

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART (1756-1791)



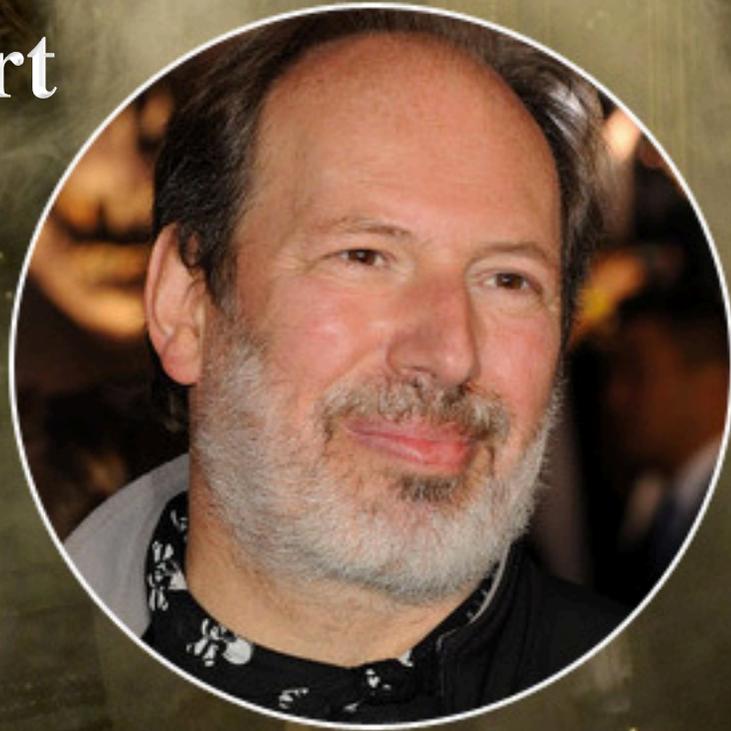
WHY MOZART?



(2011)



“Hans Zimmer Says He Riffed
On Mozart, Schubert
& European Gypsy
Music On *Sherlock
Holmes: A Game Of
Shadows* Score”



“Mozzie”

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WHITE COLLAR

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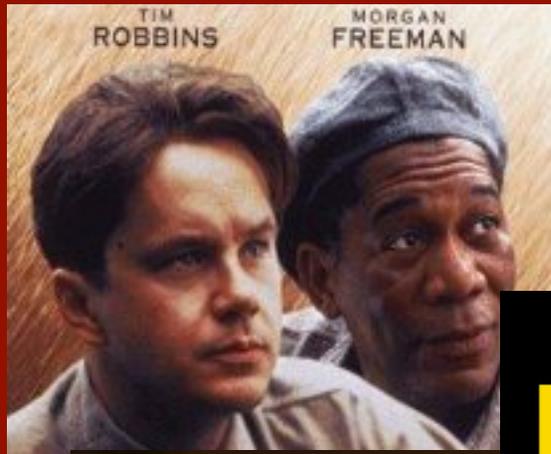
“Mozart”

ENTERTAINMENTWALLPAPER.COM
WHITE COLLAR

(2009-2012)



MOZART at the MOVIES





Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)

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[Soundtrack](#) | [Music Department](#) | [Composer](#)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart grew up in Salzburg under the regulation of his strict father Leopold who also was a famous composer of his time. His abilities in music were obvious even when Mozart was still young so that in 1762 at the age of six, his father took him with his elder sister on a concert tour to Munich and Vienna and a second one from 1763-66 through the south of Germany... [See full bio](#) »

Born: [Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Mozart](#)
[January 27, 1756](#) in [Salzburg, Austria](#)

Died: [December 5, 1791](#) (age 35) in [Vienna, Austria](#)

[3 videos](#) | [198 news articles](#) »



MOZART

MYTH or FACT:

1. His name

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

FALSE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Joannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Joannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus

“One who loves God”

Amadè *or* Amadeo

Wolfgang Amadè MOZART

Wolfgang Amadè Mozart

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART



Salzburg, Austria

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART



Salzach River

Salzburg, Austria





Leopold Mozart
(1719-1787)



Anna Maria Mozart
(1720-1778)

Leopold Mozart's
*Treatise on the
Fundamentals of
Violin Playing*
(1756)





Maria Anna “Nannerl” Mozart
(1751-1829)



Maria Anna “Nannerl” Mozart
(1751-1829)

Leopold starting giving her piano lessons when she was 7

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART (1756-1791)



Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART (1756-1791)



3-year-old Mozart imitated his sister at the piano.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Child Prodigy

