



The Manoel Theatre Management Committee

PRESENT

The Manoel Theatre Resident Orchestra

IN

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MUSICAL  
PROGRAMMES

LEADER: GEORGE SPITERI

CONDUCTOR: JOSEPH SAMMUT

AT THE

**MANOEL THEATRE**

REHEARSAL ROOMS

ST. MARK STREET - VALLETTA

29th JANUARY 1971

# PROGRAMME

## OVERTURE Light Cavalry

*SUPPE*

Suppè, Franz von, Germanized form of name used by Francesco Ermenegildo Ezechiele Suppè-Dezmelli (1819-85), Austrian (Dalmatian-born) composer, of Belgian descent. Wrote succession of popular operettas including 'The Beautiful Galatea', and 'Light Cavalry', overtures to plays including "Poet and Peasant"; "Mars", etc.

## SUITE The Bartered Bride

*SMETANA*

Smetana, Bedrich (Czech form of Frederick; 1824-84), Czech composer, also conductor and pianist; encouraged by Liszt. Took part in the unsuccessful Czech revolt against Austria, 1848, and afterwards worked for some years in Sweden; but from 1861 settled again in Prague. Became totally deaf in 1874 but continued to compose. Previous works include operas "The Bartered Bride" and "Dalibor", choral works, many piano pieces. Cultivated, and is regarded as founding, a Czech national style influenced by folk-music.

## HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY

*LISZT*

Liszt, Ferencz (Germanized as Franz; 1811-86), Hungarian pianist and composer. As child prodigy pianist, visited France and Britain. Lived with the Countess d'Agoult 1833-44, one of their children (Cosima) later becoming Wagner's wife. From 1848 lived with the Princess Sayn Wittgenstein, whose eventual effort to secure a divorce from her husband failed. Liszt composed fifteen Hungarian Rhapsodies for the piano (four additional ones were published posthumously) in which he incorporated the melodies, rhythms, sentimental yearnings and passionate utterances of Hungarian gypsy music.

## SYMPHONY No. 5 B flat Major

*SCHUBERT*

Franz Peter Schubert, born in Vienna, 1797. Studied at the Konvikt school, which trained choristers for the Imperial Court Choir. This work is usually known as the "Symphony without trumpets and drums".

First movement Allegro, Second movement Andante con Moto, Third movement Menuetto Allegro molto, Fourth movement Allegro vivace.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. From a small collection of colonies on the eastern coast, the nation grew to encompass a vast continent. The struggle for independence from British rule led to the formation of a new government based on the principles of liberty and democracy. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, establishing the United States as a sovereign nation. The subsequent years saw the westward expansion of the young republic, driven by the desire for land and economic opportunity. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and the Texas Annexation of 1845 were major milestones in this process. The Civil War, fought between 1861 and 1865, was a defining moment in the nation's history, as it resolved the issue of slavery and preserved the Union. The Reconstruction era that followed sought to rebuild the South and integrate African Americans into the political and social fabric of the nation. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the rise of industrialization and the growth of a powerful economy. The Progressive Era sought to address the social and economic challenges of this period. The United States emerged as a global superpower after World War II, playing a central role in the Cold War and the promotion of democracy and human rights. The Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal were significant events in the latter half of the 20th century. The 1960s and 1970s saw the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War, which shaped the nation's social and political landscape. The 1980s and 1990s were characterized by economic growth and the end of the Cold War. The 21st century has seen the United States continue to evolve, facing new challenges and opportunities in a globalized world.

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