

Ephesians 5 (5-16-10)

MUSIC: FROM ORDER TO CHAOS!

TEXT: Ephesians 5:11 And have **no fellowship** with the unfruitful works of darkness, but **rather reprove them.**

18 And be not drunk with wine, **wherein is excess**; but be filled with the Spirit;

19 Speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and **making melody in your heart to the Lord**;

20 **Giving thanks** always for all things unto God and the Father in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ;

21 **Submitting** yourselves one to another **in the fear of God.**

1 Corinthians 14:33 For **God is not the author of confusion**, but of peace, as in all churches of the saints.

1 Corinthians 15:33 Be not deceived: evil communications corrupt good manners.

1 Corinthians 14:40 Let **all** things be done **decently and in order.**

Colossians 2:5 For though I be absent in the flesh, yet am I with you in the spirit, joying and **beholding your order**, and the steadfastness of your faith in Christ.

John 20:6 Then cometh Simon Peter following him, and went into the sepulchre, and seeth the linen clothes lie,

7 And the napkin, that was about his head, not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together **in a place** by itself.

Luke 8:35 Then they went out to see what was done; and came to Jesus, and found the man, out of whom the devils were departed, sitting at the feet of Jesus, **clothed**, and **in his right mind**: and they were afraid.

John 10:10 The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy: I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.

1 Samuel 16:23 And it came to pass, when the evil spirit from God was upon Saul, that **David took an harp, and played with his hand**: so **Saul was refreshed**, and was well, and **the evil spirit departed** from him.

-Build your Baby's Brain Through the Power of Baroque.

"Music, particularly classical compositions by Bach, relieves stress, says a University of Hawaii music professor. 'Of all the music we tested in medical school with patients, colleagues and others, Bach's music consistently made the brain work in a balanced way better than any other genre,' said Arthur Harvey, who is also an internationally known neuromusicologist...some music should be avoided, he said, pointing out excessively dissonant, loud and repetitive music can affect thinking, behavior and hearing. 'And if you're impacted by emotional pulses, you tend to behave in a way that's not always rational.'"

(<http://archives.starbulletin.com/2004/04/29/news/story10.html>)

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Psalms 2:11 Serve the LORD with fear, and **rejoice with trembling**.

Psalms 89:7 God is **greatly to be feared in the assembly** of the saints, and to be **had in reverence** of all them that are about him.

Psalms 95:1 O come, let us sing unto the LORD: let us **make a joyful noise** to the rock of our salvation.
2 Let us come **before his presence with thanksgiving**, and make a joyful noise unto him with psalms.
3 For the LORD is a great God, and a great King above all gods.
6 O come, let us **worship and bow down: let us kneel** before the LORD our maker.

Psalms 99:1 The LORD reigneth; **let the people tremble**: he sitteth between the cherubims; let the earth be moved.
2 The LORD is great in Zion; and he is high above all the people.
3 **Let them praise thy great and terrible name; for it is holy**.

Psalms 33:1 Rejoice in the LORD, O ye righteous: for praise is comely for the upright.
2 Praise the LORD with harp: sing unto him with the psaltery and an instrument of ten strings.
3 Sing unto him a new song; **play skilfully** with a loud noise.
4 For the word of **the LORD is right**; and all his works are done in truth.
5 He loveth righteousness and judgment: the earth is full of the goodness of the LORD.

Job 37:22...with God is **terrible majesty**.

Psalms 47:1 O **clap your hands**, all ye people; shout unto God **with the voice of triumph**.
2 **For the LORD most high is terrible**; he is a great King over all the earth.

Psalms 66:1 Make a **joyful noise unto God**, all ye lands:
2 Sing forth **the honour of his name**: make his praise **glorious**.
3 Say unto God, **How terrible art thou** in thy works! through the greatness of thy power shall thine enemies submit themselves unto thee.
4 All the earth shall worship thee, and shall sing unto thee; they shall sing to thy name. Selah.
5 Come and see the works of God: he is terrible in his doing toward the children of men.

"Baroque music **expresses order**, the fundamental order of the universe. Yet it is always lively and tuneful...during the early-to-mid 1700s, the term baroque was applied by association to music of the 17th and early 18th century, and today the term baroque has come to refer to a very clearly definable type or genre of music which originated, broadly speaking, around 1600 and came to fruition between 1700 and 1750...**its focus was on symmetry, order and form**, expressing what eighteenth-century writers, artists and musicians saw as the fundamental order of the universe...**After Bach, music took a different turn**. Even the music of his sons, with the possible exception of Wilhelm Friedemann, was quite different in character, **expressing the new 'gallant' style which was lighter**...Here we find composers such as Haydn and Mozart, to be followed by the 'romantic' composers such as Beethoven and Tchaikovsky...**The Baroque spirit expressed in music is: Order, Pattern, and Form. Here there is to be no disorder, no atonal meandering, no**

shapeless movements...**Music which is melodious yet so constructed as to reflect the 'perfect order' of the universe: that is the essence of the baroque...**These days more and more people are seeking a return to **music for the mind**, music **combining beauty with the order** of an underlying architecture and structure. So we are witnessing a resurgence of interest in the baroque, and those who are fortunate enough to be as yet unfamiliar with it have a wonderful experience awaiting them."
(www.scribd.com/doc/22069779/The-Baroque-Music-Guide)

