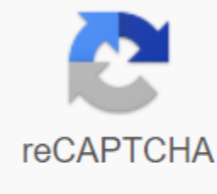




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Romantic era poem

Keep up with the latest daily buzz with the [BuzzFeed Daily](#) newsletter! A season is not a defined number of years. On the contrary, this is a period of time characterised by certain characteristics, such as historical events. In geology, an era consists of periods. According to the [Encyclopedia Britannica](#), geological seasons include millions of years. The main eras, according to geologists, are the Paleozoic Age, the Mesozoic Age and the Kenozoic Age. The Paleozoic Age, for example, was about 291 million years old, while the Mesozoic Age lasted about 185.5 million years. The Sinozoic Age has been about 65.5 million years so far, as it runs to this day. Historical eras are determined by certain historical events or by a distinctive period of time. For example, the Elizabethan era is defined by the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, who was the Queen of England from 1558 to 1603. From symphonies to opera, exciting changes took place in the world of classical music during a period of 80 years (1820-1900), as composers began to break the rules and foundations of classical composition set by classical composers who came before them. New musical ideas abounded. There was a large wave of composers, each with its own unique view and composition style. The music became more personal as composers began to express their feelings and feelings using non-traditional harmonics, unlikely instruments and even larger-than-life orchestras (e.g. the Muller Symphony of the Thousand, which featured over 1,000 instrumentalists and singers at its American premiere in 1916). Of course, there are hundreds of fantastic men and women worth mentioning, but these are the composers you need to know. [Print Collector/Getty Images](#) Frederic Chopin, born Fryderyk Franciszek Chopin, was a Polish pianist and composer known for his pieces written for the piano. He specialized in genres: etude, mazurka, nocturne, waltz, and polonaise. Because of his success, and his tendency to perform only in intimate environments for social elites, Chopin was able to charge large sums for private teaching. Many of his tracks were influenced by Polish folk songs, and his nationalist theme aligned with the characteristics of romance. All his compositions include the piano, but the majority of them were written exclusively for solo piano, which included sonatas, mazercas, waltzes, nocturnal, Polish, otes, improvised, scherzos, and preludes. [Popular Works](#): Waltz in D-flat major, Op. 64, No. 1 (Slim Waltz), Marche Funebre, Etude in C major, Op. 10, and Etude in C minor Op.10 (Revolutionary) [Heritage Pictures/Getty Images](#) Fanny Mendelssohn Hensel was a German romantic and composer. Many of her songs were published under the name of her brother, Felix Mendelssohn, because of the sexist attitudes of the time. Felix was also a music composer. Instead of fraternal rivalry, the two worked closely together to provide constructive criticism of each other's works. [Popular Projects](#): Easter Easter Hungarian composer and pianist Franz Liszt is arguably one of the greatest piano players ever to have lived. He was a member of the New German School and became his leading figure. He is known for many things, including his ability to translate important orchestral works for piano and make them widely popular, the invention of the symphonic poem (using an agreement to tell a story, describe a landscape, or represent any non-musical idea), and the progress of thematic transformation (essentially, the evolution of a theme through variation). Lizt was also known as a philanthropist and writer. Liszt was known for his passionate performances, which included dramatic gestures, intense facial expressions and adding his own style to pieces. His improvisation and emotional performances made him a true musician of the romantic period. [Popular Works](#): Hungarian Rhapsody, Années de pèlerinage, and Liebestraum No. 3 in A-flat Major [Print Collector/Getty Images](#) Giuseppe Verdi was an Italian composer known for his operas, including Jérusalem, Rigoletto, Aida and many more. The ability of his operas to penetrate the soul and evoke intense emotion ranks him among the most well-known romantic composers. In addition to his iconic position as a composer, Verdi was also a political figure idolized by many Italians for his nationalist beliefs. Some of Verdi's musical styles are so distinctive, many composers - past and present - would never use them. It's like he owns the copyright. Verdi elevated Italian opera, working on the foundations laid by Bellini and Donizetti. Unlike other composers, Verdi was well aware of his talents and abilities. He will work closely with his lib players to ensure that all unnecessary details are