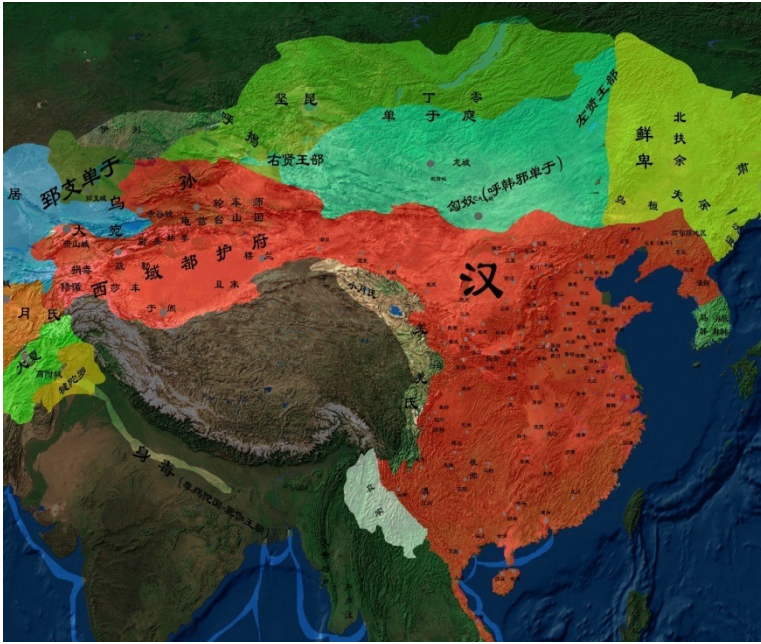


### 3. Music From Han dynasty to Wei & Jin Dynasties



# What Happened in China During This Period of Time?

(202 BC – 220 AD - 581 AD)



Kingdom of Han (red)



The Three Kingdoms  
226



The Wei & Jin Dynasty  
443

Chinese society during this period went from a stable period of great unity to a period of war and division.



# Music of the Han Dynasty

1. Official music institutions: The Music Bureau 乐府
  - Music Bureau mainly used long narrative style, and its writing style was innocent and straightforward, especially suitable for oral transmission.
  - In a common form of parallelism and metaphor.



# Music of the Han Dynasty

## Types of The Music Bureau 's Music :

- Recorded in the Collection of The Music Bureau by Guo Maoqian in Song dynasty )
- 雅乐Elegant Music
- 燕乐Banquet Music
- 鼓吹乐Wind & Percussion ( North )
- 横吹曲Military Music
- 相和歌Folk Song (North)
- 清商曲Instrumental Music
- 舞曲歌Dance Music
- 琴歌Sing With Gu Qin



# Music of the Han Dynasty

## 相和歌 Folk Song of The North :

- “徒歌” Isolate Singing
- “一人唱，三人和” Singing With Response
- “丝竹更相和，执节者歌” Singing with Instruments
- 相和大曲 Long narrative music with a rigorous compositional structure



汉唱歌俑(一)



2-1-35 汉唱歌俑(二)





# Music of the Han Dynasty

相和歌(Folk Song of The North) of the other dynasties :

- The Ballad of Mulan 木兰辞
- Southeast the Peacock Flies 孔雀东南飞





# Music of the Han Dynasty

## 鼓吹乐 ( Formal/Ritual/Royal Wind Music)

- 黄门鼓吹Palace Banquet Music
- 骑吹Ceremonial Music/March Music



2·2·5 肥城汉骑吹画像砖摹本



2·2·1 青杠坡汉骑吹画像砖



2·2·7 新都汉骑吹画像砖



2·2·8 新都汉击鼓画像砖





# Music of the Han Dynasty

## 乐舞(Dance Music) :

- Based on the props, dress code, instruments, lyrics, and place of origin in the performance, they were divided into categories of:  
《公莫》 《巴渝》 《鼙舞》 《槃舞》 《禅舞》 《铎舞》 《拂舞》 《白紵》 《踏歌》



