### Technology in Music History: The Internet and the Printing Press

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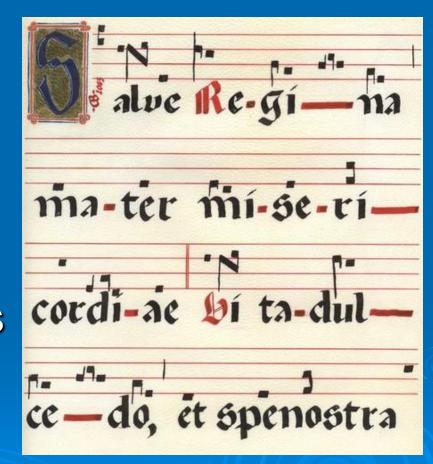
#### Parallel Technologies

- Printing Press from 1450-1600
  - Woodblocks, engraving, letterpress
  - Printed sheet music

- Internet from 1992 to present
  - Music sites, file sharing networks, electronic music stores
  - MP3s and similar file formats

#### Music in Early Renaissance

- Music copied by hand
- Church and upper class held control over musicians
- Traveling musicians



http://clairelea.canalblog.com/neumes.jpg

#### The printing press

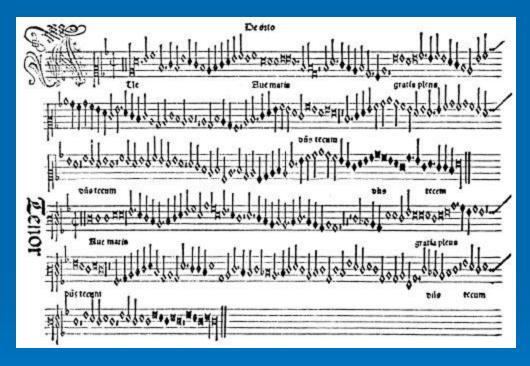


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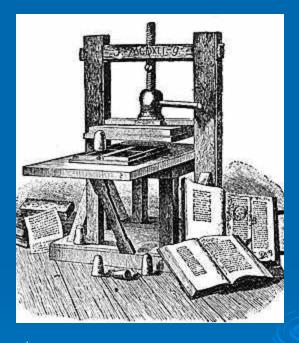


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#### Effects of the Printing Press

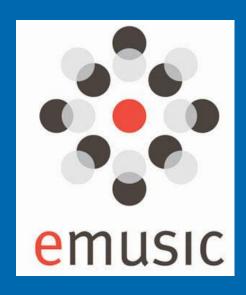
- No more patrons
- Entertainment system
- New composers
- Popular composers

#### Music on the Internet, 1992

- Large file formats
- MP3 compression algorithm
- > FTP servers
- Newsgroups and email
- Interference by RIAA

#### Some Baby Steps

- Internet Underground Music Archive
- Liquid Audio, 1993
- > MP3.com, 1996
- ➤ eMusic, 1997





#### ...and the Dam Breaks

- > Napster, 1999
- True P2P software clients, 2001
- > iTunes, 2003







#### Effects of the Internet (et. Al.)

- Recording companies have less control
- Listeners and fans connect through websites
- New bands can actually make it
- New world of music for listeners



## Conclusion: Disruption of Established Power

- Middle class could buy music or commission works
- Musicians could break free of court and church
- Bands and artists could play music without a recording contract and radio support

# Conclusion: Increased Popularity

- Composers could send their works throughout Europe and North America
- Bands could use the Internet to find niche markets
- New composers could write and publish their songs
- New bands could find listeners and gather a fan base

### Conclusion: New Connections to Music

- In Renaissance, music was spread through Europe and North America
- Listeners learned to play instruments
- Today, people listen to new music because its widely and freely available