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Candidate session number

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Examination session (May or November)

May

Year

2013

Diploma Programme subject in which this extended essay is registered: Music

(For an extended essay in the area of languages, state the language and whether it is group 1 or group 2.)

Title of the extended essay: THE TRUMPET SHALL SOUND (THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TRUMPET IN SOCIETY, WAR, AND CEREMONIES THROUGHOUT HISTORY)

Candidate's declaration

This declaration must be signed by the candidate; otherwise a grade may not be issued.

The extended essay I am submitting is my own work (apart from guidance allowed by the International Baccalaureate).

I have acknowledged each use of the words, graphics or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

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Please comment, as appropriate, on the candidate's performance, the context in which the candidate undertook the research for the extended essay, any difficulties encountered and how these were overcome (see page 13 of the extended essay guide). The concluding interview (viva voce) may provide useful information. These comments can help the examiner award a level for criterion K (holistic judgment). Do not comment on any adverse personal circumstances that may have affected the candidate. If the amount of time spent with the candidate was zero, you must explain this, in particular how it was then possible to authenticate the essay as the candidate's own work. You may attach an additional sheet if there is insufficient space here.

Student chose a relevant topic to his focus in expertise. There is sufficient intrinsic development to seek out answers to the posed question. A potentially vast subject area; the student was prudent to seek sources relevant to the direction of the research. Student was poised in developing a cohesive paper. Meetings were frequent but brief to maximize specific points and direction. Student is mature and diligent in application of how a paper should be constructed with protocol as well as focus on analytical aspects to develop answers. Great use of incorporation of examples and bibliography. A well crafted paper from a conscientious student.

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I have read the final version of the extended essay that will be submitted to the examiner.

To the best of my knowledge, the extended essay is the authentic work of the candidate.

I spent hours with the candidate discussing the progress of the extended essay.

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Date:

Assessment form (for examiner use only)

Achievement level

Criteria	Examiner 1	maximum	Examiner 2	maximum	Examiner 3
A research question	1	2		2	
B introduction	1	2		2	
C investigation	2	4		4	
D knowledge and understanding	2	4		4	
E reasoned argument	3	4		4	
F analysis and evaluation	1	4		4	
G use of subject language	2	4		4	
H conclusion	1	2		2	
I formal presentation	3	4		4	
J abstract	1	2		2	
K holistic judgment	2	4		4	
Total out of 36	19				

The Trumpet Shall Sound

(The significance of the trumpet in society, war, and ceremonies throughout history)

Candidate Name:

Candidate number:

Session: May 2013

Subject: Music

Word Count: 3821

~ 1 ~

Abstract

In this essay I will be focusing my research and information around the question; “What is the significance of the trumpet in ceremonies, war, and society throughout history?” I will delve into different parts of the world and show how trumpet music plays a role in the production of ceremonies, within a society, the pageantry of ceremonies and the properties of war. In addition to this, I will discuss the trumpet’s physical evolution and the development of its use in different musical genres. Because the trumpet has been around for thousands of years, it has become a diverse instrument, it has evolved into a different looking and sounding instrument, and has taken on a different relevance according to the culture in which it is used.

I will discuss many aspects of the trumpet, from the music that it plays, to the societal significance of that music. I have concluded that the trumpet has a much greater impact on culture than is generally known, affecting almost every aspect of many cultures around the world throughout history. It is no wonder that when something has remained a part of the human experience for so long that it has become an integral and significant part of the world’s diverse cultures. Because of its heavy ties to cultures around the world, the trumpet is one instrument that I believe will last forever.

