range of different theoretical frameworks and research methodologies has done much to address criticisms such as Nettl's.</p>
Musicology	Musicology (Greek: <i>μουσική</i> <i>mousikē</i> = 'music' and <i>-λογία</i> <i>-logia</i> (-logy) = 'the study of', from <i>λόγος</i> <i>logos</i> = 'word' or 'reason') is the scholarly study of music. The word is used in narrow, broad and intermediate senses. In the narrow sense, musicology is confined to the music history of Western culture.
David Copperfield	<p>David Copperfield is an American illusionist, described by Forbes in 2006 as the most commercially successful magician in history. Best known for his combination of storytelling and illusion, Copperfield has so far sold 40 million tickets and grossed over \$1 billion.</p> <p>Early years</p> <p>Copperfield was born David Seth Kotkin in Metuchen, New Jersey, the son of Jewish parents, Rebecca, an insurance adjuster, and Hyman Kotkin, who owned and operated a men's haberdashery in Metuchen called Korby's.</p>
Resource	Resource is an electronic dance production and remix group from Germany, consisting of producers Frank Knebel, Henning Reith, Reinhard Raith, and Wolfgang Boss. They have released one single in 2003, '(I Just Died) In Your Arms', in three different countries and two other 12" records were later released in Germany. They have also remixed several dance songs.
Compact	A compact is cosmetic product. It is usually contained in a small, round case, with two or all of the following: a mirror, pressed powder, and a powder puff. The term is an abbreviation for 'compact powder'.

Banjo	<p>The samba banjo is a Brazilian instrument which is derived from the cavaquinho, especially associated with a samba subgenre called pagode. The samba banjo was first introduced by sambista Almir Guineto in the late 1970s and early 1980s, attending on one hand the necessity for a louder acoustic instrument similar to the cavaquinho, and on the other the drive for innovation. The samba banjo has the same tuning and range as the cavaquinho, but its timbre is quite different, sounding like a traditional banjo, but pitched higher.</p>
Timbre	<p>In music, timbre is the quality of a musical note or sound or tone that distinguishes different types of sound production, such as voices or musical instruments. The physical characteristics of sound that mediate the perception of timbre include spectrum and envelope. Timbre is also known in psychoacoustics as tone quality or tone color.</p>
Aerophone	<p>An aerophone is any musical instrument which produces sound primarily by causing a body of air to vibrate, without the use of strings or membranes, and without the vibration of the instrument itself adding considerably to the sound. It is one of the four main classes of instruments in the original Hornbostel-Sachs scheme of musical instrument classification.</p> <p>Hornbostel-Sachs divides aerophones by whether vibrating air is contained in the instrument itself or not.</p>
Art music	<p>Art music is an umbrella term used to refer to musical traditions implying advanced structural and theoretical considerations and a written musical tradition. The notion of art music is a frequent and well defined musicological distinction, e.g. referred to by musicologist Philip Tagg as an 'axiomatic triangle consisting of 'folk', 'art' and 'popular' musics.' He explains that each of these three is distinguishable from the others according to certain criteria. In this regard, it is frequently used as a contrasting term to popular music and traditional or folk music.</p>
Growling	<p>Growling is a multiphonic technique of playing wind instruments (saxophone, trumpet). Growling gives a certain emphasis to the sound and is used in rock, jazz and blues.</p> <p>It is accomplished by vocalizing while playing a note.</p>
Singing school	<p>--from The Social Harp (1855)</p> <p>A singing school is a school in which students are taught to sightread vocal music. Singing schools are a long-standing cultural institution in the Southern United States.</p> <p>Historically, singing schools have been strongly affiliated with Protestant Christianity.</p>
Conga	<p>Conga music is a style of Cuban music used to dance Conga. The most known Conga song is 'Conga' of Gloria Estefan.</p> <p>Parodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•In Sesame Street, this type of music is titled 'The Monster Clubhouse Conga' where the purple monster with pigtailed named Googel, green monster Phoebe and blue monster Mel are dancing the conga hiding in a small house and the orange monster Narf runs after them.</li> <li>•In Dragon Tales, it's titled 'The Doctor's Gonna Fix Zac'.</li> </ul>
Harmony	<p>In music, harmony is the use of simultaneous pitches (tones, notes), or chords. The study of harmony involves chords and their construction and chord progressions and the principles of connection that govern them. Harmony is often said to refer to the 'vertical' aspect of music, as distinguished from melodic line, or the 'horizontal' aspect.</p>
Pitch	<p>A pitch is a concise verbal (and sometimes visual) presentation of an idea for a film or TV series generally made by a screenwriter or director to a producer or studio executive in the hope of attracting development finance to pay for the writing of a screenplay.</p> <p>'Pitch' is a contraction of the phrase 'sales pitch'. A pitch is used throughout different stages of production, such as casting and distribution, as well as to urge film producers to further fund a project.</p>
Gamelan	<p>A gamelan is a musical ensemble from Indonesia, typically from the islands of Bali or Java, featuring a variety of instruments such as metallophones, xylophones, drums and gongs; bamboo flutes, bowed and plucked strings. Vocalists may also be included.</p> <p>The term refers more to the set of instruments than to the players of those instruments.</p>

Ramayana	The Ramayana is an ancient Sanskrit epic. It is ascribed to the Hindu sage Valmiki and forms an important part of the Hindu canon, considered to be itihasa. The Ramayana is one of the two great epics of India, the other being the Mahabharata.
Interval	In music theory, an interval is a combination of two notes, or the ratio between their frequencies. Two-note combinations are also called dyads. Although chords are often defined as sets of three or more notes, intervals are sometimes considered to be the simplest kind of chord.
Range	In music, the range of a musical instrument is the distance from the lowest to the highest pitch it can play. For a singing voice, the equivalent is vocal range. The range of a musical part is the distance between its lowest and highest note.
Drone	<p>In music, a drone is a harmonic or monophonic effect or accompaniment where a note or chord is continuously sounded throughout most or all of a piece. The word drone is also used to refer to any part of a musical instrument that is just used to produce such an effect.</p> <p>A musical effect</p> <p>A drone effect can be achieved through a sustained sound or through repetition of a note.</p>
Melody	A melody, also tune, voice, or line, is a linear succession of musical tones which is perceived as a single entity. In its most literal sense, a melody is a combination of pitch and rhythm, while, more figuratively, the term has occasionally been extended to include successions of other musical elements such as tone color. It may be considered the foreground to the background accompaniment.
Conjunto	A conjunto is a small musical group, particularly one playing Mexican music. Many conjuntos are concentrated in the Southwestern portion of the United States, primarily in Texas and California. In Mexico the term conjunto is synonymous with Norteño and Tejano music.
Tchaikovsky	<p>'T'schaikow sky ' is a patter song with lyrics by Ira Gershwin and music by Kurt Weill, first performed by American comedian Danny Kaye in the 1941 Broadway musical Lady in the Dark. In his lyrics Gershwin used the alternate spelling 'T'schaikow sky' in place of the more widely accepted modern transliteration Tchaikovsky.</p> <p>'T'schaikow sky ' is not a song in the normal sense of the term: it is a rhyming list of fifty Russian composers' names, which Kaye rattled off (in a speaking, not singing, voice) as rapidly as possible.</p>
Accent	In poetry, accent refers to the stressed syllable of a polysyllabic word, or a monosyllabic word that receives stress because it belongs to an 'open class' of words (noun, verb, adjective, adverb) or because of 'contrastive' or 'rhetorical' stress. In basic analysis of a poem by scansion, accents are represented with a slash (/). There is generally one accent in each foot of a line, unless the foot is a spondee (//).
Choir	<p>A choir, chorale, or chorus is a musical ensemble of singers. Choral music, in turn, is the music written specifically for such an ensemble to perform.</p> <p>A body of singers who perform together as a group is called a choir or chorus.</p>
Meter	<p>A hymn meter or metre indicates the number of syllables for the lines in each stanza of a hymn. This provides a means of marrying the hymn's text with an appropriate hymn tune for singing.</p> <p>Hymn and poetic meter</p> <p>In the English language poetic meters and hymn meters have different starting points but there is nevertheless much overlap.</p>
Rhythm	<p>Rhythm is a 'movement marked by the regulated succession of strong and weak elements, or of opposite or different conditions.' In other words, rhythm is simply the timing of the musical sounds and silences. While rhythm most commonly applies to sound, such as music and spoken language, it may also refer to visual presentation, as 'timed movement through space.'</p> <p>Rhythm in linguistics</p> <p>The study of rhythm, stress, and pitch in speech is called prosody; it is a topic in linguistics. Narmour describes three categories of prosodic rules which create rhythmic successions which are additive (same duration repeated), cumulative (short-long), or counter cumulative (long-short).</p>
Setting	In fiction, setting includes the time, location, and everything in which a story takes place, and initiates the main backdrop and mood for a story. Setting has been referred to as story world or milieu to include a context (especially society) beyond the immediate surroundings of the story. Elements of setting may include culture, historical period, geography, and hour.
Tempo	<p>In musical terminology, tempo is the speed or pace of a given piece. Tempo is a crucial element of any musical composition, as it can affect the mood and difficulty of a piece.</p> <p>Measuring tempo</p>



