Warm-Up Patterns in A Harmonic Minor, pp. 10–12, More about Slurs, Siciliano Rhythm, p. 13, Emphasizing Notes, p. 14

The Siciliano

Originally a dance from Sicily, the **siciliano** became a song-like instrumental piece. In a slow $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{12}{8}$ meter, it was associated with **pastoral** (rural) scenes with a somewhat sad melody, suggesting a shepherd's flute.

There is frequent use of the rhythm pattern.

Play the ornaments ahead of the beat.

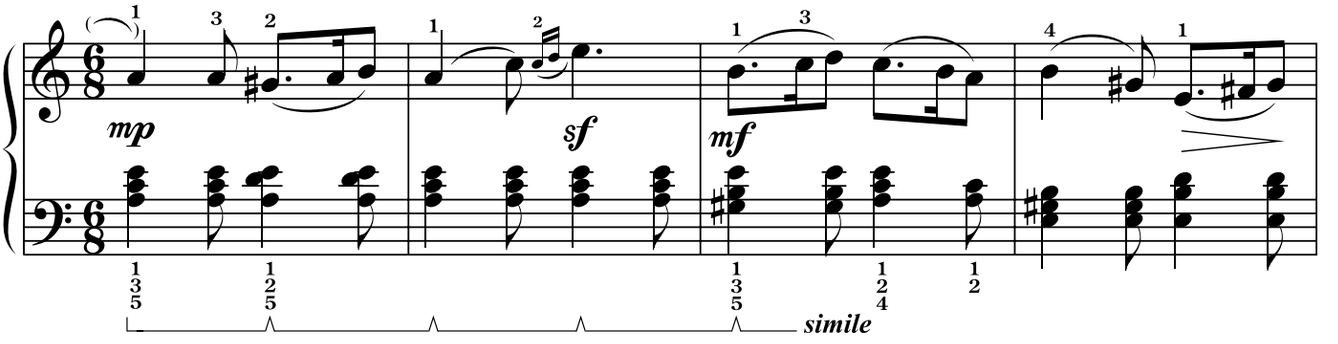
Pastoral Scene with Cart and Horses
by James Meadows (1828–1888)