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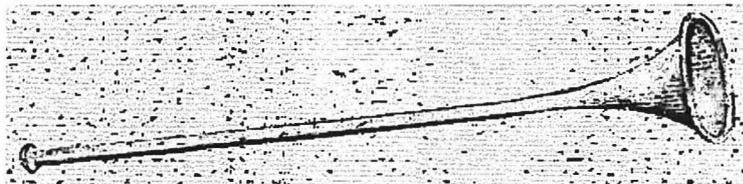
Introduction

The trumpet has had, and still has, a significant effect on society, war, and ceremonies. relating to my research question; “What is the significance of the trumpet in ceremonies, war, and society throughout history?” In my personal studies of playing the trumpet as a musical instrumentalist at a high level, the idea of where the trumpet has come from and what it has meant to society has become intriguing as my playing has advanced. My question “What is the significance of the trumpet in society, war, and ceremonies throughout history?” is an attempt to track the trumpet’s progression throughout history, but also to analyze how it has evolved, and affected societies around the world. My research has found that the trumpet has had a profound impact on the world, and this can be seen in the music that is representative of the trumpet throughout history. Not only do the tone, pitch, and dynamic of the trumpet play a large role in its significance, but also its rhythm, melodic line, tonality, color, and mood as experienced by the listener. There are three major pieces of music being analyzed, along with a few minor pieces. These include the prototypical wedding march “Trumpet Voluntary,” “Journey to the Island” from Jurassic Park, “The Trumpet Shall Sound” from Messiah and a sampling of several “Bugle Calls.” Through a chronology within each sub-section (Society, War, Ceremonies); my paper will use research and an analysis of specific music to show the trumpets’ significance from ancient times to the modern day.

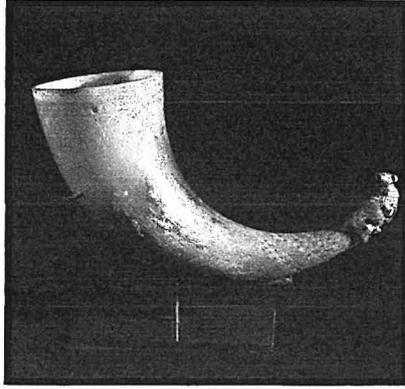
The Trumpet's Development in Society

Within society the trumpet has had an effect on many aspects of life. The trumpet has spread across the world showing its diversity and has remained within society since ancient times. As humans have spread over the world and evolved, the trumpet has evolved much the same, becoming more advanced, and obtaining different meaning within society.

The trumpet has fundamentally changed through the ages. Its origins are not precise; however it dates back to ancient civilizations and is among the very first instruments of the world. Long before the creation of the first “trumpet” known as the didgeridu, sea shells and animal parts were used (The History of Brass Instruments). These rudimentary instruments were used for many different things, ranging from callings, to more ceremonial or war related duties. They weren't created for making music, but rather to communicate. Not only were they used to simply amplify one's voice, but they were also traditional within ceremonies, burials, sunrises and other rituals within a specific culture. Lacking tubes or valves, the only similarity to modern instruments was the bell shape shown in image below.



(Ancient Trumpets)



(Chusid) – This crude instrument was used mainly for hunting and amplifying ones voice like a megaphone.

C Major Arpeggio



Range of motion for pitches on the first trumpet after it was just an amplification of one's voice.

(Ingram)

Then the Salpinx and Shofar were conceived, which were used during biblical times and played an important role in the religions of that time (Evolution of the Bugle). Not only did the shape, size and material of the trumpet change, but the use of the

trumpet was also evolving with the times. This evolution of the trumpet was radically changed by the introduction of bronze during the Bronze Age in Europe, beginning around 3200 BC. After this great leap from natural materials to the usage of man-made materials a completely new sound was created. A more shaped bell on the end of the single tube was fashioned. The sound also underwent a great change. No longer was it just a distorted amplification of the human voice, but a completely unique and emblematic sound; the sound of the trumpet (Munro).