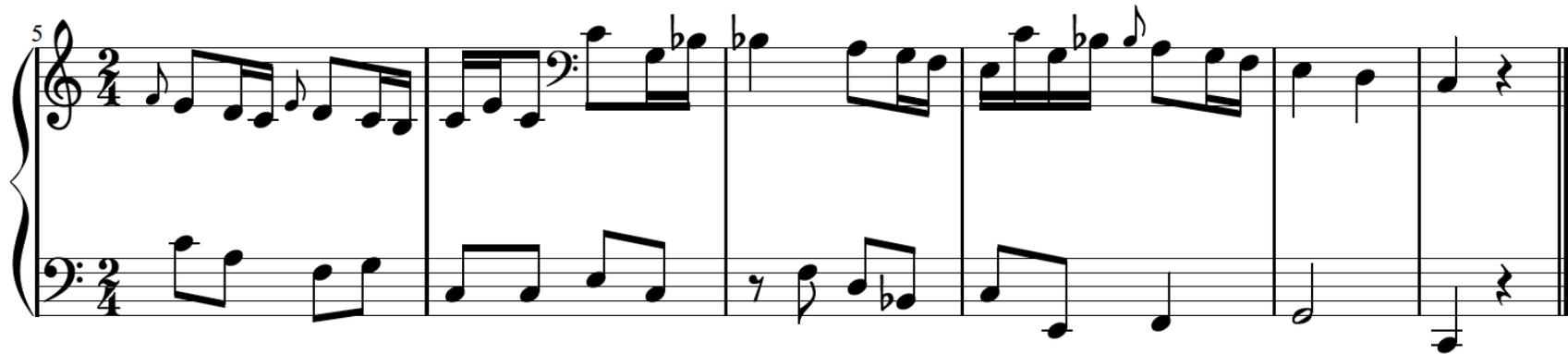
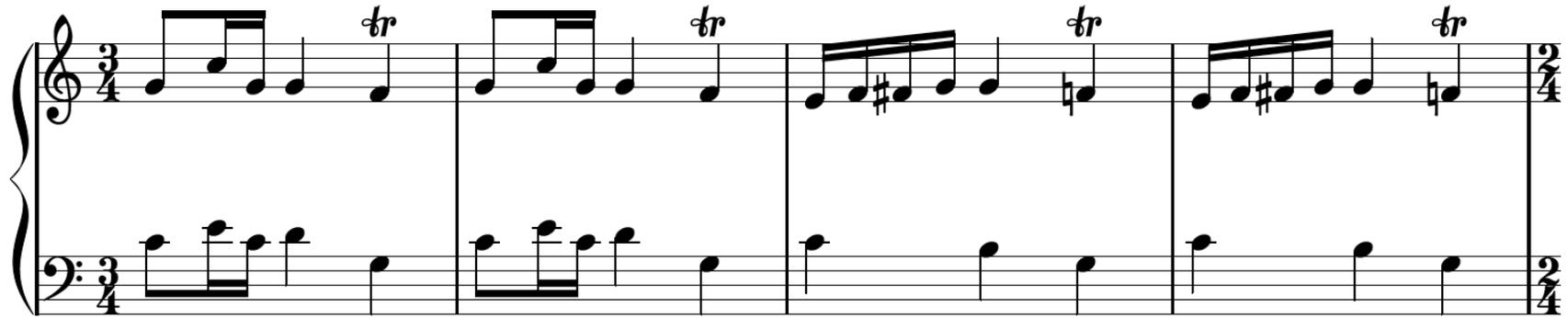
“Miracle which God let be born in Salzburg”

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Music Prodigies

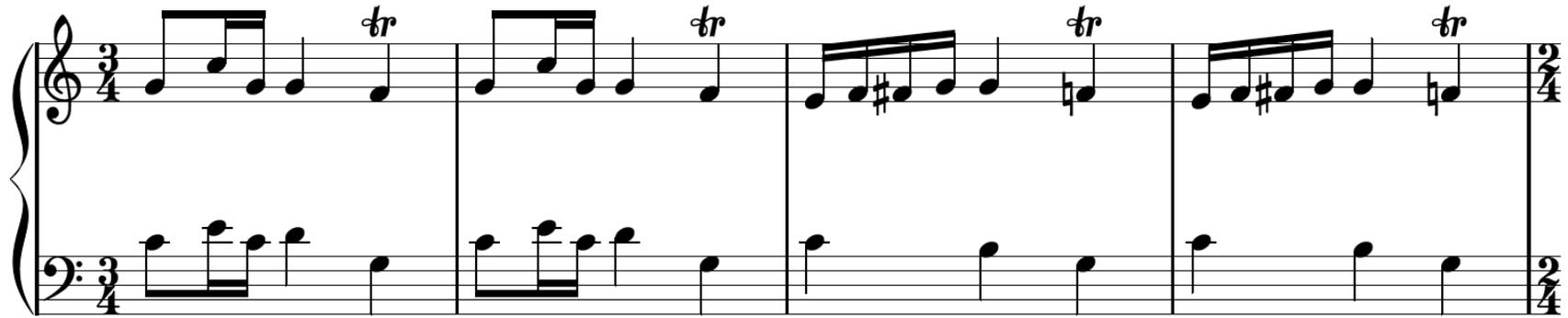
MICHAEL JACKSON, LEANN RIMES, YEHUDI
MENUHIN, ALISON KRAUS, STEVE WINWOOD,
MARTHA ARGERICH,
BIX BIEDERBECKE, JACKIE EVANCHO, BJORK,
STEVIE WONDER, RICKY SKAGGS, LANG LANG,
BUDDY RICH, HERBIE HANCOCK, KEITH JARRETT,
TAYLOR SWIFT, BEVERLY SILLS,
CHARLOTTE CHURCH, YO-YO MA,

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART



Menuet, K. 1a (1761)

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART



Mozart was 5 years old when he wrote this.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

K = Köchel Number

Catalog of Mozart's works
in chronological order
by LUDWIG KÖCHEL in 1862

MOZART

MYTH or FACT:

2. He wrote all his childhood compositions by himself.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

FALSE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Leopold Mozart “edited” many of Wolfgang’s works up through the 1770s (W.A.’s early teens)

