

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to extend my gratitude to everyone who came to this recital.

This recital would not be possible were it not for the support of my family, teachers, community, and scholarship donors.

To Dr. Nariaki Sugiura—thank you for your long lasting and continued dedication and support. Your mentorship and instruction have been invaluable additions to my musical education.



HAZEL MENDEZ, PIANO

JUNIOR RECITAL

Be part of the **UND** Music legacy! We are committed to growing student scholarship opportunities, and a gift of any size can make a significant impact. Give today to support **UND** Music students of the present and future.
pd.undalumni.org/give-und-music

UND UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH DAKOTA



April 11 | 7:30 pm

Josephine Campbell Recital Hall | Hughes Fine Arts Center

PROGRAM

Partita No. 2 in C minor BWV 826

- I. Sinfonia
- II. Allemande
- III. Courante
- IV. Sarabande
- V. Rondeaux
- VI. Capriccio

Ballade No. 3 in A-flat Major, Op. 47

Frédéric Chopin

J. S. Bach
(1685-1750)

(1810–1849)

PROGRAM NOTES

J.S. Bach was a German composer of the late-Baroque period. He was not well-known during his lifetime, and many of his contemporaries considered his compositions to be 'old-fashioned'. His music was 'revived' in popularity thanks to a performance of the *St. Matthew Passion* organized by Felix Mendelssohn in 1829. Ever since, he has been regarded as one of, if not the greatest composer of all time. While much of his output was sacred, he also composed a fair amount of secular music. He composed over 1000 pieces of music during his lifetime, many of which would not be published until after his death. During his time in Köthen, he was exposed to more secular music, including the dance suite. This was due to the fact that his new position provided by Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Köthen did not require as many elaborate sacred works as his previous posts. The dance suite is a collection different dances, all in the same key. The core dances being the allemande, courante, sarabande, and gigue. Like the Chopin waltz, these pieces are not actually intended to be danced to, but rather are abstractions of their original dance forms. By the time of Bach, the dance suite would contain additional movements such as preludes, minuets, gavottes, and bourées. The partitas are the among the last sets of keyboard suites by Bach, and are also the most free in regard to form. The Partita No. 2 in C minor is the only partita to not contain a gigue, as well as the only one to feature a rondeaux and a capriccio.

Frédéric Chopin was a Polish-born composer of the Romantic period. He left Poland at age 20 never to return, due to the Polish uprising against the Russian Empire, after which his homeland lost what was left of its autonomy. Chopin would be based in Paris, France for the rest of his life. Having lived only to the age of 39, he wrote around 230 pieces of music, none of which do not feature the piano. His four ballades have long stood as great works of the solo piano repertoire. While each ballade is rather different from the other, they have certain qualities in common such as their dance-like nature and dramatic narrative, as well as their form—based on a departure from and a grand return to the main theme.