The Bible gives us insight into how society attributes a deeper meaning to the trumpet, showing that the trumpet is more than just an instrument; it can be seen as holy or even sacred. Throughout the Bible there are many examples of the use of trumpets, ranging from the feasts that include brilliant trumpet music, to the angels from heaven playing melodies on the trumpet. Some of these examples include Exodus 19:19 “And when the voice of the trumpet sounded long, and waxed louder and louder, Moses spoke, and God answered him by a voice,” and 2 Samuel 18:16 “And Joab blew the trumpet, and the people returned from pursuing after Israel: for Joab held back the people.” In Joshua 6:20, there is yet another example of the trumpets significance in monumental events within the Bible; “So the people shouted when the priests blew with the trumpets: and it came to pass, when the people heard the sound of the trumpet, and the people shouted with a great shout, that the wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and they took the city.” (Staggs)

Another example from the Bible that reinforces the significance of the instrument is the seven trumpets found in the book of Revelation. Each one of these trumpets had significant power and the ability to do supernatural things. With just a couple of notes,

they could ruin the waters of the world, exterminate all light, and cast down fire on the Earth. (Rodriguez) Although it would be a stretch to say that the modern trumpet has this same ability, it would not be a stretch to say the trumpet represents something more than just music to many around the world. Below is an excerpt of the Messiah aria "The Trumpet Shall Sound" by G. F. Handel, written in 1741. (- - -. "The Trumpet Shall Sound from Messiah HWV 56 - Score Sheet Music.")

The Trumpet Shall Sound

From "Messiah"
For Trumpet and Keyboard Instrument

G. F. Handel

Pomposo, ma non allegro $\text{♩} = \text{ss}$

Trumpet

Keyboard

f

mf

mf

12

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(--- "The Trumpet Shall Sound from Messiah HWV 56 - Score Sheet Music.")

The aria features trumpet and baritone soloist along with orchestral accompaniment. Within the soloist's lines there are many examples of the trumpet, including 1 Corinthians 15: 51-52. "Listen, I tell you a mystery: We will not all sleep, but we will all be changed—in a flash, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet. For the trumpet will sound, the dead will be raised imperishable, and we will be changed."

(Handel)

The tone of this aria, like many other trumpet pieces, is grand, royal, celebratory and triumphant. Both the contrasting light and rhythmic section, along with the lyrical and legato section express a triumphant tone and mood to the audience. This piece covers a wide range from low c to above the staff. This is perfect for the natural trumpet, which uses finger holes rather than keys, traditionally used for the aria, because of the unique "horn" tone that it represents, along with the time period the aria is signifying; biblical times. This is also a representation of how traditions hundreds of years old are still used today in performances. The music also encompasses two contrasting dynamics, something that is necessary to keep the music interesting as it is repetitive. The dotted eighth rhythm represents the boldness that the trumpet often characterizes, but then in contrast, the sweet legato that many people forget the trumpet is able to play. Overall, this aria for the trumpet and baritone represent a long lasting tradition, displaying the high significance of the trumpet to both ancient and modern culture.

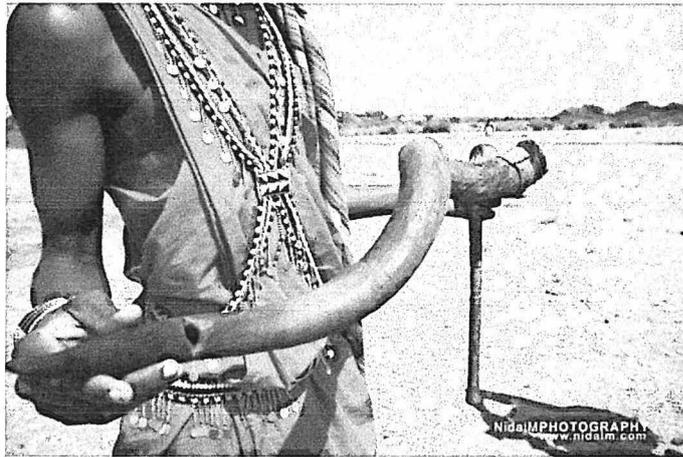
Then after the time of biblical references came another evolution of the trumpet, which consisted of the Herald Horn (a long, medieval trumpet, that is significant even today for ceremonies and traditional events, like the U.S. Army Herald Trumpets). In

addition to this, there is also the Baroque trumpet, cornet, and piccolo trumpet, Bugle (Evolution of the Bugle). These many different types of trumpets also include the many different keys and variations that are created with each new style. In the present day, there are hundreds of different types of trumpets, ranging from the traditional sea shell to the Stradivarius trumpet of the modern day. The shape that is most well-known today as a modern trumpet consists of its standard brass tubing, with three valves, four tuning slides, a mouthpiece and a bell (shown in image below) (Harnum).



