1. During Beethoven’s time, ________________ was considered the most important musical center in continental Europe.

2. Many of the most famous musicians lived or played in the ________________ capital during Beethoven’s time.

3. Beethoven, throughout his career, was never concerned with the opinions of other musicians or critics ________________ his music.

4. His main concern was to write his music for ________________ generations of musicians and audiences.

5. In a famous response to a musician that complained about the difficulty of his music, Beethoven is quoted as saying, “Do you think I give a care about your ________________ little violin when the muse visits me?”

6. Ludwig van Beethoven was born in the quiet town of ________________, Germany in the year 1770: six years before the United States ________________ of Independence.

7. ________________ Beethoven and Magdalena Keverich van Beethoven were Beethoven’s parents.

8. He was his parents’ first surviving ________________.

9. However, it is believed to be the __________ of December, since he was baptized on the 17th of December. At the time, it was customary to baptize children within 24 hours of their birth.

10. Johann wanted his son to follow the same path of Wolfgang Amadeus ________________.

11. Beethoven gave his first public concert at the age of _____.

12. Some archive letters indicate that young Beethoven did ______ have a successful presentation.

13. This unfortunate debut did not deter Beethoven’s father from his ambition to promote his son’s musical ________________.
14. A court musician by the name of Christian ________ attended young Beethoven’s concert. He later became Beethoven’s ________ formal teacher.

15. Young Beethoven’s piano lessons continued, and by the age of _____, he quit school to devote himself solely to ________.

16. Despite his father’s rough treatment, the young pianist continued to develop as a fine ________.

17. In 1787, at the age of ____ , a group of noblemen noticed Beethoven’s talent, and sponsored his trip to ________, which was considered to be the main artistic center in Europe.

18. Beethoven’s father, Johann, was not a good father figure. He drank often and was quite ________ of his family.

19. Consequently, young Beethoven felt that it was his __________ to take care of his small family circle. This included his mother and ________.

20. Beethoven took a job with the Bonn court to play the ________. This job brought enough money to support young Beethoven’s family.

21. Meanwhile, he continued his preparation to become a fine concert ________ and composer.

22. As a composer, Beethoven was not very concerned with the available talent. He always thought that he was writing music that was ________ of his time.

23. Beethoven is considered to be the ________ of the important composers that belonged to the Classical period of music, and the ________ important composer of the Romantic period.

24. He was an innovator and a revolutionary music composer. Although he was a contemporary of Mozart, he created and imposed his ________ style.

25. During Beethoven’s time, critics considered Franz Joseph ________ and Wolfgang ________ to be the most honorable musicians in Vienna.

26. Beethoven met Haydn briefly for the ________ time in Bonn on December 26th, 1790.
27. They met again ______ years later, and Beethoven showed Haydn __________________ of his work.
28. Haydn was quite impressed and gave Beethoven permission to be his __________________.
29. However, these music lessons did _______ last long since Beethoven became displeased at Haydn’s lack of tutorial ______________________________.
30. Beethoven is in many ways the first modern ______________; the creator that works for its own music.
31. Perhaps, Mozart could be in this category, but it is Beethoven who takes this to a ______________ level since he did ______________ hold any royal appointments.
32. He occasionally repaid his patrons by dedicating ______________________ to them.
33. Throughout history, there are countless instances of Beethoven dedicating many of his works to the ______________ that supported his artistic __________________________.
34. Beethoven was __________________ a refined character. His features and manners revealed a ______________________ background; certainly not a noble one.
35. Nonetheless, money from ______________ patrons kept coming. This allowed young Beethoven to concentrate fully on ______________________ and ______________________ music.
36. When Beethoven arrived in Vienna in November 1792, he had a letter of __________________ from Count __________________ to Prince Karl Lichnowsky, one of Vienna's foremost patrons of the arts.
37. This letter secured him a ______________ apartment - in the attic of the Lichnowsky's sumptuous apartment. Prince Lichnowsky was a ______________________ of inestimable worth.
38. Beethoven was soon performing at the ______________ concert evenings held by Prince Lichnowsky in his salon. It was here that Beethoven met men and women that had influence in the Viennese ____________ scene.
39. Prince and Princess Lichnowsky were so impressed with their young lodger, that within a month they moved him down from the __________ to a spacious ______________ on the ground floor.