FALSE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

1762 - 1773

6 years old – 17 years old

Touring Europe as keyboard prodigy

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

1762 – 1766

First tour of Europe





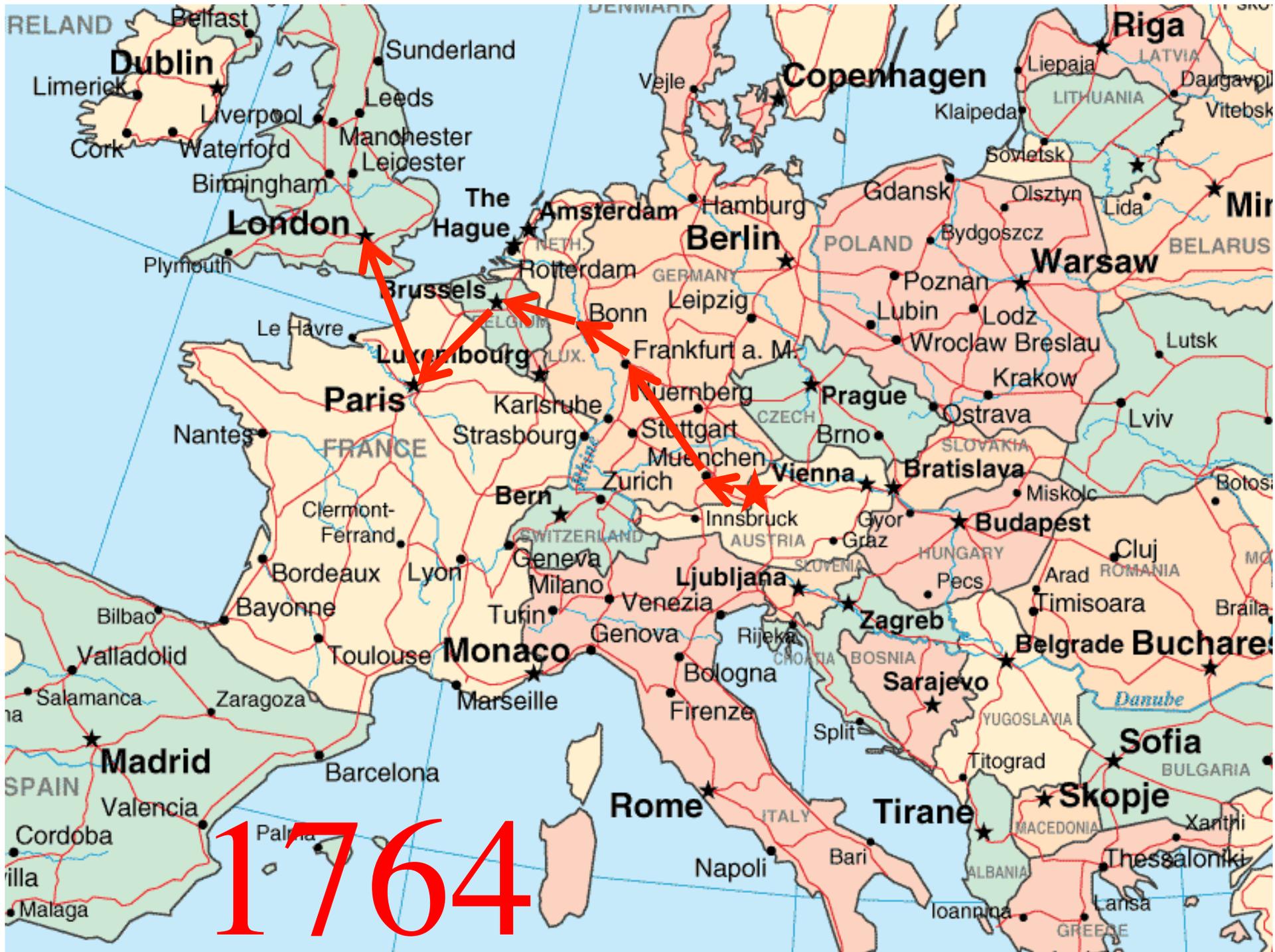
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, 1763 (7 years old)



Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

1764 Paris

First publications



1764



Johann Christian Bach
(1735-1782)

The *STYLE GALANT*
[Gallant Style]

The New Musical Style
that emerges in the 1720s

J. C. Bach's style gallant music a
strong influence on Mozart

CLASSICAL STYLE

Eighteenth-century pianos are often called
FORTEPIANOS
to distinguish them from “modern” pianos.

THE CONCERTO

Johann Christian Bach

Concerto for Keyboard and Orchestra

Op. 7, No. 5

THE CONCERTO

H. C. Koch format of Concerto (1793)

3 “periods” for the soloist,
4 “periods” for the orchestra

THE CONCERTO

Ritornello	Solo	Ritornello	Solo	Ritornello	Solo	Ritornello
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THE CONCERTO

Double Exposition		
“Ritornello”	“Concertante Exposition”	
Tutti	Soloist and Orchestra	Tutti
Theme 1, transition, 2, K	Theme 1, transition	Theme 2, K
Tonic	Tonic >>>>>>>>	Dominant
Ritornello	Solo	Ritornello

THE CONCERTO

Recapitulation		
“Recapitulation”		
Theme 1, transition, Theme 2	Cadenza	K
Tonic	Tonic	Tonic
Ritornello	Solo	Ritornello

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

1762-1766:

Germany, Austria, France,
England, Holland

Absorbed local musical styles,
which he synthesized into his own works

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

1761 (5 years old)	First compositions
1764 (8 years old)	First vocal aria
1767 (11 years old)	First <i>singspiel</i>
	First concerto
	First opera
1768 (12 years old)	First mass
1770 (14 years old)	First string quartet

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

1769 – 1773

3 Tours of Italy



Sistine Chapel, Rome



Choir Loft

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

“You have often heard of the famous *Miserere* in Rome, which is so greatly prized that the performers in the chapel are forbidden on pain of excommunication to take away a single part of it, to copy it or to give it to anyone.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

“You have often heard of the famous *Miserere* in Rome, which is so greatly prized that the performers in the chapel are forbidden on pain of excommunication to take away a single part of it, to copy it or to give it to anyone. *But we have it already.* Wolfgang has written it down...so we shall bring it home with us...one of the great secrets of Rome...” (April 1770)

The Miserere of Gregorio Allegri,

AS SUNG IN THE POPE'S CHAPEL ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY IN THE HOLY WEEK.

