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„Unity in Diversity“

OUR FAMOUS MUSICIANS

Project meeting, Kosice, Slovakia, 12 – 16 December 2011



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FAMOUS ESTONIAN MUSICIANS



People of Estonia love music. Every five years, in Tallinn, there is a cultural event- "the Song Festival". It is the Estonian Song and Dance Celebration which involves people from all over Estonia as well as other countries. 905 choirs and 26, 430 singers and musicians performed in Song Celebration and XVIII Dance Celebration with the theme "To Breathe as One."



There are several yearly music festivals of Estonia. `Days of Estonian Music` is the festival of the Estonian music. It is a tradition which came into being in 1979. It is the biggest local event and an opportunity for the majority of composers to present their new ideas and compositions.

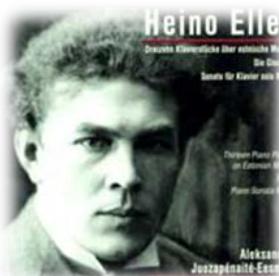


Today the Estonian National Symphony Orchestra has 100 musicians. The average season includes 60 concerts.

Estonia has a number of classical composers of high repute during the twentieth century, including Rudolf Tobias (1873–1918), Heino Eller (1887–1970), Artur Kapp (1878–1952), Artur Lemba (1885–1963), Mart Saar (1882–1963), Lepo Sumera (1950–2000), Eduard Tubin (1905–1982) and the living composers such as René Eespere (1953–), Ester Mägi (1922–), Arvo Pärt (1935–), Urmas Sisask (1960–), Veljo Tormis (1930–) and Erkki-Sven Tüür (1959–).



Rudolf Tobias (29. mai 1873 Käina, Hiiumaa – 29. oktoober 1918 Berliin) was the first Estonian professional composer, as well as a professional organist. He studied at the Saint Petersburg Conservatory. His compositions include among others piano works, string quartets and an oratorio, *Des Jona Sendung* (Jonah's Mission) (1908, revised and premiered 1909, later reconstructed by Vardo Rumessen).



Heino Eller (7 March 1887 – 16 June 1970) was an Estonian composer and composition teacher. Eller was born in Tartu, where he took private lessons in violin and music theory, played in several ensembles and orchestras, and



performed as violin soloist. In 1907 he entered the Saint Petersburg Conservatory to study violin. From 1908 to 1911 he was a law student. In 1920 Eller graduated from the conservatory renamed to Petrograd Conservatory. In 1940 he became a professor of composition at the Tallinn Conservatory and taught there until his death in 1970. He was named a People's Artist of the USSR in 1967. Eller was a legendary teacher of composition. The school he formed in Tartu counterbalanced the so-called Tallinn school headed by Artur Kapp. Eller's pedagogical talent is versatile. The list of his pupils offers the best proof of this: each of them has created a distinguished original style.



Artur Kapp (28 February 1878 – 14 January 1952) was an Estonian composer. He was the son of Joosep Kapp, who was also a classically trained musician. Kapp began his musical career studying organ at the Saint Petersburg Conservatory as a student of both Louis Homilius and composition with Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov in 1891. Kapp graduated from the Conservatory in 1900 as a composer and from 1904 until 1920 worked as a music director in the southern Russian city of Astrakhan, then returning to Estonia as a professor and conductor at the Tallinn Conservatory where he counted among his students such future notable Estonian composers as Evald Aav, Edgar Arro, Gustav Ernesaks, Helen Tobias-Duesberg, Riho Päts and Enn Võrk. He is, along with Rudolf Tobias (1873-1918), generally considered to be one of the founders of Estonian symphonic music.

Kapp's son Eugen (1908–1996) and nephew Villem (1913–1964) became notable composers as well, having studied at the Tallinn Conservatory under direction of the elder Kapp.

Some of Kapp's most enduring works are the 1899 overture *Don Juan* and the 1900 cantata *Paradiis ja Peri* ("*Paradise and Peri*"), both of which are large scale works that prominently feature the organ. He is possibly best recalled for his oratorio *Hiiob* ("*Job*") and *Metsateel* ("*On A Road Through The Woods*"), a piece for solo voice. Kapp's work is abundant and diverse and covers many classical genres. He wrote five symphonies, five concertos, overtures, four orchestral suites, in addition to the



above. He died in 1952 at the age of 73. His professional career spanned more than five decades.

In 1998, the annual Suure-Jaani Music Days festival was founded to celebrate Artur Kapp's musical legacy, as well as that of his sons and fellow composer Mart Saar (1882-1963), who was also from the area. The Festival is organized by the Eesti Kontsert in conjunction with the town of Suure-Jaani and the International Artur Kapp Society. The venues for performances include Lutheran and Orthodox churches, the Kapp Museum, and the song festival stage.



Arvo Pärt was born on 11 September 1935. He is an Estonian classical composer and one of the most prominent living composers of sacred music. Since the late 1970s, Pärt has worked in a minimalist style that employs his self-made compositional technique, tintinnabuli. His music also finds its inspiration and influence from Gregorian chant.

Pärt was born in Paide, Järva County, Estonia. A prolonged struggle with Soviet officials led him to emigrate with his wife and their two sons in 1980. He lived first in Vienna, Austria, where he took Austrian citizenship, and then re-located to Berlin, Germany. He returned to Estonia around the turn of the 21st century and now lives in Tallinn.



The girl band **Vanilla Ninja** are one of the best-known Estonians in popular music, having had success in several Central European countries.



FAMOUS FRENCH MUSICIAN

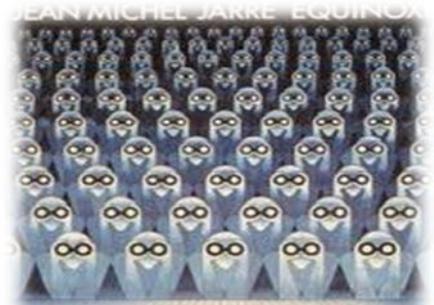


Jean Michel Jarre



Jean Michel Jarre was born on 24th August 1948 in Lyon. Jarre's Grandfather, André Jarre, was an oboe player, engineer and inventor, who also designed an early audio mixer used at Radio Lyon. He also gave Jean Michel his first record player. For the first eight years of his life, Jarre spent six months

of each year at his grandparent's flat along the Cours de Verdun, in the Perrache district of Lyon. Jarre has cited the street performers he watched from his window there as an influence on his art (traces of this can be found on his album *Équinoxe*, particularly "Équinoxe Part 8").





He's a French composer, performer and music producer. From an early age he was introduced to a variety of art forms, including those of street performers and jazz musicians.

He is a pioneer in the electronic, ambient and New Age genres, and known as an organiser of outdoor spectacles of his music featuring lights, laser displays, and fireworks. His first mainstream success was the 1976 album *Oxygène*. Recorded in a makeshift studio at his home, the album sold an estimated 12 million copies. *Oxygène* was followed in 1978 by *Équinoxe*, and in 1979 he is now perhaps as well known as a performer as a musician.

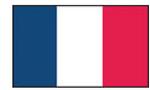


Jarre has sold an estimated 80 million albums and singles. He was the first Western musician to be allowed to perform in the People's Republic of China, and holds the world record for the largest-ever audience at an outdoor event.

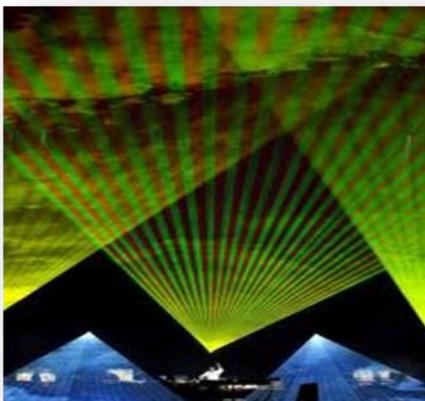
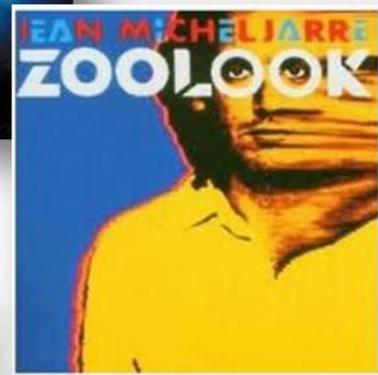


On 1 March 2010, Jean Michel Jarre started the second leg of his 2009–2010 indoors tour, and on 10 June he was presented with a Lifetime Achievement Award by *Mojo* magazine. On 30 May 2011, he released the double CD set *Essentials & Rarities*. The *Essentials* disc is a compilation of his most famous work.