	<p>The tempo of a piece will typically be written at the start of a piece of music, and in modern music is usually indicated in beats per minute (BPM).</p>
Homophony	<p>In music, homophony is a texture in which two or more parts move together in harmony, the relationship between them creating chords. This is distinct from polyphony, in which parts move with rhythmic independence, and monophony, in which all parts (if there are multiple parts) move in parallel rhythm and pitch. A homophonic texture is also homorhythmic (or uses a 'very similar rhythm').</p>
Monophony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In synthesizers, monophonic refers to the ability to only sound one note, or voice, at a time. Compare: duophonic, polyphonic.</li> <li>• In music, monophony is the simplest of textures, consisting of melody without accompanying harmony.</li> </ul> <p>This may be realized as just one note at a time, or with the same note duplicated at the octave (such as often when men and women sing together). If the entire melody is sung by two voices or a choir with an interval between the notes or in unison, it is also said to be in monophony.</p>
Polyphony	<p>In literature, polyphony is a feature of narrative, which includes a diversity of points of view and voices. The concept was introduced by Mikhail Bakhtin, based on the musical concept polyphony.</p> <p>One of the most known examples of polyphony is Dostoevsky's prose.</p>
Round	<p>A round is a musical composition in which two or more voices sing exactly the same melody (and may continue repeating it indefinitely), but with each voice beginning at different times so that different parts of the melody coincide in the different voices, but nevertheless fit harmoniously together. It is one of the easiest forms of part singing, as only one line of melody need be learnt by all parts, and is part of a popular musical tradition. They were particularly favoured in glee clubs, which combined amateur singing with drinking on a regular basis (The Aldrich Book of Catches (1989) introductory essay, pp 8-22, especially at p 21: 'Catch-singing is unthinkable without a supply of liquor to hand...').</p>
Dynamics	<p>In music, dynamics normally refers to the volume of a sound or note, but can also refer to every aspect of the execution of a given piece, either stylistic (staccato, legato etc). or functional (velocity). The term is also applied to the written or printed musical notation used to indicate dynamics.</p>

Gamelan	<p>A gamelan is a musical ensemble from Indonesia, typically from the islands of Bali or Java, featuring a variety of instruments such as metallophones, xylophones, drums and gongs; bamboo flutes, bowed and plucked strings. Vocalists may also be included.</p> <p>The term refers more to the set of instruments than to the players of those instruments.</p>
Musicology	<p>Musicology (Greek: μουσική mousike = 'music' and -λογία -logia (-logy) = 'the study of', from λόγος logos = 'word' or 'reason') is the scholarly study of music. The word is used in narrow, broad and intermediate senses. In the narrow sense, musicology is confined to the music history of Western culture.</p>
Classical music	<p>Classical music is the art music produced in, or rooted in, the traditions of Western liturgical and secular music, encompassing a broad period from roughly the 11th century to present times. The central norms of this tradition became codified between 1550 and 1900, which is known as the common practice period.</p> <p>European music is largely distinguished from many other non-European and popular musical forms by its system of staff notation, in use since about the 16th century.</p>
Popular music	<p>Popular music belongs to any of a number of musical genres 'having wide appeal' and is typically distributed to large audiences through the music industry. It stands in contrast to both art music and traditional music, which are typically disseminated academically or orally to smaller, local audiences. Although popular music sometimes is known as 'pop music', the two terms are not interchangeable.</p>
Possession	<p>Possession is a play by Lyle Kessler. It was directed by James Hammerstein at the Ensemble Studio on March 25, 1976 .</p> <p>It was included in 'The Best Plays of 1975-1976' by Otis Guernsey</p>
Tchaikovsky	<p>'Tchaikowsky' is a patter song with lyrics by Ira Gershwin and music by Kurt Weill, first performed by American comedian Danny Kaye in the 1941 Broadway musical Lady in the Dark. In his lyrics Gershwin used the alternate spelling 'Tchaikowsky' in place of the more widely accepted modern transliteration Tchaikovsky.</p> <p>'Tchaikowsky' is not a song in the normal sense of the term: it is a rhyming list of fifty Russian composers' names, which Kaye rattled off (in a speaking, not singing, voice) as rapidly as possible.</p>
Dance	<p>Dance is an art form that generally refers to movement of the body, usually rhythmic and to music, used as a form of expression, social interaction or presented in a spiritual or performance setting.</p> <p>Dance may also be regarded as a form of nonverbal communication between humans, and is also performed by other animals (bee dance, patterns of behaviour such as a mating dance). Gymnastics, figure skating and synchronized swimming are sports that incorporate dance, while martial arts kata are often compared to dances.</p>
Ethnomusicology	<p>Ethnomusicology is defined as 'the study of social and cultural aspects of music and dance in local and global contexts.'</p> <p>Coined by Jaap Kunst from the Greek words ἔθνος ethnos (nation) and μουσική mousike (music), it is often considered the anthropology or ethnography of music. Jeff Todd Titon has called it the study of 'people making music.' Although it is often thought of as a study of non-Western musics, ethnomusicology also includes the study of Western music from an anthropological or sociological perspective. Bruno Nettl (1983) believes it is a product of Western thinking, proclaiming 'ethnomusicology as western culture knows it is actually a western phenomenon.' Nettl believes that there are limits to the extraction of meaning from a culture's music because of a Western observer's perceptual distance from the culture; however, the growing prevalence of scholars who study their own musical traditions, and an increasing range of different theoretical frameworks and research methodologies has done much to address criticisms such as Nettl's.</p>
Opera	<p>Opera is a 1987 Italian giallo film written and directed by Dario Argento. The film stars Cristina Marsillach, Urbano Barberini, and Ian Charleson. Cinematography is done by Ronnie Taylor while Brian Eno and Claudio Simonetti composed the film's score.</p>
Voodoo	<p>Voodoo is a concept album by King Diamond. The album was released in 1998. The album cover is drawn by Kristian Wählin. The album was remastered by Andy LaRocque and was re-released in 2009.</p>

Adaptation	<p>Adaptation is the evolutionary process whereby a population becomes better suited to its habitat. This process takes place over many generations, and is one of the basic phenomena of biology.</p> <p>The term adaptation may also refer to a feature which is especially important for an organism's survival and reproduction.</p>
Composer	<p>A composer is a person who creates music, either by musical notation or oral tradition, for interpretation and performance, or through direct manipulation of sonic material through electronic media. The level of distinction between composers and other musicians varies, which affects issues such as copyright and the deference given to individual interpretations of a particular piece of music. In the development of European music, the function of composing music initially did not have much greater importance than that of performing it.</p>
Notations	<p>Notations is a book that was edited by John Cage with Alison Knowles. The book is made up of a large collection of graphical scores which are presented in alphabetical order, with each score getting equal space.</p>
Tradition	<p>'Tradition' is the opening number for the acclaimed Broadway musical, Fiddler on the Roof. In the song, the main character, Tevye, explains the roles of each social class (fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters) in the village of Anatevka, and how the traditional roles of people like the matchmaker and the rabbi contribute to the village. The song also sets the major theme of the show: the villagers trying to continue their traditions and keep their society running as the world around them changes.</p>
Alexander	<p>Claude Alexander Conlin (1880-1954), also known as Alexander, C. Alexander, Alexander the Crystal Seer, and Alexander the Man Who Knows, was a vaudeville magician who specialized in mentalism and psychic reading acts, dressed in Oriental style robes and a feathered turban, and often used a crystal ball as a prop. In addition to performing, he also worked privately for clients, giving readings. He was the author of several pitch books and New Thought pamphlets, as well as texts for stage performers.</p>
Outside	<p>Outside is a concept album first released September 26, 1995 by David Bowie on Virgin Records. Subtitled 'the Ritual Art-Murder of Baby Grace Blue: A non-linear Gothic Drama Hyper-Cycle,' Outside centers around the characters of a dystopian world on the eve of the 21st century. The album put Bowie back into the mainstream scene of rock music with its singles 'The Hearts Filthy Lesson', 'Strangers When We Meet', and 'Hallo Spaceboy' (notably remixed by the Pet Shop Boys).</p>
Musical instrument	<p>A musical instrument is a device created or adapted for the purpose of making musical sounds. In principle, any object that produces sound can serve as a musical instrument--it is through purpose that the object becomes a musical instrument. The history of musical instruments dates back to the beginnings of human culture.</p>
Choir	<p>A choir, chorale, or chorus is a musical ensemble of singers. Choral music, in turn, is the music written specifically for such an ensemble to perform.</p> <p>A body of singers who perform together as a group is called a choir or chorus.</p>