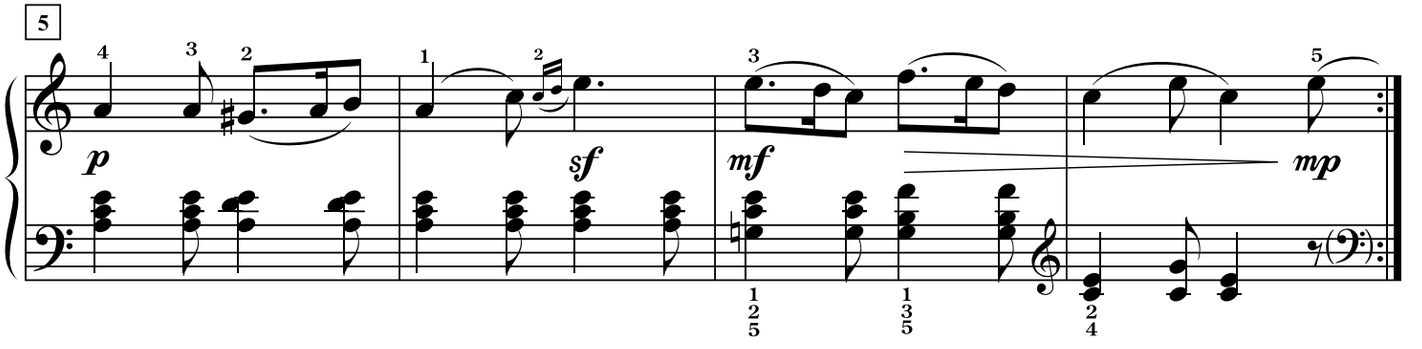
Track 2

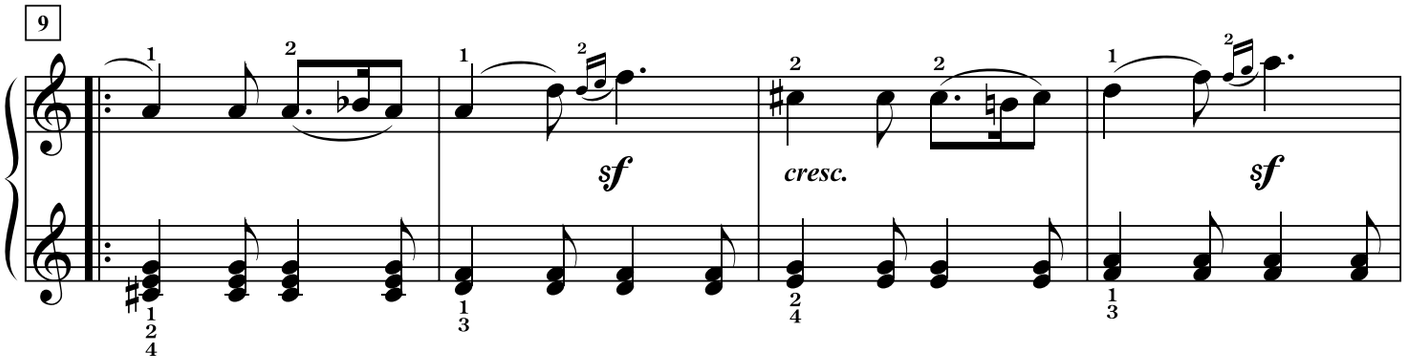
Siciliano

Anton Diabelli
(1781–1858)

Andantino







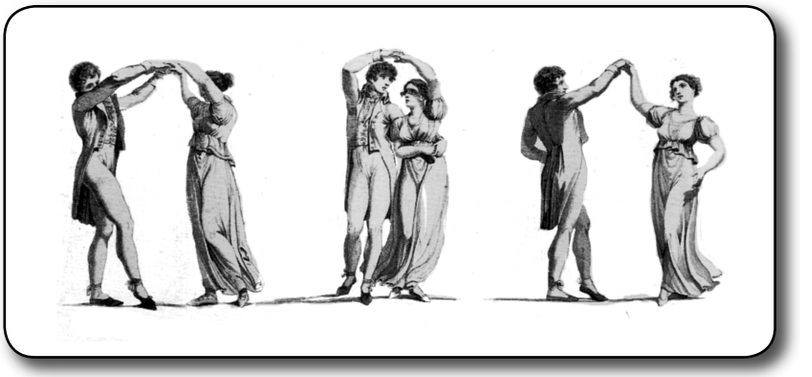
ROMANTIC

Warm-Up Patterns in B♭ Major, pp. 34–36, Single and Multiple Grace Notes, p. 37

Social Dancing in the 19th Century

Ballrooms that had been limited to aristocracy were opened to the public near the end of the 18th century in Vienna. Dancing by the upper middle classes became part of social life throughout Europe at this time with over 700 dance halls in Paris alone.

- The **German dance** was a popular ballroom dance for couples with turns and intertwined arms. It had a "step" on beat 1 and a "hop" on beat 3.
- Franz Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Beethoven, and Franz Schubert wrote many **sets** of German dances (groups of three, six, or twelve) that were used for dancing and amateurs to play.



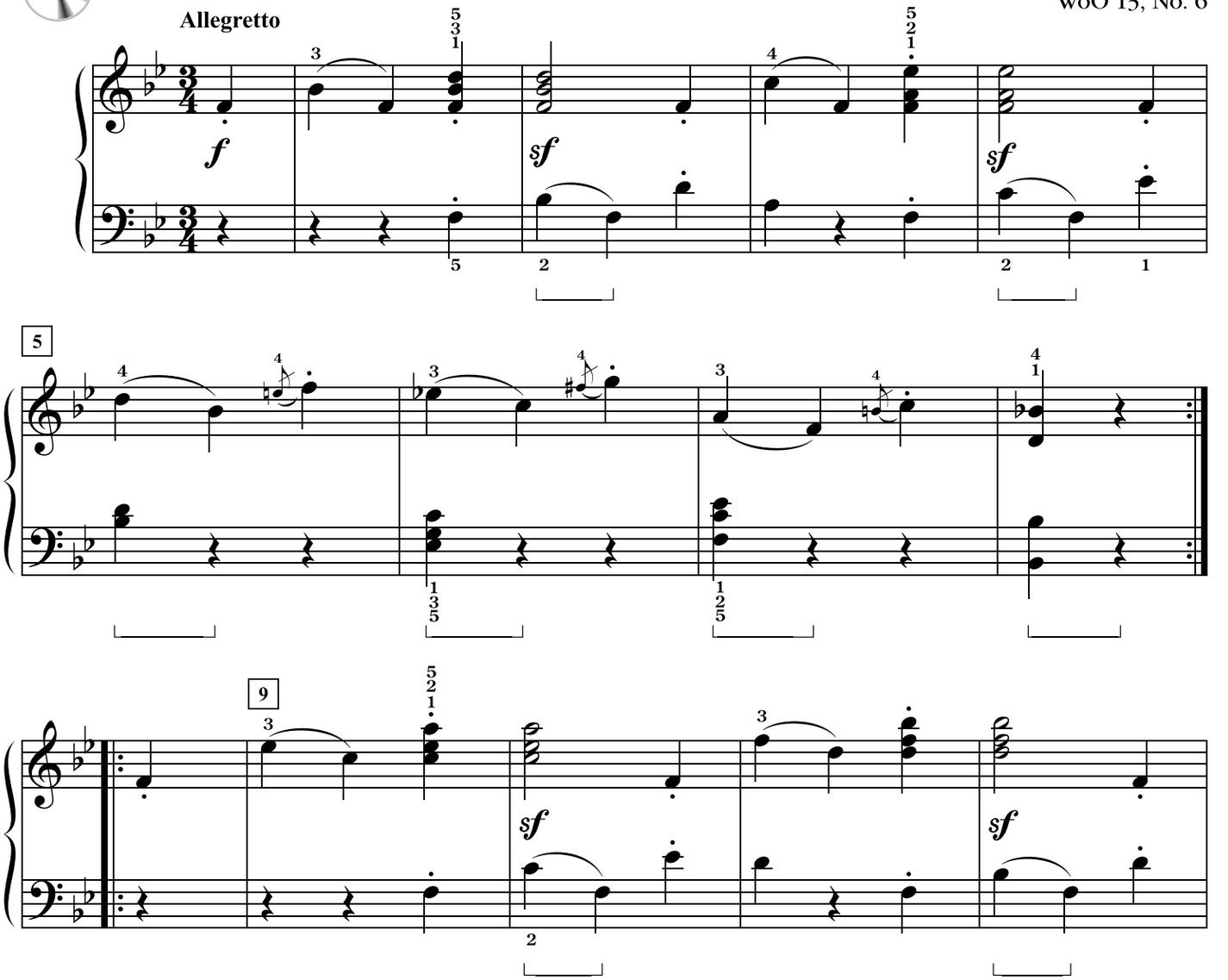
German Dance (1808)