51st Psalm, 1st Verse. (The 4th, 8th, 12th, and 16th Verses are sung to the same.)

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each with a vocal line and a keyboard accompaniment line. The vocal parts are labeled on the left: SOP. 1., SOP. 2., ALTO., TENOR., and BASE. The keyboard part is indicated by a brace on the left with the number 50 = 9. The lyrics are written below the vocal lines. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are: Mi-se-re-re me-i De - - - - - us, se-cundum mag-nam

SOP. 1.
Mi-se-re-re me-i De - - - - - us, se-cundum mag-nam

SOP. 2.
Mi-se-re-re me-i De - - - - - us, se-cundum mag-nam

ALTO.
Mi-se-re-re me-i De - - - - - us, se-cundum mag-nam mi-

TENOR.
Mi-se-re-re me-i De - - - - - us, se-cundum mag-nam,

BASE.
Mi-se-re-re me-i De - - - - - us, se-cundum mag-nam

50 = 9



Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

1770 Bologna: Mozart hears Sammartini's Music



Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Accepted as member of the
Accademia Filarmonica



Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART



Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART



Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG (1773-81)

Mozart works for archbishop of Salzburg
for eight years.

Writes first mature symphonies, concertos

Unhappy with the archbishop,
Mozart starts to look for other employment.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

Visits Vienna

Hears Haydn's music 1773

Write "Haydn" quartets

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

Visits Augsburg to visit relatives, especially his
cousin Maria Anna Thekla Mozart

“The Bäsle”

[little cousin]

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART



Maria Anna Thekla
Mozart
“The Bäsle”

MOZART
MYTH or FACT:

3. Mozart liked fart jokes.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

TRUE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Mozart liked fart jokes and potty humor!

TRUE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Mozart liked fart jokes and potty humor!
Many of his letters contain such jokes.

TRUE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

1778 Mozart introduced to Weber family in Mannheim, and falls in love with Aloysia Weber.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART



Aloysia Weber
in the operatic role
of Zémire

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

1778 Mozart and his mother continue traveling
and concertizing.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

1778 Mozart and his mother continue traveling
and concertizing.

In Paris writes famous K. 265 variations.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

Ah! Vous dirai-je, Maman,
Ce qui cause mon tourment?
Papa veut que je raisonne,
Comme une grande personne;
Moi, je dis que les bonbons
Valent mieux que la raison.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

Ah! Let me tell you, Mother,
What's the cause of my torment?
Papa wants me to reason
Like a grown-up.
Me, I say that candy has
Greater value than reason.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

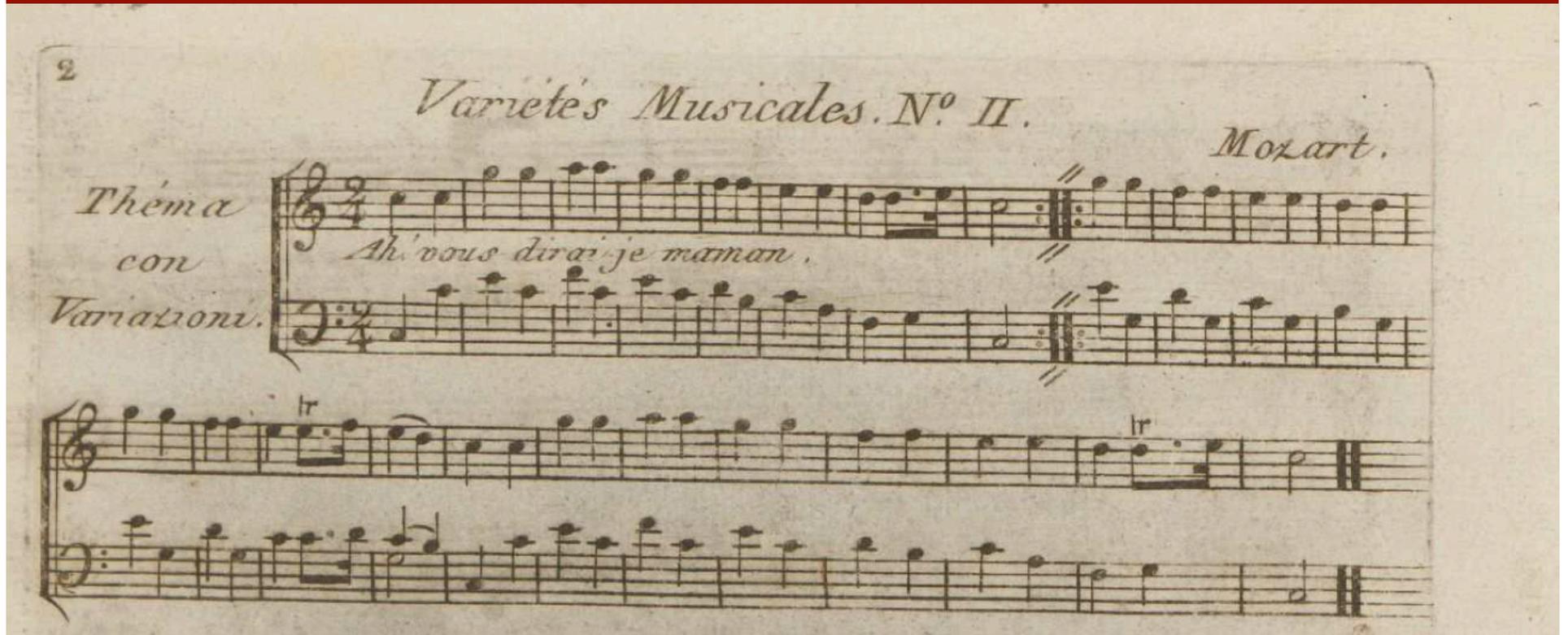
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Variétés Musicales. N^o II.

