

Chapter 1 : Adieu Mon Pays Enrico Macias Sheet Music, Music Books & Scores At Sheet Music Plus

Now more than ever, brilliant classical composers the likes of which we haven't seen in years are emerging and becoming dominant in the music world. Contemporary classical composers show a bravery.

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Chapter Outlines Chapter He called for superior individuals to recognize the emptiness of social convention and the meaninglessness of individual life. The Frenchman Henri Bergson argued that immediate experience and intuition were at least as important as rational thinking and science. Georges Sorel described Marxian socialism as an inspiring religion, not a scientific truth. World War I accelerated change in philosophical thought. Change took two main directions. In English-speaking countries logical empiricism dominated. Ludwig Wittgenstein reduced philosophy to the study of language, arguing that philosophers could not make meaningful statements about God, freedom, morality, and so on. On the Continent existentialism dominated. Existentialists generally were atheists, but they sought moral values in a world of terror and uncertainty. Jean-Paul Sartre argued that human beings are forced to define themselves by their choices. Existentialism first gained popularity in Germany in the s as Martin Heidegger and Karl Jaspers attracted followers. Existentialism flowered during and right after World War II. The existentialists Sartre and Albert Camus were both active in the French resistance against Hitler. The Revival of Christianity Loss of faith in human reason and progress led to renewed interest in Christianity. Among the theologians and thinkers who turned toward faith in God as the only answer to the loneliness and anxiety of the world after the Great War were Karl Barth, Gabriel Marcel, T. Albert Einstein undermined Newtonian physics by postulating the equivalence of mass and energy and by demonstrating that space and time are relative to the viewpoint of the observer. Werner Heisenberg hypothesized that it was impossible to know precisely the position and speed of an individual electron. The stable, rational world of Newtonian physics dissolved into a universe of tendencies and probabilities. Freudian Psychology Prior to Freud most professional psychologists believed that human behavior was the result of rational calculation by the conscious mind. Beginning in the late s, Sigmund Freud argued that unconscious and instinctual drives were important factors in determining human behavior. After Freudian psychology was popularized in the U. Twentieth-Century Literature Nineteenth-century authors had written typically as all-knowing narrators describing characters and their relationships. In the early twentieth century authors such as Marcel Proust, Virginia Woolf, William Faulkner, and James Joyce wrote from the point of view of a single, confused individual or multiple individuals. In Germany the Bauhaus school of architecture developed this trend in the s and s. It developed toward the representation of pure form without reference to real objects Kandinsky and to attacks on all accepted conventions of art and behavior the surrealists and the Dadaists. Movies and Radio Movies Movies became a form of mass entertainment that replaced traditional arts and amusement for rural people. By the s, movies were weekly entertainment for much of the population in Europe and North America. Radio Radio became commercially viable in the s. By the late s, most households in Britain and Germany had inexpensive individual sets. Radio was an extremely powerful outlet for political propaganda. In April the Allied reparations commission ordered Germany to pay huge reparations. As the German government printed money to pay striking Ruhr workers unemployment benefits, runaway inflation destroyed the savings of retirees and the middle class. The Dawes Plan stabilized the situation, cutting reparations and providing private American loans to pay for what remained. In Britain, the rise of the Labour party and passage of welfare measures guaranteed social peace and maintained relative equality among the classes. The Great Depression, The Economic Crisis In the late s, American investment in the stock market boomed as direct investment in factories, farms, equipment, and so on fell. As the stock market began to fall in October , investors began a mass sell-off which caused the market to collapse. Recall of private loans by American banks caused the world banking system to fall apart. The financial crisis caused world production of goods to fall by more than one-third between and Traditional economic theory did not recognize that government deficit spending to stimulate the economy was a possible solution in this situation. Mass Unemployment The need for large-scale government spending was tied to mass unemployment.

Unemployment posed grave social problems. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt began using government intervention in the economy to fight the Depression. Under Roosevelt, the U. The United States also created a national social security system and legalized collective bargaining by unions in this period. The Scandinavian Response to the Depression The Swedish Social Democratic party had great success dealing with the Depression by increasing social welfare benefits and using government deficit spending to finance big public works projects. In France, political disunity prevented effective action to deal with the economic crisis.

Chapter 2 : Classical Box Set Vinyl Records for sale | eBay

This is a list of 21st-century classical composers, sortable by name, year of birth and year of death. The list includes composers who have made a significant impact on the world of classical music since , whether through major festivals and promoters of contemporary music, broadcast media or commercial recording on widely distributed labels.