The *Rarities* disc includes tracks made before Oxygène. On 1 July 2011, Jarre performed a large scale concert in Monaco to celebrate the marriage of Prince Albert and his bride Charlene.





FAMOUS GERMAN MUSICIANS

Content

German music has a lot to offer. Germany has always been well represented. From Johann Sebastian Bach to Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, from the minnesinger Walther von der Vogelweide to the Eurovision Song Contest winner Lena, it was a hard decision to decide which musician to present. We have chosen an older one, Ludwig van Beethoven, one that connects classic music with modern aspects, the violin player David Garrett, and finally one that is actually on the German radios, Peter Fox.

Ludwig van Beethoven

His life

Ludwig van Beethoven was born on 16th December 1770 in Bonn.

He was raised in a very musical family: His father was a singer at the Court of Bonn and his grandfather was a



conductor. His musical education started at the age of 4 by his father. His first public concert was in Cologne at the age of 8.

When he was 14, Beethoven was offered a job as an organist at the duke's court. Three years later, he travelled to Vienna, where he met Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart for the first time.

Not till he was 22 did he relocate definitively to Vienna. There he took lessons by Josef Haydn, but they did not get along very well with each other. After his first public piano concerts at the age of 25, his talent was acknowledged quickly. A few years later, he recognized first indications of a loss of his hearing, which led to an almost complete deafness by 1819. This is why he had to put an end to his piano career as early as 1834, at the age of 44: Then he started to compose. He was supported financially by a Vienna nobleman.



He spent the rest of his life reclusively. He composed string quartets and piano sonatas. Ludwig van Beethoven died in Cologne in 1827 at the age of 57.



His music

He is the last great exponent of classical music. His characteristic style, which was influenced by Haydn and Mozart, was cultivated after 1802.

Beethoven's important works are seven concerts, 16 string quartets, 32 piano sonatas, one opera, several overtures and many piano medleys.

But his probably most important works are his nine symphonies.

The 9th and last symphony took the longest time to be composed. Beethoven had had the idea to this symphony already in his adolescence: In 1773 he already thought about a tune for "Ode an die Freude" written by the German poet Friedrich Schiller.

The part of the symphony which is named after Schiller's "Ode an die Freude" is now known as the anthem of Europe, in English, "Ode to Joy". The song was chosen as the anthem of Europe by the Council of Europe because of its expression of freedom, peace and solidarity.

David Garrett

His life

In 1980, David Garret was born in Aachen as the son of a German lawyer and an American ballet dancer. At the age of four, his older brother got a violin and David became very interested in it. Soon he learned to play it, taught by his father, and a year later he won his first prize for playing the violin. When he was thirteen, he signed an exclusive contract with the "Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft" as the youngest





artist. Aged 17, he played with the Munich Philharmonic Orchestra. But in 1999, at the top of his career, he decided to break out of his prescribed life as classical violinist and moved to New York – not to take a break, but to put his musical skills on a theoretical foundation and to perfect his technique. He attended the Juilliard School majoring in the subjects of musicology and composition. While studying, he supplemented his income by working as a model.

His music

At the Juilliard he was taught by Itzhak Perlmann, who added new aspects to his style. David Garrett loved studying composition and that is why he won the Composition Competition of Juilliard School in 2003 with a fugue composed in the style of Johann Sebastian Bach. This price formed the basis for his legendary arrangements. His renowned American composition teacher Eric Ewazen said about him: “As a violinist, his spectacular, heartfelt and expressive playing already dazzled – even when he was a student – those of us who had the great pleasure of teaching him, and we recognized his extraordinary gifts and his amazing talent.”

Since the spectacular violinist completed his studies, he has tried to introduce young people to the classics and to kindle enthusiasm for “serious” music. Combining classical elements with those of pop and rock as well as rhythm and blues is a means to this end. Together with his band, consisting of keyboard, guitar and drums, he gives concerts that include classical sonatas (accompanied by a concert grand piano),

arrangements, and compositions, as well as, for example, "Nothing Else Matters" by Metallica.





Peter Fox



His life

Peter Fox (or Pierre Baigorry) is a German Reggae and Hip-Hop musician and one of the three front men of the famous German band “Seed”. He was born on 3rd September 1971 in Berlin as the son of a French Basque couple. In his childhood he began to play the recorder and the piano and later on he played the bugle in a trombone choir. Out of his nickname “Foxi”, because of his red hair, he derived later his pseudonym Peter Fox. In his youth he went to the Franco-German grammar school. After his school career he began an apprenticeship as a

piano maker but stopped it in a while. Later he studied music, education for special needs and English to become a teacher for pupils with special needs. During this time, he got to know his later band colleagues of “Seed”.

But at the end of 2001 his life changed. He suffered from facial nerve palsy. Today the right side of his face is paralyzed.

His music

Since 1998 Peter Fox has been one of the singers in the reggae and dancehall group “Seed”. Additionally, in the years 2007 and 2008, he made a solo record with the name “Stadtaffe” (=city monkey). It was recorded completely in German and produced by DJ Illvibe (musician of Seed). In addition, in the year 2008, he made a single with the name “Alles neu” (=Everything new). Next to his work with “Seed” and his solo career, he had many guest appearances, for example in the songs “Marry me” by Miss Platinum (musician) and “Rodeo” by Sido (a famous German rapper). Since winter 2008, he has accompanied the US-American drum group “Cold Steel” on their world tours. On 13th February 2009, Peter Fox represented the federal state of Berlin at the Federal Song Contest 2009 with his new single release



“Schwarz zu blau” (Black to blue) and won. On 21st February 2009, he got the “Echo” music award in the category “hip-hop/urban”, the “Echo” critique price as well as the price of “the best musician of the year”. One week later his album



“Stadtaffe” was number one in the German charts. In June 2009, he directed the music video of Miss Platinum to her single “She moved in”.

At the beginning of July 2009 he said to the magazine “Sonntag”, he wanted to finish his solo career after the summer festival of 2009, because of the hype about his person, but the record company disclaimed it.

Today Peter Fox lives with his family in Berlin in the district of Kreuzberg. It is an inspiring place for him to get the texts for his songs because he loves the interesting and multicultural city very much.

With his band “Seed” he is also very popular and they have famous stage shows with special and unique costumes. In 2012 they want do a Germany tour to present their new songs.

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FAMOUS GREEK MUSICIAN

Vangelis



BIOGRAPHY AND WORK



Vangelis Papathanasiou was born in Volos, a seaside town of Greece. His inherent musical talent was recognized at the age of four. Two years later at the age of six, gave his first public performance, playing his own compositions on piano. This was great for a little child with no formal music education. In the beginning, Vangelis was



not pleased to play only melodies but he wanted to create his own musical style. He worked thoroughly to find new sounds and to understand the sounds and the noises of nature around him. His talent has not gone unnoticed by the school or by his family. They encouraged him to cultivate his natural charisma, and attend a music academy for formal music education.

However, the young Vangelis was not interested to become a great pianist, or an orchestra conductor. He hadn't the intention to be a professional musician. He liked to experiment in new sounds. As time passed, Vangelis consistently developed his own unique style. In late 1960, he moved to Paris and managed to create a strong Greek progressive rock band, Aphrodite's Child. They became very successful in Europe.



