

# FELIX MENDELSSOHN

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**What was Felix Mendelssohn best known for?** Among his most famous works are Overture to A Midsummer Night's Dream (1826), Italian Symphony (1833), a violin concerto (1844), two piano concerti (1831, 1837), the oratorio Elijah (1846), and several pieces of chamber music. He was a grandson of the philosopher Moses Mendelssohn.

**What is Felix Mendelssohn's real cause of death?** The most plausible cause of his death is aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy (1809–1847).

**Why did Mendelssohn change his name?** In an 1829 letter to Felix, Abraham explained that adopting the Bartholdy name was meant to demonstrate a decisive break with the traditions of his father Moses: "There can no more be a Christian Mendelssohn than there can be a Jewish Confucius".

**Why did Richard Wagner not like Felix Mendelssohn?** The reason for Wagner's vitriol was simple: he felt threatened. In the years after his death, Mendelssohn's influence made him the most important figure in German musical culture. Before Wagner could launch his musical and social revolutions, he needed to destroy Mendelssohn.

**Did Liszt like Mendelssohn?** I I also know Liszt and Mendelssohn were spitting when they were teenagers, and I don't know if they ever had any type of relationship. And the Schumanns didn't have much regard for Liszt's music.

**What is Mendelssohn's style?** During his short life Mendelssohn was hailed both as a progressive Romantic and as the true heir to the great Baroque and Classical traditions. Schumann dubbed him 'the Mozart of the 19th century'; to Liszt, who

waxed lyrical over the Midsummer Night's Dream Overture, Mendelssohn was 'Bach reborn'.

**Was Felix Mendelssohn wealthy?** Felix Mendelssohn was born into a wealthy, prominent Jewish family, although initially he was raised without religion and was later baptised as a Lutheran. He was recognized early on as a prodigy, but his parents were cautious and unlike Mozart, did not seek to capitalize on his talent.

**How many languages did Felix Mendelssohn speak?** Mendelssohn was born in Dessau, Germany, in 1729. By the age of six, despite many health problems, which included scoliosis, he had learned the entire Bible by heart. By the age of fourteen, besides Yiddish, his first language, he spoke German, Latin, Greek, French, and English.

**What religion was Mendelssohn?** While Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy was raised and remained a practicing Lutheran throughout his life, and never received any religious instruction in Judaism, it would appear that he retained a substantial sense of his Jewish identity -- something of which he would have certainly been aware in his daily life as part of ...

**Did Mendelssohn like Chopin?** After busy years of traveling, in 1835 Mendelssohn settled down to become the conductor of the Gewandhaus Orchestra in Leipzig. While in Leipzig, Mendelssohn befriended Frederic Chopin and Robert Schumann.

**Was Mendelssohn inspired by Beethoven?** Doubtless the most shattering influence on Mendelssohn was the late style of Beethoven, which washed over a generation of musicians coming of age in the 1820s.

**Is Mendelssohn classical or Romantic?** With these three pieces, he became one of the most important early Romantic composers. Mendelssohn's music blended Romantic sentiment and fantasy with a Mozartean economy, clarity, and poise.

**Was Fanny Mendelssohn better than Felix?** Fanny is said to have been as talented musically as her brother, and the two children were given the same music teachers. Felix readily admitted that his sister played the piano better than he did, and Fanny remained his chief musical adviser until he left home.

**Who was Felix Mendelssohn's closest friend?** Aside from members of his family, Felix Mendelssohn's closest lifelong friend was Carl Klingemann (1798–1862).

**Did Liszt and Wagner get along?** Liszt and Wagner were friends as Wagner was Liszt's son in law. They became less close in later years, but Wagner got a lot of his inspiration from Liszt.

**Were Chopin and Liszt friends?** They shared a mutual admiration for each other, but it would be a stretch to classify their relationship as a great friendship. Liszt was enamored by the simplicity and poetic atmosphere of Chopin's compositions, but Chopin soon came to dislike what he perceived to be Liszt's theatricality.

