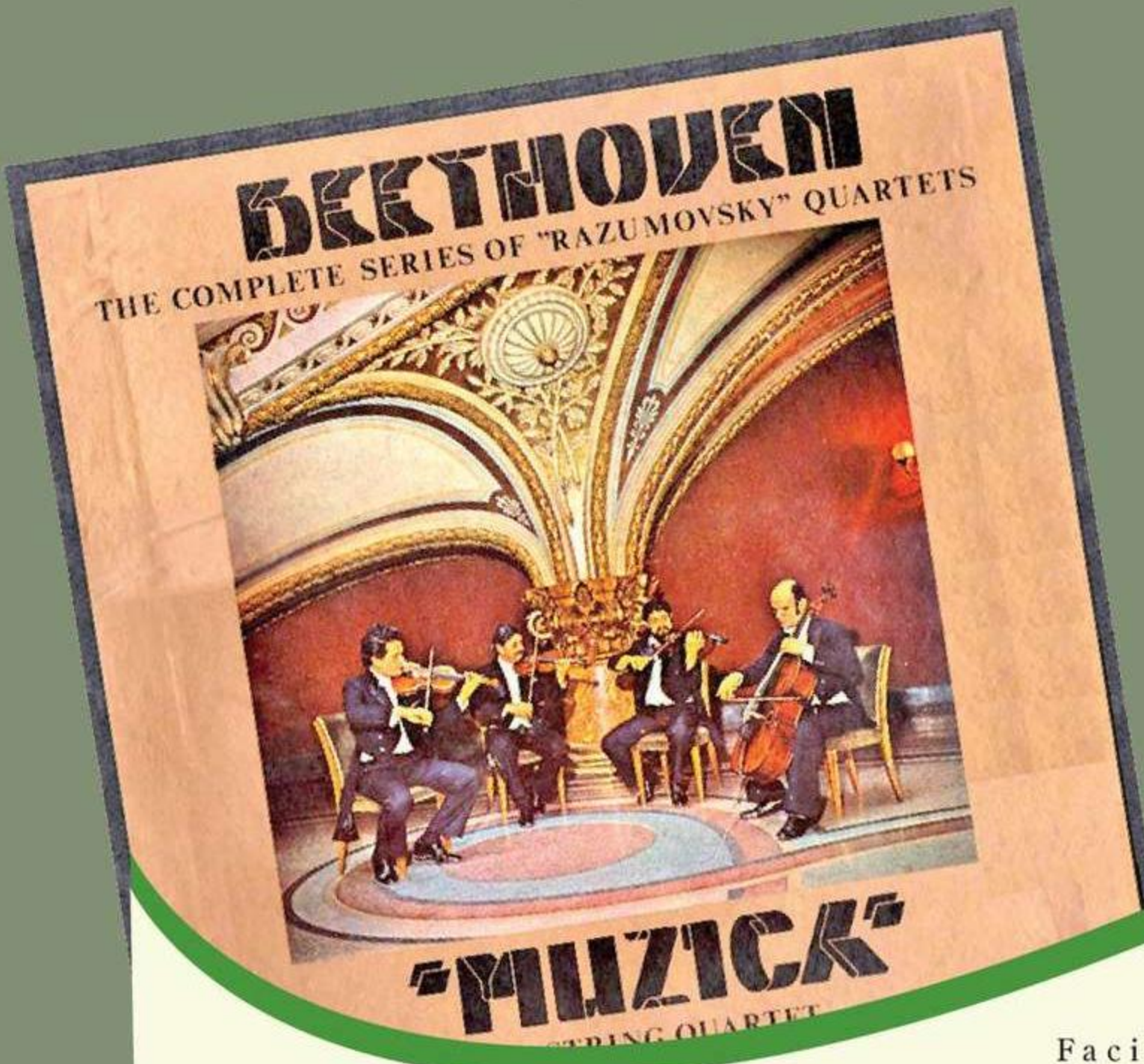


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Beethoven's SECRET

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On December 16, 1770, Beethoven was born in Bonn, a small princely state in northern Germany. He mastered music under the patronage of the noble ruler of Bonn until his youth, and from 1792 chose Vienna as his permanent residence. The city was the headquarters of famous musicians such as Haydn and Mozart and was considered the capital of the music world at the time. Also, Vienna, the capital of Austria, the most important German kingdom at the time, was the residence of the German emperor. There lived a musical elite.

