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Music Appreciation

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Classical era

Music is an essential aspect of our lives. Today it is impossible to visualize our lives without music. Music does not only nurture our character but also helps us comprehend the real significance of life. The essay will talk about Classical era Mozart as represented by a famous musician, Antonia Salieri.

Classical Era music was typical in the years 1750 to 1820. Although the classical era did not last for long, it changed the course of the music industry. During the times, musical expressions and instrumental colors were the unique features of the classical music. The music was identified with bands that preferred specific sets of instruments like the flutes and oboes. Besides, the Homophony texture reigned classical music. The classical era did not, however, stick to the use of homophony only but advanced and used other textures like the Sonata and Rococo. One of the chief representatives of the classical era Mozart was Antonia Salieri.

Antonia Salieri is a famous Italian composer and an exceptional classical era music representative. His operas are celebrated all over Europe and outside the Europe borders. Antonia was born in the year 1750 in Venice, Europe. He started his musical journey at the age of 16. His talent was first discovered by a grand composer called Gassmann and a music producer who later introduced him to Emperor Joseph the second. As Salieri progressed in the music industry, he was able to create a friendship with other famous composers like Pietro Metastasio and Christoph Gluck. *Le Donne letterate*, was Salieri first opera performance that occurred in 1770 in Vienna. The opera was directed by Burgtheater. His outstanding performances helped him gain popularity in the music industry to the extent of the emperor

giving him the court composer position. In the year 1788, Salieri later advanced his position to Hofkapellmeister, a position he held for approximately 36 years.

During his entire career, Salieri worked with different operas not only in Europe but also in countries like France, Italy, and Austria. In the French Operas, he gained more popularity with one of his best compositions called *Tarare*, which was later translated to Italian by Da Ponte as *Axur, re d'Ormus*. The Italians also showed more preference of the *Axur, re d'Ormus* to the classical musical he composed called the *Don Giovanni*. Salieri ended his composition career in 1804, where his last opera was played in Italy. He then decided to start a new journey in life where he began writing sacred music.

Salieri was also not only dedicated to writing compositions, but he was also a teacher. His students included other famous composers like Franz Liszt and Franz Schubert. Salieri had a special bond with some of his students such as Joseph Haydn and Ludwig Van. He often trained them on different classical music textures like Sonata and using different musical melodies in their compositions. Joseph Haydn and Ludwig Van later showed their appreciation for Salieri's teachings by dedicated the famous *Three Violin Sonatas* to him. However, one of his relationship with his student, Mozart has raised some questions over the years. Some people thought that Salieri had said some hurtful comments against Mozart. However, Mozart disregarded the assumptions by sending a letter that Salieri had celebrated his composition *The magic flute*.

Salieri had three critical roles in the classical music industry. He was the greatest composer of all time, he was a teacher, and he was an instrumentalist. Salieri was known for releasing good compositions in the opera and also the sacred songs. His sacred composition mainly used the C-Major, and they were played during offertories and orchestral multitudes.

Salieri was also known to have a skill when it came to the instruments. He used the piano, oboes, and flute to add a musical tune to his composition. Some of the compositions used a blend of three instruments like the famous triple concert that oboe, violin, and cello. Salieri later died in 1825.

Unfortunately, his music was forgotten during the 19th century to the 20th century. However, Peter Shaffer revive one of his master compositions, the Amadeus. The Amadeus was also used in a film produced in 1984 by Milos Forman. Nowadays, his music has re-established itself through recordings from other musicians. His music has also used as a source of educative material for research. Also, some of his compositions are being played in stages to people that are fascinated by classical music. The current music industry has worked to revive his works by introducing a Salieri Opera festival where his works are mainly portrayed and performed. The festival is slowly gaining popularity in his hometown in Venice, where it is held in a theater renamed after him.

Salieri works are even being incorporated into the current music industry. His triple concert performance was incorporated in a recording called *The Last concert*. The movie *copying Beethoven*, produced in 2006 also commemorates Salieri. The movie optimistically remembers the artist and his works. In Australia 2011, some of Salieri works were formerly produced in a modern style with the purpose of carrying his heritage to the contemporary world.

In conclusion, the classical music industry has advanced over the years thanks to the brilliant works of a composer like Antonia Salieri. Evolution of music textures like homophony to the introduction of textures like Rococo has been seen over the years. Salieri will surely be remembered for his role in the music industry.

References

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