Play the ornaments ahead of the beat.

German Dance in B♭ Major

Track 9

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)
WoO 13, No. 6



Warm-Up Patterns in F Major, pp. 26–28, Pedaling Triple Meter Dances, p. 47

Valse Mignonne (Little Waltz)

Henryk Pachulski

The **waltz** became the most popular Romantic era ballroom dance. In triple meter, faster than the minuet or ländler, it is felt "in one" beat per measure.

From Poland, **Henryk Pachulski** became a piano professor at the Moscow Conservatory. He wrote many short pieces for piano, including this "little waltz."

Valse Mignonne

Track 14

Henryk Pachulski
(1859–1921)

Allegretto

p *rubato*

5

mp *to Coda*

simile

9

mf

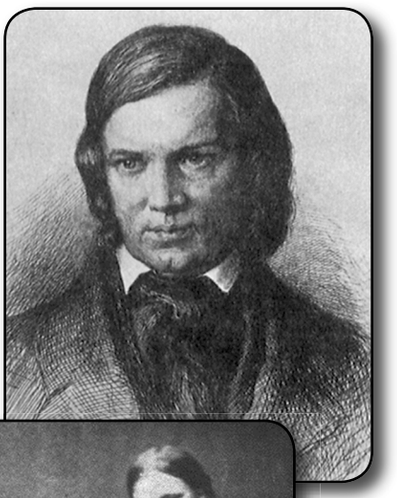
13

pp

ROBERT SCHUMANN

Robert Schumann's (1810–1856) life and career represents the "tragic Romantic artist." His hope of being a concert pianist was destroyed when his right hand was permanently injured. His music was not widely accepted during his lifetime, and his final years were spent in a mental asylum. Yet today his music is widely performed and loved.

Robert Schumann



- His greatest happiness was his marriage to **Clara Wieck** (1819–1896), the most famous woman pianist of the 19th century.
- Schumann created the Romantic **piano suite** or **cycle**—short piano works connected through an idea or theme.
- Schumann's *Album for the Young* is considered to be among the greatest piano teaching music of all time. *Album for the Young* was written for his oldest daughter Marie's (1841–1929) seventh birthday.
- Robert wrote that the pieces came *"from family life, and had wrapped themselves around [his] heart."*
- When teaching their daughter Eugenie (1851–1938), Clara said, *"When he saw you children at play, little pieces of music grew out of your games."*

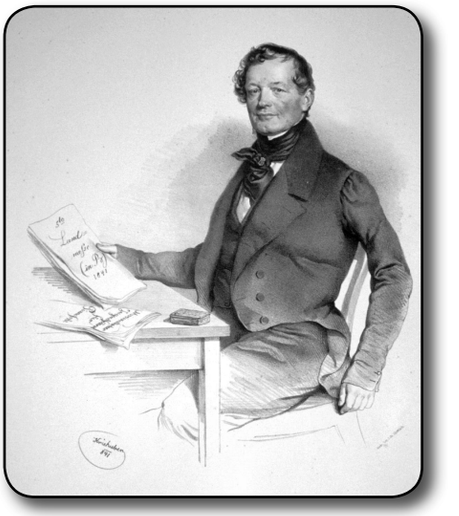
Children of Robert and Clara Schumann (1855). Back left to right: Ludwig, Marie, Elise, Felix in Marie's arms, Ferdinand, and Eugenie.

