

Presents

a Senior Recital

Isabel Sorebo
violin

Dr. Eli Kalman, piano
Bridget Mullin, piano
Grace Brunk, violin

Program

Violin Solo Sonata No. 3 in C Major, BWV 1005
Largo
Allegro assai
Johann Sebastian Bach
(1685-1750)

Sonata No. 32 in B-flat Major for Violin and Piano, K. 454
Largo - Allegro
Andante
Allegretto
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756-1791)

Dr. Eli Kalman, piano

-Intermission-

Violin Concerto in D Minor, Op. 47
Allegro moderato
Jean Sibelius (1865-1957)

Dr. Eli Kalman, piano

Themes from Schindler's List
Theme from Schindler's List
Jewish Town (Krakow Ghetto - Winter 41')
Remembrances
John Williams (b. 1932)

Bridget Mullin, piano

Divertimento for Two Violins and Piano
Grace Brunk, violin and Bridget Mullin, piano
Igor Frolov (1937-2013)

*As a courtesy to the artists and to those in attendance,
please silence all electronic devices.*

Isabel is from the studio of Dr. Yuliya Smead.

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This recital is in partial fulfillment of the Bachelor of Music degree
with an emphasis in Instrumental Performance and Music Education.

Violin Solo Sonata No. 3 in C Major, BWV 1005 (Bach)

Largo

Allegro assai

Born in 1685, Johann Sebastian Bach was a famous composer of the late Baroque Period who composed with counterpoint, polyphonic texture, and melodic and dynamic contrast in mind. Bach played a plethora of instruments including the violin, flute, and harpsichord which aided in writing for several types of instruments during his composition career employed in churches and courts. In 1720, Bach wrote a set of six works titled, Sonatas and Partitas for Solo Violin. Sonata No. 3 has four movements: Adagio, Fuga, Largo, and Allegro assai. These movements follow the *sonata da chiesa*, or church sonata form (slow-fast-slow-fast). The third movement, Largo, meaning slow, voices a clear melodic line and a subtle accompaniment utilizing the double-stop technique. The fourth movement, Allegro assai, or very fast, is a rush of excitement with constant sixteenth notes, contrasting phrases, and multiple moments of sequencing throughout.

Sonata No. 32 in B-flat Major for Violin and Piano, K. 454 (Mozart)

Largo - Allegro

Andante

Allegretto

This piece was written in 1784 by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in Vienna. Mozart was considered a musical prodigy from the age of three beginning on the piano. During the course of his musical career, Mozart wrote about 35 sonatas for violin and piano, his first at age six. The first movement begins with a grand introduction from both the violin and piano allowing them to equally be heard. The melody is passed back and forth creating a conversation effect which will continue throughout each movement. At Allegro, the tempo picks up and the violin introduces a prominent theme backed by an energetic piano line which returns several times. The second movement, Andante, includes a beautiful flowing melody with various harmonic turns. Allegretto, the final movement, launches an adventurous melody immediately which returns multiple times through imitation and fun conversation. Fun fact: Mozart did not have enough time to write out the piano score before the first performance so he performed with a blank sheet of staff paper to trick the audience!

Violin Concerto in D Minor, Op. 47 (Sibelius)

Allegro moderato

Jean Sibelius, born in 1865, is a famous composer of the late Romantic era. This concerto was first premiered in 1904, then revised and published again in 1905. Sibelius was an unsuccessful

violinist and perhaps wrote this piece as a farewell to his virtuosic dreams. Although his wish of becoming a distinguished violinist failed and he began drinking heavily, this composition is without a doubt one of the most beautiful violin concertos to exist. The violin's first note is unmistakably the most perfect dissonant entrance in the piece. There are several cadenzas, or unaccompanied solo parts, which provides the violin with opportunities to express their virtuosity. Hauntingly beautiful themes come and go throughout this first movement, some almost painful while others triumphant. The movement ends with extreme technical challenges for the soloist including jumping octaves, rapid arpeggios, and melodic phrases which oppose the piano's accompaniment.

Themes from Schindler's List (John Williams)

Theme from "Schindler's List"

Jewish Town (Krakow Ghetto - Winter '41)

Remembrances

This music originates from the famous movie, "Schindler's List," a film from 1993 which tells the story of how a German industrialist, Oskar Schindler, saved over a thousand refugees from the Holocaust by hiring them to work in his factories. The story takes place during World War II when Nazi Germans forced Polish Jews into the Kraków Ghetto; here, many Jews were killed or sent to concentration camps. Schindler created a list of essential workers for his factories which prevented these Jews from being sent away. Theme from "Schindler's List," Jewish Town (Krakow Ghetto - Winter '41), and Remembrances will take you through the heartbreaking story of how Polish Jews attempted to survive the Holocaust, and how one man became a hero for many. John Williams wrote the soundtrack for the movie and the famous violinist, Itzhak Perlman, can be heard performing the original theme in recordings.

Divertimento for Two Violins and Piano (Frolov)

The composer, Igor Frolov, graduated from the Moscow Conservatoire of Music before continuing his impressive music career with numerous solo appearances in Asia, Australia, Europe, and Latin America. While in school, Frolov seldom composed, but had interests in jazz. Jazz was prohibited in school and difficult to find, therefore he drew inspiration from viewing foreign films secretly. Divertimento combines Frolov's traditional Classical background with his love for jazz. Listen carefully to keep track of the style being played!

Sources

“Igor Frolov.” *Igor Frolov- Bio, Albums, Pictures – Naxos Classical Music.*, Naxos Digital Services Ltd., www.naxos.com/person/Igor_Frolov_51765/51765.htm.

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