Organist and teacher whose pupils included Johann Christoph Bach, who later taught J.S. Bach. Prolific composer of organ and harpsichord works. Notable compositions include keyboard and organ works *Canon in D*, *Chaconne in F Minor*, *Toccata in E Minor*, and *Hexachordum Apollinis*.
born December 16, 1770, Bonn, Germany
died March 26, 1827, Vienna, Austria

Pianist. His music was an important bridge between the composing styles of the Classical and Romantic eras. Composer of string quartets, symphonies, piano trios, piano compositions and sonatas, concertos, and concert overtures. Notable compositions include nine symphonies and an opera, Fidelio.
The Romantic era was characterized by composers emphasizing emotions and drama in music over structural forms. Originality and individuality of expression began to be important goals of composers. The virtuoso performer came to prevalence during the Romantic era, where incredibly difficult music was performed with ease. As the emotional range of music during this period was extended to new levels, similarly, the harmonic vocabulary and the range and number of instruments involved in playing was increased as well. This era also saw a rise in “programme” music that had a storyline attached to it, sometimes tragic, sometimes characterizing nature or supernatural phenomena.