"The key component of music that makes it beneficial **is order**. The **order of the music from the baroque** and classical periods causes the brain to respond in special ways. This order includes repetition and changes, certain patterns of rhythm, and pitch and mood contrasts. One key ingredient to the order of music from the baroque and classical periods is math. This is realized by the body and the human mind performs better when listening to this ordered music. One shining example of the power of order in music is King George I of England. King George had problems with memory loss and stress management. He read from the Bible the story of King Saul and recognized that Saul had experienced the same type of problems that he was experiencing. George recognized that Saul overcame his problems by using special music. With this story in mind King George asked George Frederick Handel to write some special music for him that would help him in the same way that music helped Saul. Handel wrote his Water Music for this purpose. Another key to the order in music is the music being the same and different. The brain works by looking at different pieces of information and deciding if they are different or the same. This is done in music of the baroque and classical periods by playing a theme and then repeating or changing the theme. The repetition is only done once."
(Laurence O'Donnell III)

- **Baroque Period: (1600-1750):**

-*Thomas Lupo* (1571-1627): English composer in days of King James.

-*John Cooper*: Music master of the children of King James.

-*Orlando Gibbons*: In 1615, the now widely known Gibbons was granted 150 pounds [sterling] by King James I for his "faythfull service." He played for the funeral of King James.

-*Dietrich Buxtehude*, [BOOKS-te-HOO-de];

-*Bach; Handel, Vivaldi, Telemann, Scarlatti, Fasch, Pachelbel, Corelli, etc.*

- **Classical Period: (1750-1812):**

Haydn, Mozart, [Beethoven].

- **Romantic Period: (1812-1900):**

Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Wagner, [Strauss], etc.

"An excess of discords produces great nervous irritation. Richard Strauss has built his style upon the exploitation of **discords**."

(Lorenz, *Church Music*, 1923)

-Wagner influenced Hitler. In 1905, when he was sixteen, Hitler quit school and spent some years in idleness. He loved the mystic operas of Wagner, which he attended every night.

-Wagner is the composer of the popular *Bridal March* (based on a morbid, pagan story).

-Fantasy and imagination play an important part in Romantic era music.

-Passion (not reason) ruled in Romantic era.

-Harmonies become more dissonant. There is less resolution. Music is moving further away from God's glory. The ragtime/jazz/blues era is about to begin.

-Strange, fantastic; devils, paganism, etc. The age of wicked fairy tales.

- **Modernist (i.e. Antichrist): (1900 -):**

Debussy, Stravinsky, Cyril Scott, Scriabin, etc.

"Reacting against what he regarded as the narrow piety of his Victorian parents Scott briefly turned agnostic, then became interested in Theosophy and finally in Occultism which he described as a synthesis of Science, Philosophy and Religion. It influenced his life profoundly. In 1920 he wrote the first volume of an extremely popular trilogy concerning one such Initiate, simply titled **The Initiate**. The second and third volumes, **The Initiate in the New World** and **The Initiate in the Dark Cycle** followed in 1927 and 1932...he states that certain composers throughout history have been inspired by Initiates..."

(www.cyrilscott.net/index.html)

"Music in the future is to be used to bring people into yet closer touch with the Devas [devils]; they will be enabled to partake of the benefic [beneficial] influence of these beings while attending concerts at which by the appropriate type of sound they have been invoked..."

(Cyril Scott)

"Scriabin [Skree-YAH-bin] developed, via mysticism, an increasingly atonal musical language...Scriabin was interested in Friedrich Nietzsche...and later became interested in theosophy. Both would influence his music and musical thought...The main sources of his philosophical thought can be found in his numerous unpublished notebooks, one in which he famously wrote 'I am God'..."

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Scriabin)

"Composers such as Alexander Scriabin were Theosophists whose beliefs influenced their music, especially by providing a justification or rationale for their **dissonant** counterpoint. According to Rudhyar, Scriabin was 'the one great pioneer of the new music of a reborn Western civilization, the father of the future musician.'" (Rudhyar 1926b, 899)..."

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theosophy>)

"Today, there is worldwide resurgence of interest in [Scriabin's] music and ideas...such as...*Satanic Poem*...He embraced Helen Blavatsky's Theosophy. In London he visited the room in which Mme. Blavatsky died. Scriabin considered his last music to be fragments of an immense piece to be called Mysterium. This seven-day-long megawork would be performed at the foothills of the Himalayas in India, after which the world would dissolve in bliss."

(www.scriabinsociety.com/biography.html)

"A new film about the history of heavy metal highlights the so-called Devil's Interval...On the surface there might appear to be no link between Black Sabbath, Wagner...West Side Story and the theme tune to the Simpsons. But all of them rely heavily on tritones...rock producer Bob Ezrin pronounces: 'It apparently was the sound used to call up the beast...'...Professor John Deathridge, King Edward professor of music at King's College London, says the tritone had been consistently linked to evil...The Devil's Interval enjoyed great popularity among composers in the 19th Century, when 'you have got lots of presentations of evil built around the tritone'...[Wagner]...'There is a big connection between heavy rock music and Wagner. They have cribbed quite a lot from 19th Century music'...Now the Devil's Interval has a natural home in many genres, particularly film music, jazz and blues, where, says Mr Pryer, it is "quite common because of its association with tension and sinister things".

(BBC News Magazine, *The Devil's Music*)

"The drink was gin, the music was 'jazz'...This was the 20's - The 'Roaring 20's,' when the country adopted a new set of manners and morals. 'Anything goes' replaced the golden rule and the only sin left was being slow. The music of the 20's became a unique expression of a nation that took a holiday from thinking..."

(Coronet Records, *The Roaring 20's*)

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