About *The Wild Rider*

Eugenie Schumann studied each piece of her father's *Album for the Young* with her mother. She stated that Clara complained that her sforzandos were meaningless and anemic in *The Wild Rider*. Explaining, Clara said, *"When a breakneck rider gallops about the room, he knocks his hobby-horse against chairs and tables."*

Warm-Up Patterns in F Major, pp. 26–28, Putting Things Together, p. 56

Sonata-Allegro Form



Anton Diabelli

Anton Diabelli was an Austrian composer, music publisher, and teacher of piano and guitar. His publishing company in Vienna, Diabelli & Company, gained international fame through the first publication of the music of Franz Schubert.

- Diabelli's childhood education was as a choirboy and he later studied composition with Michael Haydn (1737–1806), the brother of Franz Joseph.
- Although Diabelli lived into the Romantic era, his sonatinas are in the Classical style. This one is in **sonata-allegro form**.

Sonata-Allegro Form

Section	‖: Exposition		:‖	Development	Recapitulation	‖
Theme	‖: a	b	:‖		a b	‖
Key relationship	‖: I	V	:‖	V	I	‖
	(F major)	(C major)		(C major)	(F major)	

CLASSICAL

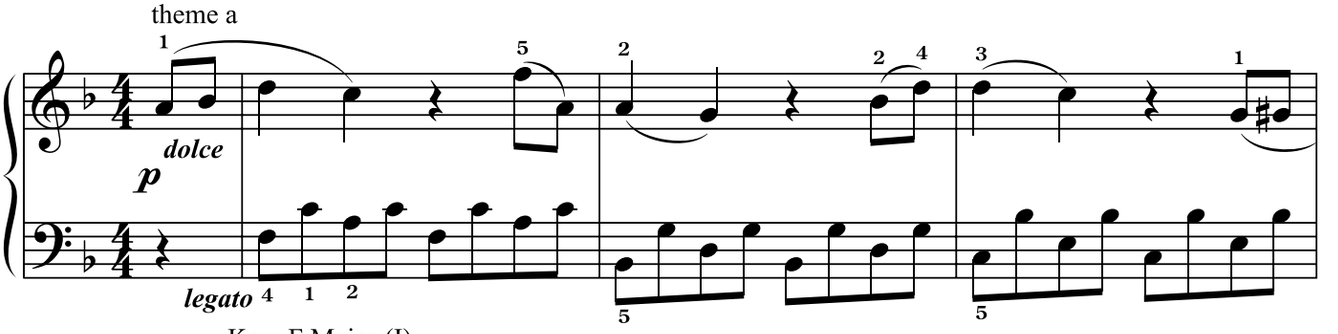
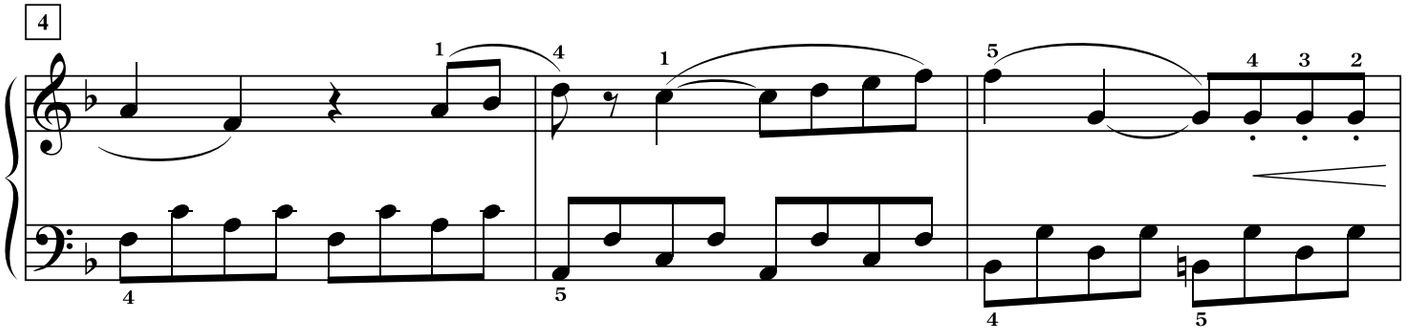
Sonatina in F Major

Track 20

Anton Diabelli (1781–1858)
Op. 168, No. 1

Moderato cantabile

EXPOSITION
theme a



Key: F Major (I)