omitted, stripping the story down to its basic, more relatable and understandable components. This allowed him to write his music in a way that would more effectively express the meaning of the story. [Popular Works](#): Aida, Rekviev, Rigoletto, Jérusalem, and Falstaff [Print Collector/Getty Images](#) Another important female composer of the romantic period was Clara Wieck Schumann. He was a German composer, pianist and prolific performer. Starting at the age of 8, Clara began touring different cities, and continued to perform for over 60 years. She was married to fellow romantic composer Robert Schumann. They met in 1830 as Robert was taking piano lessons from Clara's father, Friedrich. [Popular Works](#): Trio in G Minor, Op. 17 [Print Collector/Getty Images](#) Antonin Dvorák was a Czech composer who was capable of the theory of violin, voice, instrument, piano and music. It was maybe. known for his ability to incorporate folk music into his compositions. While his previous works emphasized the German style, he later incorporated more Czech and Slavic influences into his music. In 1892, Dvorák moved to America to work as artistic director of the National Conservatory of Music in New York. The New World Agreement was written in America. At the end of his career, his music and his name internationally known, and won many honors, awards, and honorary doctorates. [Popular Works](#): Symphony of the New World, American String Quartet and Rusalka [Print Collector/Getty Images](#) Johannes Brahms was a German composer and virtuoso pianist. Brahms was known for his more classic style compared to his romantic contemporaries. He composed for piano, symphony orchestra, voice, choir and more. With an incredible knowledge of counterpoint, he is often compared to Johann Sebastian Bach as well as Ludwig van Beethoven. He worked closely with Clara and Robert Schumann. Brahms was a pistist and believed that his music should follow the rules of Baroque and classical compositions, while developing them in a more modern form. He was so perfectionist, he sometimes tossed whole pieces because he didn't think he was good enough. [Popular Works](#): Ein deutsches Rekviev, Hungarian Dances, Symphony No 2 at the D Major [Hulton Archive/Getty Images](#) Ruggiero Leoncavallo was an Italian composer and librettist known for producing many operas, but his most successful is probably Pagliacci. His operas were a reaction against other romantic Italian operas at the time that sensationalized semi-historical events. On the contrary, his plots presented daily life. For many of his own operas, Leoncavallo acted as his own librettist. [Popular Works](#): Pagliacci, Zazà, Zingari [Claude Debussy](#) was a French composer and pianist. Visibly talented at a young age, Debussy was admitted to the Paris Conservatory of Music at the age of just 11, where he will remain for the next 12 years. Some of his most famous piano works were created in his later years. Debussy's piano preludes are often compared to Chopin's. [Popular Works](#): Préludes [De Agostini Picture Library/Getty Images](#) Richard Strauss was a German composer of the romantic period and early modern era. He is known for his dramatic operas such as Flying Dutchman, Electra and Tristan and Isolde. Hitler was a fan of Wagner and collaborated with him in promoting German culture in Nazi Germany. Strauss never joined the Nazi party, and his need to protect his Jewish wife and subsequent Jewish grandchildren prompted him to continue working with Hitler. [Popular Works](#): Der Rosenkavalier, Elektra, Salomé [Fine Art Images/Heritage Images/Getty Images](#) Bellini was an Italian composer known for his bel canto operas. His long melodic lines were praised by composers such as Verdi, Chopin and Lizt, and his ability to combine text, melody and instruments and turn it into a meaningful emotion is almost incomparable. [Popular Works](#): Norma, La sonnambula, I Capuleti e i Montecchi, and I puritan [Berlioz](#) (composer, conductor, and writer) was an influencer for future composers. The famous Treatise on Instruments was read and studied by composers such as Mustorgski, Muller and Richard Strauss. The book details various aspects of Western instruments, including scope, tonality and and within the orchestra. His music is believed by many musicologists to be extremely progressive at the time, having romanticized the symphonic form, programmatic music and instruments. [Popular Works](#): Les Troyens, Symphonie Fantastique, and Grande messe des morts [Bizet](#) was a French composer who excelled throughout his musical education. He won many awards for his skills and composition, and was surprisingly a talented pianist (which remained largely unknown given his avoidance of performing it in public places). Unfortunately, before the composer could enjoy great success, he died three