

**Title:** The Power of Music Across Species

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The extensive research on birdsong (Rothenberg et al., 2014) represents new challenges to the numerous previous studies that nonhuman species have no reaction to music by arguing that the songs of Nightingales are considered music because of the hidden musical elements that are found within them. Leonard Bernstein explains that the soundwaves that create music come together so well because of the overtone series which is “preordained by nature and ruled by universal physical laws” (The Unanswered Questions I 1973). Since music is just soundwaves vibrating at certain frequencies why does it have such a great impact on human emotions? And if the relationship between different notes is naturally occurring, has music always existed? I argue that because the foundation of music exists naturally it would be irrational to assume that humans are the only species on earth that make music, thus the creation of different variations of music across different species. These species, as well as all other living organisms on earth, are part of our evolutionary history in that every living organism comes from a single-celled microorganism called a prokaryote. Because of this, living organisms share certain biological similarities, which means music may be one of them. Researching musicality across different species can help us gain a better understanding of certain vibrations on different species’ brains, anatomy, and behavior as well as the impact it may have had on the evolution from one single prokaryote to the many branches of life we have today.

## Works Cited

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