

Section 2: Effects and Performance of Music

Question #2 “Effect and Performance”

TEXT: Psalm 8:1,2; Matthew 21:15-16; 1 Corinthians 10:23-33; 14:26,40; Philippians 4:8; 1 Thessalonians 5:11-24

1. Psychology: Music has the power to “SYNCHRONIZE OF A CROWD, BODY and MIND” Being primed to a state of “HEIGHTENED EMOTION”, you are prepared in a special way to be influenced.
<https://www.youtube.com/embed/9fl6zixJdQM>
2. MUSIC itself is a message and not purely a vehicle.
3. INTRINSIC and ASSOCIATIVE effects
4. Music can distract us from God
5. Physics and the body and the BRAIN ... prefrontal cortex etc
6. Philosophy in Christian music
7. Uncertain sound -- Poly rhythmic???
8. The vehicle matters as it has its own influence. Music is a vehicle for the lyrics
9. Bad undesired description: , sensual, angry, proud, irreverant,irreverent, genres if rebellion
10. If it influences our thoughts and feelings then it has moral implications. Play different clips of music. Hiw dies each one make you feel?
11. Robert palmer... rock and roll transformative power ... beat ... music itself.
12. Carnal sensual pulling to din and lusts of flesh
13. Mismatchbif music and message
14. Voicing. .. voice itself as musical instrument
15. Colors and music.
16. Neurologically humans respond the same way.
17. Music has bodyvlanguage. Saying I love Jesus indifferent body languages.
18. . Syncopation... emphasis timing
19. Parts ... melody harmony rythm tempo
20. 4/4 time
21. Break beats ... remove beat
22. Common time
23. Rythm gas bodyvlanguage
24. Back beat break beat syncopation. .. all throughout the song ... carefulbwith syncopation... like seasoning food
25. Hypnotic... oscillating between beta and alpha mindsets/focus/?? Repetitive simple syncopation ...hypnosis what science do we have?
26. Brain to state of stress ... releases opiods hormones ... polyrhythmic syncopation. .. accents on other beats than 1 and 3. Brain says hey we are being attack. A physiological effect release if morphine like hormones
27. Drug addicts.
28. Gonadotrophines. Sex hormones.
29. Book The Power of Sound or is it Music
30. Anvientvchinese emperor would invite musicians to play from different parts of country to tell whether things were peaceful or on verge of revolt based on the current state of the music.
31. <https://www.laphamsquarterly.org/music/emperors-new-music>
32. 340 bc Aristotle ignoble
33. Kierh richards so writing like being at a seance.
34. Doors ... shaman ... crawley

BN 1

Deals with devil

Message of rock ... do what u want... church of Satan

By Beholding we are being changed.

Candy coated poison

A need is being fed.

1 Samuel 16:23 David’s play didn’t just communicate an emotion but affected one.

[REFERENCE BACK TO THE 7 MUSICAL MODES:] Analysis of Rock Music: Constant repetition, Driving rhythm, Hypnotic unifying physical emotional response, Edm affected not by the truth but the music, Body language, Strange fire ... occult, Good and bad art/ music, Emotional manipulative

In *The Republic*, Plato outlines his view of the qualities of the modes of the time. The **mixed Lydian** and ‘higher’ Lydian modes were considered dirge-like [said, mournful, like a poem read at a funeral], whereas the **Ionian** and **Lydian** were the soft and convivial modes that were considered unbefitting for "guardians" of the state, and for warriors. The **Dorian** mode however was fitting for steadfast endurance, specifically for a man engaged in warfare or enforced business who had either failed, or was wounded, whereas the **Phrygian** mode was considered fitting for acts of peace and acquiescence (*The Republic*, III, 399a-b).

Aristotle referenced music at the end of his writing on Politics. He classified melodies as 1) **ethical** melodies, 2) melodies of **action**, and 3) **passionate** or **inspiring** melodies, each having a **mode** and **harmony corresponding to the intent**. According to Aristotle, music was to be studied with a view to 1) education, 2) purification and 3) for intellectual enjoyment, for relaxation and rest after exertion. Ethical melodies were to be used for educational purposes, and melodies of action and enthusiastic melodies for concerts where other people performed.

Styles of Music & the Sounds of Christian Music

Is there a style of music ordained in the Bible? A “STYLE” of music is a common pattern of arranging the different parts of music. There is no singular style that is commanded or allowed in the Bible, but the principle of appropriateness evidenced throughout.

- Special Seasons ie SHOSHANNIM—Lilies (passover) Psalm 69, PSALMS FOR THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES, etc.
- David as King, David’s Victory Over Goliath, the Victory Over the Philistines, THE ARK BROUGHT TO ZION, A NATIONAL ANTHEM , CONFLICTS COMMEMORATED
- For A SEASON OF HUMILIATION , FOR SPECIAL CHOIRS
- MASCHIL & MICTAM: MICTAM = translated: “GOLDEN, GEM?” -- personal/private (16, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60): 60 “to teach”; MASCHIL (six David--32, 52, 53, 54, 55, 142; three by the sons of Korah--42, 44, 45; two by Asaph--74, 78; and one each by Heman the Ezrahite--88, and Ethan the Ezrahite--89) Sermons for the religious instruction of the people
- The Psalter is not a music-book. And it is not in a book of words that we expect to find all kinds of instrumental directions. Though its poetry has been set to more music than another other collection of poetry. SELAH= forever/amen or maybe “a pause” or maybe a musical interlude where the singing has ended” or a new stanza -HIGGAION Psalm 9:16 “a meditation”

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