

DOWNLOAD PDF THE GREAT PIANO WORKS OF LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

Chapter 1 : Ludwig van Beethoven | Biography, Music, & Facts | calendrierdelascience.com

The musical works of Ludwig van Beethoven () are classified by both genre and various numbering systems.. The most common methods of numbering Beethoven's works are by opus number, assigned by Beethoven's publishers during his lifetime, and by number within genre.

The family was Flemish in origin and can be traced back to Malines. His son Johann was also a singer in the electoral choir; thus, like most 18th-century musicians, Beethoven was born into the profession. Though at first quite prosperous, the Beethoven family became steadily poorer with the death of his grandfather in and the decline of his father into alcoholism. By age 11 Beethoven had to leave school; at 18 he was the breadwinner of the family. It was not until his adolescence that Beethoven began to attract mild attention. When in Joseph II became sole ruler of the Holy Roman Empire , he appointed his brother Maximilian Francis as adjutant and successor-designate to the archbishop-elect of Cologne. A liberal Roman Catholic, he endowed Bonn with a university, limited the power of his own clergy, and opened the city to the full tide of the German literary renaissance associated with Gotthold Ephraim Lessing , Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock , and the young Goethe and Schiller. Although somewhat limited as a musician, Neefe was nonetheless a man of high ideals and wide culture , a man of letters as well as a composer of songs and light theatrical pieces; and it was to be through Neefe that Beethoven in would have his first extant composition Nine Variations on a March by Dressler published at Mannheim. In he was also appointed continuo player to the Bonn opera. By he had made such progress that Maximilian Francis, archbishop-elect since , was persuaded to send him to Vienna to study with Mozart. For the next five years, Beethoven remained at Bonn. To his other court duties was added that of playing viola in the theatre orchestra; and, although the archbishop for the time being showed him no further mark of special favour, he was beginning to make valuable acquaintances. Sometime previously he had come to know the widow of the chancellor, Joseph von Breuning, and she engaged him as music teacher to two of her four children. Through Mme von Breuning, Beethoven acquired a number of wealthy pupils. His most useful social contact came in with the arrival in Bonn of Ferdinand, Graf count von Waldstein, a member of the highest Viennese aristocracy and a music lover. Waldstein became a member of the Breuning circle, where he heard Beethoven play and at once became his devoted admirer. At a fancy dress ball given in , the ballet music, according to the Almanach de Gotha a journal chronicling the social activities of the aristocracy , had been composed by the count, but it was generally known that Beethoven had written it for him. The same year saw the death of the emperor Joseph II. Through Waldstein again, Beethoven was invited to compose a funeral ode for soloists, chorus, and orchestra, but the scheduled performance was canceled because the wind players found certain passages too difficult. There is no record that either was ever performed until the end of the 19th century, when the manuscripts were rediscovered in Vienna and pronounced authentic by Johannes Brahms. But in another great composer had seen and admired them: The album that he took with him preserved in the Beethoven-Haus in Bonn indicates the wide circle of his acquaintances and friends in Bonn. The spirit of Mozart is mourning and weeping over the death of her beloved. With the inexhaustible Haydn she found repose but no occupation. Waldstein The compositions belonging to the years at Bonnâ€”excluding those probably begun at Bonn but revised and completed in Viennaâ€”are of more interest to the Beethoven student than to the ordinary music lover. They show the influences in which his art was rooted as well as the natural difficulties that he had to overcome and that his early training was inadequate to remedy. Three piano sonatas written in demonstrate that, musically, Bonn was an outpost of Mannheim, the cradle of the modern orchestra in Germany , and the nursery of a musical style that was to make a vital contribution to the classical symphony. The once famous orchestra was, in effect, dissolved after the war of between Austria and Prussia. But what was only an occasional effect for Mozart and others influenced by the Mannheim composers was to remain a fundamental element for Beethoven. Beethoven may indeed be described as the last and finest flower on the Mannheim tree. Page 1 of 6.

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Chapter 2 : The Great Works of Ludwig Van Beethoven by Ludwig van Beethoven on Amazon Music Unlimited

By Ludwig van Beethoven. Contained are selected Sonatas (the complete Pathétique and Moonlight Sonatas are included), Sonatinas, Bagatelles, Variations (including selections from the famous Diabelli Variations), and many other individual compositions. 43 selections on pages.