months after the premiere of his most famous opera, Carmen, believing it to be a failure. Because of his young age and few works, most of Bizet's manuscripts were lost, given away, or revised without the composer noting. Although it is difficult to say for sure, some believe that if he had lived a long life, he would have changed the course of French opera. [Popular Works](#): Carmen [Print Collector/Getty Images](#) Gabriel Fauré was a French composer whose music is seen by many as a bridge linking late-romance with early modernism. His music was so highly regarded at the time of his creation that the French believed he was the greatest performer of the French song, a thought that is true today. [Popular Works](#): Rekviev, Clair de lune, and Pavane [De Agostini/A. Dagli Orti/Getty Images](#) Grieg, a Norwegian composer, is one of many leading composers of romantic period. His popular compositions brought international attention to his homeland, as well as helping to develop the country's national identity. [Popular Works](#): Peer Gynt Suite and Holberg Suite [White Mahler](#) was alive, he was best known as a conductor rather than a composer. Its methods, which were often criticised, were extremely volatile, bold and unpredictable. It was only after Muller's death that his music was appreciated more. In 1960, Moller's newly acquired music became widely popular among the younger crowd whose experimentation and beliefs matched the intensity and passion of his music. By the 1970s his symphonies had the most executions and recorded. [Popular Works](#): Symphony No. 8, and Symphony No. 9, and Symphony No. 10. [Popular works](#): Night on the Bald Mountain, Pictures in an Exhibition, and Boris Godunov [Offenbach](#) was a French composer (born in Germany) most notable for his contribution to opera. With almost 100 operettas he was an important influencer for the many operatic composers to come after him. [Popular Works](#): Les contes d'Hoffmann, Orphée aux enfers, and Fables de la Fontaine [De Agostini/A. Dagli Orti/Getty Images](#) After Verdi, Puccini became one of the most important Italian opera composers of the late romantic period, in the verismo style of opera (operas with libretto that are true to life). Although his operas are adored by some critics argue that Puccini sacrificed form and innovation in order to please the public. Despite this, Puccini's operas are staples in the repertoire of operas around the world. [Popular Works](#): Turandot, Madama Butterfly, Tosca, and La Boheme [Schubert](#) were an extremely prolific composer, despite dying at just 31 years old. He composed over six hundred vocal works, seven symphonies, operas, chamber music, piano music and more. Many of the romantic period composers to come after him, including Schumann, Liszt, and Brahms, loved his music. His music and composition style show a clear evolution from the classical period to the romantic period. [Popular Works](#): Winterreise, Quintet in a Major [Trout Op. 114](#), and Piano Trio in E Flat [Major Schumann](#) became a composer after an accident in his hand ended his dream of performing piano. Initially, he wrote exclusively for piano, but later expanded to all forms of music at the time. After his untimely death, his wife, Clara Schumann, a well-known piano virtuoso herself, began performing her husband's works. [Popular Works](#): Piano Concerto Op. 54, Kreisleriana Op. 16, and Symphony Duitnes Op. 13 [Grafismo/Getty Images](#) Johann Strauss II, also known as The Waltz King, wrote over 400 dance songs that included waltz, polkas, and quads. The Viennese public couldn't get enough of them. He also wrote a handful of operettas and ballets. [Popular Works](#): Blue Danube Waltz and Die Fledermaus [Above all other composers](#), Tchaikovsky adored Mozart and once referred to him as the musical Christ. From other composers, Wagner got tired of him and loathed Brahms. He is considered the first professional Russian composer, despite receiving criticism from compatriots who claim he does not represent Russia in his music. Modern musicologists agree that Tchaikovsky's music was extremely important and important. [Popular Works](#): Swan Lake, The Nutcracker, 1812 Overture, and Romeo and Juliet [Hulton Archive/Getty Images](#) Wagner has been described as a ruthless, racist, selfish, arrogant, scary, and immoral man. In addition to himself, Wagner was passionate about Beethoven. Although he could barely play the piano, let alone an instrument, and was an indifferent guest reader, Wagner was able to compose a variety of excellent music, most notable being his operas. His operas were Gesamtkunstwerk (total work of art), a revolutionary style that emphasized the acting, poetry and graphics of the set. The music was less important than the drama [Popular Works](#): Tannhauser, Lohengrin, and the Circle Ring Circle