Dance	<p>Dance is an art form that generally refers to movement of the body, usually rhythmic and to music, used as a form of expression, social interaction or presented in a spiritual or performance setting.</p> <p>Dance may also be regarded as a form of nonverbal communication between humans, and is also performed by other animals (bee dance, patterns of behaviour such as a mating dance). Gymnastics, figure skating and synchronized swimming are sports that incorporate dance, while martial arts kata are often compared to dances.</p>
Circular breathing	<p>Circular breathing is a technique used by players of some wind instruments to produce a continuous tone without interruption. This is accomplished by breathing in through the nose while simultaneously blowing out through the mouth using air stored in the cheeks.</p> <p>It is used extensively in playing the Australian didgeridoo, the Sardinian launeddas and Egyptian argmul, as well as many traditional oboes and flutes of Asia and the Middle East.</p>
Dance	<p>Dance is an art form that generally refers to movement of the body, usually rhythmic and to music, used as a form of expression, social interaction or presented in a spiritual or performance setting.</p> <p>Dance may also be regarded as a form of nonverbal communication between humans, and is also performed by other animals (bee dance, patterns of behaviour such as a mating dance). Gymnastics, figure skating and synchronized swimming are sports that incorporate dance, while martial arts kata are often compared to dances.</p>
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Portamento	<p>Portamento is a musical term originated from the Italian expression 'portamento della voce' (carriage of the voice), denoting from the beginning of the 17th century a vocal slide between two pitches and its emulation by members of the violin family and certain wind instruments, and is sometimes used interchangeably with anticipation.</p>

Classical music	<p>Classical music is the art music produced in, or rooted in, the traditions of Western liturgical and secular music, encompassing a broad period from roughly the 11th century to present times. The central norms of this tradition became codified between 1550 and 1900, which is known as the common practice period.</p> <p>European music is largely distinguished from many other non-European and popular musical forms by its system of staff notation, in use since about the 16th century.</p>
Singing school	<p>--from <i>The Social Harp</i> (1855)</p> <p>A singing school is a school in which students are taught to sightread vocal music. Singing schools are a long-standing cultural institution in the Southern United States.</p> <p>Historically, singing schools have been strongly affiliated with Protestant Christianity.</p>
Ramayana	<p>The Ramayana is an ancient Sanskrit epic. It is ascribed to the Hindu sage Valmiki and forms an important part of the Hindu canon, considered to be itihasa. The Ramayana is one of the two great epics of India, the other being the Mahabharata.</p>
Orchestra	<p>An orchestra is a sizable instrumental ensemble that contains sections of string, brass, woodwind, and percussion instruments. The orchestra grew by accretion throughout the eighteenth and 19th centuries, but changed very little in composition during the course of the 20th century.</p> <p>A smaller-sized orchestra for this time period (of about fifty players or fewer) is called a chamber orchestra.</p>
Khartal	<p>A khartal is a percussion instrument of India. It is a pair of wooden blocks with jingles. One pair is used in one hand of the musician.</p>
Composer	<p>A composer is a person who creates music, either by musical notation or oral tradition, for interpretation and performance, or through direct manipulation of sonic material through electronic media. The level of distinction between composers and other musicians varies, which affects issues such as copyright and the deference given to individual interpretations of a particular piece of music. In the development of European music, the function of composing music initially did not have much greater importance than that of performing it.</p>
Pallavi	<p>In Carnatic music pallavi is the thematic line of a song. It is usually one cycle long and repeated twice in order to give the percussionist the idea of the chosen taalam. Sometimes it is repeated a few more times using different phrases of the Ragam to which the song is set.</p>

Gamelan	<p>A gamelan is a musical ensemble from Indonesia, typically from the islands of Bali or Java, featuring a variety of instruments such as metallophones, xylophones, drums and gongs; bamboo flutes, bowed and plucked strings. Vocalists may also be included.</p> <p>The term refers more to the set of instruments than to the players of those instruments.</p>
Ballroom	<p>Ballroom is a musical with a book by Jerome Kass and music by Billy Goldenberg and lyrics by Alan and Marilyn Bergman.</p> <p>Based on Kass' teleplay for the 1975 Emmy Award-winning television drama Queen of the Stardust Ballroom, the plot focuses on lonely widow Bea Asher, who becomes romantically involved with Alfred Rossi, a mail carrier she meets at the local dance hall. Her dream of a happily-ever-after relationship is shattered when she discovers Alfred hasn't been as honest about his personal life as she thought.</p>
Dance	<p>Dance is an art form that generally refers to movement of the body, usually rhythmic and to music, used as a form of expression, social interaction or presented in a spiritual or performance setting.</p> <p>Dance may also be regarded as a form of nonverbal communication between humans, and is also performed by other animals (bee dance, patterns of behaviour such as a mating dance). Gymnastics, figure skating and synchronized swimming are sports that incorporate dance, while martial arts kata are often compared to dances.</p>
Puppet	<p>A puppet is an inanimate object or representational figure animated or manipulated by a puppeteer. It is usually - but by no means always - a depiction of a human character, and is used in puppetry, a play or a presentation that is a very ancient form of theatre.</p> <p>There are many different varieties of puppets, and they are made of a wide range of materials, depending on their form and intended use.</p>
Celestial ocean	<p>Several mythologies have the notion of a celestial ocean, enveloping the world both above the heavenly sphere and below the underworld.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Oceanus</li> <li>•Uranos</li> <li>•Styx</li> <li>•Rasa</li> <li>•Samudra</li> <li>•Varuna</li> <li>•Sea (astronomy)</li> </ul>
Chamber music	<p>Chamber music is a form of classical music, written for a small group of instruments which traditionally could be accommodated in a palace chamber. Most broadly, it includes any art music that is performed by a small number of performers with one performer to a part. The word 'chamber' signifies that the music can be performed in a small room, often in a private salon with an intimate atmosphere.</p>
Musical instrument	<p>A musical instrument is a device created or adapted for the purpose of making musical sounds. In principle, any object that produces sound can serve as a musical instrument--it is through purpose that the object becomes a musical instrument. The history of musical instruments dates back to the beginnings of human culture.</p>
Conjunto	<p>A conjunto is a small musical group, particularly one playing Mexican music. Many conjuntos are concentrated in the Southwestern portion of the United States, primarily in Texas and California. In Mexico the term conjunto is synonymous with Norteño and Tejano music.</p>
Piphat	<p>A piphat is a kind of ensemble in the classical music of Thailand, which features wind and percussion instruments. It is considered the primary form of ensemble for the interpretation of the most sacred and 'high-class' compositions of the Thai classical repertoire, including the Buddhist invocation entitled sathukan (Thai: สัตหุกัน) as well as the suites called phleng rueang. It is also used to accompany traditional Thai theatrical and dance forms including khon (Thai: ขอน) (masked dance-drama), lakhon (classical dance), and shadow puppet theater.</p>
Thais	<p>Thais was a 1917 silent film by the Goldwyn company. It was based on the 1890 novel Thais by Anatole France. This film featured prima donna Mary Garden, who was making her film debut at the then-lavish weekly salary of US\$15,000. Other cast members include Lionel Adams, Crauford Kent, and Charles Trowbridge.</p>