As he worked with his band, Vangelis wrote music for film and television. In 1970 he began a creative collaboration with the legendary documentary film series Frédéric Rossif. The most famous was a series of television wildlife documentary film entitled «L'Apocalypse des Animaux». For the soundtrack Vangelis combined electronic sounds and acoustic instruments

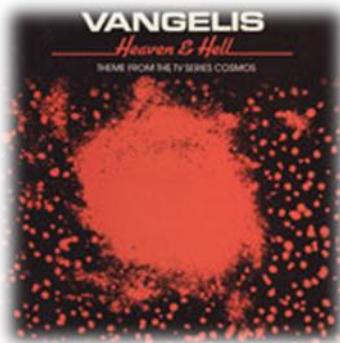
In 1968 student uprisings in Paris, have caused a major impression on Vangelis, which he experienced first hand when he came through demonstrations in the city center. In 1972, he created an album inspired by these revolutionary events



In 1973, he published his second solo album, called «Earth». This album contained strong elements of Byzantine music showing the connection of Vangelis with roots. In 1975, he decided to move to London. It was there that he founded the Nemo Studios, a large workshop with recording facilities. From 1975 to 1981 was a remarkable production of musical projects that made Vangelis widely known.



The most important moment of this period is the collaboration with singer Jon Anderson. Their songs were published in January 1980, entitled «Jon and Vangelis», and the album named «Short Stories». It was a popular collaboration, bringing to both artists success in charts.



In September 1980 an American science documentary has caused a global impression. It was the TV show «Cosmos» of Carl Sagan. The program has increased the public interest in science. This was mainly due to the lax approach of Dr. Carl Sagan in order to introduce the public to science. He made the issue much more accessible to ordinary people. One of the most popular elements of the series was the soundtrack. The series has used excerpts from the existing list of music of Vangelis, which covered the past 8 years of his career.



In 1981, he composed music for a low-budget British film, directed by Hugh Hudson and produced by David Puttnam. It was based on a true story of two British sprint runners competing in the 1924 Olympics. The young athletes became the two fastest runners in the world. The men were driven by very different motives and came from contrasting social backgrounds. At first, the movie received little support from the film industry, but when it went on general release, it fired the general public's imagination with great enthusiasm. It is almost certain that the film's unequivocal success was down to its wonderfully uplifting musical soundtrack. Vangelis' inspirational music made the characters larger than life, emotionally connecting them with the audience. The movie is, of course, *Chariots of Fire*, and is now regarded as an all-time classic film adaptation of heroism and true Olympic sportsmanship.

By 1982, *Chariots of Fire* had already established itself as an influential film, and it captivated audiences all around the world. On the evening of 29 March, the Academy Awards were held in Los Angeles. The film received four academy awards, including an Oscar for Vangelis' brilliant score. The award was a significant acknowledgement



to Vangelis' musical genius. He was the first artist to create a full orchestral score for a major motion picture using electronic instrumentation.



In 1982, he composed the music for Ridley Scott's science fiction film *Blade Runner*, which premiered in the late summer of the same year.

On 25 May 1986, the Sport Aid marathon took place. This was a charitable fundraising event, organised by Bob Geldof, in aid of famine relief in Africa. The event took place simultaneously around the globe. The marathon involved participants from all walks of life, all doing the same the thing at the same moment in time. It was an uplifting event which raised awareness against the suffering in Africa. Video images were televised live from all corners of the globe. The broadcast was set to music specially composed by Vangelis.

The Sport Aid theme tune added to the sense of excitement and fervour of the event, encouraging anyone watching to go out and get involved. It was estimated that 20 million people participated in Sport Aid, making it the largest sporting event in history. In the summer of that same year, he hosted a concert staged at the ancient Odeon of Herodes Atticus amphitheatre. A tribute to the arts, poetry and literature, the concert featured guest performers Alan Bates, Fanny Ardant and soprano Markella Hatziano. It was also in 1991 that he composed music for the film documentaries by the world-famous mariner Jacques Cousteau. Cousteau had also specially prepared a film with Vangelis' music for the Earth Summit, which was to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. This was attended by 172 nations and 108 heads of state. The film alerted the attending dignitaries to the ecological devastation affecting our planet. The documentary pointed out the alarming rate of climate change and, more importantly, the distressing poverty that prevailed around the world.

In 1992, Vangelis composed music for theatre director Nuria Espert's staging of *Medea*, featuring actress Irene Papas. Vangelis also composed soundtracks for a number of motion pictures that year. These included Roman Polanski's dark love story *Bitter Moon*, starring Kristin Scott Thomas and Hugh Grant, and *La Peste*. The latter was an adaptation of celebrated novelist Albert Camus' book, and it starred William Hurt and Robert Duvall.



Also in 1992, exactly a decade after Vangelis wrote the score for *Blade Runner*, director Ridley Scott asked him to write for his next epic, *1492: Conquest of Paradise*. The subject was about one of the most celebrated figures in history – Christopher Columbus. The movie coincided with the 500th anniversary of Columbus' first voyage to the New World. Vangelis created atmospheric music which added to the overall ambience of the film. The soundtrack portrayed a sense of nobility, the failed hopes and aspirations of the crew and a voyage to new discoveries. Throughout his prolific composing career, Vangelis received several honorary awards and titles, but one award worth highlighting is the Chevalier de Ordre des Arts et des Lettres. This was given to Vangelis by the French Republic, in 1992, for his significant contributions to the arts.

In 1997, Vangelis accepted a commission from the organising committee in Athens. The project was to stage, direct and orchestrate the opening ceremony for the inauguration to the 6th I.A.A.F. World Athletics Championships, which was to take place in August.

The Olympic stadium in Athens was transformed into a stunning ceremony of lights, images, music and dance. It was attended by 60,000 spectators and televised worldwide to millions of viewers. This was Vangelis' debut as a director. He also composed uplifting music that was used through some segments of the ceremony. In addition to this, the great composer made a brief personal appearance to perform 'Chariots of Fire' on a grand piano.

In 1999, Vangelis was commissioned to create the music to accompany the unveiling of the official emblem of the 2004 Olympic Games. A year later, in 2000, he was chosen to be the artistic director for the passing of the Olympic flag in Sydney.

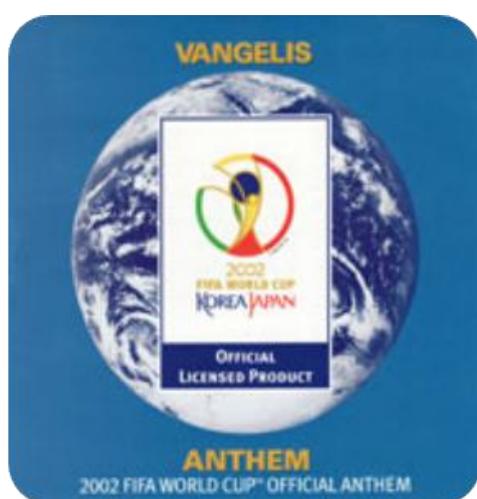
On 28 June 2001, the red planet Mars was closer to the Earth than it had been for over a decade. This was when Vangelis presented his space choral symphony 'Mythodea' at the Olympian Temple of Zeus, in Athens. It was the first concert of this kind to take place on the sacred ancient site. The event was endorsed by the participation of the American space agency NASA. This was a great honour for Vangelis, as NASA chose his music to accompany its Mars Odyssey Mission.

At the concert, Vangelis' music was performed by world-renowned sopranos Kathleen Battle and Jessie Norman. The performance featured the London Metropolitan Orchestra, the Athens National Choir and Vangelis on keyboards –



there were 230 performers in total. The visual effects displayed a spectacular show of space-related themes and projections relating to Greek mythology, which were displayed on a giant screen. It was an exhilarating musical and visual presentation which evoked a feeling of being transported into outer space.

After the concert, Vangelis received the honorary title of Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur by the French Republic, for his exemplary contributions as a civil servant. The concert was recorded and subsequently released on video. The album 'Mythodea: Music for the NASA Mission: 2001 Mars Odyssey', was also released.