(Trumpet Workshop)

Coinciding with the many different types of trumpets that have been developed over time, there have also been the developments in the types of music that is played by the trumpet. Although the very first trumpets are often considered not to have played true “music,” it is in many ways music in the purest sense, much like the pure human voice. One example of this is the use of a horn or trumpet in African dances, not only serving as a tradition in ceremonies, but also being a sacred object in their culture.



(Nidalm) - African horn

Another example of a culture much like that seen in Africa, are the South American trumpets, which are used in native society.



("Japanese Buddhists Hold Ceremony with Tribal Dancers in Kenya") - African ceremonial trumpet in use

The evolution from primitive to modern trumpet was key to its success in the future. The first genre of music did not come until after the trumpet (horn) was transformed from a way of communication as its main use, to a means of entertainment and could be performed as an instrument (Harnum).

The classical stage of music was mainly developed during the medieval times. The baroque genre was created, among other varieties of classical music. At the same time and even earlier there is evidence of musical development in Asia, and the Middle East (Estrella).

The original genres of music, much like newer types of music, were based on the events that were occurring within that time period. In the beginnings of music, the art was based on the culture, including specific aspects like the native land's geography and architecture. The essence of music was derived from the hardships within society, since music had not become pure entertainment yet ("Trumpet History and Evolution"). This was vital to the growth and appeal of music and the trumpet around the world, because with more music and genres, there were more people embracing the trumpet and its music. There was the opportunity to evolve and to become the diverse instrument that we know today. One aspect of entertainment is the trumpet within orchestras, participating within heroic music in movies, along with sweet soloist melodies. Below is an example of music from the movie "Jurassic Park."

JOURNEY TO THE ISLAND

Composed by
JOHN WILLIAMS

Majestic

In the Island

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(Williams)

This music, unlike the aria “The Trumpet Shall Sound,” is epic and very loud, but much like the aria from *Messiah*, it is triumphant and demonstrates the trumpets unique properties over other instruments. In the movie, the main characters are seeing Jurassic Park for the first time with all of its wilderness and mystery, along with excitement. This is shown through the accidentals that are in the music, crating conflicting but very interesting chords within the brass section. The melody here is also one that must be played by an instrumentalist, not a vocalist, for it is uniquely a brass piece with huge jumps and rhythmic flare. Also like “The Trumpet Shall Sound.” “Journey to the Island” encompasses both highly technical and rhythmic sections, along with legato and melodic section, all within the same phrase. The pitch is in the upper register so that it can be heard clearly, and resembles a triumphant melody; a perfect setting for a trumpet. This is not a solo; in contrast the entire trumpet section is playing in unison, making it even more epic and interesting. This again shows how diverse the trumpet can be, playing highly rhythmic, legato and staccato, loud and soft, with mighty crescendos, and gives the audience the feeling that the song is at its climax, peaking melodically and in volume. The trumpet is showing off its “brassy” sound, iconic in orchestral music, filling the hall with sound. In both the aria and “Jurassic Park” the trumpet is shown to be very significant because it often plays the melody and is featured as an overriding triumphant instrument.

The latest addition as a trumpet genre is jazz, representing multiple generations in America’s history, and then later flourishing throughout the world in its different styles. This new genre, originating in the early twentieth century, has expanded and grown

significantly, and has even created other types of ensembles vital to the trumpet's modern day success with big bands, and other jazz groups.

Although there are no exact records, the very first trumpets came from ancient civilizations like the Egyptians, primitive African nations, middle-eastern early nations, and the very beginning of Europe (Estrella). All of these places began the music of their culture with the most simplistic and applicable horns that they could find or make, allowing for a grand evolution of the trumpet into what is known in today's world. What society used to know, and what they now know to be the trumpet has changed drastically, yet the trumpet has and will always remain an eminent part of society.

