

Georg Friedrich Hegel
1773 - 1831

Georg Friedrich Hegel
Andreas-Lautner-Alte-Loge
Alte-Loge im Jahr 1800

Along with Kant, Hegel is one of the great philosophers of the 18th and 19th centuries. His philosophy is a synthesis of the ideas of the Enlightenment and the Romanticism. He is known for his work on the philosophy of history, the philosophy of law, and the philosophy of religion. His most famous work is the "Phenomenology of Spirit".

Georg Hegel
1773 - 1831

Georg Hegel
Andreas-Lautner-Alte-Loge
Alte-Loge im Jahr 1800

Hegel's philosophy is a synthesis of the ideas of the Enlightenment and the Romanticism. He is known for his work on the philosophy of history, the philosophy of law, and the philosophy of religion. His most famous work is the "Phenomenology of Spirit".

Paul Hindemith
1895 - 1963

Paul Hindemith
Andreas-Lautner-Alte-Loge
Alte-Loge im Jahr 1800

Hindemith was a German composer, pianist, and conductor. He is known for his work on the philosophy of history, the philosophy of law, and the philosophy of religion. His most famous work is the "Phenomenology of Spirit".

PROCEEDING THE CONCERT, WE HAVE A BARBECUE ON

Jugendkammerorchester Stuttgart

YOUTH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA STUTTGART

**AT THE ORIENTAL HOTEL BANQUET HALL
SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF OCTOBER 1971
18.30 HOURS**

Georg Friedrich Händel
(1685 – 1759)

Concerto grosso op. 6 Nr. 2 F-Dur
Andante-Larghetto-Allegro-Largo
Allegro ma non troppo

Along with Bach, Händel ranks as the greatest master of the Baroque period. Both of the great vocal forms of the Baroque era, opera and oratorio, clearly decided the direction his work as a composer should take, and yet we have instrumental works by the Master that rank among the finest in western music. Most prominent among these are the twelve concerti grossi, opus 6, which, like Bach's Brandenburg concertos, represent a peak in the development of the Baroque concerto grosso. In this work Händel proves impressively his mastery of the diversity of musical impression.

Luigi Boccherini
(1743 – 1805)

Konzert für Violoncello und Streichorchester D-Dur

Boccherini was one of the greatest cellists of his time. He composed predominantly chamber music which was very highly thought of in his life time. Nowadays, however, only a few of his many compositions are still performed. The cello concerto in D-major is one of his rarely-performed works and yet it is interesting as a vivid documentation of a formal development ranging clearly from Vivaldi to Mozart. Mozart had a high regard for the Italian master and almost certainly drew a lot of inspiration from his work.

Paul Hindemith
(1895 – 1963)

Trauermusik für Violoncello und Streichorchester
Langsam-ruhig bewegt-lebhaft-Choral

Hindemith is among the most noteworthy figures in the world of German music. As a teacher of musical composition and a viola player, he instilled into his students a belief in extreme versatility; the ability to play as many instruments as possible and flexibility of compositions. The funeral music (for viola or cello) was composed during a stay in England when he heard of the death of George V. The work is in four short, inter-linked movements and closes with the Bach chorale "Vor Deinen Thron tret' ich hiermit" (With this I come before my throne").

Igor Strawinsky
(1882 – 1971)

Concerto in D für Streichorchester
Vivace-Arioso-Rondo

Strawinsky combines a variety of styles and yet his signature remains unmistakable. In its form the Concerto in D corresponds to the Italian concerto grosso. The lively, dance-like Vivace is rhythmically very finely articulated. In the Arioso a tuneful violin and cello duet develops, with a melody reminiscent of Verdi, (Strawinsky had a liking for Italian opera). The brilliant, self-sufficient Rondo makes a swift virtuoso ending.