In a recording session with Armstrong, percussionist Lionel Hampton plays his first vibraphone solo and decides to make that his main instrument. Bandleader Cab Calloway becomes a regular at the Cotton Club. Free jazz saxophonist Ornette Coleman is born. The planet Pluto is discovered. The jet engine is invented. Cornetist Bix Beiderbecke dies of pneumonia at age 27. Cornetist Buddy Bolden dies. Pianist Lil Hardin separates from her husband Louis Armstrong and forms an all-female band. Spain becomes a Republic. There is massive worldwide unemployment. John Cockcroft works in nuclear physics, and is the first to split an atom in a completely controlled manner. Japan forms a Manchurian Republic and later attacks Shanghai. Pianist Art Tatum records his first piano solo, Tiger Rag, which is thought by many to be a duet. Duke Ellington and his orchestra begin their first tour of Europe. Singer Bessie Smith makes her last recordings. Singer Billie Holiday makes her first recording. Adolph Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany, followed by the creation of the Dachau concentration camp, political arrests, and the appropriation of Jewish finances by the government. Roosevelt becomes president, initiates economic recovery in the U. Mahatma Ghandi is imprisoned. Prohibition ends in the U. The journal Down Beat: Outlaws Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow are shot dead. Italian troops invade Albania. The Nazi coup fails in Austria. Adolf Hitler begins his dictatorship in Germany. Blues singer Leadbelly is released from prison in Louisiana after writing a song to the governor asking for a pardon. The first cheeseburger is served in Louisville, Kentucky. Pianist and bandleader Bennie Moten dies. Vocalist Ella Fitzgerald makes her first recordings. Benny Goodman begins recording with a racially integrated trio that includes pianist Teddy Wilson and drummer Gene Krupa. The first paperback books are published. The electric guitar is invented. Benny Goodman, adding vibraphonist Lionel Hampton to his trio, records Moonglow, which starts a series of popular quartet recordings. Black American athlete Jesse Owens wins four gold medals at the Olympic Games in Berlin; Hitler leaves the stadium and refuses to be photographed with Owens. Duke Ellington records Caravan, by Juan Tizol. Benny Goodman records Sing, Sing, Sing. George Gershwin dies of a brain tumor. Nat King Cole creates a new ensemble with piano, bass, and guitar. Bessie Smith dies in a car accident. Trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie makes his first recordings. The Hindenburg explodes in New Jersey. The Japanese capture Peking and control Shanghai. Cornetist King Oliver dies after years in poverty working as a pool-room janitor. Prelude and Fugue in Swing, which combines elements of classical music and swing. Germany annexes Austria and Sudetenland. Shopping carts are introduced for the first time in Oklahoma. Actor Orson Welles broadcasts War of the Worlds, a radio science-fiction drama about a Martian invasion, and causes a nationwide panic. Billie Holiday records Strange Fruit, with controversial lyrics regarding lynchings which causes it to be banned from several radio stations. Chick Webb dies and Ella Fitzgerald takes over his band. Glenn Miller records the hugely successful In The Mood. Benny Goodman hires guitarist Charlie Christian. Coleman Hawkins records Body and Soul, setting a new standard for improvisational sophistication on the saxophone. Charlie Parker moves to New York to pursue music. Blue Note Records is founded. World War II breaks out in Europe. Military conscription is introduced in Britain. Hitler and Mussolini agree to a "Pact of Steel.

Chapter 3 : Chester Powers | Credits | AllMusic

Contemporary Composers Our list of contemporary composers fills a void on the web: contemporary music information with a chronological perspective. The Chronological List arranges composers by date of birth, giving us a starting point for a perspective of the flow of new music through the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries.

Chapter 4 : List of 21st-century classical composers - Wikipedia

Get this from a library! *Contemporary composers*. [Daniel Gregory Mason].

Chapter 5 : CiNii Books - Gerhard on music : selected writings

The following is a chronological list (by year of birth) of American composers of classical music.

Chapter 6 : 9 Brilliant Contemporary Composers Who Prove Classical Music Isn't Dead

Chronological list of French classical composers The following is a chronological list of classical music composers who lived in, worked in, or were citizens of France. This is a dynamic list and may never be able to satisfy particular standards for completeness.

Chapter 7 : List of American composers - Wikipedia

Tom Service: Choosing just 50 composers to tell the story of the contemporary classical music scene has been a rich and rewarding experience, but I'm only too aware of the ones that got away.

Chapter 8 : Chronological list of French classical composers - Wikipedia

Catalan-born composer Roberto Gerhard () left significant legacies - both musical and documentary. Exiled in Cambridge with the onset of the Spanish Civil War, he gradually achieved wide recognition by performers and conductors, in both Britain and America, as a composer whose music was essential to the modern repertoire.

Chapter 9 : Chronological list of American classical composers - Wikipedia

This is a list of American composers, alphabetically sorted by calendrierdelascience.com is by no means complete. It is not limited by classifications such as genre or time periodâ€”however, it includes only music composers of significant fame, notability or importance.