Mozart.

*Théma
con
Variationi.*

Ah! vous dirai-je maman.



Variations on “Ah! vous dirai-je, Maman” K. 300e

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

Mozart's mother becomes ill in Paris,
and dies there.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

“As long as I live I shall never forget it. You know I have never seen anyone die...How cruel that my first experience should be the death of my mother! I dreaded that moment most of all...Indeed, I wished at that moment to depart with her.”

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

Disappointed in concertizing,
Mozart finds no permanent position,
and returns to Salzburg in 1779.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG (1773-81)

He receives commission to compose an opera
Idomeneo (1781)
by Elector of Bavaria.

Mozart is 25.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

The opera is a considerable success,
but no other offers for work follow.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)

His employer, the ruler of Salzburg
Archbishop Colloredo,
summons Mozart to Vienna.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG YEARS (1773-81)



Prince Archbishop
Hieronymus Colloredo

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG (1773-81)

Mozart is treated badly by Colloredo,
and Mozart rudely responds.

MOZART

MYTH or FACT:

4. In Mozart's time court composers and performers are considered (and treated as) servants.

TRUE

Court musicians and performers were considered as “servants” and wore livery uniforms.

TRUE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG (1773-81)

Colloredo fires Mozart from his service,
and has his steward dismiss him
“with a kick in the ass.”

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

SALZBURG (1773-81)

Mozart's father sides with the Archbishop,
and disinherits Wolfgang.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

Free of both the Archbishop and his father,
Mozart decides to try his luck in big city...

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

Works as freelance musician:

TEACHER

KEYBOARD VIRTUOSO

IMPRESSARIO

COMPOSER

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

1781 — Has piano “duel” with Muzio Clementi
before Emperor Joseph II

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

1781 — Has piano “duel” with Muzio Clementi
before Emperor Joseph II

He is soon regarded as best pianist in Vienna

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

1781 — Meets writer Lorenzo da Ponte with whom he will collaborate on operas *Le Nozze di Figaro*, *Così fan tutte*, *Don Giovanni*

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

1782 — Receives commission to compose
Die Entführung aus dem Serail
which premieres in 1782 to great success

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

1782 — Marries Constanze Weber, the sister of
Aloysia Weber



Constanze
Weber

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

The couple has six children,
but only two survive infancy—
Karl Thomas and Franz Xavier Wolfgang.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Franz Xavier (L)

Karl Thomas (R)



Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

In 1782 Mozart meets the antiquarian Gottfried van Swieten, who introduces him to the music of

J. S. Bach

and

George Frederic Handel.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

In 1784 Mozart meets

FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN

and the composers become friends.