In 2002, Vangelis composed the official anthem for the F.I.F.A. World Cup, which was co-hosted by Japan and Korea. The anthem was performed during the opening ceremony in Busan, Korea. It featured traditional Korean and Japanese instrumentation. The FIFA committee described the anthem as the best sports composition in their musical history. The anthem evoked a feeling of world unity and ignited a great passion for the game. It was later released as a single in Japan, becoming the highest selling single for an international artist in 2002.

When it came to explaining about how he comes up with an unlimited source of melodies, Vangelis said: 'Well, I think melodies are all around us in space. It's in nature. We are bathing in sound and we either hear it or we don't hear it. If we make ourselves available it comes to us. I am no more than a radar which receives a message from the spheres.'

Vangelis' varied career has taken many twists and turns, but, over time, his music has had far-reaching implications. His music inspires, elevates and heals the human race, and it has pushed the boundaries of conventional music. In the years to come, Vangelis will undoubtedly be recognised as one of the 21st-century's greatest composers.



FAMOUS HUNGARIAN MUSICIANS



According to the historical records, Hungary greatly belonged to the circulation of West-Europe. On the West the musical culture was very serious, famous trubadurs and itinerant musicians visited the gardens of the lords and kings, but they welcomed

the HungArian "Sipos" in the greater cities of Europe, as wel.Earlier during the Thurkey's dominance the blooming musical life of Buda stopped for a while. The Historical Songs' plot was about the heroic battles between the Végvár's gallants (soldiers) and the Thurkish army.

Ferenc Erkel



Ferenc Erkel (November 7, 1810 – June 15, 1893) was a Hungarian composer, conductor and pianist. He was the father of Hungarian grand opera, written mainly on historical themes, which are still often performed in Hungary. He also composed the music of "Himnusz", the national anthem of Hungary, which was adopted in 1844.

He begin his career as a piano artist and piano-teacher at Kolozsvár. He has worked at the German Theathre in Pest and the Hungarian Drama Theathre in Buda for two years as a chorus-leader.



Later, in 1837 he worked in the National Theatre in Pest, firstly as a stage-manager than as a chorus-leader. He has worked here for three decades. His first opera play was written in 1840 (Maria Bátori). The libretto was written by Béni Eggesy, who, after this was his helper at the opera-works until his death. In 1844 won the musician competition for the song version of Kölcsey's Anthem. After the revolution war of 1848-49 he worked hard to improve the work at the capital's concert life.

His best opera, *Bánk Bán*, was first played in 1861. He cooperated with the establishment of the Music Academy.

The Operahouse was opened in 1884 and he became the Main Music Director. Erkel was the one who created Hungarian national opera. He was a noted chess player, he was one of the founders of „Pesti Sakk-kör” a group for chess lovers, which was opened in 1864. He died at Budapest, his children was with him all the time during his death. The news of his death shocked the capital city. At the Operahouse's lobby, there is a high platform where his silver casket was placed. He was buried at the Graveyard of Kerepes, and as a farewell they played his own song the Anthem.

Béla Bartók



Béla Bartók (March 25, 1881 – September 26, 1945) was a Hungarian composer and pianist. He is considered one of the most important composers of the 20th century and is regarded, along with Liszt, as Hungary's greatest composer (Gillies 2001). Through his collection and analytical study of folk music, he was one of the founders of ethnomusicology.

Béla Bartók was born in the small Banatian town of Nagyszentmiklós in the Kingdom of Hungary, Austria-Hungary (since 1920 Sânnicolau Mare, Romania) on March 25, 1881. Bartók's family reflected some of the ethno-cultural diversities of the country. His father, Béla Sr., considered himself thoroughly Hungarian, because on his father's side the Bartók family was a Hungarian lower noble family. Béla was a small and sickly child and suffered from



severe eczema until the age of five. From 1899 to 1903, Bartók studied piano under István Thomán, a former student of Franz Liszt, and composition under János Koessler at the Royal Academy of Music in Budapest. There he met Zoltán Kodály, who influenced him greatly and became his lifelong friend and colleague. In 1903, Bartók wrote his first major orchestral work, *Kossuth*, a symphonic poem which honored Lajos Kossuth, hero of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848.

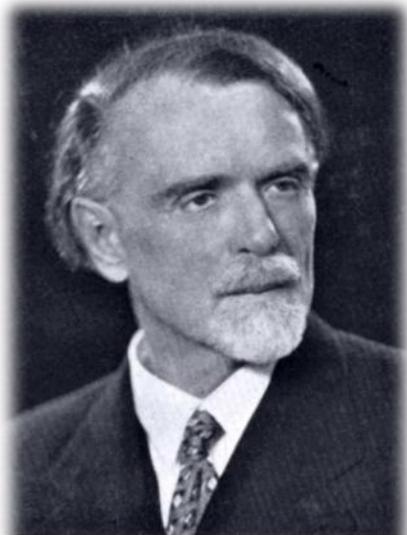
In 1907, Bartók began teaching as a piano professor at the Royal Academy. In 1908, he and Kodály traveled into the countryside to collect and research old Magyar folk melodies. Their growing interest in folk music coincided with a contemporary social interest in traditional national culture. The classic example is Franz Liszt's famous *Hungarian Rhapsodies* for piano, which he based on popular art songs performed by Romani bands of the time. In contrast, Bartók and Kodály discovered that the old Magyar folk melodies were based on pentatonic scales, similar to those in Asian folk traditions, such as those of Central Asia and Siberia. In 1909, Bartók married Márta Ziegler. Their son, Béla III, was born in 1910. After nearly 15 years together, Bartók divorced Márta in 1923. He then married Ditta Pásztory, a piano student. She had his second son, Péter, born in 1924. In 1911, Bartók wrote what was to be his only opera, *Bluebeard's Castle*, dedicated to Márta.

In 1940, as the European political situation worsened after the outbreak of World War II, Bartók was increasingly tempted to flee Hungary. He was strongly opposed to the Nazis and Hungary's siding with Germany. After the Nazis came to power in the early 1930s, Bartók refused to give concerts in Germany and broke with his publisher there. His anti-fascist political views caused him a great deal of trouble with the establishment in Hungary. Having first sent his manuscripts out of the country, Bartók reluctantly emigrated to the U.S. with Ditta Pásztory in July that year. They settled in New York City. After joining them in 1942, his younger son, Péter Bartók, enlisted in the United States Navy where he served in the Pacific during the remainder of the war. His oldest son, Béla Bartók, Jr., remained in Hungary.

Béla Bartók died at age 64 in a hospital in New York City from complications of leukemia in 1945.



Zoltán Kodály



Kodály Zoltán

Zoltán Kodály (December 16, 1882 – March 6, 1967) was a Hungarian composer, ethnomusicologist, pedagogue, linguist, and philosopher. He is best known internationally as the creator of the Kodály Method.

Born in Kecskemét, Kodály learned to play the violin as a child. In 1905 he visited remote villages to collect songs, recording them on phonograph cylinders. In 1906 he wrote the thesis on Hungarian folk song ("Strophic Construction in Hungarian Folksong"). Around this time Kodály met fellow composer Béla Bartók, whom he took under his wing and introduced to some of the methods involved in folk song collecting. The two became lifelong friends and champions of each other's music.

Due to the outbreak of the First World War and subsequent major geopolitical changes in the region and partly because of the personal shyness Kodály had no major public success until 1923 when his *Psalmus Hungaricus* premiered at a concert to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the union of Buda and Pest. The Hungarian music education method that developed in the 1940s became the basis for what is called the "Kodály Method". Kodály himself did not write a comprehensive method, but he did establish a set of principles to follow in music education. His wife was Emma Gruber, the dedicatee of Ernő Dohnányi's *Waltz for piano four-hands*. He got Kossuth's price three times. (1948,1951,1957) He died due a heart attack in 1967 in Budapest.



