

## Polish composers

Karol Szymanowski

Stanislaw Moniuszko

Ignacy Jan Paderewsky

Frederic Chopin

Michal Kleofas Oginsky

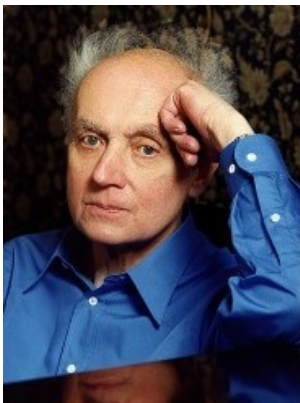
Wojciech Kilar

Witold Lutoslawski

Krzysztof Penderecki

## Wojciech Kilar.

Wojciech Kilar was born the 17 of 1932 July in Lwantes (Poland), is today one of the symphonic composers of Poland. Kilar went to the University in Katowice, where he studied piano and composition with Boleslaw Woytowicz. Kilar extended his musical education of the 1959-60, with a burse of the French government so that he studied composition with Nadia Boulanger. 1991, the director of Polish cinema Krzysztof Zanussi made a biographical film about him. Wojciech Kilar has received numerous prizes by his activities and artistic profits. In 1974, he composed "the Symphonic Poem", possibly his famoust composition. Kilar belongs to the Polish musical vanguard. His profits included "RIFF 62" (1962), a composition that were ultramodern in sound and form. Kilar music has been interpreted by the most important international orchestras. He worked in numerous projects with Krzysztof Zanussi, Andrzej Wajda, Paul Grimault, Francis Ford Coppola, and other. Kilar continues being faithful his style. He uses a simplified musical language, in wich the great orchestral mass is the perfect context for melodies outstanding emotionally powerful.



## Witold Lutoslawski



Was born in Warsaw, Poland, the 25th January 1913. He died in the same city the 7th February 1994. He studied piano, violin and composition with Witold Maliszewski, student of Rimsky-Korsakov. His first important orchestral work was "Symphonic Variations". In 1954 he displayed the "Concert for Orchestra", that shows the influence of Bartók in the use of folklor. The "Musique Funèbre" (1958) was dedicated to the memory of Bartók. Meeting John Cage in 1961 influenced him a lot, and he took it to do musical experiences using random methods. Around 1980, he reduced his harmony to the essential forms. His last compositions, like the series "Chain" and the "Piano Concert", are located between his best popular works.

## KRZYSZTOF PENDERECKI

Birth: November 23, 1929 in Debica (Poland)

The evolution of his style has reflected the evolution of the new music from the forefront of the 60's up to the present. He has international reputation as conductor. In Europe he conducted the Berlin Philharmonic as well as orchestras from France, England, Italy, Austria, Sweden and Switzerland. In the USA he conducted the New York Philharmonic Philadelphia's.

With his early works as "Emanations", "Strophes" and "Trenodia for the Victims of Hiroshima", Penderecki was located at the top of the forefront, combining the highly experimental sound with a radical humanist message.

With his most famous work, the "Passion according to St Lucas", in the Cathedral of in 1966 Penderecki's style became to simple structures and to a more traditional tonal language. Other works are the "Violin Concert" (1976-77), and "Te Deum" (1980) dedicated to the Pope John Paul II.

"Devils of Loudin" (1969), "The Black Mask" in 1986, and the comic opera "Ubu Rex" (1990-91) are opera works.

"Concert N°2" (1982), "Viola Concert" (1983)" and "Polish Requiem" (1984), a work that represents the honor and a declaration of solidarity from the composer against whom they were fighting against the oppression of his country looking for freedom.



## **FREDERICK CHOPIN**

Frédéric Chopin was born in Zelazowa (Warsaw, Poland) 1st March, 1810.

Chopin studied piano with his mother, though his skill is self-taught. His début as pianist takes place when he was only 8 years old at the Warsaw Conservatory.

In 1829 he knows the violinist and composer Nicolo Paganini, of whom Chopin admires his virtuosity and tries to combine it in the piano with the Polish folklor. In Vienna he met the famous pedagogue of the piano Carl Czerny and the composer Felix Mendelssohn.

Installed in Paris from 1831 his piano virtuosity turns into an attraction. In 1836 he knew the writer George Sand, who became his lover. In these dates he begins his tuberculosis.

In 1838 he leaves with Sand to Majorca (Spain) looking for the hottest climate that was improving his disease.

On November 16 in London he gave his last piano recital. He died in Paris in 1849.



By: Patricia Martín, Sara Fernández, Alba Mallado and Ana Rodríguez. Spain