**History of Singing**

The history of singing is not very clear; Scholars claim that singing is so basic that its origin is from ancient times. Some even claim that singing predates spoken language. In its basic form, singing is universal throughout the world and not just for entertainment, but for an individual’s growth or for social interaction. According to history, ancient people used songs to worship, celebrate experiences, and tell about history.

Early singing was geared towards telling stories and was a simple imitation of sounds from nature. It is however not clear at what point in history, singing gained the communicative sounds and subsequent meaning of shared human experience.

Singing is based on a number of tones usually classified in four parts: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. Soprano is the highest pitch usually more common among women and young children. Alto is the deepest voice among female singers. Tenor is deeper tones, and is common among men. It is the highest voice among the male singers, while Bass is the deepest tone common in male singers.

Musicians merge different pitches where different people sing in unison. The voices are used in an alternating manner in call-and-answer phrases. The earliest recording of music dates back to 800 B.C and was recorded in Mesopotamia. As singing evolved, people started using musical instruments to accompany singing. The most basic instruments include the drums, the recorder, and stringed instruments.

In the 19th century, singing gained more recognition and history saw the development of more sophisticated musical instruments, which could be used in singing performances.
In the 20th century a variety of music genres developed, which include rock and roll, Rhythm and Blues, pop, rap and jazz among others. Newer genres are still emerging! Music has evolved greatly over the centuries, but great music endures the test of time.