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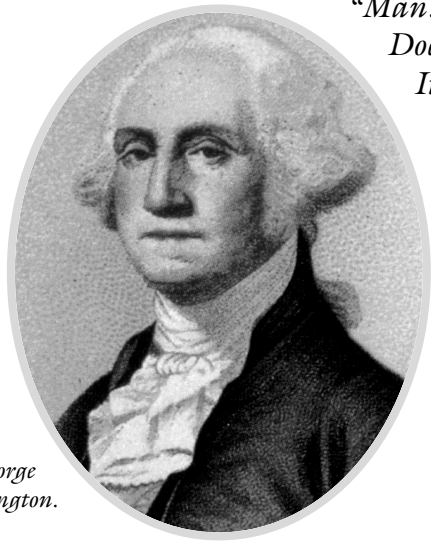
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George Washington.

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*“Man! Thy merit upon the earth
Does not depend upon thy birth;
It springs from character alone.”*

George Washington (1732–1799),
first President of the United States.¹

A life without stain, a fame without flaw.

William Makepeace Thackeray (1811–1863),
British novelist, on Washington²

He is next only to the divinity.

Lord Byron (1788–1824),
English poet, on Washington³

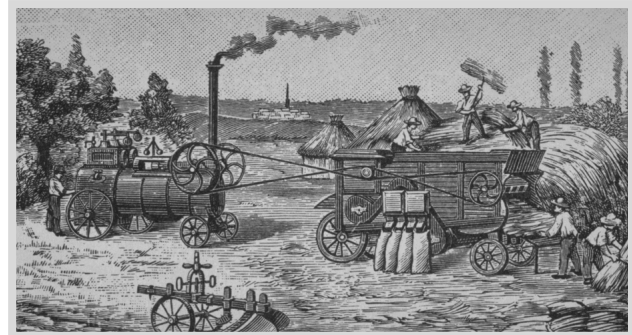
Social Changes in the 19th Century

The Industrial Revolution

The **Industrial Revolution** was a time when hand tools were replaced by power tools and machines, changing the lives of individuals.

- Mechanical inventions and labor-saving devices, such as the cotton gin (1791), machines for steel production, electric lights, food canning and office machines, made people’s lives easier.

Threshing machine.



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Increased scientific knowledge also brought about changes through:

- improved transportation with the steam boat (1802) and railroad (1825).
- improved communication by telegraph (1832), photography (1839), undersea telegraph cables (1866), telephones (1876) and phonographs (1877).
- greater knowledge of medicine and sanitation, which helped control many diseases.

Early phonograph.



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Scientific research.

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¹J. Barzun, ed., *The Pleasures of Music* (New York: Viking Press, 1951), 233.

²Roger Bruns, *George Washington* (New York: Chelsea House, 1987), 107.

³Ibid., 103.

Ignaz Joseph Pleyel studied composition with Franz Joseph Haydn (1732–1809), and his music was praised by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791). In addition to being a piano manufacturer and composer, Pleyel was also a conductor, music seller and publisher.

Minuet in C Major

Ignaz Joseph Pleyel
(1757–1831)

Moderato

Track 2

5 1 4 1 3 1 4 2 3 1

mf

5

5

5

4 2 3 1 4 2 3 1 4 2

5 1 2 1 4

3 1 3 1 4 2

5 3 2 5 3 2

5 1 3 1 5 1 4 1 5 1

5 1 3 1 1 2

Fine

Romantic attraction to the “long ago and far away” created a renewed interest in the Middle Ages, along with its myths, legends and fairy tales. Romantic artists were fascinated with magic and all aspects of the supernatural.

Born in Germany, **Theodor Kullak** studied in Vienna with Carl Czerny (1791–1857).

- He was pianist to the Prussian Court.
- He was a founder of the Berlin Conservatory.
- He composed many piano works, his most famous being his octave studies.



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Witches' Dance

Theodor Kullak (1818–1882)
Op. 4, No. 2

Allegro animato

Track 15

1 3 1 2 5 3 3 1 3 1 2 4

7 3 1 3 1 2 3 3

13 1 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

20 2 1 2 3 1 2 3

p

f

sempre f