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany in December 1770, but no one is sure of the exact date! He was baptised on 17 December, so he was probably born the day before. His birthplace pictured is now the Beethoven-Haus museum. This may have been a deliberate deception on the part of his father pictured to make the musical prodigy seem younger and therefore, more advanced for his age than he actually was. Beethoven on the violin As a young boy, Beethoven played the violin, often enjoying improvisation rather than reading the notes from a score. His father once asked: Beethoven, Haydn and Mozart After the death of Mozart in 1791, musicians in his hometown of Vienna were in need of a new genius. Beethoven in Vienna Finding a wig maker? Noting the address of a dance teacher? Oh, and finding a piano, of course. Beethoven kept a diary of his day-to-day activities when he moved to Vienna in 1792, giving us insights into his personality. Beethoven and Bach By 1795, aged just 22, Beethoven often played the piano in the salons of the Viennese nobility. Composing anything at all is a challenge, even for a musical genius. He communicated using conversation books, asking his friends to write down what they wanted to say so he could respond. Beethoven was 30 when his first symphony was first performed in the Burgtheater in Vienna pictured, and it went where no symphony had ever gone before. The Heiligenstadt Testament Despite his increasing deafness, by 1802 Beethoven was almost at breaking point. On a retreat to Heiligenstadt, just outside Vienna, he wrote: Ah, it seemed to me impossible to leave the world until I had brought forth all that I felt was within me. The first is his early period, ending around 1802 after the Heiligenstadt Testament, and includes the first and second symphonies, a set of six string quartets, piano concerto no. 1, and the Piano Sonata No. 1. A lot of the music from this period expresses heroes and struggles including Symphony No. 1. He simply called it Piano Sonata No. 1. German poet Ludwig Rellstab said the first movement sounded like moonlight shining upon Lake Lucerne, and the name stuck. He may have only composed one opera, but Beethoven poured blood, sweat, and tears into revising and improving it. He reworked the whole opera over a ten year period, giving us the two act version performed today the older version is sometimes known as Leonore. Much of the music is characterised by its intellectual intensity, but it sounds just as wonderful to beginners and Beethoven-lovers alike. When and how did Beethoven die? We all like a tippie, but Beethoven may have been more partial to a pint than most. After his death in 1827, his autopsy revealed a shrunken liver due to cirrhosis.

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Chapter 3 : Beethoven - Greatest Works - Deutsche Grammophon

The Great Piano Works Of Ludwig Van Beethoven is one of 16 books in the popular Warner Bros. series of Great Piano Works. This series of printed sheet music books features a variety of works by master composers for the piano.

Ludwig van Beethoven - Famous Composers in History Beethoven is well remembered for his nine symphonies, among his other works. Beethoven remains the most famous, the most influential, and the greatest composer of all time. He is the most celebrated composer of five piano concerto, 16 string quartets, nine symphonies, one violin concerto, one opera, Fidelio, and the great mass, the Missa Solemnis, among others. Ludwig van Beethoven was a key figure during the transition of Western art music from the classical era to the Romantic era. He remains the most famous, the most influential, and the greatest composer of all time. Also, his father was also a singer in the elector choir. Later on, Beethoven also had other teachers, among them family friend Tobias Friedrich Pfeiffer, Gilles van den Eeden, and a relative. Beethoven had a hard time during his tuition when he began his fifth year. His father also gave him a hard time. He used to drag him out of bed to perform for him and his drunken companions. By age twelve, Beethoven was already exceptionally good at playing the keyboard. At this time he was a pupil under Christian Gottlob Neefe. He even played the piano at church when Neefe was not available to play in church. Before his first performance, Beethoven had studied under several teachers while in Vienna. He studied under Haydn, Ignaz Schuppanzigh, and he learnt to play violin. He also received occasional training from Antonio Salieri. By Beethoven became known for playing fugues preludes of J. Also, his compositions started to get published with the first one being a set of variations WoO His friend Nikolaus Simrock was doing Ludwig van Beethoven publications. It is also in that Beethoven was able to build his reputation in Vienna as a piano virtuoso. Beethoven got his first financial success from three publications: Payment from these publications was enough to sustain him for a year. Major Contributions Beethoven is regarded as the greatest musician among the levels of Bach and Brahms; together the three are known as the three Bs. For Beethoven, he is best known for his composition in the industry. He composed 32 piano sonatas, five cello sonatas, ten violin sonatas, and many other short pieces. Also, his compositions are regarded as the best in his time. Challenges Beethoven never married because of different reason like differences in class. His other major challenge was his health. He was affected by chronic abdominal pain from his twenties. His hearing also changed him significantly. He eventually lost his hearing to the point that he had to be turned to see people applauding. It affected him greatly, in so that he gave up on performing but continued to compose. In fact, one of his best compositions was after he had lost his hearing ability. Death and Legacy Ludwig van Beethoven was bedridden during his last moments, and he died on March 26, , at the age of Although an autopsy showed liver cirrhosis caused his death, there is a debate over the cause of his death. Beethoven has left a legacy, by which many of his compositions are still in use today. Apart from that many music lovers are inspired by the work of Beethoven. His work acts as an inspiration to many music lovers. And he profoundly influenced future composers. His music was part of the music from Earth among other recordings that were sent into space with two Voyager probes. Beethoven House is a museum in Bonn where Beethoven was born was constructed in his honor. Beethovenfest is an annual musical festival organized in the same city since , though initially it was not regular. This page was last updated on December 21, By Benjamin Elisha Sawe.

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Chapter 4 : Ludwig Van Beethoven: His Works

By Ludwig van Beethoven. Piano Book. Fourteen titles including bagatelles, German dances, landlers, and two complete sonatinas.