Ferenc Liszt



Ferenc Liszt (Franz Liszt) (October 22, 1811 – July 31, 1886) was a 19th-century Hungarian composer, pianist, conductor, and teacher. He was considered by some to be perhaps the greatest pianist of all time, he was also a well-known composer, piano teacher, and conductor.

Franz Liszt was born to Marie Anna Lager and Ádám Liszt on October 22, 1811, in the village of Doborján (German: Raiding) in Sopron County, in the Kingdom of Hungary. His father would use only the Hungarian language when dealing, as steward, with the folk of the

village in which the family settled. His father, Adam began teaching him the piano at age seven, and Franz began composing in an elementary manner when he was eight. He appeared in concerts at Sopron and Pozsony in October and November 1820 at age 9. After the concerts, a group of wealthy sponsors offered to finance Franz's musical education abroad. He was greeted in Austrian and Hungarian aristocratic circles and also met Beethoven and Schubert.

After his father's death Liszt moved to Paris; for the next five years he was to live with his mother in a small apartment. He gave up touring. To earn money, Liszt gave lessons in piano playing and composition, often from early morning until late at night.

At the years of 1840's he started to tour around Europe and gave colossal concerts.

In February 1847, Liszt played in Kiev. There he met the Princess Carolyne zu Sayn-Wittgenstein, who dominated most of the rest of his life. She persuaded him to concentrate on composition, which meant giving up his career as a travelling virtuoso. The 1860s were a period of great sadness in Liszt's private life. On December 13, 1859, he lost his son Daniel, and on September 11, 1862, his daughter Blandine also died.

Liszt was invited back to Weimar in 1869 to give master classes in piano playing. Two years later he was asked to do the same in Budapest at the Hungarian Music Academy. From then until the end of his life he made regular journeys between Rome, Weimar and Budapest.

Liszt fell down the stairs of the Hotel in Weimar on July 2, 1881.



FAMOUS ITALIAN MUSICIAN



Mauro Giuliani, has been one of the most famous Italian guitarists, and composers of the nineteenth century.

He was born in Bisceglie in 1781 , for a noble family. Afterward, he, with his family, left Bisceglie; they went to Barletta where Mauro, studied with one of the most famous, composers of the XVIII century: Gaetano Lucci.

Because of the impossibility to play the guitar in Italy, he went with his wife and his son, in Vienna, (the capital of classical music). Here he met a lot of musicians that brought him to compose one of the best composition of the guitar world: “primo gran concerto per chitarra e orchestra Op.30”. This guitar masterpiece, recognized Giuliani equal to the best of the many instrumentalists and composers who were active in the Austrian capital city at the beginning of the 19th century.

In Vienna, Giuliani had minor success as a composer. He worked mostly with the publisher Artaria, who published many of his works for guitar, but he had dealings with all the other local publishers, who spread his compositions all over Europe. He developed a teaching career here as well; among his numerous students were Bobrowicz and Horetzky.

He travelled back to Italy, in Rome and Naples. In the Bourbon city of Naples Giuliani would find a better reception to his guitar artistry, and there he was able to publish other works for guitar with local publishers.

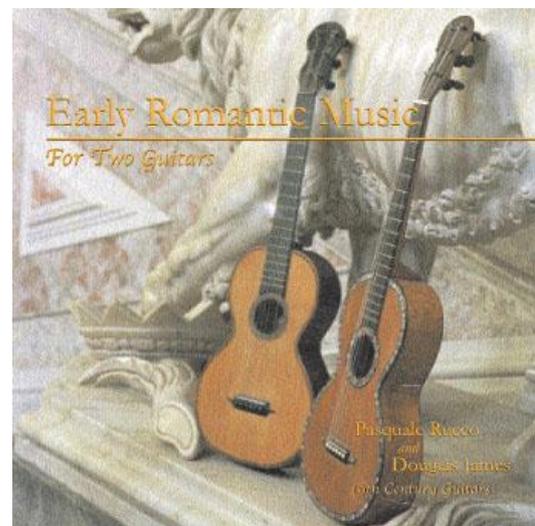
Giuliani arranged many 19th century opera themes for the guitar, e.g. from the opera Semiramide by Gioachino Rossini. His work “Le Rossiniane” also includes numerous themes from the operas of Rossini.



Toward the end of 1827 the health of the musician began to fail; he died in Naples on 8 May 1829. The news of his death created a great stir in the Neapolitan musical environment.



One of his masterpieces



This was his first guitar.



FAMOUS POLISH MUSICIANS

One of the first...

Mikołaj Radomski, also called Mikołaj z Radomia and Nicholas of Radom, was an early 15th century Polish composer. He was connected with the court of Władysław Jagiełło and wrote polyphonic music renowned for its expression of religious contemplation.

Mikołaj Zieleński (Zelenscius, birth and death dates unknown) was a Polish composer, organist and kapelmeister to the primate Baranowski, Archbishop of Gniezno.

Mikołaj Gomółka (born c. 1535 in Sandomierz, died after 30 April 1591, most probably 5 March 1609) was a Polish Renaissance composer, member of the royal court of Zygmunt II August, where he was a singer, flautist and trumpeter.

Frédéric François Chopin



Frédéric François Chopin (1810 – 17 October 1849) was a Polish composer and virtuoso pianist.

He is considered one of the great masters of Romantic music and has been called "the poet of the piano". The vast majority of Chopin's works are for solo piano, though he also wrote two piano concertos, a few chamber pieces and some songs. His piano writing is often technically demanding, with an emphasis on nuance and expressive

depth. Chopin invented the instrumental ballade and made major innovations to the



piano sonata, mazurka, waltz, nocturne, polonaise, étude, impromptu, scherzo and prélude.

Stanisław Moniuszko

Stanisław Moniuszko (May 5, 1819 in Ubiel, near Minsk – June 4, 1872 in Warsaw, Congress Poland) was a Polish composer, conductor and teacher. His output includes many songs and operas, and his musical style is filled with patriotic folk themes of the peoples of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (predominantly Polish and Belarusian). He is generally referred to as the father of Polish national opera.



Krzysztof Penderecki



Born in November 23, 1933 in Dębica, is a Polish composer and conductor. His 1960 avant-garde Threnody to the Victims of Hiroshima for string orchestra brought him to international attention, and this success was followed by acclaim for his choral St. Luke Passion. Both these works

exhibit novel compositional techniques. Since the 1970s Penderecki's style has changed to encompass a post-Romantic idiom.

He has won prestigious awards including Grammy Awards in 1987 and 1998 and 2001, and the Grawemeyer Award for Music Composition in 1992.



Witold Lutosławski



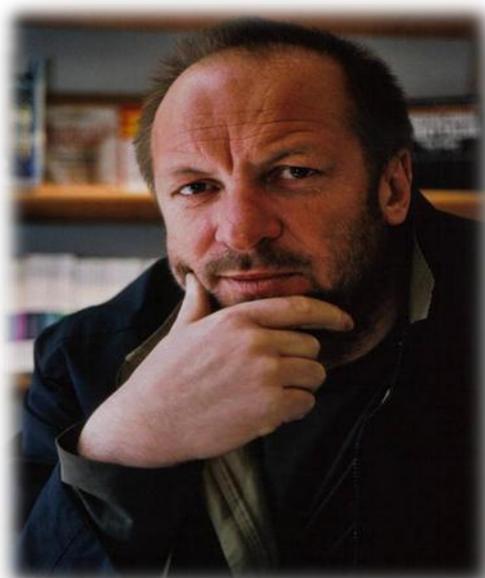
Witold Lutosławski

(January 25, 1913 – February 7, 1994) was one of the major European composers of the 20th century, and one of the preeminent Polish musicians during his last three decades. During his lifetime, Lutosławski earned many international awards and prizes, including the Order of the White Eagle, Poland's highest honour.