Frame	<p>Frame is the body shape maintained by dancers during partner dancing. Specifically, frame refers to the shape of the upper body of the dancers relative to the rest of the dancer's body and the body of the dancer's partner.</p> <p>The frame provides connection between the dance partners, making leading and following possible.</p>
Voodoo	Voodoo is a concept album by King Diamond. The album was released in 1998. The album cover is drawn by Kristian Wâhlin. The album was remastered by Andy LaRocque and was re-released in 2009.
Ramayana	The Ramayana is an ancient Sanskrit epic. It is ascribed to the Hindu sage Valmiki and forms an important part of the Hindu canon, considered to be itihasa. The Ramayana is one of the two great epics of India, the other being the Mahabharata.
Ektara	<p>Ektara is a one-string instrument used in Bangladesh, India, Egypt, and Pakistan.</p> <p>In origin the ektara was a regular string instrument of wandering bards and minstrels from India and is plucked with one finger. The ektara usually has a stretched single string, an animal skin over a head (made of dried pumpkin/gourd, wood or coconut) and pole neck or split bamboo cane neck.</p>
Electric guitar	<p>An electric guitar is a guitar that uses the principle of electromagnetic induction to convert vibrations of its metal strings into electric signals. Since the generated signal is too weak to drive a loudspeaker, it is amplified before sending it to a loudspeaker. Since the output of an electric guitar is an electric signal, the signal may easily be altered using electronic circuits to add color to the sound.</p>
Colon	<p>A colon is a rhetorical figure consisting of a clause which is grammatically, but not logically, complete. In Latin, it is called a membrum or membrum orationis.</p> <p>Sentences consisting of two cola are called dicola; those with three are tricola.</p>

Musical instrument	A musical instrument is a device created or adapted for the purpose of making musical sounds. In principle, any object that produces sound can serve as a musical instrument--it is through purpose that the object becomes a musical instrument. The history of musical instruments dates back to the beginnings of human culture.
Opera	Opera is a 1987 Italian giallo film written and directed by Dario Argento. The film stars Cristina Marsillach, Urbano Barberini, and Ian Charleson. Cinematography is done by Ronnie Taylor while Brian Eno and Claudio Simonetti composed the film's score.
Character	A character is the representation of a person in a narrative or dramatic work of art (such as a novel, play, or film). Derived from the ancient Greek word <i>kharaktēr</i> (χαρακτήρ), the earliest use in English, in this sense, dates from the Restoration, although it became widely used after its appearance in Tom Jones in 1749. From this, the sense of 'a part played by an actor' developed. Character, particularly when enacted by an actor in the theatre or cinema, involves 'the illusion of being a human person.' In literature, characters guide readers through their stories, helping them to understand plots and ponder themes.
Narrative	<p>A narrative is a story that is created in a constructive format (as a work of speech, writing, song, film, television, video games, in photography or theatre) that describes a sequence of fictional or non-fictional events. Ultimately its origin is found in the Proto-Indo-European root <i>gnō-</i>, 'to know'.</p> <p>The word 'story' may be used as a synonym of 'narrative', but can also be used to refer to the sequence of events described in a narrative.</p>
Beijing opera	Beijing opera is a form of traditional Chinese theatre which combines music, vocal performance, mime, dance and acrobatics. It arose in the late 18th century and became fully developed and recognized by the mid-19th century. The form was extremely popular in the Qing Dynasty court and has come to be regarded as one of the cultural treasures of China.
Tradition	'Tradition' is the opening number for the acclaimed Broadway musical, Fiddler on the Roof. In the song, the main character, Tevye, explains the roles of each social class (fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters) in the village of Anatevka, and how the traditional roles of people like the matchmaker and the rabbi contribute to the village. The song also sets the major theme of the show: the villagers trying to continue their traditions and keep their society running as the world around them changes.
ChucK	ChucK is a concurrent, strongly timed audio programming language for real-time synthesis, composition, and performance, which runs on Mac OS X, Linux, Microsoft Windows, and iPhone/iPad. It is designed to favor readability and flexibility for the programmer over other considerations such as raw performance. It natively supports deterministic concurrency and multiple, simultaneous, dynamic control rates.
Hichiriki	The hichiriki (???) is a double reed Japanese fue (flute) used as one of two main melodic instruments in Japanese gagaku music, the other being the ryuteki. The hichiriki is difficult to play, due in part to its double reed configuration. Although a double reed instrument like the oboe, the hichiriki has a cylindrical bore and thus its sound is similar to that of a clarinet.
Kabuki	Kabuki (???, kabuki?) is the highly stylized classical Japanese dance-drama. Kabuki theatre is known for the stylization of its drama and for the elaborate make-up worn by some of its performers. The individual kanji characters, from left to right, mean sing (?), dance (?), and skill (?).
Theatre	Theatre is a branch of the performing arts. Any performance may be considered theatre; however, as a performing art, theatre focuses almost exclusively on live performers enacting a self-contained drama before an audience. A performance qualifies as dramatic by creating a representational illusion.' A theatrical performance may include music, dance and various elements of stagecraft such as costumes, sets, lights, stage properties and sound engineering, among others.



Alexander	Claude Alexander Conlin (1880-1954), also known as Alexander, C. Alexander, Alexander the Crystal Seer, and Alexander the Man Who Knows, was a vaudeville magician who specialized in mentalism and psychic reading acts, dressed in Oriental style robes and a feathered turban, and often used a crystal ball as a prop. In addition to performing, he also worked privately for clients, giving readings. He was the author of several pitch books and New Thought pamphlets, as well as texts for stage performers.
Filmi	<p>Filmi is Indian popular music as written and performed for Indian cinema, mainly Hindi. Music directors make up the main body of composers; the songs are performed by playback singers and it makes up 72% of the music sales in India.</p> <p>Filmi music tends to have appeal across India and overseas, especially among the Indian diaspora.</p>
George	George is a webcomic written and illustrated by John R. Norton. The strip has been in existence for several years, making its first appearance on the web as early as 1999. As of December 4, 2009, there have been 529 full-color comics published. The current George website was established in January 2005, using a strip from the old site to make its debut.
Dance	<p>Dance is an art form that generally refers to movement of the body, usually rhythmic and to music, used as a form of expression, social interaction or presented in a spiritual or performance setting.</p> <p>Dance may also be regarded as a form of nonverbal communication between humans, and is also performed by other animals (bee dance, patterns of behaviour such as a mating dance). Gymnastics, figure skating and synchronized swimming are sports that incorporate dance, while martial arts kata are often compared to dances.</p>
Tango	<p>Tango is the title of a studio album released by Spanish singer Julio Iglesias on November 19, 1996. This album became his first number-one set on the Billboard Top Latin Albums and the recipient of a nomination for a Grammy Award for Best Latin Pop Album.</p> <p>Julio went on to win a World Music Award for Tango in the summer of 1996 when he was up against Luis Miguel and son Enrique.</p> <p>Tracklisting</p> <p>The information from Billboard.</p>
Melisma	<p>Melisma, in music, is the singing of a single syllable of text while moving between several different notes in succession. Music sung in this style is referred to as melismatic, as opposed to syllabic, where each syllable of text is matched to a single note.</p> <p>History</p> <p>Music of ancient cultures used melismatic techniques to induce a hypnotic trance in the listener, useful for early mystical initiation rites (such as Eleusinian Mysteries) and religious worship.</p>
Buttons	Buttons is the name of a character in the Cinderella pantomime. Buttons is the servant of Cinderella's father, Baron Hardup, and is Cinderella's friend. He is often in love with Cinderella and is constantly trying to express his feelings to her, only for her to remain unaware of his love for her or she simply replies she loves him only as the brother she never had.
Arabic music	<p>Arabic music is the music of the Arab World, including several genres and styles of music ranging from Arabic classical to Arabic pop music and from secular to sacred music.</p> <p>Arabic music, while independent and very alive, has a long history of interaction with many other regional musical styles and genres. It is an amalgam of the music of the Arabs in the Arabian Peninsula and the music of all the peoples that make up the Arab World today.</p>
Improvisation	Improvisation is the practice of acting, singing, talking and reacting, of making and creating, in the moment and in response to the stimulus of one's immediate environment and inner feelings. This can result in the invention of new thought patterns, new practices, new structures or symbols, and/or new ways to act. This invention cycle occurs most effectively when the practitioner has a thorough intuitive and technical understanding of the necessary skills and concerns within the improvised domain.
Art music	Art music is an umbrella term used to refer to musical traditions implying advanced structural and theoretical considerations and a written musical tradition. The notion of art music is a frequent and well defined musicological distinction, e.g. referred to by musicologist Philip Tagg as an 'axiomatic triangle consisting of 'folk', 'art' and 'popular' musics.' He explains that each of these three is distinguishable from the others

according to certain criteria. In this regard, it is frequently used as a contrasting term to popular music and traditional or folk music.