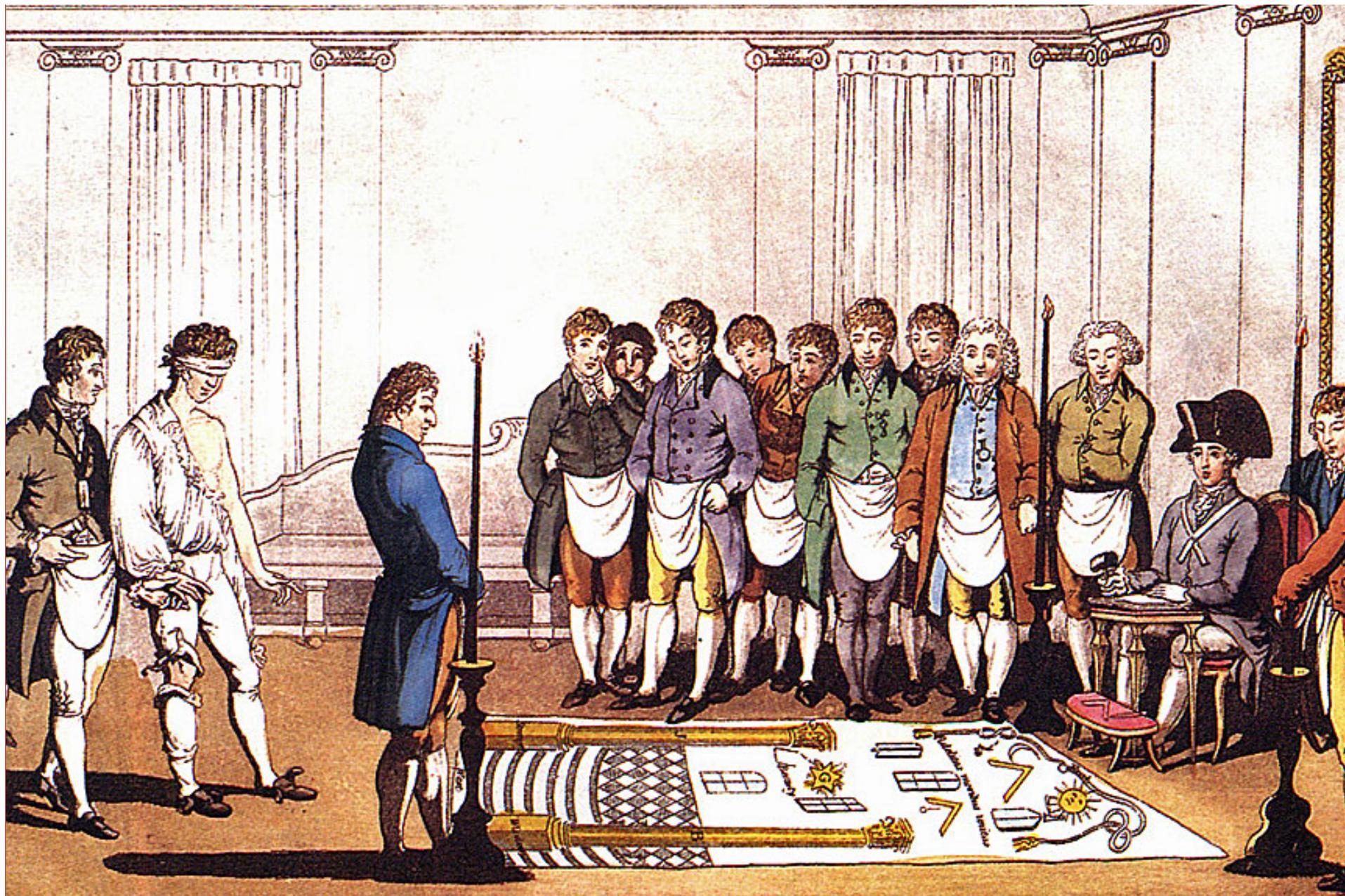
Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

In 1784 Mozart joins the

FREEMASONS

who will later be of great assistance
to Mozart financially



Eighteenth-century Freemason initiation

Famous Freemasons

- George Washington
- Benjamin Franklin
- Paul Revere
- John Hancock



Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

OPERAS

Mozart' s next 3 operas based on libretti by

Lorenzo DA PONTE

(1749-1838)

1. *Le nozze di Figaro* [Marriage of Figaro] (1786)
2. *Don Giovanni* [Don Juan] (1787)
3. *Così fan tutte* [Thus all women do] (1790)

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

1787 — Appointed chamber-music composer to the Emperor Joseph II, which lead to a financial stipend.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

1787 — The young LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN
tries to meet Mozart, but never does.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

VIENNA (1781-91)

1788—Declining income and Mozart's
mismanagement of funds lead to financial
problems

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

THE FATAL YEAR: 1791

1791 — Mozart composes

The Magic Flute

La Clemenza di Tito

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

THE FATAL YEAR: 1791

1791 — Mozart composes

The Magic Flute

La Clemenza di Tito

And is commissioned to write a Requiem...

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

THE FATAL YEAR: 1791

1791 — Mozart composes

The Magic Flute

La Clemenza di Tito

And is commissioned to write a Requiem...

a mass for the dead...

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

THE FATAL YEAR: 1791

Mozart becomes sick in September 1791,
dies on December 5, 1791.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

THE FATAL YEAR: 1791

Mozart becomes sick in September 1791,
dies on December 5, 1791.

He leaves the Requiem incomplete.

MOZART

MYTH or FACT:

5. Mozart was poisoned by composer Antonio Salieri.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

FALSE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Mozart died of what described as “Military Fever.” Most historians today think it was rheumatic fever.

FALSE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

His wife Constanze may have spread rumors about the circumstances of the Requiem to promote the work.

FALSE

MOZART

MYTH or FACT:

6. The Requiem was commissioned by an anonymous messenger who may have been DEATH himself.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

FALSE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

The Requiem was commissioned by Count Franz von Walsegg, who liked to anonymously commission musical works and pass them off as his own!

FALSE

MOZART

MYTH or FACT:

7. Mozart was buried in a pauper's grave, no one attended the funeral, and it snowed.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Mozart was buried in a communal grave, but that was customary in Vienna at the time because of the cost of funerals.

FALSE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

70% of the burials the year of Mozart's death were like his, a "third class" burial.

FALSE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

No one accompanied Mozart's body to the graveyard, and no mourners were at the burial...

TRUE

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

No one accompanied Mozart's body to the graveyard, and no mourners were at the burial...

TRUE
but...

