



Fantasiestücke Op.12 (Aufschwung)

Robert Schumann (1810 – 1856)

Robert Schumann was born in Zwickau, Germany, in 1810. Schumann's father, an editor and book dealer, encouraged him to be interested in books as well as music. When he was six years old, Schumann began piano lessons. After graduating from grammar school in Zwickau, he went on to study law at the University of Leipzig and Heidelberg University. In 1840, Schumann married Clara Wieck, an outstanding pianist and daughter of his former piano teacher. His marriage was the turning point in his artistic career, and his wife was a great inspiration. By 1854, his mental health had failed and he tried to drown himself in the Rhine River. He was rescued and taken to a private asylum where he died two years later.

"Aufschwung" is the stormiest, most unsettling work in the set. The formal design of "Aufschwung" is rather unusual, exhibiting a mixture of sonata and rondo features. Its turbulent mood suggests not the turbulence and frustrations associated with passion and love. Much of the piece projects a dire, urgent sense in its insistent, crushingly powerful theme. "Aufschwung" also has a heroic sense and its second subject is less driven in its lively character.

Sonate in F KV 332 (1st movement)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756 – 1791)

Mozart was born in the beautiful town of Salzburg, Austria, in 1756. He was four years old when he began studying keyboard with his father. Mozart was six when his father took him to Vienna where he played for the Austrian emperor and was introduced to the public as a child prodigy. When he was eight, he visited London and played for King George III and Queen Charlotte. Mozart composed many keyboard pieces and sonatas for violin and keyboard. Mozart is an Austrian music's genius of light and love, is a definitely famous composer in the world. He wrote 18 solo piano sonatas during the years of 1774 to 1789. Mozart's last years were filled with financial difficulties and health problems. His final work, the *Requiem*, was not completed when he died in Vienna in 1791.

In the first movement, it opens with singing style, beautiful melody, the tempo is moderate. However, there is an imitation like echo voice happens in bar 5 to bar 8, then it is learned topic. Furthermore, beautiful melody line with C major comes out, bar 41 to bar 56 is all singing style. Finally, the end section is mainly around brilliant, presumption and audacity topic to show off fast semiquaver and technical ornaments, and it ends on C major octave. As to development of the first movement, it begins with singing topic, but the change of storm and stress topic is very soon, and most of topic of development is similar to exposition, and the key ends on F major originally.

Danzas Fantásticas (Exaltacion)

Joaquin Turina (1882 – 1949)

Joaquin Turina was born in 1882 to a well-off family. Turina was one of the four great Spanish composers of the 20th century. Turina's musical talent was discovered at the age of 4, when he was heard improvising on an accordion given to him by a maid. Turina became well known in Seville, first as a composer, and later as a pianist. His mature works are defined by rather conventional forms, with a unique use of various Spanish dance rhythms. Turina, remembered as a kind man, was inspired by literary and visual ideas and loved simplicity and beauty. He was honored many times with awards and recognitions throughout his life. Turina died in Madrid in 1949.

“Exaltacion” starts with an introduction formed of two repeated bars, with impressionist harmonies, plus a bar leading to ascending and descending demisemiquavers in tempo vivo. This section ends with another bar which recreates the initial motif and gives way to the traditional rhythm of the *Aragonese Jota*. This and other jotesco themes evolve and alternate with impressionist passages up until the reprisal of the introduction and the start of the first Jota theme, finishing by mixing chords away from the tone of the popular theme, gently ending in D Major.