There is no authentic record of the date of his birth; however, the registry of his baptism, in a Catholic service at the Parish of St. He later had other local teachers: Echoing changes made in Vienna by his brother Joseph , he introduced reforms based on Enlightenment philosophy , with increased support for education and the arts. The teenage Beethoven was almost certainly influenced by these changes. He may also have been influenced at this time by ideas prominent in freemasonry , as Neefe and others around Beethoven were members of the local chapter of the Order of the Illuminati. His mother died shortly thereafter, and his father lapsed deeper into alcoholism. As a result, he became responsible for the care of his two younger brothers, and spent the next five years in Bonn. Franz Wegeler, a young medical student, introduced him to the von Breuning family one of whose daughters Wegeler eventually married. He often visited the von Breuning household, where he taught piano to some of the children. Here he encountered German and classical literature. This familiarised him with a variety of operas, including three by Mozart that were performed at court in this period. Musicologists have identified a theme similar to those of his Third Symphony in a set of variations written in The two Emperor Cantatas WoO 87, WoO 88 he scored were never performed at the time and they remained lost until the s. But they were, according to Brahms , distinctively "Beethoven through and through" and as such prophetic of the tragic style which would mark his music as distinct from the classical tradition. Count Waldstein, in his farewell note to Beethoven, wrote: He also studied violin under Ignaz Schuppanzigh. He chose instead to remain in Vienna, continuing his instruction in counterpoint with Johann Albrechtsberger and other teachers. Although his stipend from the Elector expired, a number of Viennese noblemen had already recognised his ability and offered him financial support, among them Prince Joseph Franz Lobkowitz , Prince Karl Lichnowsky , and Baron Gottfried van Swieten. It is uncertain whether this was the First or Second. Documentary evidence is unclear, and both concertos were in a similar state of near-completion neither was completed or published for several years. They were published in With premieres of his First and Second Symphonies in and , he became regarded as one of the most important of a generation of young composers following Haydn and Mozart. The concert, which the Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung described as "the most interesting concert in a long time," was not without difficulties; among the criticisms was that "the players did not bother to pay any attention to the soloist. During this time, he fell in love with the younger daughter Josephine [44] who has therefore been identified as one of the more likely candidates for the addressee of his letter to the " Immortal Beloved " in Shortly after these lessons, Josephine was married to Count Josef Deym. Beethoven was a regular visitor at their house, continuing to teach Josephine, and playing at parties and concerts. Her marriage was by all accounts happy despite initial financial problems , [45] and the couple had four children. Her relationship with Beethoven intensified after Deym died suddenly in The complete painting depicts Beethoven with a lyre-guitar. He also had a few other students. From to , he tutored Ferdinand Ries , who went on to become a composer and later wrote Beethoven remembered, a book about their encounters. The young Carl Czerny studied with Beethoven from to In the spring of he completed The Creatures of Prometheus , a ballet. The work received numerous performances in and , and he rushed to publish a piano arrangement to capitalise on its early popularity. The symphony received its premiere instead at a subscription concert in April at the Theater an der Wien , where he had been appointed composer in residence. Reviews were mixed, but the concert was a financial success; he was able to charge three times the cost of a typical concert ticket. Beethoven acceded to these requests, as he could not prevent publishers from hiring others to do similar arrangements of his works. His hearing only ever partially recovered and, during its gradual decline, was impeded by a severe form of tinnitus. There he wrote his Heiligenstadt Testament , a letter to his brothers which records his thoughts of suicide due to his growing deafness and records his resolution to continue living

