



Johannes Brahms
Ein deutsches
Requiem

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Johannes Brahms (1833 – 1897)



Brahms in 1853

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=507744>

- Traditionalist and Innovator
- Talented pianist
- Lutheranism
- 4 Symphonies 2 piano concertos 1 Violin Concerto
- 2 companion orchestral overtures, 200 Lieder, the Academic Festival Overture and the Tragic Overture.
- Life:
 - Early years (1833–1850)
 - Early career (1850–1862)
 - Maturity (1862–1876)
 - Years of fame (1876–1890)
 - Last years (1890–1897)
- 3B: Bach Beethoven Brahms
- Perfectionist
- More on handouts

Requiem

- Witness to his whole life
- Largest single work
- Break the tradition
 - Structure and Text
 - Main idea
- Promote the Lutheranism
- Premiere

Quote...

- The *German Requiem* is a work of unusual significance and great mastery. It seems to us one of the ripest fruits to have emerged from the style of the late Beethoven in the field of sacred music. Since the masses for the dead and mourning cantatas of our classical composers the shadow of death and the seriousness of loss have scarcely been presented in music with such power. The harmonic and contrapuntal art which Brahms learnt in the school of Bach is inspired by him with the living breath of the present ...

---- Eduard Hanslick

Instrumentation

- In addition to soprano and baritone soloists and mixed chorus, A German Requiem is scored for:
 - woodwind: piccolo, 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, 2 bassoons and contrabassoon (contrabassoon ad libitum)
 - brass: 4 horns, 2 trumpets, 3 trombones, tuba
 - percussion: timpani
 - strings and harp (one part, preferably doubled)
 - organ (ad libitum)

7 movements

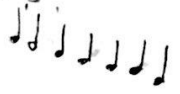

- 1. Selig sind, die da Leid tragen
- 2. Denn alles Fleisch, es ist wie Gras
- 3. Herr, lehre doch mich
- 4. Wie lieblich sind deine Wohnungen
- 5. Ihr habt nun Traurigkeit
- 6. Denn wir haben hie keine bleibende Statt
- 7. Selig sind die Toten

4th movement


- Moderately moving
- Five part Rondo form (ABA'CA'')
- E flat major
- $\frac{3}{4}$ time

Music analysis

4th move. Five-part Rondo ABA'CA" E^bM 3/4

<p>A</p> <p>P 84: 1 [2]</p> <p>flute clarinet</p>  <p>horn → vocal entry</p> <p>E^b</p>	<p>B</p> <p>P 84: 2 [3]</p> <p>voices flutes oboes</p> <p>S A T B</p> <p>Imitation</p> 	<p>A'</p> <p>P 84: 1 [2] and 4 [5] (beginning)</p> <p>home key arrived</p> <p>Violins flute clarinet</p>
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P - Psalm clarinet changes its key for some time.

<p>C</p> <p>P 84: 4 [5] (ending)</p> <p>"die loben dich immerdar" (double fugue)</p> <p>S P P P P P (march-like)</p> <p>A P P P P P</p> <p>T P P P P P</p> <p>B P P P P P</p> <p>strings pizzicato</p>	<p>A" (Coda)</p> <p>flute oboe</p> <p>after cadence: horns clarinets oboes</p> 
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Motifs

Ex. 4

I Basic Version

II Inversion

Diagram showing two musical motifs, I and II, on a staff. Motif I is labeled "I Basic Version" and Motif II is labeled "II Inversion". Both motifs are shown with notes and stems. Brackets labeled "a" and "b" are placed under the first two and last two notes of each motif, respectively.

III Retrogression

IV Retrograde Inversion

Diagram showing two musical motifs, III and IV, on a staff. Motif III is labeled "III Retrogression" and Motif IV is labeled "IV Retrograde Inversion". Both motifs are shown with notes and stems. Brackets labeled "b" and "a" are placed under the first two and last two notes of each motif, respectively.

V Basic Version

VI Inversion

Diagram showing two musical motifs, V and VI, on a staff. Motif V is labeled "V Basic Version" and Motif VI is labeled "VI Inversion". Both motifs are shown with notes and stems. Brackets labeled "b" and "a" are placed under the first two and last two notes of each motif, respectively.

VII Retrogression

VIII Retrograde Inversion

Diagram showing two musical motifs, VII and VIII, on a staff. Motif VII is labeled "VII Retrogression" and Motif VIII is labeled "VIII Retrograde Inversion". Both motifs are shown with notes and stems. Brackets labeled "a" and "b" are placed under the first two and last two notes of each motif, respectively.

Mäßig bewegt.

2 Flöten.

2 Oboen.

2 Klarinetten in B

2 Fagotte.

Musical score for woodwinds. The score is for 2 Flutes, 2 Oboes, 2 Clarinets in B, and 2 Bassoons. The tempo is "Mäßig bewegt." The dynamics are "p" and "dolce". The score shows the first two measures of the piece, with a fermata over the first note of the third measure in the flute part.

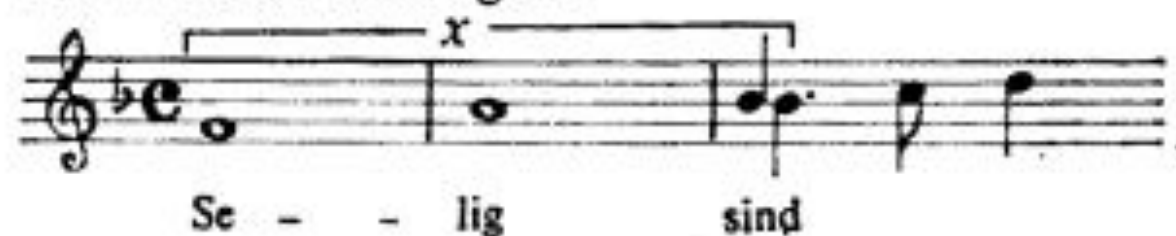
Sopran.

Musical notation for the Soprano voice. The lyrics are "Wie lieblich". The dynamics are "p" and "f".

Sopr.

Musical notation for the Soprano voice. The lyrics are "Ze - ba - oth,". The dynamics are "p".

Ex. 1 Ziemlich langsam



Se - - lig sind

Musical notation for Ex. 1: A single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of a half note G4, a half note F4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. A bracket with an 'x' above it spans the first two notes (G4 and F4).


Ex. 5



Der Ge - rech - ten See - len sind in Got - tes Hand

Musical notation for Ex. 5: A single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of a half note G4, a half note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. Brackets with 'x' above them span the first two notes (G4 and A4) and the next two notes (B4 and C5).

Ex. 6 Mässig bewegt



Wie lieb - lich sind dei - ne Woh - - nun - gen, Herr Ze-[baoth]

Musical notation for Ex. 6: A single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of a half note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a half note D4, a half note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3. Brackets with 'x' above them span the first two notes (G4 and F4), the next two notes (D4 and C4), and the final two notes (B3 and A3).

Ex. 7



Musical notation for Ex. 7: A single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of a half note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, a half note D4, a half note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. Brackets with 'x' above them span the first two notes (G4 and F4) and the next two notes (D4 and C4).

Bach, Cantata 27

Wind
and
Strings
(simplified)

Chorus
Wer weiss wie nah - e mit mein'

Continuo

En - - - de

'Requiem': 'Denn alles Fleisch'

Wind
and
Strings
(simplified)

Chorus
Denn all - es Fleisch es ist wie Gras

Cellos
and
Bases
pp

Bibliography

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