The Trumpet in War

One major use of the trumpet has been during times of war. Because war has sadly always been a part of man's culture and history, there has always been the need for the trumpet and the very unique uses that it has during times of war. The "Bugle Calls" have been actively used in wartime from biblical times, through the American revolutionary war, and up to the American civil war. Only recently, with the invention of new communication technologies, has the need for the trumpet during war been reduced. Even with this reduction, there are still many traditions prevalent in the military setting, such as "Taps" and "Assemble." Bugle calls are one example of a time that once held the trumpet in the highest regard, responsible for communicating to an entire army, placing a large weight upon the player's shoulders.

Then there is the music for “General,” meaning move out of camp (start walking).

VIVACE (♩ 120)

Time to ge t up and mar-ching, time to ge t up and on-war
time to ge t all your kit and gear packed. Time to ge t up and mar-chi
time to ge t up and on-ward, time to ge t all your kit and gear packe
Time to trot to-day my boys, we're pac-king and mov-ing and
time to trot to-day we're brea-king our camp. Time to trot to-day, we'
pac-king and mov-ing and brea-king our camp, Gen-er-al says, Let's Go Rig
Now. T o Your Horse and Move! T o Your Horse and Move!

This song also reflects the highly technical and rhythmic style of playing that the trumpet is known for.

Although the notes are always going to be the same, because the Bugle has a very limited range of notes it can play, the song must be different enough to get a different

messages across. This limited range comes from the lack of valves or even finger holes on the Bugle; the only way to play notes is by the musician's control of their embouchure. Embouchure is the specific placement of the mouth on the mouthpiece of the trumpet, enabling a person to make a sound on the trumpet. It is also absolutely necessary that the trumpet be accurate in playing these songs, for if they were to get a signal wrong, the effect could be disastrous. In addition to listening for the specific rhythm and notes played, the soldiers can also recognize the music's tone to know what is happening. For example, in "General," with the singing and dotted eighth rhythm, the tone is triumphant and happy in many ways, encouraging the soldiers on into battle.

The trumpet also made an appearance during the war itself, having a physical presence both on and off the battle field. There are many more Bugle Calls that were used during wars like the revolutionary and civil wars. These calls have to be precise, distinctive, and heard over the raging battles, arguable something that only the trumpet could do. It is essential to get an instrument with a "brassy" tone to project the sound. "Reveille," meaning get into formation for battle, is shown below. This song represents the longest Bugle Call, showing a wide range of different styles within the song, including fast and rhythmic sections. In contrast, long slow legato playing is exemplified in the song "Taps" which was played for lights out at night time. Although this song represents the honor of fighting for whatever cause it is, it also shows the sadness of possible death in battle, reflecting the bitter-sweet tone of many of these calls.

REVEILLE

The musical score for 'REVEILLE' consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is marked 'Allegro' and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second and third staves continue the melody with various rhythmic patterns and accents. The fourth staff is marked 'Ad libitum' and features a more relaxed tempo with a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The fifth staff is marked 'Allegro' and includes a '3' indicating a triplet. The sixth staff is marked 'Marcia' and features a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb). The seventh and eighth staves continue the piece with various rhythmic patterns and accents. The ninth and tenth staves conclude the piece with a final cadence.

There are also many other bugle calls, such as:

“To Arms”

ALLEGRO (♩ 120)



Men, to Arms! Men, to Arms! Go get your
guns, time to fight the Rebs, Let's
trot a-round and shoot 'em down, E - lim - in - ate the Se - cess
Trai-tors to our glor-ious Flag, let's stop them here and now.