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for and through his art. His hearing loss did not prevent him from composing music, but it made playing at concerts a lucrative source of income increasingly difficult. After a failed attempt in to perform his own Piano Concerto No. Despite his obvious distress, Czerny remarked that Beethoven could still hear speech and music normally until Used primarily in the last ten or so years of his life, his friends wrote in these books so that he could know what they were saying, and he then responded either orally or in the book. The books contain discussions about music and other matters, and give insights into his thinking; they are a source for investigations into how he intended his music should be performed, and also his perception of his relationship to art. Out of a total of conversation books, it has been suggested[by whom? Some of his early patrons, including Prince Lobkowitz and Prince Lichnowsky, gave him annual stipends in addition to commissioning works and purchasing published works. The cleric Cardinal-Priest and the composer became friends, and their meetings continued until Rudolph, in turn, dedicated one of his own compositions to Beethoven. The letters Beethoven wrote to Rudolph are today kept at the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Vienna. Only Archduke Rudolph paid his share of the pension on the agreed date. Lobkowitz stopped paying in September No successors came forward to continue the patronage, and Beethoven relied mostly on selling composition rights and a small pension after The effects of these financial arrangements were undermined to some extent by war with France , which caused significant inflation when the government printed money to fund its war efforts. From now on I intend to take a new way. This work was longer and larger in scope than any previous symphony. When it premiered in early it received a mixed reception. Some listeners objected to its length or misunderstood its structure, while others viewed it as a masterpiece. The term is more frequently used as an alternative name for the middle period. Some of the middle period works extend the musical language he had inherited from Haydn and Mozart. The middle period work includes the Third through Eighth Symphonies, the Rasumovsky , Harp and Serioso string quartets, the Waldstein and Appassionata piano sonatas, Christ on the Mount of Olives, the opera Fidelio , the Violin Concerto and many other compositions. During this time his income came from publishing his works, from performances of them, and from his patrons. His position at the Theater an der Wien was terminated when the theatre changed management in early , and he was forced to move temporarily to the suburbs of Vienna with his friend Stephan von Breuning. This slowed work on Fidelio, his largest work to date, for a time. It was delayed again by the Austrian censor , and finally premiered in November to houses that were nearly empty because of the French occupation of the city. In addition to being a financial failure, this version of Fidelio was also a critical failure, and Beethoven began revising it. In a review from , he was enshrined by E. Hoffmann as one of the three great " Romantic " composers, along with Haydn and Mozart; Hoffmann called his Fifth Symphony "one of the most important works of the age. In late he met a young countess, Julie "Giulietta" Guicciardi through the Brunsvik family, at a time when he was giving regular piano lessons to Josephine Brunsvik. He mentions his love for Julie in a November letter to his boyhood friend, Franz Wegeler, but he could not consider marrying her, due to the class difference. He later dedicated his Sonata No. His relationship with Josephine Brunsvik deepened after the death in of her aristocratic first husband, the Count Joseph Deym. Although his feelings were obviously reciprocated, Josephine was forced by her family to withdraw from him in She cited her "duty" and the fact that she would have lost the custodianship of her aristocratic children had she married a commoner. In the spring of Beethoven became seriously ill, suffering headaches and high fever. On the advice of his doctor, he spent six weeks in the Bohemian spa town of Teplitz. The following winter, which was dominated by work on the Seventh symphony, he was again ill, and his doctor ordered him to spend the summer of at the spa Teplitz. It is certain that he was at Teplitz when he wrote a love letter to his " Immortal Beloved ". He visited his brother Johann at the end of October He was unable to convince Johann to end the relationship and appealed to the local civic and religious authorities. His personal appearance degraded it had generally been neat as did his manners in public, especially when dining. He took care of his brother who was suffering from tuberculosis and his family, an expense that he claimed left him penniless. The work was a popular hit, probably because of its programmatic style, which was entertaining and easy to understand. It received repeat

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performances at concerts he staged in January and February. His renewed popularity led to demands for a revival of *Fidelio*, which, in its third revised version, was also well received at its July opening. That summer he composed a piano sonata for the first time in five years No. This work was in a markedly more Romantic style than his earlier sonatas. He was also one of many composers who produced music in a patriotic vein to entertain the many heads of state and diplomats who came to the Congress of Vienna that began in November. His output of songs included his only song cycle, "An die ferne Geliebte," and the extraordinarily expressive second setting of the poem "An die Hoffnung" Op. Compared to its first setting in a gift for Josephine Brunsvik, it was "far more dramatic. The entire spirit is that of an operatic scene. He attributed part of this to a lengthy illness he called it an "inflammatory fever" that he had for more than a year, starting in October. The illness and death of his brother Kaspar from tuberculosis may also have played a role. Beethoven, who considered Johanna an unfit parent because of her morals she had an illegitimate child by a different father before marrying Kaspar and had been convicted of theft and financial mismanagement, had successfully applied to Kaspar to have himself named sole guardian of the boy. While Beethoven was successful at having his nephew removed from her custody in February, the case was not fully resolved until, and he was frequently preoccupied by the demands of the litigation and seeing to the welfare of Karl, whom he first placed in a private school. The Austrian court system had one court for the nobility and members of the Landtafel, the Landrechte, and many other courts for commoners, among them the Civil Court of the Vienna Magistrate. Beethoven disguised the fact that the Dutch "van" in his name did not denote nobility as does the German "von" [82] and his case was tried in the Landrechte. Owing to his influence with the court, Beethoven felt assured of the favourable outcome of being awarded sole guardianship. He appealed and regained custody. He and Beethoven were reconciled, but Karl insisted on joining the army and last saw Beethoven in January.

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Chapter 5 : Ludwig van Beethoven - Famous Composers in History - calendrierdelascience.com

The book is great, it has the sheet music to some of his best song's, including "Moonlight Sonata", and "Pathetique". It was really great, and I plan on getting the whole collection! Read more.

Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany, the son and grandson of musicians at the Bonn court. The family ancestry was Flemish. He was baptized on December 17, , and based on practices of the day it is commonly assumed he was born the day before. His father Johann was an abusive alcoholic, bitter at being consigned to singing in the choir. When young Ludwig showed precocious abilities in music, Johann hoped to exploit him as a child prodigy and subjected him to a brutal course of training in piano and violin. Sometimes he would drag the boy out of bed at night and force him to practice until dawn, beating him when he made mistakes. Isolated from other children, his only comfort was his mother Maria, a timid, unsmiling woman he would later call "My best friend". In he visited Vienna, where he created a stir. Mozart was impressed with his playing; miles away in Eisenstadt, Joseph Haydn wanted to know what the commotion over one "Ludwig" was about. News that his mother was gravely ill with tuberculosis brought Beethoven back to Bonn after two months. The year-old Beethoven assumed responsibility for his family, keeping his father out of trouble and making sure his younger brothers Karl and Johann were provided for. Fortunately he had powerful friends, notably Count Ferdinand Waldstein and the Breuning family, who gave him moral and financial support. In Beethoven returned to Vienna with an invitation to study with Haydn; his father died soon after his arrival and he sent for his brothers to join him. Apart from summers in the country he would live in the Austrian capital the rest of his life. Through Beethoven took lessons with Haydn, but the two failed to get along and he sought further tutoring from Johann Albrechtsberger and Antonio Salieri who gave him pointers in opera technique. During that time he became the darling of the Viennese nobility; he lived as a guest in their homes and gave recitals in their private salons. He was no lapdog, however. An avid reader of Rousseau and fired by the ideals of the French Revolution, he considered himself the equal of the upper classes and told them so. He refused to perform on command and would slam down the piano lid in a rage if listeners gave him less than their full attention. Wealthy patrons tolerated his insolence because they admired his art and seriousness of purpose. In Beethoven gave his first public concert in Vienna, performing a new concerto the Piano Concerto No. One critic called him "a giant among pianoforte players". I name my terms and they pay". His exuberance did not last long. At age 27, Beethoven began to lose his hearing. At first he tried to conceal it, but his pride and feelings of vulnerability led him to gradually withdraw from the active social life he loved. Progressive deafness turned the already headstrong composer into the "totally untamed personality" Goethe would later describe - he grew suspicious, irascible, eccentric. In October , Beethoven addressed to his brothers a remarkable will-like document, known as the "Heiligenstadt Testament", in which he expressed a despair over his predicament that drove him to the brink of suicide. The landmark Symphony No. He yearned for marriage but had a self-defeating habit of falling in love with women who were above his station, already married, or both. The identity of his "Immortal Beloved", the addressee of a passionate letter Beethoven drafted but probably never sent, still inspires speculation. He remained a bachelor. To prevent this from happening, three of his aristocratic friends - Princes Lichnowsky and Kinsky, and the Archduke Rudolph - arranged an annual pension for him on condition he remain in Vienna. In effect he became the first major composer who was able to live fairly well as an independent artist, free from servitude in church or court positions. Heads of state lined up to meet him and he was acknowledged as the greatest living composer. But the mids were also a creatively barren time as he dealt with a host of personal issues. Many believe the latter is autobiographical and suggests the composer had abandoned all hopes of marriage by then. His hearing loss continued; he had ceased playing piano professionally in and his appearance at an charity concert was a humiliating disaster. By he was stone deaf. And there was the added bitterness of his contentious relations with his siblings. Beethoven initiated a long, sordid court battle to gain custody of the child from his sister-in-law, whom he detested; when he finally

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succeeded in , it was hardly worth the effort. Beethoven was not cut out to be a father, and Karl, who loved his mother, grew up resentful and rebellious. These experiences left Beethoven prematurely aged and sickly, while rumors spread that he was finished as a composer and had even gone insane. In the streets of Vienna people gave him a wide berth as he passed by, cursing and singing to himself or stopping to jot down musical ideas in a notebook he carried with him. His rooms were filthy and he allowed his personal appearance to become so unkempt that he was once mistakenly arrested as a tramp. Out of this wretchedness he found the inner strength to produce the extraordinary creations of his final years: He contracted pneumonia in December and afterwards was confined to bed with liver disease and abdominal edema. As he lay dying, friends and admirers came to pay their respects; gifts from well-wishers arrived from all over Europe. He died on March 26, Franz Schubert was one of the 36 torchbearers; he would be buried near his idol a year and a half later. The cemetery was closed in the s and on September 22, , the remains of Beethoven and Schubert were transferred to the new Zentralfriedhof in Vienna. The memorials are still there; the site is now called Schubert Park. Beethoven is one of the great transitional figures in Western art. His music represents both the culmination of the Classical style and the first profound rumblings of the Romantic movement. A supreme master of form, he struggled arduously to achieve what Leonard Bernstein called "the principle of inevitability" in his music; the logic of his arguments unfolds with a sense of absolute rightness, as if the notes could not have been written any other way. At the same time there is a constant feeling of hidden significance in the emotional quality of his expression and occasional use of descriptive titles. Most importantly, Beethoven won for instrumental music the right to be considered as serious art and not merely as entertainment. His influence on 19th Century musicmaking was ubiquitous. Beethoven published opuses; the nine symphonies, seven concertos, 17 string quartets and 32 piano sonatas are cornerstones of their respective repertoires. His development is traditionally divided into three phases. The early years, from the student efforts of the s to around , show the influences of Haydn, Mozart, C. Bach and Neeffe, though his impetuous voice is already recognizable. In the Symphony No. The First begins tentatively in three foreign keys before settling into its designated key of C, an unorthodox and humorous start that shocked Viennese audiences of the time. In the Second he replaced the usual minuet with a high-spirited scherzo, setting a precedent not only for his own symphonies but for the rest of symphonic literature of the s. The piano dominates this period, reflecting his dual careers as composer and concert virtuoso; it accounts for the first three Piano Concertos , , and more than half of his sonatas, including the "Pathetique" , the popular "Moonlight" , and the "Pastoral" Other important works are the first six string quartets , eight violin sonatas to , the overture and ballet for "The Creatures of Prometheus" , and the oratorio "Christ on the Mount of Olives" He emerged from the Heiligenstadt crisis not only a greater composer but a revolutionary one, triumphing over adversity. With one work, the "Eroica" Symphony, Beethoven radically redefined the nature of instrumental music. Conceived as a tribute to Napoleon , it was without precedent in its epic length twice as long as a Haydn or Mozart symphony , grandeur, wealth of emotion, and implied philosophical program. The opening motto of the Symphony No. The rhythmic vitality of the Symphony No. Beethoven turned this melodrama into an explicit statement of his ideals: With the exception of the "Missa Solemnis", no composition cost him greater effort. Other major works of this period include the Symphony No. Beethoven managed to leave an indelible mark even in the grim "twilight years" between his middle and late periods. With the monumental Op. The isolation of total deafness turned Beethoven inward and from then on he wrote purely for himself, breaking and discarding traditional forms as the spirit dictated. His output fell while the compositions themselves became more complex and grandiose in scope. The composition of the "Missa Solemnis" occupied him for the better part of four years to It is quite an unorthodox sacred work, an impassioned, very personal appeal from a humanist to his God. He inscribed a copy to the Archduke Rudolph its dedicatee , "From the heart - may it go to the heart". His valedictory thoughts for the piano were conveyed in the two-movement Op. The six String Quartets Beethoven composed between and - the Opp. So unique and visionary are these works that nearly a century passed before they were fully understood. In the late s composer Igor Stravinsky called the "Grosse Fugue"