Frame	<p>Frame is the body shape maintained by dancers during partner dancing. Specifically, frame refers to the shape of the upper body of the dancers relative to the rest of the dancer's body and the body of the dancer's partner.</p> <p>The frame provides connection between the dance partners, making leading and following possible.</p>
Takht	<p>Takht is the representative musical ensemble, the orchestra, of Middle Eastern music. In Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan, the ensemble consists of the oud, the qanun, the kamanjah (or now alternatively violin), the ney, the riq, and the darabukkah (Touma 1996, p. 140). The word Takht means 'bed', 'seat', or 'podium' in Arabic.</p>
Chamber music	<p>Chamber music is a form of classical music, written for a small group of instruments which traditionally could be accommodated in a palace chamber. Most broadly, it includes any art music that is performed by a small number of performers with one performer to a part. The word 'chamber' signifies that the music can be performed in a small room, often in a private salon with an intimate atmosphere.</p>
Orchestra	<p>An orchestra is a sizable instrumental ensemble that contains sections of string, brass, woodwind, and percussion instruments. The orchestra grew by accretion throughout the eighteenth and 19th centuries, but changed very little in composition during the course of the 20th century.</p> <p>A smaller-sized orchestra for this time period (of about fifty players or fewer) is called a chamber orchestra.</p>
Gamelan	<p>A gamelan is a musical ensemble from Indonesia, typically from the islands of Bali or Java, featuring a variety of instruments such as metallophones, xylophones, drums and gongs; bamboo flutes, bowed and plucked strings. Vocalists may also be included.</p> <p>The term refers more to the set of instruments than to the players of those instruments.</p>

Dschinghis Khan	<p>Dschinghis Khan was a West German pop band, created in 1979 to compete in the Eurovision Song Contest. The name of the band was chosen to fit the song of the same name, written and produced by Ralph Siegel with lyrics by Bernd Meinunger.</p> <p>The band's song 'Moscow' was a big hit in Australia in 1980, staying at number 1 for five weeks.</p>
Polyphony	<p>In literature, polyphony is a feature of narrative, which includes a diversity of points of view and voices. The concept was introduced by Mikhail Bakhtin, based on the musical concept polyphony.</p> <p>One of the most known examples of polyphony is Dostoevsky's prose.</p>
Polyrhythm	<p>Polyrhythm is the simultaneous sounding of two or more independent rhythms.</p> <p>Polyrhythm in general is a nonspecific term for the simultaneous occurrence of two or more conflicting rhythms, of which cross-rhythm is a specific and definable subset.--Novotney (1998: 265)'</p> <p>Simple polyrhythm</p> <p>Below is a simple polyrhythm found in sub-Saharan African musics.</p> <p>This is the duple-pulse (duple or quadruple subdivision) version of the same polyrhythm.</p>
Cross-beat	<p>In music, a cross-beat is a form of polyrhythm.</p> <p>Cross-rhythm. A rhythm in which the regular pattern of accents of the prevailing meter is contradicted by a conflicting pattern and not merely a momentary displacement that leaves the prevailing meter fundamentally unchallenged.--New Harvard Dictionary of Music (1986: 216).'</p>
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Growling	<p>Growling is a multiphonic technique of playing wind instruments (saxophone, trumpet). Growling gives a certain emphasis to the sound and is used in rock, jazz and blues.</p> <p>It is accomplished by vocalizing while playing a note.</p>
Highlife	<p>Highlife is a musical genre that originated in Ghana in the 1900s and spread to Sierra Leone, Nigeria and other West African countries by 1920. It is very popular in Liberia and all of English-speaking West Africa, although little has been produced in other countries due to economic challenges brought on by war and instability.</p> <p>Highlife is characterized by jazzy horns and multiple guitars which lead the band. Recently it has acquired an uptempo, synth-driven sound.</p>
Ballroom	<p>Ballroom is a musical with a book by Jerome Kass and music by Billy Goldenberg and lyrics by Alan and Marilyn Bergman.</p> <p>Based on Kass' teleplay for the 1975 Emmy Award-winning television drama Queen of the Stardust Ballroom, the plot focuses on lonely widow Bea Asher, who becomes romantically involved with Alfred Rossi, a mail carrier she meets at the local dance hall. Her dream of a happily-ever-after relationship is shattered when she discovers Alfred hasn't been as honest about his personal life as she thought.</p>
Dance	<p>Dance is an art form that generally refers to movement of the body, usually rhythmic and to music, used as a form of expression, social</p>

	<p>interaction or presented in a spiritual or performance setting.</p> <p>Dance may also be regarded as a form of nonverbal communication between humans, and is also performed by other animals (bee dance, patterns of behaviour such as a mating dance). Gymnastics, figure skating and synchronized swimming are sports that incorporate dance, while martial arts kata are often compared to dances.</p>
Classical music	<p>Classical music is the art music produced in, or rooted in, the traditions of Western liturgical and secular music, encompassing a broad period from roughly the 11th century to present times. The central norms of this tradition became codified between 1550 and 1900, which is known as the common practice period.</p> <p>European music is largely distinguished from many other non-European and popular musical forms by its system of staff notation, in use since about the 16th century.</p>
Clave	<p>The clave rhythmic pattern is used as a tool for temporal organization in Afro-Cuban music, such as rumba, conga de comparsa, son, son montuno, mambo (music), salsa, Latin jazz, songo and timba. The five-stroke clave pattern represents the structural core of many Afro-Cuban rhythms. Just as a keystone holds an arch in place, the clave pattern holds the rhythm together in Afro-Cuban music.</p>
Akadinda	<p>The akadinda is a xylophone-like instrument originating in Buganda, in modern-day Uganda.</p>
ChucK	<p>ChucK is a concurrent, strongly timed audio programming language for real-time synthesis, composition, and performance, which runs on Mac OS X, Linux, Microsoft Windows, and iPhone/iPad. It is designed to favor readability and flexibility for the programmer over other considerations such as raw performance. It natively supports deterministic concurrency and multiple, simultaneous, dynamic control rates.</p>
Popular music	<p>Popular music belongs to any of a number of musical genres 'having wide appeal' and is typically distributed to large audiences through the music industry. It stands in contrast to both art music and traditional music, which are typically disseminated academically or orally to smaller, local audiences. Although popular music sometimes is known as 'pop music', the two terms are not interchangeable.</p>
Choir	<p>A choir, chorale, or chorus is a musical ensemble of singers. Choral music, in turn, is the music written specifically for such an ensemble to perform.</p> <p>A body of singers who perform together as a group is called a choir or chorus.</p>

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Balalaika	<p>Balalaika is a musical play in 3 acts with book and lyrics by Eric Maschwitz, music by George Posford and Bernard Grun. It opened in London at the Adelphi Theatre on December 22, 1936, starring Muriel Angelus, Roger Treville, Clifford Mollison and Betty Warren, and ran for 569 performances.</p> <p>A love story between a young nobleman and a ballerina set mostly in Russia during World War I and the Russian Revolution, it begins and ends in 1924 at a Montmartre night-club called the 'Balalaika', telling the lovers' story through a series of flashbacks.</p>
Growling	<p>Growling is a multiphonic technique of playing wind instruments (saxophone, trumpet). Growling gives a certain emphasis to the sound and is used in rock, jazz and blues.</p> <p>It is accomplished by vocalizing while playing a note.</p>
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Tchaikovsky	<p>'Tschaihowsky' is a patter song with lyrics by Ira Gershwin and music by Kurt Weill, first performed by American comedian Danny Kaye in the 1941 Broadway musical Lady in the Dark. In his lyrics Gershwin used the alternate spelling 'Tschaihowsky' in place of the more widely accepted modern transliteration Tchaikovsky.</p> <p>'Tschaihowsky' is not a song in the normal sense of the term: it is a rhyming list of fifty Russian composers' names, which Kaye rattled off (in a speaking, not singing, voice) as rapidly as possible.</p>
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Song	<p>In music, a song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing.</p> <p>A song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied, as in the case of a cappella songs. The lyrics (words) of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose.</p>
Voodoo	<p>Voodoo is a concept album by King Diamond. The album was released in 1998. The album cover is drawn by Kristian Wåhlin. The album was remastered by Andy LaRocque and was re-released in 2009.</p>
Pibroch	<p>Pibroch, Ceòl Mór or Pìobaireachd is an art music genre associated primarily with the Scottish Highlands that is characterised by extended compositions with a melodic theme and elaborate formal variations. It is currently performed principally on the Great Highland Bagpipe. and is also increasingly played on the Scottish fiddle and the wire-strung Gaelic harp or clarsach, among other instruments, as part of a recent revival.</p>
Banjo	<p>The samba banjo is a Brazilian instrument which is derived from the cavaquinho, especially associated with a samba subgenre called pagode. The samba banjo was first introduced by sambista Almir Guineto in the late 1970s and early 1980s, attending on one hand the necessity for a louder acoustic instrument similar to the cavaquinho, and on the other the drive for innovation. The samba banjo has the same tuning and range as the cavaquinho, but its timbre is quite different, sounding like a traditional banjo, but pitched higher.</p>
Popular music	<p>Popular music belongs to any of a number of musical genres 'having wide appeal' and is typically distributed to large audiences through the music industry. It stands in contrast to both art music and traditional music, which are typically disseminated academically or orally to smaller, local audiences. Although popular music sometimes is known as 'pop music', the two terms are not interchangeable.</p>
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Buttons	<p>Buttons is the name of a character in the Cinderella pantomime. Buttons is the servant of Cinderella's father, Baron Hardup, and is Cinderella's friend. He is often in love with Cinderella and is constantly trying to express his feelings to her, only for her to remain unaware of his love for her or she simply replies she loves him only as the brother she never had.</p>
Bridge	<p>A bridge in poetic meter is a point in a line where a break in a word-unit cannot occur.</p>
Akadinda	<p>The akadinda is a xylophone-like instrument originating in Buganda, in modern-day Uganda.</p>