“Forward”

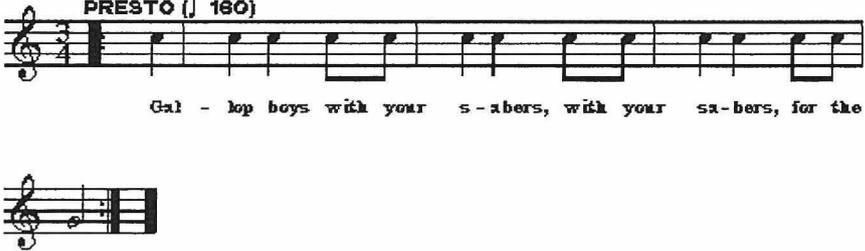
ALLEGRETTO (♩ 110)



We're Ma - arching For-ward! and mo-ving ahead!
We're Ma - arching For-ward! and mo-ving ahead!

“Charge”

PRESTO (♩ 160)



Gal - lop boys with your s - abers, with your sa - bers, for the
Charge.

“Left”



To the Left!

“Right”

ALLEGRETTO (♩ 110)



Turn-ing to the Right!

“Halt”



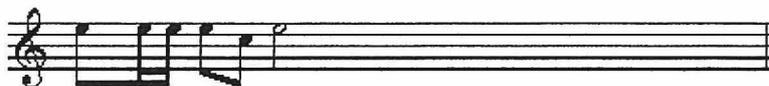
Time to Halt! Stand fast men.

“Commence Fire”

ALLEGRETTO (♩ 110)



Com - mence Fi - r - ing, Com - mence Fi - r - ing, Com
[Oh] Keep up the Fi - re, Keep up the Fi - re,



- mence Fi - r - ing, my boys!
Keep up the Fi - re Boys.

~ 44 ~

“Cease Fire”

C - ease Fire! C - ease Fire! C - ease Fire!

The musical notation for "Cease Fire" is written on a single treble clef staff in 3/4 time. It consists of three measures, each containing a quarter note followed by an eighth note beamed to a quarter note. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 in the first measure; G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 in the second measure; and G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 in the third measure.

“Retreat”

ALLEGRETTO (♩ 110)

Days o'er and eve Now is our guest, The sun has
Time to re - Treat! We can't be Beat, but march A-

leave To go down in the west, Let the
- way, we'll fight a - gain some day, but for

sold - iers off from du - ty be They like to go to
now, we'll have to save our

see their girls you know, Some get dry, some drink rye O-the

take in ev-ery show To which they have the price to go.

rall.

The musical notation for "Retreat" is written on five treble clef staves in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked ALLEGRETTO (♩ 110). The lyrics are written below the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and the instruction *rall.*

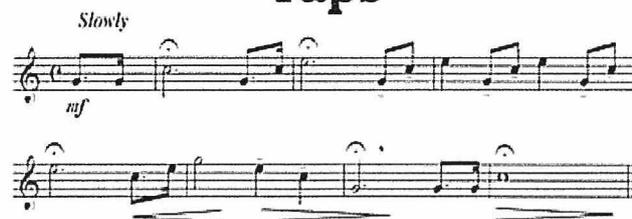
These along with many others represent “in-war” Bugle Calls.

All of these Bugle Calls are different from their tones, to rhythmic characteristics, to the notes and order that they are played. Some songs are short, others repeat the same melody over and over again, and others are complete songs with different sections. The fact that the Bugle was used at one time to give orders to entire armies in times of war displays the significance of the trumpet, without question.

After any war or battle the trumpet has a role once again. One of the most significant aspects that the trumpet is used for in the post war effort is in the military’s tradition of playing “Taps.” This is a traditional song that is always played at formal military burials in the present day. The song is a symbol of the triumph and the honor that was given by those who served and died for the war that they were involved in, seen in its slow, legato melody. This melody is highly emotional because of the tempo, and the long phrases, representing those lost and those mourning their loss, but honoring their courage.

“Taps”

Taps



The image shows the musical notation for the bugle call "Taps". It consists of two staves of music in a single system. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "Slowly" and the dynamic marking "mf". The melody is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major). The second staff continues the melody, ending with a double bar line. The music is characterized by its slow, legato nature and long, sustained notes.

Although the Bugle is not used in today's modern warfare, many of these signals can be seen in other events throughout society, and even in the military. "Taps" is still very common at funerals, but "Assemble" is also used in the present day, played at horse races. The Bugle and its music is traditional, but represents a time where the trumpet was active in war, showing that society still views the instrument as highly significant.