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"that absolutely contemporary work that will remain contemporary forever", and audiences still find the late quartets challenging. Today Beethoven is probably the most famous classical composer in history, not only for the universal appeal of his music but for his stormy life and image as artist-as-hero. Wagner said of him, "He was a titan, wrestling with the gods".

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Chapter 6 : Sheet Music : Ludwig van Beethoven - The Great Piano Works Of Ludwig Van Beethoven (Pia

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Early years 13 year old Beethoven in He was baptized on December 17, and was probably born a few days before that. His father was a fairly unimportant musician who worked at the court of the Elector of Cologne. This court was in Bonn and it was here that he lived until he was a young man. His father gave him his first lessons in piano and violin. Beethoven was a child prodigy like Mozart , but while Mozart as a little boy was taken all over Europe by his father, Beethoven never traveled until he was Neefe said to the Elector that the young Beethoven should be given the chance to travel, so he was allowed to go to Vienna. There, he might have had one or two lessons from Mozart, but then Beethoven got a letter saying that his mother was dying, so he hurried back to Bonn. Soon his mother died, and Beethoven had to help to look after the family because his father had become an alcoholic. Beethoven played the viola in the orchestra of the Elector, he started to compose, and made many friends. Some of these friends were musicians and others were very important people, many of them were aristocrats who would be able to help him in his career. In , the Elector let Beethoven travel to Vienna again. They expected him to return after a while. However, Beethoven never left Vienna. He stayed there for the rest of his life. He would have loved to have had some more composition lessons from Mozart, but Mozart had just died, so he had lessons from Haydn instead. Haydn was a good teacher, but a year later he went off to England. Therefore, Beethoven took lessons from a man called Albrechtsberger who was not famous like Haydn. He was a good teacher too and he made him write lots of technical exercises. He showed him how to write advanced counterpoint and fugues. This helped him to be a great composer. Beethoven wanted to become famous as a pianist and composer, so he started to get to know important, aristocratic people. Some of these people had already heard him in Bonn when they had traveled there, so his name was becoming known in Vienna. It also helped that he could say he was the pupil of the famous Joseph Haydn. There were a lot of aristocratic people in Vienna who liked music, and many had their own private orchestras. Some of them started to give Beethoven places to live when the Elector of Bonn stopped sending him money in Beethoven started to perform in private houses, and he became known for his improvisations. In he performed one of his piano concertos at a concert. He also had his first publication his opus 1. This was a group of three Piano Trios. Haydn had heard them at a private concert a year before and had advised Beethoven not to publish the third one. However, he did publish it, and that was the one which became the most successful. His opus 2 was a group of three piano sonatas which he played at the court of his friend Prince Lichnowsky. When he published them he dedicated them to Haydn. Beethoven was starting to become famous, travelling to places like Prague and Pressburg. He wrote much chamber music. He was, perhaps, a little jealous of the success that Haydn had with his latest symphonies he had written for London. In he gave his first public concert with his own music. He conducted his First Symphony as well as the Septet. By now several publishers were trying to persuade him to let them publish his new works. Beethoven was becoming famous as a composer. And during this period Beethoven produced his most famous piano sonata: This was written for his girlfriend, year-old Giulietta Guicciardi. However, he was far from happy because he realized that he was starting to become deaf. Middle period Beethoven seems to have tried to forget these bad thoughts by working very hard. He composed a lot more music, including his Third Symphony, called the Eroica. Originally he gave it the title Bonaparte in honour of Napoleon whom he admired. But when Napoleon crowned himself emperor in , Beethoven began to think that he was just a tyrant who wanted a lot of power. He went to the table where the score of the symphony was lying and tore up the title page. Beethoven stayed in Vienna that year, working hard at an opera and giving piano lessons to Josephine von Brunsvik to whom he wrote passionate letters. She was a young widow with four children. It is impossible to know quite what her feelings were for Beethoven, but socially she belonged in higher society and probably thought that a wild