Like Haydn and Mozart, Beethoven mastered the classic sonata symphony style and form. It is worth noting here that he was a student of Mozart and Haydn at a young age. In fact, some of his works are closely related to those of Haydn and Mozart. That's why Beethoven is considered a great classical musician. However, he never hesitated to express his personal passions and attitudes to the world through music. There, he overcame those obstacles when classical forms and styles crossed them. Beethoven adapted the classical forms and styles to suit his artistic needs. In fact, instead of being enslaved to classical models, Beethoven made those models his pawn.

As mentioned above, Beethoven was able to successfully express his emotions and attitudes through music. That is why some scholars consider him the world's first romantic musician. In fact, almost all the Romanticists who lived after Beethoven deliberately followed him. His music had a profound effect on the romantic movement.

SOCIAL LIFE

Let us briefly look at how Beethoven initiated a musical revolution. However, his social life was also second to none. After moving to Vienna, he made sure to live free from the feudal system. Beethoven did not serve any aristocrat except in Bonn. In fact, he was able to earn a considerable income from teaching music and selling his works to music publishers. But he had the generous support of many of the musical elites who lived in Vienna. Beethoven, however, received the aid of the aristocracy, not as a servant. He believed he had a fair right to receive their help.

The above description suggests that Beethoven was a revolutionary. In fact, his music, as well as his social life, testify to this. Here, it is worth noting that the Great French Revolution had a profound effect on him. In other words, the democratic ideas that overflowed from revolutionary France influenced his life and art. Furthermore, it is well known that those liberal ideas were warmly praised by him.

ROMANTIC MOVEMENT

Beethoven is recognized as a great classical musician. At the same time, it is no secret that he was a pioneer of the Romantic Movement. Thus, his music embodies the characteristics of both the classical tradition as well as its antithetical romantic tradition. This is why some scholars refer to Beethoven as a Classic Romanticist. However, we emphasize that his music is a treasure trove of art that belongs to mankind. He is undoubtedly recognized as one of the greatest musicians the world has ever known. Beethoven may also be the greatest person in the music world.

Beethoven mastered almost every orchestral instrument that became popular in the classical era. The Symphony is second to none. In fact, the greatest symphony in the world was written by Beethoven. Nine of his famous Symphony works testify to this. The first symphony and the second symphony are close to Mozart and Haydn's classical symphonies. But even those two symphonies are rich enough to convey Beethoven's powerful personality. However, all of Symphony's later works are completely different from Mozart's and Haydn's works. The Eroica Symphony (written in 1803, is Beethoven's Third Symphony), the Fifth Symphony of Man

Facing Fate Without Fear (written between 1804 and 1808), And the Pastoral Symphony, a symbol of nature and village life (this was Beethoven's Sixth Symphony, written in 1808), the Choral Symphony, or the Ninth Symphony, which proclaims human delight and love (completed in 1824), is the best evidence of this. It is worth noting that the Ninth Symphony is considered the pinnacle of all Symphony literature.

Beethoven was one of the most accomplished pianists of the time. He wrote many excellent piano sonatas for the piano. In fact, the world's greatest piano sonatas were written by Beethoven. The tragic and violent Pathetic Sonata, the kindly Moonlight Sonata, and the emotionally charged Appassionata are excellent examples of this. However, Beethoven's immense contribution to orchestral music is by no means limited to the symphony and the sonata. He also made a number of high-quality string quartets and a number of valuable concert ovens. Examples include the three Razumovsky quartets, the Emperor Concerto, the piano concerto, and his magnificent violin concerto.

Our attention was drawn to Beethoven's orchestral music. It should be emphasized, of course, that much of his immortal greatness depends on that orchestral music. But he also did

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a great service to the singing music. His handwritten Mass in D is the best example of this. Scholars say that only Bach's Mass in B Minor can be compared to this masterpiece. Beethoven also wrote a number of operas, including the Fidelio opera and the Oratorio.