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

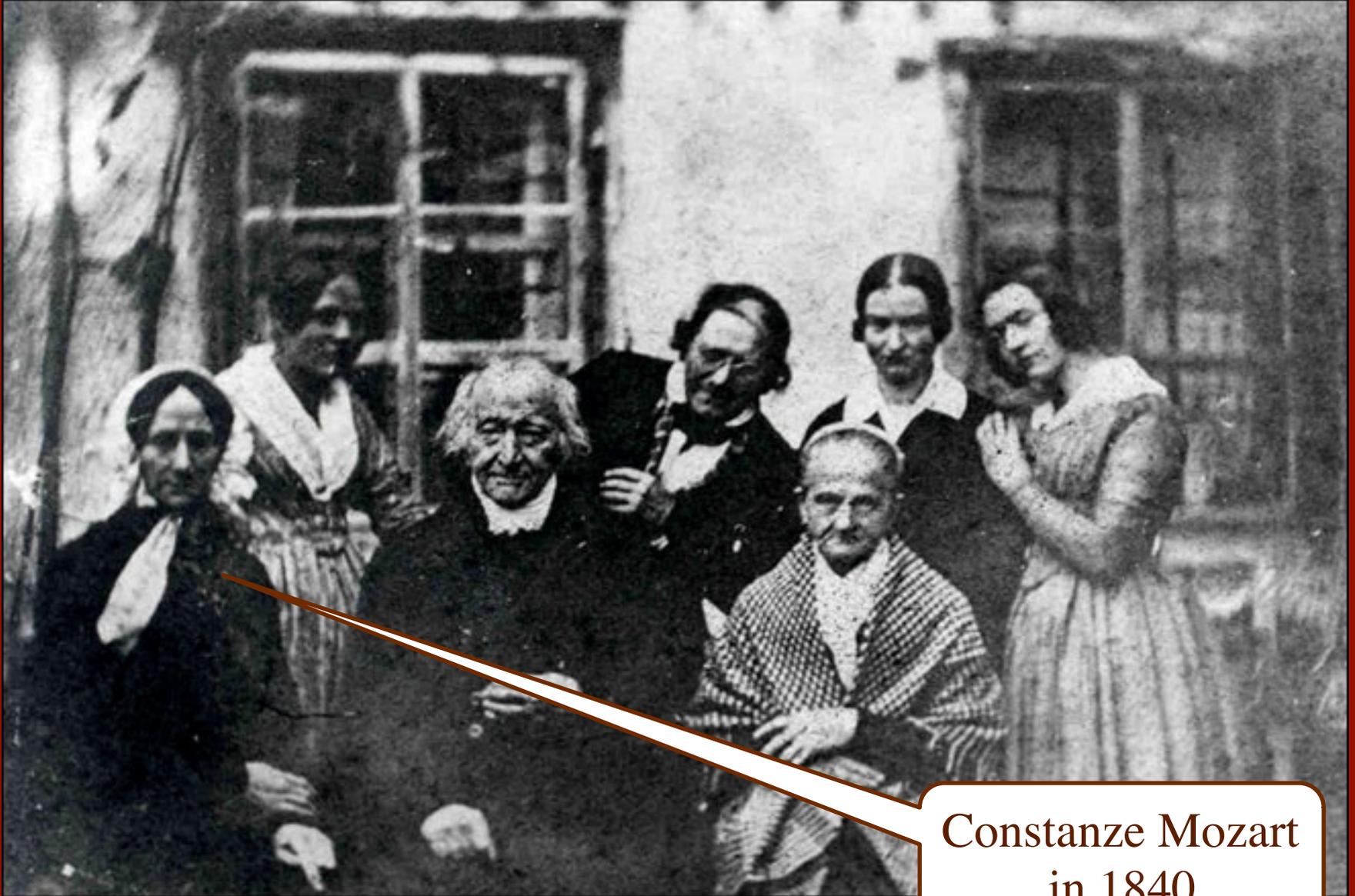
That was also customary at the time, and was not a reflection on Mozart's reputation.

TRUEish

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

It did not snow at Mozart's burial, and the weather was calm and sunny.

FALSE



Constanze Mozart
in 1840

MOZART
MYTH or FACT:

8. There is a Mozart Candy.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Yes! There is a Mozart candy.

TRUE

MOZART KUGELN



Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Mozartkugeln

were created in 1890 in Salzburg
by Paul Fürst and named after Mozart.

They consist of a blend of hazelnut nougat and
pistachio marzipan
covered with bittersweet chocolate.

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

PIANO CONCERTI

Mozart's concertos are in 3 movements,
Modeled on J. C. Bach

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

OPERAS

Early opera, *Idomeneo* (1781), reflects
changing trends in opera away from
The “opera seria” format
and maturation of comic “opera buffa” as a genre

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

OPERAS

Success of *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* (1782),
a *singspiel* (“sung-play”, a musical),
establishes Mozart’s reputation in Vienna

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

OPERAS

Mozart' s next 3 operas based on libretti by

Lorenzo DA PONTE

(1749-1838)

1. *Le nozze di Figaro* [Marriage of Figaro] (1786)
2. *Don Giovanni* [Don Juan] (1787)
3. *Così fan tutte* [Thus all women do] (1790)

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

OPERAS

All 3 operas combine serious/comic elements

Mezza Carattere (“middle characters”)

Greater depth for
opera-seria / intermezzo stereotypes

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

OPERAS

Musical forms from *opera seria* and *intermezzo*

Combinations of forms

Breakdown of “Recit-Aria” formant

Ensembles used to continue drama

“Accompanied recitative”

Orchestration defines character and situation

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

DON GIOVANNI

Based on mythic character of Don Juan
and medieval morality plays

Il Dissoluto Punito,

ossia,

il Don Giovanni

Dramma Giocoso in due atti

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

DON GIOVANNI

Don Juan an “anti-hero”

Libretto and Music mix
opera seria & opera buffa

Characters and Music

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Donna Anna

Donna Elvira

Don Ottavio

Commendatore

OPERA SERIA

Don Giovanni

Leporello

Zerlina

Massetto

OPERA BUFFA

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

Donna Anna (soprano)

Donna Elvira (soprano)