All information on the Bugle was taken from one source. (Bugle Calls)

The Trumpet in Ceremonies

The trumpet plays a large role in ceremonies throughout the world as well. Some examples of influential ceremonies that are directly related to the trumpet include weddings, funerals, and feasts.

There are many different types of weddings throughout the world's diverse cultures, ranging from those seen in modern day Europe, America, and many other nations and in contrast those in Africa, and other parts of the world. In areas of the world like South America and Africa, the wedding ceremony is very different than that of European nations or America. However, the one link that can be made between these differing ceremonies is that both use the trumpet as an integral part of the event. There

are many songs that have aided this symbolic meaning in European nations and America, including one of the most famous songs of all, "Trumpet Voluntary" by J. Stanley.

Copyrighted Material

Trumpet
Piccolo parts provided for
performance in C or D

TRUMPET VOLUNTARY

Op. 6 No. 5

J. Stanley
(1712-1786)
Arranged by D. Munk

Maestoso

f

mf

tr

mf

mp

f

mp *Ad lib.*

mf *f marc.*

mf

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(Stanley)

This music is significant because of the mood that it imparts to those listening. In the setting of a wedding, where this piece is traditionally played, the song gives the audience a sense of pride, honor, and happiness, along with the creation of a triumphant mood. This is because of the flourishes in the music, like trills and grace notes, along with the rigid rhythm, yet long phrases. This is made possible by filling out the dotted eighth as long as possible and keeping all of the notes “brick shapes” rather than “football” shaped. This is one reason why the music is very challenging to play, because it is difficult to make something so rhythmically straight into a beautiful line for the bride and groom to hear. In a way, the trumpet playing this piece sets the tone for the entire wedding. Although the music above is for the trumpet, the piece is often played on the piccolo trumpet, amplifying the bright sound, dotted eighths, and creating a higher pitch which reinforces the moment, which is at the high point in the couples lives. The fact that the trumpet has a central role in a traditional western wedding again reinforces the significance of the trumpet.

One example of the impact of the trumpet within society and some traditional European nations are during royal weddings and also speeches given by the President of the United States. Both of these two ceremonies, coming from completely different places, use traditional “Herald Trumpets” to play a significant role in the ceremonies. During a royal wedding, the trumpets play both modern and traditional music for the time, creating a significant tone of reverence, romance, and honor for their country. This is also seen in presidential ceremonies, adding to the tone of nobility, honor, and respect. In the most recent royal wedding, the trumpets were seen in almost every aspect of the

wedding, from descants to hymns to other solo pieces (Callaway). These two examples represent the significance of the trumpet, along with its power and authority throughout history (“Music in Private and Public”).

Funerals are another iconic setting where trumpets are used and symbolize something more than just an instrument. Along with the folding of the flag and standard burial, there is always the playing of “Taps” at a military funeral. Displaying the trumpet in a sacred ceremony such as a funeral, or wedding, or other noble ceremony shows the trumpets significance boldly. In contrast with military funerals, there are funeral ceremonies in other parts of the world like Africa and South America where the trumpet is seen again, using its brilliant and unique sound to amplify the honor of the ceremony, but in a much more “flashy” way. This can also be seen in funerals by African Americans, resulting in a celebration of their life, rather than mourning in their death. The music is upbeat, and shows off the newer genre of jazz, and the complexity within its music. In the Dixieland capitol of New Orleans, these ceremonies can involve a parade through the neighborhood streets.



Conclusion

The trumpet should be considered one of the most influential and vital instruments to cultures around the world and throughout history. The trumpet serves as an active part of society, war, and ceremonies, and has existed as such for thousands of years. It has spanned over the entire world, from Europe, to Africa, To the Americas always playing a significant role in cultures. This significance is reinforced by the types of music played. The trumpet's influence continually changes as the times change, evolving alongside society, yet always remaining a part of society. The trumpet will always be remembered for what it stood for in the past, what it stands for now, and what it will represent in the future.

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