**What did Liszt think of Paganini?** Impressed by Paganini's virtuoso technique, Liszt immediately set about translating the violinist's exceptional artistry for the piano.

**Who taught Franz Liszt to play piano?** His father, Adam, played the cello, as well as several other instruments, and passionately taught Franz how to play piano. By the age of 6, young Liszt was recognized as a child prodigy; by the age of 8, he was composing elementary works; and by the age of 9, he was appearing in concerts.

**Is Felix Mendelssohn alive?** Felix Mendelssohn died in Leipzig on November 4, 1847, at the age of thirty-eight.

**What was Mozart's style?** The central traits of the classical style are all present in Mozart's music. Clarity, balance, and transparency are the hallmarks of his work, but simplistic notions of its delicacy mask the exceptional power of his finest masterpieces, such as the Piano Concerto No. 24 in C minor, K. 491; the Symphony No.

**What kind of music is Felix Mendelssohn?** Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy (February 3, 1809 – November 4, 1847), born and widely known as Felix Mendelssohn, was a German composer, pianist, organist and conductor of the early Romantic period. Mendelssohn's compositions include symphonies, concertos, piano music, organ music and chamber music.

**Who taught Mendelssohn?** Mendelssohn began taking piano lessons from his mother when he was six, and at seven was tutored by Marie Bigot in Paris. From

1817 he studied composition with Carl Friedrich Zelter in Berlin. He probably made his first public concert appearance at the age of nine, when he participated in a chamber music concert.

**What languages did Felix Mendelssohn speak?** By the time he was a teenager, Felix Mendelssohn was already an excellent pianist and composer. In addition to German (his native language), Mendelssohn spoke French, English, and Italian. He was also an excellent painter. And he became quite famous as a conductor.

**Was Felix Mendelssohn a prodigy?** 2. A true prodigy. Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy came from a wealthy Hamburg family who mixed with many of Germany's leading artists and musicians. A frighteningly clever child prodigy, the young Felix excelled as a painter, poet, athlete, linguist and musician.

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## Writing Literature Reviews: A Comprehensive Guide for Students

Writing comprehensive literature reviews is an essential skill for students in the social and behavioral sciences. "Writing Literature Reviews," a guidebook by Jose L. Galvan (2012), provides a detailed framework for students to navigate this challenging task. Here are some frequently asked questions and answers that highlight key concepts from the fifth edition of this renowned resource:

**Q: What is a literature review?** A: A literature review is a systematic and critical analysis of existing research on a specific topic. It synthesizes relevant literature to

present a comprehensive understanding of the current state of knowledge and identify potential areas for further research.

**Q: How do I choose a topic for my literature review?** A: The topic should be relevant to your field of study and narrow enough to be manageable. Consider your research interests, consult with your instructor or advisor, and explore relevant databases and literature to identify potential topics.

**Q: What are the key elements of a comprehensive literature review?** A: A literature review typically includes an introduction, literature synthesis, evaluation of the literature, and a conclusion. The introduction provides an overview of the topic and research question, while the literature synthesis summarizes and analyzes relevant studies. The evaluation section discusses the strengths and weaknesses of previous research and identify gaps in knowledge, and the conclusion summarizes the findings and suggests future research directions.

**Q: How do I search for relevant literature?** A: Use various search strategies, including keyword searches, Boolean operators, and searching multiple databases. Consult academic journals, conference proceedings, books, and online repositories for relevant sources.

**Q: How do I evaluate the quality of a study?** A: Consider factors such as the research design, sample size, data collection methods, and analysis techniques. Evaluate the validity, reliability, and generalizability of the findings to determine the study's overall quality and contribution to the field.

**What are some good questions about The Great Gatsby?**

**Is The Great Gatsby good for AP lit?** 1. "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald: This novel is a classic and relatively short, dealing with themes of social class, the American Dream, and identity. 2.