Don Ottavio (tenor)

Commendatore (bass)

Don Giovanni (baritone)

Leporello (bass)

Zerlina (soprano)

Massetto (bass)

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

DON GIOVANNI

Mozart use large orchestra
double woodwinds, horns and trumpets, timpani,
basso continuo for the recitatives, and strings

Includes trombones in Act II

Overture in sonata form that states motives
used later in opera

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

DON GIOVANNI

Prague premiere (1787)...well received

Vienna premiere(1788)...cool reception

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

DON GIOVANNI

Act I, Scenes 1-2

“Notte e giorno faticar”

Leporello (“Little rabbit”)

complains in an opera buffa-style **CAVATINA**
(ABCBB)

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

DON GIOVANNI

Act I, Scenes 1-2

“Non sperar, io non m’ uccidi”

Music continues into next musical number,

An opera seria DUET for

Donna Anna and Don Giovanni,

(with comic comments by Leporello)

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

DON GIOVANNI

Act I, Scenes 1-2

“Lasciala, idegno”

Duet morphs into a TRIO

With addition of the Commendatore

(And into a QUARTET with
Leporello's *buffa* asides)

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

DON GIOVANNI

Act I, Scenes 1-2

Scene reaches a climax in an onstage duel
that ends with
Don Giovanni killing (!) the Commendatore

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART

DON GIOVANNI

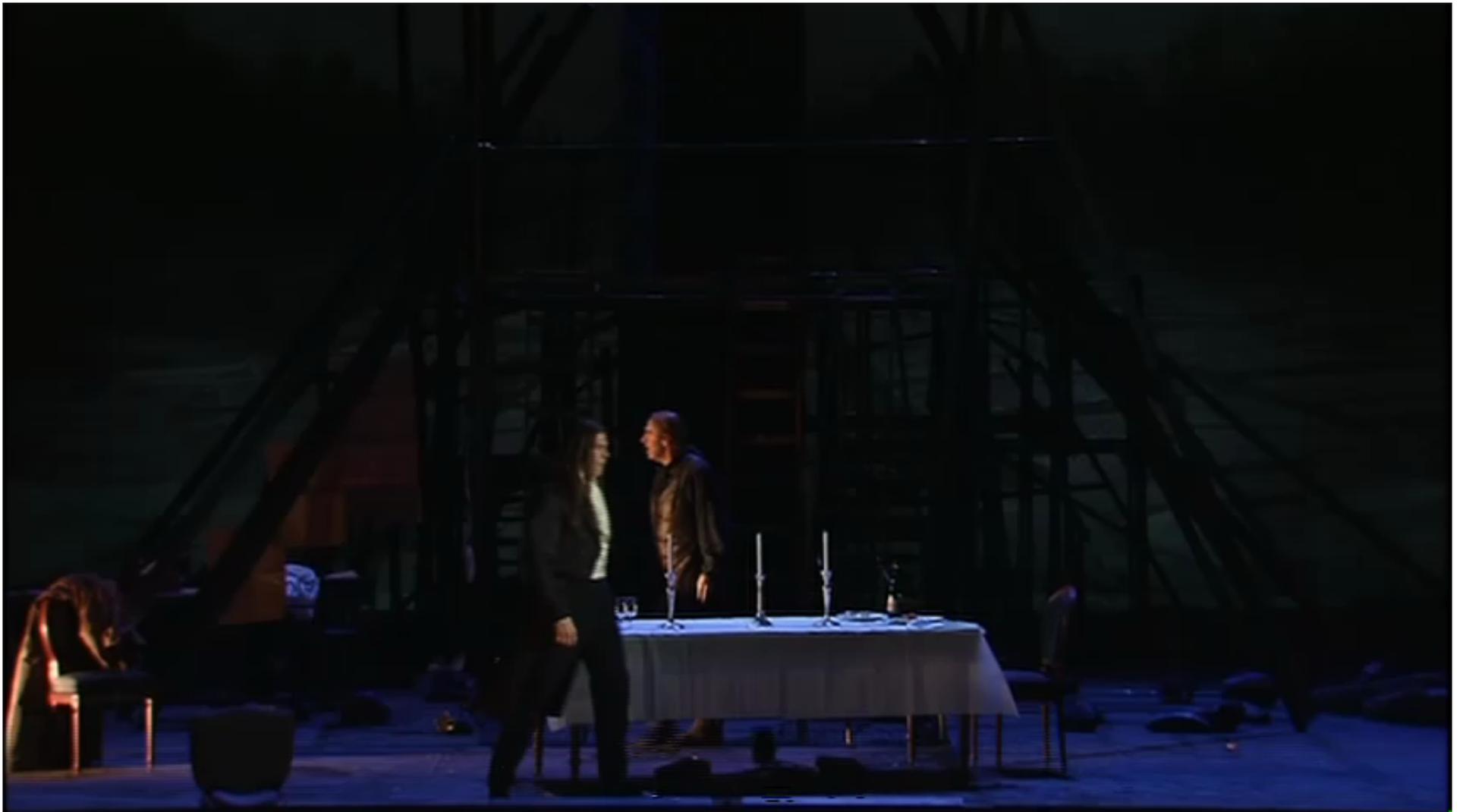
Act I, Scenes 1-2

Scene ends on a half cadence
and dissolves into *secco* recitative...
and comic banter

Mozart uses both
Accompanied and *Secco* recitative
for dramatic effect



Don Giovanni, Act I, scene 1-2



Don Giovanni, Dinner scene