Barbara Trzetrzelewska (Basia)

A Polish singer- songwriter and record producer. She established a successful international recording career featuring characteristically Latin-flavoured jazz-pop crossover songs during the late 1980s and early 1990s and the late 2000s and 2010s, particularly in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Japan. She is noted for possessing a wide vocal range, approximately three octaves that span from contralto to soprano tessituras, as well as her singular jazz-influenced stylings and multi-layered harmonies.





Zbigniew Preisner

born 20 May 1955 in Bielsko-Biała as Zbigniew Antoni Kowalski - is a Polish film score composer, best known for his work with film director Krzysztof Kieślowski

Ewa Farna

(born 12 August 1993) is a Polish pop rock singer from the Czech Republic. She was born in Třinec, and belongs to the Polish minority in the Czech Republic



Edyta Górniak

(born 14 November 1972 in Ziębice, Poland) is one of the most popular female singers from Poland.



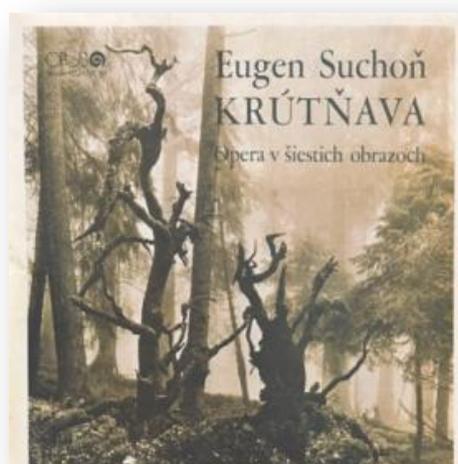
FAMOUS SLOVAK MUSICIANS

Eugen Suchoň



Composer Eugen Suchoň belongs to the most famous representatives of the modern Slovak musical culture. He was born on September the 25th, 1908 in Pezinok in an organist's family. Eugen Suchoň worked on his first opera *Krútňava* [The Whirlpool], for nine long years (1941-49). He graduated from his composition classes with the Sonata in A-flat for Violin and Piano and a String Quartet. Compositions from this period include The Piano Quartet (1933), and the song cycle *Nox et solitudo* for mezzo soprano and small orchestra or piano (1932) based on a poem by

Ivan Krasko, Serenade for Brass Quintet and the Burlesque for Violin and Orchestra. The last works of the composer include Concertino for Clarinet and Orchestra, The Elegy, Toccata and Three Songs for Bass. *Krútňava* was the first Slovak opera performed on stages of the European musical world. Eugen Suchoň died on August 5th 1993 in Bratislava.





Ján Cikker



Ján Cikker is one of the most important representatives of Slovak music history. He was born on July the 29th 1911 in Banská Bystrica. When Ján was eight, his mother began teaching him music. Until then he had played his own ideas and made his first compositions. His main domain was opera. For his humanism and high ethical principles, Vienna University awarded him the Johann Gottfried von Herger prize. As well as the title of a “national artist”, he was also awarded the UNESCO prize for music. He died on December 21st 1989 in Bratislava at the age of 78.

Major Works - operas

- ✚ Juro Janošík (1950-1953, libretto by Štefan Hoza)
- ✚ Beg Bajazid (1955-1956, libretto by Štefan Hoza)
- ✚ Mister Scrooge (1958-1959, alternative name Tiene /Shadows/)
- ✚ Vzkriesenie (1960; Resurrection, based on Tolstoy's novel)
- ✚ Hra o láske a srmti (Play of Love and Death, after Romain Rolland)
- ✚ Coriolanus (1970-72) based on Shakespeare's play



Peter Dvorský

Peter Dvorský (born 25 September 1951) is a Slovak operatic tenor. Possessing a lyrical voice with a soft, elastic tone, and warm and melodious timbre, Dvorský's repertoire concentrates on roles from the Italian and Slavic repertoires.

Dvorský studied under Ida Černecká at the Bratislava State Conservatory. There he also enjoyed his first successes at the Slovak National Theatre, making his professional opera debut there in 1972 as Lensky in Tchaikovsky's Eugene Onegin. He won the national singing contest named after Mikuláš Schneider-Trnavský at Tnava in 1973, and in 1974 he won first prize at the international Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow. In 1975 he won first place in the singing contest at the Geneva International Music Competition which led to a year long apprenticeship under Renata Carosia and Giuseppe Lugga at La Scala in Milan.

In the following years he quickly achieved international fame. He debuted at the Vienna State Opera, where he was particularly successful and popular, in 1976, at the New York Metropolitan Opera in 1977, and one year later at La Scala, Milan.

Dvorský was highly esteemed by Luciano Pavarotti, who referred to him several times as, "my legitimate successor". Although his career has never been that of a



superstar, he has become one of the leading tenors of his generation. He has received several distinctions, among others being a national artist and state prize-winner of the former Czechoslovakia. Since 2006, Dvorský has been the head of the Opera House in Košice.





Modern music in Slovakia

In Slovakia there are several well-known singers and bands, who have been part of Slovak modern music for many years and are still famous. These singers include Marika Gombitová, Paľo Habera, Miroslav Žbirka, Jožo Ráž with his music band Elán, Dara Rollins and many others.



Dara Rollins



Miro Žbirka



Marika Gombitová

Elán band



Elán is a pop-rock band from Bratislava which was established in 1969 by Jožo Ráž and Vašo Patejdl. In 1981 Elán became a professional band. Next member Jano Baláž joined the band in 1980. They became one of the most popular Czechoslovak bands during the eighties and still are one of the most

widely recognized pop groups in both Czech and Slovak Republics. They performed at the FIS Nordic World Ski Championships 2009 in Liberec, Czech Republic as part of the championships' entertainment festivities. Four times during the eighties, the band has won the highest pop-music award in Slovakia "Zlatý Slávik". With no difference between the kids and adults, the hits performed by Elán are well known to the listeners of all ages.





FAMOUS BASQUE MUSICIANS

Mikel Laboa



His full name is Mikel Laboa Mancisidor. He was born in Pasaia (Guipuzkoa) the 15 of June of 1934. He became one of the most important singer-writers of the Basque country the 1 of December of 2008.

Considered the patriarch of Basque music, his music has had an influence on younger generations.

His first album was Txerokee, Mikel Laboaren Kantak ("Cherokee: Songs of Mikel

Laboa"), published in 1991. His album Bat-Hiru ("One-Three") was chosen in a reader poll by the local Diario Vasco newspaper as the greatest Basque album in history. Nearly all of his songs are sung in Basque.

Mikel Laboa was born June 15, 1934 in Pasaia, Guipuzkoa. He spent nearly two years of his childhood in the town of Lekeitio, Bizkaia. In the 1950s he studied medicine and psychiatry in Pamplona. He would constantly balance his artistic career with his medical career, which began at the Children's Neuropsychiatry unit at Patronato San Miguel in San Sebastián, where he worked for almost 20 years. During his student years he became interested in music.

Laboa would likewise identify himself as a "political artist." In 1958 he made his debut at the Teatro Gayarre (Gayarre theatre) in Pamplona. During the 1960s he, along with other Basque artists, founded the cultural group Ez Dok Amairu ("There is no 13"). They dedicated their focus on the revival and social status of the Basque



language. Within this group Laboa came into his own, emerging along with Benito Lertxundi as a prime example of what was called ``new Basque music``.

Laboa's music can be described as a combination of tradition, poetry and experimentalism, in the songwriting style of the 1960s and 1970s, but endowed with a strong personal touch and a unique voice. His work combines old standards reinterpreted in modern style, lyrical poetry and suitable compositions. Some of his songs have already become popular classics in Basque folk music, especially Txoria txori ("A bird is a bird"). This is the song:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0NW7CZxOxhI>

His final collaboration was with the Pasaia group Naizroxa, where he contributed to the first and only song on the first disc, "Iqharaturic." Mikel Laboa died December 1, 2008 at a hospital in Donostia-San Sebastian at the age of 74.