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musician was not a suitable husband. In the end she married a Baron, but this marriage, like her first one, was not happy either. In 1805 Beethoven wrote his only opera. The next spring it had two performances but was then not performed again for another eight years. Beethoven had made several changes to the opera which became known as *Fidelio*. The overture that he had written for the performance is now known as *Leonore 3* and is usually performed separately at concerts. Beethoven continued to write compositions: Two of his greatest symphonies were produced in 1808. The first one was known for its dark and deep tone, especially in its first movement. The second was famous for its depiction of the countryside. He also wrote *Piano Concerto No. 4*. He earned money by pleasing the aristocrats, dedicating works to them in return for fees, and by selling his music to publishers. Occasionally he earned money from concerts. It was not a regular income. He would have liked the job of *Kapellmeister* to the emperor. He was not able to get this, but in 1803 he accepted the post of *Kapellmeister* to three rich aristocrats: This meant that Beethoven did not have to worry so much about money. He was asked to write music for *Egmont*, a play by Goethe. The overture is very often performed as a concert piece. Beethoven very much wanted to meet Goethe. The two great men met in Teplitz. Goethe later described Beethoven as a rather wild-mannered man who made life difficult for himself by his cross attitude to the world. Beethoven admired several women, including one to whom he wrote a passionate letter. Beethoven seems to have become deeply depressed because he never found true happiness in love. Deafness In a letter dated June 29, 1802, Beethoven told a friend in Bonn about a terrible secret he had for some time. He knew that he was becoming deaf. For some time he had spells of fever and stomach pains. A young man does not expect to become deaf, but now he was starting to admit it to himself. He was finding it hard to hear what people were saying. Just at the moment when he was starting to become known as one of the greatest of all composers, it was a terrible blow to realize that he was losing his hearing. In 1802, he stayed for a time in Heiligenstadt which is now a suburb of Vienna but at that time it was outside the city. There he wrote a famous letter which is known as the *Heiligenstadt Testament*. It is dated October 6 and told about his rising frustration at his deafness. He asks people to forgive him if he cannot hear what they are saying. This very emotional letter was found amongst his papers after his death. It was never sent to anyone. He was thought of as the greatest composer by the Viennese people and he was often invited by royal people to their palaces. It was the year in which he played his famous *Piano Trio Op. 70*. That was the last time he played the piano in public. His deafness was making it impossible to continue. Beethoven had many problems when his brother Caspar Carl died, leaving a 9-year-old son. For several years he looked after his nephew, but it was a difficult relationship and it involved a lot of legal letters and quarrels with people. In 1808, Karl tried to shoot himself. He survived, but people persuaded Beethoven to stop being his guardian. Karl went into the army. The last years were unhappy years for Beethoven. During this time he composed very little. Then, in 1817, he recovered and wrote his last two symphonies, a mass called *Missa Solemnis*, his last five piano sonatas, and a group of string quartets which were so modern and difficult that very few people at the time understood the music.

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Chapter 7 : Great Piano Works -- The Mini Series: Ludwig van Beethoven: Piano Book: Ludwig van Beetho

*Great Piano Works (Belwin Edition: Great Piano Works -- The Mini Series) [Dale Tucker, Ludwig van Beethoven] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Fourteen titles including bagatelles, German dances, lancers, and two complete sonatas.*