Dance	<p>Dance is an art form that generally refers to movement of the body, usually rhythmic and to music, used as a form of expression, social interaction or presented in a spiritual or performance setting.</p> <p>Dance may also be regarded as a form of nonverbal communication between humans, and is also performed by other animals (bee dance, patterns of behaviour such as a mating dance). Gymnastics, figure skating and synchronized swimming are sports that incorporate dance, while martial arts kata are often compared to dances.</p>
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Choir	<p>A choir, chorale, or chorus is a musical ensemble of singers. Choral music, in turn, is the music written specifically for such an ensemble to perform.</p> <p>A body of singers who perform together as a group is called a choir or chorus.</p>
Play	<p>A play is a form of literature written by a playwright, usually consisting of scripted dialogue between characters, intended for theatrical performance rather than just reading. There are rare dramatists, notably George Bernard Shaw, who have had little preference whether their plays were performed or read. The term 'play' can refer to both the written works of playwrights and to their complete theatrical performance.</p>
Ektara	<p>Ektara is a one-string instrument used in Bangladesh, India, Egypt, and Pakistan.</p> <p>In origin the ektara was a regular string instrument of wandering bards and minstrels from India and is plucked with one finger. The ektara usually has a stretched single string, an animal skin over a head (made of dried pumpkin/gourd, wood or coconut) and pole neck or split bamboo cane neck.</p>
Electric guitar	<p>An electric guitar is a guitar that uses the principle of electromagnetic induction to convert vibrations of its metal strings into electric signals. Since the generated signal is too weak to drive a loudspeaker, it is amplified before sending it to a loudspeaker. Since the output of an electric guitar is an electric signal, the signal may easily be altered using electronic circuits to add color to the sound.</p>
Growling	<p>Growling is a multiphonic technique of playing wind instruments (saxophone, trumpet). Growling gives a certain emphasis to the sound and is used in rock, jazz and blues.</p> <p>It is accomplished by vocalizing while playing a note.</p>

Conga	<p>Conga music is a style of Cuban music used to dance Conga. The most known Conga song is 'Conga' of Gloria Estefan.</p> <p>Parodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•In Sesame Street, this type of music is titled 'The Monster Clubhouse Conga' where the purple monster with pigtails named Googel, green monster Phoebe and blue monster Mel are dancing the conga hiding in a small house and the orange monster Narf runs after them.</li> <li>•In Dragon Tales, it's titled 'The Doctor's Gonna Fix Zac'.</li> </ul>
Highlife	<p>Highlife is a musical genre that originated in Ghana in the 1900s and spread to Sierra Leone, Nigeria and other West African countries by 1920. It is very popular in Liberia and all of English-speaking West Africa, although little has been produced in other countries due to economic challenges brought on by war and instability.</p> <p>Highlife is characterized by jazzy horns and multiple guitars which lead the band. Recently it has acquired an uptempo, synth-driven sound.</p>
Salsa	<p>Salsa is a syncretic dance form with origins from Cuba as the original American meeting point of European and African cultures.</p> <p>Salsa is normally a partner dance, although there are recognized solo forms such as solo dancing '(suelta)' and 'Rueda de Casino' where multiple couples exchange partners in a circle. Salsa can be improvised or performed with a set routine.</p>
Classical music	<p>Classical music is the art music produced in, or rooted in, the traditions of Western liturgical and secular music, encompassing a broad period from roughly the 11th century to present times. The central norms of this tradition became codified between 1550 and 1900, which is known as the common practice period.</p> <p>European music is largely distinguished from many other non-European and popular musical forms by its system of staff notation, in use since about the 16th century.</p>
Rhythm	<p>Rhythm is a 'movement marked by the regulated succession of strong and weak elements, or of opposite or different conditions.' In other words, rhythm is simply the timing of the musical sounds and silences. While rhythm most commonly applies to sound, such as music and spoken language, it may also refer to visual presentation, as 'timed movement through space.'</p> <p>Rhythm in linguistics</p> <p>The study of rhythm, stress, and pitch in speech is called prosody; it is a topic in linguistics. Narmour describes three categories of prosodic rules which create rhythmic successions which are additive (same duration repeated), cumulative (short-long), or countercumulative (long-short).</p>
Colon	<p>A colon is a rhetorical figure consisting of a clause which is grammatically, but not logically, complete. In Latin, it is called a membrum or membrum orationis.</p> <p>Sentences consisting of two cola are called dicola; those with three are tricola.</p>
Mambo	<p>Mambo is a Cuban musical form and dance style that achieved popularity in Havana, Mexico and New York City. The word mambo means conversation with the gods in Kikongo, the language spoken by Central African slaves taken to Cuba.</p> <p>History</p> <p>Modern mambo began with a danzón called 'Mambo' written in 1938 by Orestes and Cachao López.</p>
Merengue	<p>Merengue is a style of Latin American music and dance with a two-step beat. Partners hold each other in a closed position. The leader holds the follower's waist with the leader's right hand, while holding the follower's right hand with the leader's left hand at the follower's eye level.</p>
Tambora	<p>The Dominican tambora is a two-headed drum played in merengue music. In many countries, especially the Dominican Republic, tamboras were made from salvaged rum barrels. Performers on the tambora are referred to as tamboreros.</p>
Shape note	<p>Shape notes are a music notation designed to facilitate congregational and community singing. The notation, introduced in 1801, became a popular teaching device in American singing schools. Shapes were added to the note heads in written music to help singers find pitches within major and minor scales without the use of more complex information found in key signatures on the staff.</p>



