The Major Eras of History -- in Music -- the early periods.

The Early Classical periods - Greece and Rome

Rise of Greek City States

800 B.C.

Lyre and Aulos played as solo instruments, Sacadas plays **Nomos Pythicos** -- composition which depicts battle between Apollo and and the Serpent: Python (Aulos).

600 B.C.

100 B.C.

Julius Caesar becomes Dictator of Rome.

1 A.D.

Crucifixion of Christ -- the spread of Christianity.

330 A.D.

Constantinople New Capitol of Roman Empire - (Byzantium) - i.s. Eastern Influence.

The Middle (sometimes called Dark) Ages
(Medieval Music)

5-700 A.D.

Boethius 'translates' Greek Music Theory into Latin.
Pope Gregory (I/II) begins organizing 'Old Roman Chant' into 'Gregorian Chant'.

1000+ A.D.

Guido of Arezzo 'updates' Boethius. 'Church Mode' system and notation develop (the staff is invented).

1200+ A.D.

Troubadours develop melody, improvisation, the beginnings of modern song form, the traveling Bard.

8-1300 A.D.

Instruments like the Harp, vielle, organ, lute, flute, oboe and drum are invented, transported - become in usage in Europe.

1100+ A.D.

Polyphony grows. Organum. The Notre Dame School. Leonin and Perotin. Notation evolves further.

1400 A.D.

Evolution of Polyphonic Motet writing: Madrigals