Amaia Montero



She was born in Irún (Guipuzkoa) the 26th of August in 1976. She is a Spanish pop singer and songwriter. She is popular because of her melismatic style. She became famous being the voice of the music group ``La Oreja de Van Gogh``. She started with that group in December 1996. The 19th of November of 2007 she announced her withdrawal of that group and

she started her new career as a solo singer.

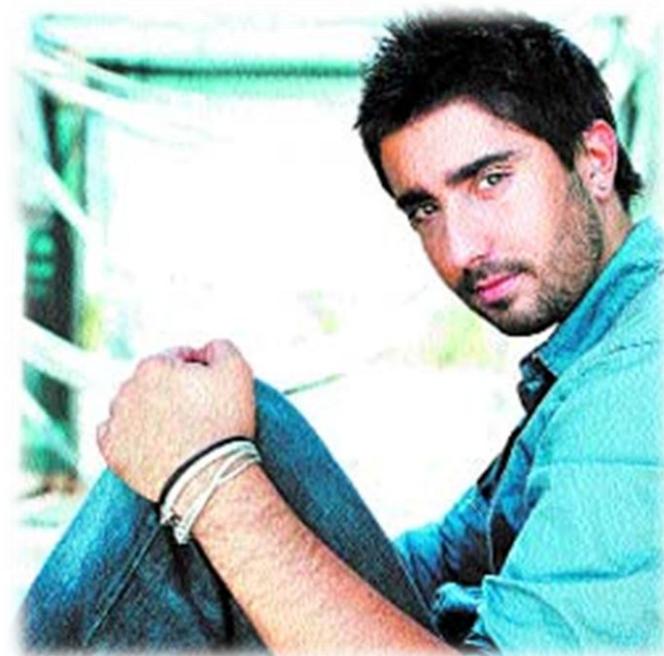
With her first solo album, Amaia Montero was no. 1 on the list of bestsellers in Spain with three Platinum albums and won the main 40 award for best album in 2009. She was also gold in Argentina and Venezuela, nominated for the Latin Grammy in the



category of best female Vocal Pop Album and chosen by popular vote in the Orgullosamente Latino Awards artist of the year. The first single from their debut album, I want to be, was no. 1 on the charts, radio and television, and reached Platinum in digital downloads and original ringtones for mobile phones.

Her new album, Amaia Montero 2, released on November 8, 2011 in Spain, was recorded in July and August of that same year in Los Angeles (United States) and was produced by Amaia Montero, Sebastian Krysz and Paco Salazar. Sebastian Krysz is a producer, engineer and mixer of Argentine origin resident in United States, which has won four Grammy Awards and eight Latin Grammy and his career has worked with Shakira, The Black Eyed Peas, Marc Anthony, Will Smith, Carlos Vives, Gloria Estefan, Enrique Iglesias, Ricky Martin and Lori Meyers, among other artists.

Alex Ubago



He was born on the 29th of January of 1981 in Vitoria-Gazteiz. He is a Spanish singer and songwriter. He is especially known for his heartfelt voice and his ballads. He started being popular in 2001, when he appeared as a guest on a hit TV show in Spain. Alex started to tour national radios with his guitar to sing his songs live and be interviewed.

Eventually, this strategy worked and his album finally hit the charts.

But he reached absolute fame with the publication of the song "Sin Miedo A Nada", featuring Amaia Montero.

Alex Ubago wrote several songs. He contacted his cousin David, who was a musician with a home studio. Together, they recorded some of Ubago's



compositions. In October, 2000, the contracts were signed. Three years later ¿Qué Pides Tu? was released, followed by Fantasia o Realidad in 2004.

The later record achieved gold and platinum status, given its strong sales in Spain, Latin America in 2006, Ubago released Aviones de Cristal and he succeeded. He immediately made it to the top of the Latin music charts, and Ubago's face appeared on almost every cover of Latin and Spanish entertainment magazines. He performed over 100 concerts in his home country after that release, and his album went platinum several times worldwide.

In 2010, Alex collaborated with Cuban singer Lena and the ex-Bacilos member, Colombian Jorge Villamizar, forming a new project titled Alex, Jorge y Lena. Their first single was "Estar Contigo". In 2011 the trio was nominated for a Premio Lo Nuestro for Best Breakout Group or Duo. They also performed Estar Contigo during the ceremony. He is a very good and well-known singer.



FAMOUS TURKISH MUSICIANS



Omer Zulfu Livaneli

Style of Art: Artist/composer, singer, writer, film director

Branch of Art: Turkish music: composition, vocals writing, films

Omer Zulfu Livaneli was born in Ilgin, Turkey in 1946. After being held under military detention for three months during the coup of March 12 th, 1971, he had to leave Turkey and move to Sweden. After Stockholm, he lived in Paris and Athens, and he returned to Turkey in 1984

Livaneli's latest novel "Leyla's House" was published in Turkey in May 2006; as of today it's in its 45th edition and a number one best-seller.

His first novel "***The Eunuch of Constantinople***", second novel "***One Cat One Man One Death***" and a collection of his stories titled "***A Child in Purgatory***" have been published abroad.



His third novel **"Bliss"**, published in 2002, also a number one best-seller, made 44 editions, became almost a cult work and was recently adapted to cinema in Turkey. In 2005 it was published in Greece and Sweden, and in 2006 published in France by Gallimard, in the United States by St.Martin's Press and in Italy by Gremese. Immediately after its publication in the latter, "Bliss" was awarded by Barnes & Noble, the biggest bookstore chain in the world, with the annually given "Discover Great New Authors" award due to its "superior literary value". "Bliss" will soon be published in Norway by Gyldendal and in Netherlands by Prometheus/ Bert Bakker. Livaneli's latest novel **"Leyla's House"** was published in Turkey in May 2006; as of today it's in its 45th edition and a number one best-seller. He has also been writing editorials for different Turkish dailies since 1989.



Being one of the foremost defenders of Turkish-Greek friendship, in 1986, he founded the Greek-Turkish Friendship Committee together with the Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis. In 1995, he was appointed as a Goodwill Ambassador of UNESCO in recognition of his contributions to world peace. He still continues to work on UNESCO's Culture of Peace programs worldwide. In 2008 Livaneli received an honorary prize in the 11th Istanbul International Meeting of Cinema & History, which was organized by TÜRSAK (Turkish Foundation of Cinema & Audiovisual Culture).


Partial discography:

Chants Révolutionnaires Turcs, 1973	Eşkıya Dünyaya Hükümdar Olmaz, 1975	Merhaba, 1977
Nazım Türküsü, 1978	The Bus (OST), 1978	Alamanya Beyleri, 1979
Atlının Türküsü, 1979	Günlerimiz, 1980	İnce Memet Türküsü
Maria Farandouri Livaneli Söylüyor, 1982	Yol (Soundtrack), 1983	Eine Auswahl, 1983
Ada, 1983	İstanbul Konseri (Concer), 1984	Güneş Topla Benim İçin, 1985
Livaneli / 10 Yılın Ezgisi, 1986	Zor Yıllar, 1986	Hoşgeldin Bebek, 1986
Gökyüzü Herkesindir, 1987	Soundtracks, 1988	Crossroads, 1990
Saat 4 Yoksun, 1993	Neylersin, 1995	Yangın Yeri, 1996
Janus (Symphonic Poems), 1996	Livaneli & Theodorakis Together, 1997	Efsane Konserler, 1997
Nefesim Nefesine, 1998	New Age Rhapsody, London Symphony Orchestra Plays Livaneli, 1999	Unutulmayanlar, 1999
İlk Türküler, 2001	Hayata Dair, 2005	



Bibliography:

<i>Arafat'ta Bir Çocuk (A Child In Purgatory) (1978)</i>	<i>Orta Zekalılar Cenneti (The Heaven Of The Mediocre) (1991)</i>
<i>Diktatör ve Palyaço (The Dictator And The Clown) (1992)</i>	<i>Sosyalizm Öldü mü? (Is Socialism Dead?) (1994)</i>
<i>Engereğin Gözündeki Kamaşma (The Eunuch Of Constantinople) (1996)</i>	<i>Bir Kedi, Bir Adam, Bir Ölüm (Memory Of Snow) (2001)</i>
<i>Mutluluk (Bliss) (2002)</i>	<i>Gorbaçov'la Devrim Üstüne Konuşmalar (Conversations With Gorbachov On Revolution) (2003)</i>
<i>Leyla'nın Evi (Leyla's House) (2006)</i>	