Bombo	<p>Bombo is a Broadway musical with a book by Harry Atteridge, lyrics by Harry Atteridge, and music by Sigmund Romberg.</p> <p>Produced by Lee Shubert and J. J. Shubert, the Broadway production, staged by J. C. Huffman, opened on October 6, 1921 at the Jolson Theatre, where it ran for 219 performances. The cast included Al Jolson and Janet Adair.</p>
Tango	<p>Tango is the title of a studio album released by Spanish singer Julio Iglesias on November 19, 1996. This album became his first number-one set on the Billboard Top Latin Albums and the recipient of a nomination for a Grammy Award for Best Latin Pop Album.</p> <p>Julio went on to win a World Music Award for Tango in the summer of 1996 when he was up against Luis Miguel and son Enrique.</p> <p>Tracklisting</p> <p>The information from Billboard.</p>
Gamelan	<p>A gamelan is a musical ensemble from Indonesia, typically from the islands of Bali or Java, featuring a variety of instruments such as metallophones, xylophones, drums and gongs; bamboo flutes, bowed and plucked strings. Vocalists may also be included.</p> <p>The term refers more to the set of instruments than to the players of those instruments.</p>
Chamber music	<p>Chamber music is a form of classical music, written for a small group of instruments which traditionally could be accommodated in a palace chamber. Most broadly, it includes any art music that is performed by a small number of performers with one performer to a part. The word 'chamber' signifies that the music can be performed in a small room, often in a private salon with an intimate atmosphere.</p>
Rhythm	<p>Rhythm is a 'movement marked by the regulated succession of strong and weak elements, or of opposite or different conditions.' In other words, rhythm is simply the timing of the musical sounds and silences. While rhythm most commonly applies to sound, such as music and spoken language, it may also refer to visual presentation, as 'timed movement through space.'</p> <p>Rhythm in linguistics</p> <p>The study of rhythm, stress, and pitch in speech is called prosody; it is a topic in linguistics. Narmour describes three categories of prosodic rules which create rhythmic successions which are additive (same duration repeated), cumulative (short-long), or countercumulative (long-short).</p>
Castle	<p>Castle is Taiwanese Mandopop artist Jolin Tsai's sixth Mandarin studio album. It was released on 27 February 2004 by Sony Music Entertainment (Taiwan). Three versions were released including Castle (?? 城堡) with 10 MV's.</p>
Growling	<p>Growling is a multiphonic technique of playing wind instruments (saxophone, trumpet). Growling gives a certain emphasis to the sound and is used in rock, jazz and blues.</p> <p>It is accomplished by vocalizing while playing a note.</p>
Melody	<p>A melody, also tune, voice, or line, is a linear succession of musical tones which is perceived as a single entity. In its most literal sense, a melody is a combination of pitch and rhythm, while, more figuratively, the term has occasionally been extended to include successions of other musical elements such as tone color. It may be considered the foreground to the background accompaniment.</p>
Salsa	<p>Salsa is a syncretic dance form with origins from Cuba as the original American meeting point of European and African cultures.</p> <p>Salsa is normally a partner dance, although there are recognized solo forms such as solo dancing '(suelta)' and 'Rueda de Casino' where multiple couples exchange partners in a circle. Salsa can be improvised or performed with a set routine.</p>
Samba	<p>Samba is a Brazilian dance and musical genre originating in Africa. It is recognized around the world as a symbol of Brazil and the Brazilian Carnival. Considered one of the most popular Brazilian cultural expressions, samba has become an icon of Brazilian national identity. The Bahian roda de samba which became a UNESCO Heritage of Humanity in 2005, is the main root of the samba carioca, the samba that is played and danced in Rio de Janeiro.</p>

Berimbau	<p>The berimbau is a single-string percussion instrument, a musical bow, from Brazil. The berimbau's origins are not entirely clear, but there is not much doubt on its African origin, as no Indigenous Brazilian or European people use musical bows, and very similar instruments are played in the southern parts of Africa. The berimbau was eventually incorporated into the practice of the Afro-Brazilian martial art capoeira, where it commands how the capoeiristas move in the roda. The instrument is known for being the subject matter of a popular song by Brazilian guitarist Baden Powell, with lyrics by Vinicius de Moraes.</p>
Capoeira	<p>Capoeira is a Brazilian art form that combines elements of martial arts, sports, and music. It was created in Brazil mainly by descendants of African slaves with Brazilian native influences, probably beginning in the 16th century. It is known by quick and complex moves, using mainly kicks and quick leg sweeps, with some ground and aerial acrobatics, knee, elbows, punches and headbutts.</p>
Highlife	<p>Highlife is a musical genre that originated in Ghana in the 1900s and spread to Sierra Leone, Nigeria and other West African countries by 1920. It is very popular in Liberia and all of English-speaking West Africa, although little has been produced in other countries due to economic challenges brought on by war and instability.</p> <p>Highlife is characterized by jazzy horns and multiple guitars which lead the band. Recently it has acquired an uptempo, synth-driven sound.</p>
Dance	<p>Dance is an art form that generally refers to movement of the body, usually rhythmic and to music, used as a form of expression, social interaction or presented in a spiritual or performance setting.</p> <p>Dance may also be regarded as a form of nonverbal communication between humans, and is also performed by other animals (bee dance, patterns of behaviour such as a mating dance). Gymnastics, figure skating and synchronized swimming are sports that incorporate dance, while martial arts kata are often compared to dances.</p>

Popular music	Popular music belongs to any of a number of musical genres 'having wide appeal' and is typically distributed to large audiences through the music industry. It stands in contrast to both art music and traditional music, which are typically disseminated academically or orally to smaller, local audiences. Although popular music sometimes is known as 'pop music', the two terms are not interchangeable.
Overview	<p>An overview in policy debate is part of a speech which is flagged as not responding to the line-by-line arguments on the flow. An overview may be 'global' if presented at the beginning of a speech or 'local' if presented at the beginning of a position.</p> <p>Debaters will usually inform the judge where they will be giving an overview before they start a speech because it can make it harder to flow the speech.</p>
Note	<p>In music, the term note has two primary meanings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•A sign used in musical notation to represent the relative duration and pitch of a sound;</li> <li>•A pitched sound itself.</li> </ul> <p>Notes are the 'atoms' of much Western music: discretizations of musical phenomena that facilitate performance, comprehension, and analysis.</p> <p>The term 'note' can be used in both generic and specific senses: one might say either 'the piece 'Happy Birthday to You' begins with two notes having the same pitch,' or 'the piece begins with two repetitions of the same note.' In the former case, one uses 'note' to refer to a specific musical event; in the latter, one uses the term to refer to a class of events sharing the same pitch.</p> <p>Note name</p> <p>Two notes with fundamental frequencies in a ratio of any power of two (e.g. half, twice, or four times) are perceived as very similar.</p>
Shape note	Shape notes are a music notation designed to facilitate congregational and community singing. The notation, introduced in 1801, became a popular teaching device in American singing schools. Shapes were added to the note heads in written music to help singers find pitches within major and minor scales without the use of more complex information found in key signatures on the staff.
Gamelan	<p>A gamelan is a musical ensemble from Indonesia, typically from the islands of Bali or Java, featuring a variety of instruments such as metallophones, xylophones, drums and gongs; bamboo flutes, bowed and plucked strings. Vocalists may also be included.</p> <p>The term refers more to the set of instruments than to the players of those instruments.</p>
Voodoo	Voodoo is a concept album by King Diamond. The album was released in 1998. The album cover is drawn by Kristian Wåhlin. The album was remastered by Andy LaRocque and was re-released in 2009.
Sharp	In music, sharp, dièse, or diesis means higher in pitch and the sharp symbol raises a note by a half tone. Intonation may be flat, sharp, or both, successively or simultaneously. More specifically, in musical notation, sharp means 'higher in pitch by a semitone (half step),' and has an associated symbol, which may be found in key signatures or as an accidental, as may flats.
Lining out	<p>Lining out is a form of a cappella hymn-singing or hymnody in which a leader, often called the clerk or precentor, gives each line of a hymn tune as it is to be sung, usually in a chanted form giving or suggesting the tune. It can be considered a form of call and response.</p> <p>History</p> <p>The practice of lined-out psalmody was first documented in England by the Westminster Assembly, which prescribed it in 1644, though only for those congregations with an insufficient number of literate members or printed psalters.</p>
Classical music	<p>Classical music is the art music produced in, or rooted in, the traditions of Western liturgical and secular music, encompassing a broad period from roughly the 11th century to present times. The central norms of this tradition became codified between 1550 and 1900, which is known as the common practice period.</p> <p>European music is largely distinguished from many other non-European and popular musical forms by its system of staff notation, in use since about the 16th century.</p>

