

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART A PROLIFIC CLASSICAL COMPOSER

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (27 January – 5 December), baptised as Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Mozart, was a prolific and influential composer of the classical era. Born in Salzburg, Mozart showed prodigious ability from his earliest Mozart was baptised the day after his birth, at St. Rupert's Cathedral in.

It was a part-time appointment with low pay, but it required Mozart only to compose dances for the annual balls. Marx cemetery was lost, memorial gravestones or cenotaphs have been placed there and in the Zentralfriedhof. Mimicking her playing, Wolfgang quickly began to show a strong understanding of chords, tonality, and tempo. His first ink-spattered composition and his precocious efforts with the violin were of his own initiative and came as a surprise to his father. After a conflict with the Archbishop, Mozart left his Konzertmeister post and settled in Vienna. Dramatists and screenwriters, free from responsibilities of scholarship, have found excellent material among these legends. Years later, after her brother's death, she reminisced: He often spent much time at the clavichord, picking out thirds, which he was ever striking, and his pleasure showed that it sounded good Beginning that same year, the Mozart s made three tours of Italy, where the young composer studied Italian opera and produced two successful efforts, *Mitridate* and *Lucio Silla*. The work was soon being performed "throughout German-speaking Europe", and fully established Mozart's reputation as a composer. From to , Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart divided his time between self-produced concerts as soloist, presenting three to four new piano concertos in each season. He figured that the best way to attain a more stable and lucrative income would be through court appointment. Recordings of Mozart's music have sold more copies than any other composer. He composed over works, many acknowledged as pinnacles of symphonic, concertante, chamber, operatic, and choral music. Some of Mozart's early symphonies are Italian overtures, with three movements running into each other; many are "homotonal" each movement in the same key, with the slow movement in the tonic minor. He came back in and was given a better position in the church where he continued writing, singing, and performing. Benjamin Simkin, a medical doctor, argues in his book, *Medical and Musical Byways of Mozartiana*, [4] that Mozart had Tourette syndrome. Despite his success with the compositions, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was growing discontent with his position as assistant concert master and the confining environment of Salzburg. However, documentary evidence has established that the anonymous commission came from one Count Franz Walsegg of Schloss Stuppach, and that most if not all of the music had been written while Mozart was still in good health. It has since been repeatedly updated, as scholarly research improves knowledge of the dates and authenticity of individual works. His early biographer Niemetschek wrote, "there was nothing special about [his] physique. Mozart lived at the center of the Viennese musical world, and knew a great number and variety of people: fellow musicians, theatrical performers, fellow Salzburgers, and aristocrats, including some acquaintance with the Emperor Joseph II. Ever since the surge in his reputation after his death, studying his scores has been a standard part of the training of classical musicians. Along with music, he taught his children languages and academic subjects. Maynard Solomon and others have suggested that Mozart was suffering from depression, and it seems that his output slowed. It was a part-time appointment, paying just florins per year, and required Mozart only to compose dances for the annual balls in the Redoutensaal see Mozart and dance. The resulting quarrel came to a head in May: Mozart attempted to resign and was refused. Mozart's interest shifted to the third Weber daughter, Constanze. Though the original grave in the St. During this time, Mozart met Joseph Haydn and the two composers became admiring friends. Haydn in told Mozart's father: "I tell you before God, and as an honest man, your son is the greatest composer known to me by person and repute, he has taste and what is more the greatest skill in composition. This led to further opera commissions. These trips were often difficult and travel conditions were primitive. According to Mozart's own testimony, he was dismissedâ€”literallyâ€”"with a kick in the arse. The situation worsened in when the court theatre was closed, especially since the other theatre in Salzburg was primarily reserved for visiting troupes. Mozart's financial situation, a source of extreme anxiety in , finally began to improve. They lived in one of the more exclusive apartment buildings of Vienna, sent their son, Karl Thomas, to an expensive boarding school, kept

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART A PROLIFIC CLASSICAL COMPOSER

servants, and maintained a busy social life. When Haydn visited Vienna, they sometimes played together in an impromptu string quartet. Joseph Haydn – The Austrian composer Joseph Haydn was one of the most important figures in the development of the Classical style of music during the 18th century. One of his letters from Paris hints at a possible post as an organist at Versailles , but Mozart was not interested in such an appointment.