**What are the essential questions of The Great Gatsby?** Essential Questions and Skills: How is Nick "the perfect narrator?" How is this novel a critical commentary of American society? How does Fitzgerald use symbolism and irony in the novel? What are the effects of the symbolism and irony? How does the novel's structure affect the unwinding of the plot?

**Why did Daisy marry Tom?** Why did Daisy marry Tom? Even though she was still in love with Gatsby, Daisy most likely married Tom because she knew he could provide her with more material comforts.

**Did Daisy actually love Gatsby?** She reveals that Gatsby had met Daisy back in 1917, and the two fell in love. However, they separated when Gatsby left to fight in World War I. After the war, Gatsby never returned, and Daisy decided to marry Tom.

**Why did Daisy not choose Gatsby?** Daisy promised to wait for Gatsby, but in 1919 she chose instead to marry Tom Buchanan, a young man from a solid, aristocratic family who could promise her a wealthy lifestyle and who had the support of her parents.

**How is *The Great Gatsby* an allegory?** Gatsby's mission analyzed as an allegory implies the recovery of the mystic and religious meaning in the American Dream, the aura which was lost by material possessions. Jay Gatsby, following Benjamin Franklin's lessons when preparing schedules, has prepared himself to embody North-American history.

**What is the best thing a girl can be *Great Gatsby*?** I hope she'll be a fool—that's the best thing a girl can be in this world, a beautiful little fool. Daisy speaks these words in Chapter 1 as she describes to Nick and Jordan her hopes for her infant daughter.

**Why should everyone read *The Great Gatsby*?** The novel is also a commentary on the decadence and excess of the time, as well as a commentary on the corrupting influence of wealth and power. Fitzgerald's portrayal of the American Dream is both hopeful and cautionary, and his themes are as relevant today as they were when the novel was first published.

**Why did Daisy cry over the shirt?** Daisy isn't really talking about—or weeping over—the shirts from England. Her strong emotional reaction comes from the excitement of Gatsby having the proper wealth, and perhaps remorse over the complexity of the situation; he is finally a man she could marry, but she is already wed to Tom.

**Why did Gatsby choose Nick?** Nick is also Daisy's cousin, which enables him to observe and assist the resurgent love affair between Daisy and Gatsby. As a result of his relationship to these two characters, Nick is the perfect choice to narrate the novel, which functions as a personal memoir of his experiences with Gatsby in the summer of 1922.

**Why didn't Daisy go to Gatsby's funeral?** Daisy does not want to be seen attending Gatsby's funeral because she does care about her reputation, despite the fact that she has never loved Tom. As a result, she makes the decision to abstain out of concern that she will damage both her connection with Tom and her standing in the eyes of the general public.

**Why did Tom betray Daisy?** Desire makes Tom betray Daisy. Finally, love is what ends Gatsby's life. For these reasons, a red broken heart is the main shape of the collage. Furthermore, other than the symbol, the theme is demonstrated through the words and actions of some characters.

**Who forced Daisy to marry Tom?** She couldn't marry Gatsby because he was poor. Tom was rich and masterful; he “swept her off her feet” and his dominating nature made her feel secure.

**Why does Tom not divorce Daisy?** Myrtle believes that the only reason Tom will not divorce Daisy is because Daisy is Catholic. But we learn that Tom's feelings for Myrtle are far less intense than he has led her to believe and that social pressure prevents him from ever leaving Daisy, who comes from a similar upper-class background.

**What are some unanswered questions in The Great Gatsby?** There are so many tantalising questions that lie unanswered. Some must remain so — for example, would Tom ever have sold Wilson a car? Who was Owl-eyes? Whose teeth are on Wolfshiem's cuffs?

**What are some good questions to ask about The Great Gatsby Chapter 7?**

**What are some good questions to ask about The Great Gatsby Chapter 3?**



**What is the central question in The Great Gatsby?** In The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald, the central question would probably reflect around Jay Gatsby's wealth and his dream girl, Daisy. The central question could probably be why does these things matter greatly to himself.

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