Grow ling	<p>Grow ling is a multiphonic technique of playing w ind instruments (saxophone, trumpet). Grow ling gives a certain emphasis to the sound and is used in rock, jazz and blues.</p> <p>It is accomplished by vocalizing w hile playing a note.</p>
Banjo	<p>The samba banjo is a Brazilian instrument w hich is derived from the cavaquinho, especially associated w ith a samba subgenre called pagode. The samba banjo w as first introduced by sambista Almir Guineto in the late 1970s and early 1980s, attending on one hand the necessity for a louder acoustic instrument similar to the cavaquinho, and on the other the drive for innovation. The samba banjo has the same tuning and range as the cavaquinho, but its timbre is quite different, sounding like a traditional banjo, but pitched higher.</p>
Timbre	<p>In music, timbre is the quality of a musical note or sound or tone that distinguishes different types of sound production, such as voices or musical instruments. The physical characteristics of sound that mediate the perception of timbre include spectrum and envelope. Timbre is also know n in psychoacoustics as tone quality or tone color.</p>
Revival	<p>A revival is a restaging of a stage production after its original run has closed. New material may be added. A filmed version is said to be an adaptation and requires w riting of a screenplay.</p>
Choir	<p>A choir, chorale, or chorus is a musical ensemble of singers. Choral music, in turn, is the music w ritten specifically for such an ensemble to perform.</p> <p>A body of singers w ho perform together as a group is called a choir or chorus.</p>
Tradition	<p>'Tradition' is the opening number for the acclaimed Broadw ay musical, Fiddler on the Roof. In the song, the main character, Tevye, explains the roles of each social class (fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters) in the village of Anatevka, and how the traditional roles of people like the matchmaker and the rabbi contribute to the village. The song also sets the major theme of the show<span> </span>: the villagers trying to continue their traditions and keep their society running as the world around them changes.</p>
Movements	<p>Movements is the second studio album by Berlin-based electronic band Booka Shade, released on 16 May 2006 on Get Physical Music.</p> <p>Track listing</p>
Race record	<p>Race records were 78 rpm phonograph records made by and for African Americans during the early 20th century, particularly during the 1920s and 1930s. They primarily contained race music, w hich comprised a variety of African American genres music such as blues, jazz, and gospel music, but many also contained comedy. Race records w ere marketed by Okeh Records,<sup>photo</sup> Emerson Records,<sup>photo</sup> Vocalion Records,<sup>photo</sup> Victor Talking Machine Company,<sup>photo</sup> and several other companies.</p>
ChuckK	<p>ChuckK is a concurrent, strongly timed audio programming language for real-time synthesis, composition, and performance, w hich runs on Mac OS X, Linux, Microsoft Window s, and iPhone/iPad. It is designed to favor readability and flexibility for the programmer over other considerations such as raw performance. It natively supports deterministic concurrency and multiple, simultaneous, dynamic control rates.</p>
Conjunto	<p>A conjunto is a small musical group, particularly one playing Mexican music. Many conjuntos are concentrated in the Southw estern portion of the United States, primarily in Texas and California. In Mexico the term conjunto is synonymous w ith Norteño and Tejano music.</p>
Elvis	<p>Elvis is a jukebox musical based upon the life of Elvis Presley, conceived and directed by Jack Good and Ray Cooney. The original cast included Shakin' Stevens, w ho later became one of the top selling UK singles artist of the 1980s.</p> <p>Production history</p> <p>The original West End production opened on November 28, 1977 at the Astoria Theatre in London.</p>
Rhythm	<p>Rhythm is a 'movement marked by the regulated succession of strong and weak elements, or of opposite or different conditions.' In other words, rhythm is simply the timing of the musical sounds and silences. While rhythm most commonly applies to sound, such as music and spoken language, it may also refer to visual presentation, as 'timed movement through space.'</p> <p>Rhythm in linguistics</p> <p>The study of rhythm, stress, and pitch in speech is called prosody; it is a topic in linguistics. Narmour describes three categories of prosodic rules w hich create rhythmic successions w hich are additive (same duration repeated), cumulative (short-long), or countercumulative (long-short).</p>
Merengue	<p>Merengue is a style of Latin American music and dance w ith a tw o-step beat. Partners hold each other in a closed position. The leader holds the follow er's w aist w ith the leader's right hand, w hile holding the follow er's right hand w ith the leader's left hand at the follow er's eye level.</p>
Tango	<p>Tango is the title of a studio album released by Spanish singer Julio Iglesias on November 19, 1996. This album became his first number-one set on the Billboard Top Latin Albums and the recipient of a nomination for a Grammy Award for Best Latin Pop Album.</p>

Julio went on to win a World Music Award for Tango in the summer of 1996 when he was up against Luis Miguel and son Enrique.

#### Tracklisting

The information from Billboard.

#### Dance

Dance is an art form that generally refers to movement of the body, usually rhythmic and to music, used as a form of expression, social interaction or presented in a spiritual or performance setting.

Dance may also be regarded as a form of nonverbal communication between humans, and is also performed by other animals (bee dance, patterns of behaviour such as a mating dance). Gymnastics, figure skating and synchronized swimming are sports that incorporate dance, while martial arts kata are often compared to dances.

#### Dance song

The expression dance song has the following meanings that basically relate dance to the song.

- A danceable song; see dance music, dancing music.

- A song concerning itself almost entirely with a particular dance. In most cases most or all of the song lyric is given over to instructions for the associated dance; see Category:Instructional dance songs..

#### Frame

Frame is the body shape maintained by dancers during partner dancing. Specifically, frame refers to the shape of the upper body of the dancers relative to the rest of the dancer's body and the body of the dancer's partner.

The frame provides connection between the dance partners, making leading and following possible.

#### Musicology

Musicology (Greek: μουσική mousikē = 'music' and -λογία -logia (-logy) = 'the study of', from λόγος logos = 'word' or 'reason') is the scholarly study of music. The word is used in narrow, broad and intermediate senses. In the narrow sense, musicology is confined to the music history of Western culture.

#### Vibrato

Vibrato is a musical effect consisting of a regular pulsating change of pitch. It is used to add expression to vocal and instrumental music. Vibrato is typically characterised in terms of two factors: the amount of pitch variation ('extent of vibrato') and speed with which the pitch is varied ('rate of vibrato').

Tape recorder	<p>An audio tape recorder, tape deck, reel-to-reel tape deck, cassette deck or tape machine is an audio storage device that records and plays back sounds, including articulated voices, usually using magnetic tape, either wound on a reel or in a cassette, for storage. In its present day form, it records a fluctuating signal by moving the tape across a tape head that polarizes the magnetic domains in the tape in proportion to the audio signal.</p> <p>History</p> <p>Earliest variant: non-magnetic wax strip recorder</p> <p>Likely the earliest known audio tape recorder was a non-magnetic, non-electric version invented by William C. Rhodes's Volta Laboratory and patented in Decatur, GA 1886 ( U.S. Patent 341,214).</p>
Camera	<p>A camera is a device that records/stores images. These images may be still photographs or moving images such as videos or movies. The term camera comes from the camera obscura, an early mechanism for projecting images.</p>
Musicology	<p>Musicology (Greek: μουσική mousikē = 'music' and -λογία -logia (-logy) = 'the study of', from λόγος logos = 'word' or 'reason') is the scholarly study of music. The word is used in narrow, broad and intermediate senses. In the narrow sense, musicology is confined to the music history of Western culture.</p>
Gamelan	<p>A gamelan is a musical ensemble from Indonesia, typically from the islands of Bali or Java, featuring a variety of instruments such as metallophones, xylophones, drums and gongs; bamboo flutes, bowed and plucked strings. Vocalists may also be included.</p> <p>The term refers more to the set of instruments than to the players of those instruments.</p>
Tchaikovsky	<p>'Tschai-kow-sky' is a patter song with lyrics by Ira Gershwin and music by Kurt Weill, first performed by American comedian Danny Kaye in the 1941 Broadway musical Lady in the Dark. In his lyrics Gershwin used the alternate spelling 'Tschai-kow-sky' in place of the more widely accepted modern transliteration Tchaikovsky.</p> <p>'Tschai-kow-sky' is not a song in the normal sense of the term: it is a rhyming list of fifty Russian composers' names, which Kaye rattled off (in a speaking, not singing, voice) as rapidly as possible.</p>
Archive	<p>An archive is a collection of historical records, or the physical place they are located. Archives contain primary source documents that have accumulated over the course of an individual or organization's lifetime, and are kept to show the function of an organization.</p> <p>In general, archives consist of records that have been selected for permanent or long-term preservation on grounds of their enduring cultural, historical, or evidentiary value.</p>
World music	<p>World music is a general categorical term for global music, such as the traditional music or folk music of a culture that is created and played by indigenous musicians and is closely related to the music of the regions of their origin.</p> <p>Terminology</p> <p>The term has been credited to ethnomusicologist Robert E. Brown, who coined it in the 1960s at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, where he developed undergraduate through doctoral programs in the discipline. To enhance the process of learning, he invited more than a dozen visiting performers from Africa and Asia and began a world music concert series.</p>
Performance	<p>A performance, in performing arts, generally comprises an event in which one group of people (the performer or performers) behave in a particular way for another group of people. (the audience). Sometimes the dividing line between performer and the audience may become blurred, as in the example of 'participatory theatre' where audience members might get involved in the production.</p>
Resource	<p>Resource is an electronic dance production and remix group from Germany, consisting of producers Frank Knebel, Henning Reith, Reinhard Raith, and Wolfgang Boss. They have released one single in 2003, '(I Just Died) In Your Arms', in three different countries and two other 12' records were later released in Germany. They have also remixed several dance songs.</p>

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