Here we pick the standout symphonies, sonatas and concertos of an iconic genius who blazed a trail for the Romantic era. His work is the essence of classical music and despite suffering far reaching medical and emotional torments he became completely deaf by the age of 40 his music is a testament to the human spirit in the face of cruel misfortune - there is the sheer joy in the finale of the Seventh Symphony and the slow movements of his late works seem to convey a serenity quite at odds with the troubled persona of a lonely individual. Beethoven issued a challenge to the future that is still felt whenever a composer sets out to write a new sonata, quartet or symphony. Even his name has acquired a monumental stature in our culture. Beethoven was born in the Rhinelands in western Germany. His father was a court musician who had hopes of making money by exploiting his son as a child prodigy. He was also an alcoholic, and by his mid-teens Beethoven junior had taken over as breadwinner and head of the household. It was they who set him on a more secure career path. Beethoven had previously visited Mozart in Vienna and had once hoped to study composition with him. Instead, he was taught by Haydn, whose tolerant nature would have been a considerable asset, though the two rarely saw eye to eye. Beethoven lacked the social graces that would have made life smoother for him, but he was tough enough to survive. He did his best to link up with wealthy and noble patrons, and also latched on to the virtuoso instrumentalists of the day, writing showpieces for them and acting as accompanist on their tours. Works such as the Horn Sonata and the sets of variations for cello and piano reflect the haste of their composition, but they were written for immediate effect, not posterity. It was first heard at a concert arranged by the composer himself in Vienna in 1808. It has been noted that only a single fellow could possibly write such an unequivocal paean to the joys of marriage as Fidelio. Ludwig van Beethoven Fidelio op. 35. At a stroke, orchestral music moves into another dimension, with a breadth of conception and emotional freight and range beyond anything previously dreamed of; the exact concision and Classical symmetry of Mozart is left behind. It was originally dedicated to Napoleon "a dedication Beethoven removed in a rage on hearing he had made himself Emperor. What Beethoven did here was to understand the possibilities of the sonata form and thematic development, and then revel in his freedom. The last movement is a particularly clever jigsaw of themes, but hearing the piece as a whole is like arriving at the top of a mountain and seeing a new continent. Ludwig van Beethoven Symphony No. 9. There are seven movements, played without a break, with moments of almost complete musical stasis and other instances that sound as though Bach has been reincarnated. Starting with three chords that expand into a flourish of mini cadenzas, it ends with a triumphant, vaulting Rondo that gallops towards a joyful end. Ludwig van Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 5. The first of the three, No. 5. The short first two movements "the former emerges out of what sounds like gently tinkling raindrops" are just a prelude to the last: Ludwig van Beethoven Piano Sonata No. 32. It is all momentum: The way the themes melt into restful woodwind interludes is particularly gorgeous. But you can listen without knowing anything about the play, as this is pure Beethoven wrestling with the elements. Ludwig van Beethoven Overture "Coriolan", Op. 62. It is really a minute outpouring of untroubled melody, its very typical moments of harmonic and dynamic surprise in the orchestra hardly affecting the surface. They resolve, but in doing so take us not towards home, but away from it. The score was originally dedicated to Napoleon Bonaparte, then leader of the French Revolution. The symphony begins with hammer blows and strenuous, determined aspiration. It progresses through funeral music for a single hero to the ennoblement of a country dance - the heroism of the masses, perhaps. Bonaparte himself was seen as a heroic liberator of the people until he anointed himself emperor of France. The main melody of the first movement only falls into its expected Classical phrases in the very closing bars. First come the transformations and

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adventures of a massively expanded development and coda. Discords and buffeting accents abound. Wind and brass are often prominent. Two horns were normal for the time - Beethoven adds a third, greatly increasing the presence of the brass. It was not just in his orchestral music that Beethoven repeatedly broke new ground. The 32 piano sonatas, which he wrote in bursts throughout his career, experiment with form in all directions, using the full expressive range of an instrument that was itself changing rapidly, growing louder and with an ever greater range of notes. Despite this constant revolution, increasingly integrated melodic material holds the sonatas together. Their harmonic language lies at the outer reaches of their time. Their melodies are in a state of constant transformation - form and content are now inextricably linked. Neither side compromises and order is taken to the brink of chaos. Few contemporary listeners could comprehend music like this. Yet in his lifetime Beethoven was widely recognised as a genius. Although he resented the servitude that was the usual lot of musicians, his father included, he could not afford to be a total rebel. But instead of being his masters, the princes, countesses and archdukes who funded his career were his music pupils and very often his friends. A Bumpy Life From onwards, Beethoven was able to function as an independent artist, a mark of the value placed upon him by those with influence. He was given an annual financial grant by a group of his wealthy associates and patrons, on the condition that he remained in Vienna. In his maturity, he produced works in every genre that opened up new horizons and have remained at the heart of the repertoire. The Missa Solemnis continues to beguile listeners with its curious mixture of celestial and Earthly music, while the Ninth Symphony, with its audacious introduction of voices, remains the supreme work with which to commemorate and dedicate great events. Life never became easy for Beethoven. The annual grant of 4, florins was not sufficient to cover his losses on public concerts. His boorishness led to frequent quarrels and prevented any long-term relationship with a woman. His deafness became noticeable before he was 30 and was total within eight years. This was a deep psychological blow and an immense obstacle to his profession. But it was only one of a series of illnesses that led to his death at the age of His influence can be heard in the music of composers from Schubert to Berlioz, Brahms to Mahler. No composer confronted difficulty with greater fortitude, or triumphed over it with more certainty and energy. But who can doubt that the work will end defiantly in a blaze of affirmation?

Chapter 8 : Ludwig van Beethoven Facts for Kids

Ludwig van Beethoven was responsible for some of the most physically and spiritually exhilarating music in existence. Here we pick the standout symphonies, sonatas and concertos of an iconic genius who blazed a trail for the Romantic era.

Chapter 9 : Beethoven - Composers - Classic FM

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