Selected Awards:

- ✚ Record of the Year in Greece, 1982, "Farandouri sings Livaneli songs"
- ✚ Cannes Film Festival Golden Palm Award, 1982, "The Road", soundtrack
- ✚ West German Critics Record of the Year Prize, 1983, "Farandouri sings Livaneli songs"

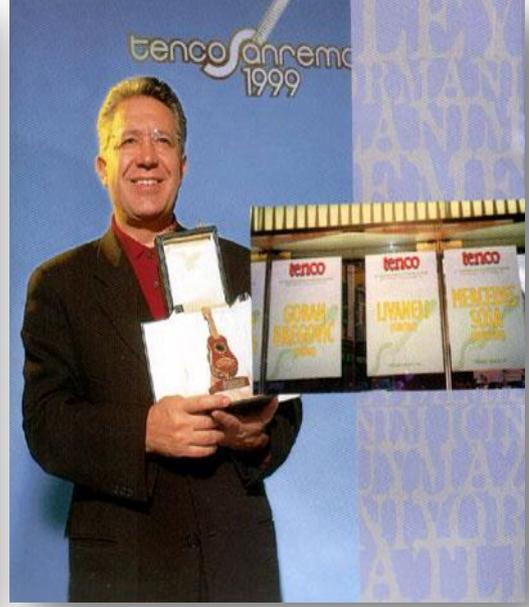


- ✚ Edison Awards, Netherlands, 1983, for the album "Farandouri sings Livaneli songs"
- ✚ Golden Record of the Year Award, 1986, Livaneli-Theodorakis, for the album "Gunes Topla Benim Icin"
- ✚ San Sebastian Film Festival, Spain, 1987, OCIC Best Foreign Film Award, "Iron Earth Copper Sky"
- ✚ Montpellier Film Festival Golden Antigone Award, 1989, "Mist"
- ✚ Valencia Film Festival Golden Palm Award for Best Director, 1989, "Mist"
- ✚ Balkan Literary Award, 1997, for the novel "The Eunuch of Constantinople"
- ✚ "Premio Luigi Tenco" Best Songwriter Award, San Remo, Italy, 1999
- ✚ 37th Antalya Golden Orange Film Festival Lifelong Achievement Award, Turkey, 1999
- ✚ Yunus Nadi Novel Award, Turkey, 2001, for the novel "One Cat One Man One Death"
- ✚ Soranos Award for Friendship, September 2005
- ✚ Barnes & Noble, 2006 Discover Great New Authors Award, USA
- ✚ "Zecchino D'Argento" Best Foreign Song Award in the Zecchino D'Oro contest in Italy, 2006
- ✚ Theodorakis Music Award, Greece, June 18, 2006

Livaneli achieved prominent success not only as a writer but also as a musician and film director. Alongside this brilliant artistic career, he has been a highly influential political figure for the past thirty years

Being one of the foremost defenders of Turkish-Greek friendship, in 1986, he founded the Greek-Turkish Friendship Committee together with the Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis.

In 1995, he was appointed as a Goodwill Ambassador of UNESCO in recognition of his contributions to world peace. He still continues to work on UNESCO's Culture of Peace programs worldwide.



In 2002, he was selected a Member of Parliament. He's still on duty as an independent member of parliament from Istanbul. "He is a Renaissance man." Federico Mayor, Director General of the UNESCO.

This is a collection of Livaneli's most memorable compositions. Beautifully played by the London Symphony Orchestra." (On New Age Rhapsody)

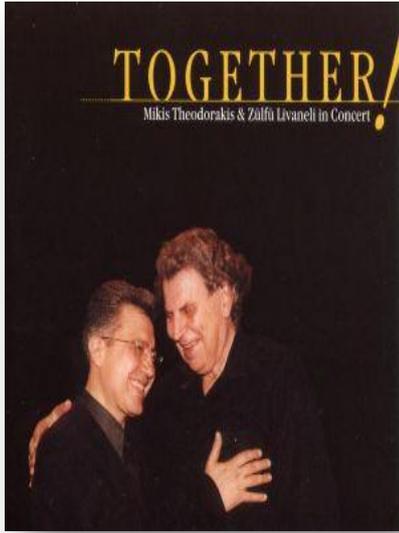
- ✚ Arif Mardin, Senior Vice President/Producer, Atlantic Recording Corporation, New York, 1999
- ✚ "Livaneli stands among the ranks of people who take their power from the past and create anew, are open to the world and stand on the threshold of the future." Abidin Dino, Turkey.
- ✚ "When you play saz ,Your right hand is in the past Your left hand in the future." Fazıl Hüsnü Dağlarca, Rotterdam, June,10 1979
- ✚ "Livaneli's voice is the voice of our humanity." Yaşar Kemal, Turkey
- ✚ "The guitar-based, lively folklore music of the Iberian penninsula which includes Majorka turns into a fantastic Mediterranean volcano spewing forth the colors of the rainbow in Livaneli's Spanish melodies." Çetin Altan, Turkey



- ✚ " I saw a deep humanism in Livaneli. His music had a strong impact on me. There, I found the depth and warmth that I was looking for." Maria Del Mar Bonet
- ✚ "He takes the soul of Turkish music and mixes it with his personality." Theodorakis, Greece
- ✚ "I enjoy listening to Livaneli's music." Mikhael Gorbachov, Russia
- ✚ " Livaneli is highly successful not only in his country but also abroad." Der Spiegel, Germany
- ✚ "Turkey is fortunate to have such an artist. Livaneli is fortunate to have such a people. And I am fortunate to have lived through all this." Peter Schulze, Radio Bremen Music Director, Germany
- ✚ "Livaneli is a poet who uses the language of the people. He brings to our memory long-forgotten folk songs and ballads." Die Zeit
- ✚ "Livaneli should be seen as Europe's new discovery. This famous composer sings his songs with an extraordinarily warm and self confident voice." Paul Badde, Frankfurter Allgemeine, Germany
- ✚ "When we listen to Livaneli, we do not encounter a singer of folk songs in the ordinary sense. Bierman, Theodorakis,
- ✚ Livaneli: Is this a new triangle? The latest is also the finest." Reiner Wanzelius, Waz, Germany
- ✚ "His music is a rare language that is truly multinational." Liberation, France



- ✚ "The reality not only of Turkey but of the world..." Tokyo Journal, Japan
- ✚ "Livaneli is the first Turkish musician to have traversed the boundaries of his country and established a place for himself in the West." Billboard, U.S.A
- ✚ Livaneli: A new ray of light in the Aegean." Le Matin, France
- ✚ "I see all traditions coming together in Livaneli." Expressen, Sweden



- ✚ "Livaneli"s compositions display a deep lyricism. His songs resemble a cascading waterfall." Helsinki Sanomat, Finland.
- ✚ "Livaneli's music combines strength and tenderness. Contrary to our expectations, it is not mystical: it is captivating because it is powerful." Micke Berg, Musikens Makt, Sweden





- ✚ "Livaneli's records attest to his extraordinary technique." Dagens Nyheter, Sweden .
- ✚ "As a musician and poet, Livaneli sings with all-encompassing tenderness. The saz, which enriches his music with a thousand details, tells of the difficulty of life and the burden of nothingness with extraordinary beauty." Le Peuple, Belgium
- ✚ "Livaneli should be seen as a phenomenon for music aesthetics." WDR (German Radio Television)
- ✚ "Livaneli has found the solution to the crisis of Greek music." Ethnos, Greece



**Project meeting, Kosice, Slovakia,
12 – 16 December 2011**