2·1·28 洛阳七里河汉墓盘鼓舞俑



2·1·11 两城山汉乐舞画像石



# Music of the Han Dynasty

## 2. Music Theories :

- Tone Name ( Relative pitch ) :

宫    商    角    徵    羽  
do   re   mi   sol   la

- Pitch Name ( Absolute pitch ) :

一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	十二
黄钟	大吕	太簇	夹钟	姑洗	仲吕	蕤宾	林钟	夷则	南吕	无射	应钟
C	<sup>♯</sup> C	D	<sup>♯</sup> D	E	F	<sup>♯</sup> F	G	<sup>♯</sup> G	A	<sup>♯</sup> A	B



# Music of the Han Dynasty

## 2. Music Theories :

- Types of the mode

- 清乐



- 雅乐



- 燕乐





# Music of the Wei & Jin Dynasties



## 3.Famous Piece : 《梅花三弄》 Plum-blossom in Three Movements

“（桓）伊性谦素……善音乐，尽一时之妙，为江左第一。有蔡邕柯亭笛，常自吹之。王徽之赴召京师，泊舟青溪侧。素不与徽之相识。伊于岸上过，船中客称伊小字曰：“此桓野王也。徽之便令人谓伊曰：‘闻君善吹笛，试为我一奏。’伊是时已贵显，素闻徽之名，便下车，踞胡床，为作三调，弄毕，便上车去，客主不交一言。”

——《晋书·列传》



# Music of the Wei & Jin Dynasties



## 4. Musicians with a free spirit :

Disdainful of the lure of power and money

戴逵 Dai Kui : “不为王门伶人”

“戴逵字安道，谯国人也。少博学，好谈论，善属文，能做琴，工书画，其余巧艺靡不毕综。……性不乐当世，常以琴书自娱。……太宰、武陵王晞闻其善鼓琴，使人召之，逵对使者破琴曰：‘戴安道不为王门伶人’。”

——《晋书·列传》





# Music of the Wei & Jin Dynasties



## 4. Musicians with a free spirit :

Disdainful of the lure of power and money

范晔Fan Ye : “不肯为上弹”

“范晔……少好学，博涉经史，善为文章，能隶书，晓音律。……善弹琵琶，能为新声。上欲闻之，屡讽以微旨，晔伪若不晓，终不肯为上弹。上尝宴饮欢适，谓晔曰：“我欲歌，卿可弹。”晔乃奉旨。上歌既毕，晔亦止弦。

——《宋书·列传》



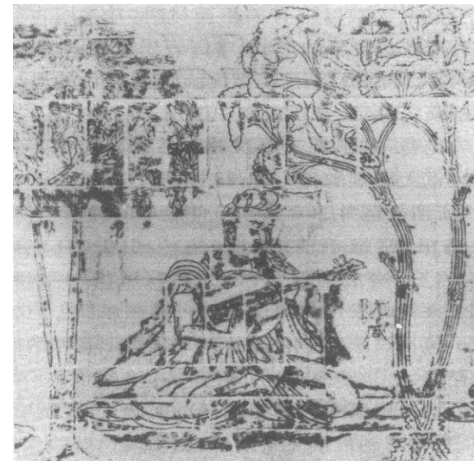
# Music of the Wei & Jin Dynasties

## 4. Musicians with a free spirit :

Disdainful of the lure of power and money

阮咸与“琵琶” Ruan Xian and his “Pipa”

旷达放浪，爱好音律，善弹“琵琶”。因  
质疑荀勖的音律，遭到记恨，不得重用。



南朝古墓壁画，1960年代出土

Why were there so many maverick musicians in the Wei and Jin dynasties?



## Summary

- The Music Bureau 乐府

- Music Theories:

宫商角徵羽 tone name / 十二律 pitch name / 三种调式 types of the mode

- 《梅花三弄》 Plum-blossom in Three Movements
- Musicians: 戴逵 Dai Kui 范晔 Fan Ye 阮咸 Ruan Xian