40. To show his appreciation, Beethoven dedicated the *Pathetique* ________________ to the Lichnowsky’s.

41. In 1800, Beethoven, now 30 years old, wrote his ______________ symphony.

42. Although, Mozart was writing symphonies since he was 8 years old, it took Beethoven many ______________ years to develop as a composer.

43. Mozart was a musical genius who wrote ______________ symphonies in his 35 years of existence.

44. Nevertheless, Beethoven was an ______________ creator who developed his genius throughout his life.

45. Vienna’s music critics enjoyed the premiere of Beethoven’s ______________ Symphony.

46. Beethoven dedicated this symphony to Baron Gottfried Van ________________. It is considered to be part of his ______________ compositional period.

47. This is the period in which Beethoven’s music draws the most ______________ from Haydn and Mozart.

48. Music critics at the time acknowledged the work by praising its candor and ______________.

49. Two years later, Beethoven privately premiered his grandiose ______________ Symphony. It was dedicated to one of his heroes: Napoleon ________________.

50. Beethoven had originally titled the work the ______________ Symphony as a tribute to Napoleon Bonaparte.

51. After Bonaparte crowned himself ________________, Beethoven felt disillusioned and violently ______________ Napoleon’s name off the musical score and re-titled the symphony simply as ______________, which means heroic.
52. *Eroica* was then rededicated to the __________________ of the French Revolution.

53. Beethoven was carrying on his own musical revolution, and in 1808, Ludwig van Beethoven presented the world with his __________________ Symphony.

54. Music critics had little to say about the *Fifth Symphony* at its premiere. However, a year and a half later, a prestigious Viennese publication gave a highly __________________ review of another performance.

55. The *Fifth Symphony* has undergone much musical analysis since then, and its first ______________ notes have drawn much attention.

56. Beethoven himself supposedly described them as "Fate knocking at the ______________". It certainly is a suggestive representation of such a powerful theme.

57. Beethoven’s *6th Symphony*, also known as *The ________________ Symphony*, was composed almost simultaneously with the *5th Symphony*, although different in _______________ and spirit.

58. The *5th Symphony* deals with the struggles and pleasures of triumph, while *The Pastoral Symphony* represents Beethoven’s love for ________________.

59. Beethoven had lost _______________ of his hearing by the time he wrote his *Seventh Symphony*.

60. Stories mention that he had to press his ______________ into the wood of his ______________ to listen to the sounds of his lustrous *Seventh Symphony*.

61. Continuing with his impressive compositional output, Beethoven finished a deeply personal opera titled ____________________.

62. *Fidelio* was Beethoven’s ________________ opera production. However, this opera was very important in his musical life.

63. *Fidelio* is about a ________________ prisoner rescued from his dark and grim barracks by a beautiful woman.

64. The victorious powers promoted Fidelio as a ________________ story meant to symbolize newly freed Europe.
65. *Fidelio* premiered on November 20\(^{th}\) ____________, in the Theater an der Wien before an audience of ____________ officers.

66. The first performance was not a success. After the disappointment of the premiere, which deeply frustrated Beethoven, he accepted his associates’ recommendations to make drastic _________________ to the original score.

67. The revised version of the opera premiered a short time later. This time the work was better received. Nonetheless, there was a ________________ between the composer and the manager of the theatre and the composer decided to stop further _________________.

68. Almost 10 years passed before *Fidelio* was performed again at the Kärtnertor Theater on May 23\(^{rd}\), 1814. The musical ________________ was Beethoven himself, assisted by the Kapellmeister.

69. Critics enthusiastically received the opera, and the composer-director received a very special standing _________________.

70. In 1824, at age ________________, Beethoven finished his most famous work of all: the *9th Symphony*.

71. The *9th Symphony* really was _________________. It was the first symphony ever to use a _________________.

72. On a personal note, I believe that this is perhaps Beethoven’s most ________________ composition. It seems odd, that at the time, the composer’s personal life was a complete chaos. However, his musical world was working _________________.

73. Beethoven set the finale to the words of the poet Friedrich Schiller famous ___________ to ___________.

74. Ode to Joy was a soaring hymn dedicated to a righteous God and to ________________ between all men.

75. Beethoven took Countess Giulietta ________________ on as an apprentice around the year 1801.

76. He quickly fell in ________________ with her, and composed his Sonata Op. 27 no. 2 dedicating it to the noble lady.
77. The work was published in the early ________________ under the title Sonata quasi una Fantasia.

78. Today it is known as the ________________ Sonata. It is believed that Beethoven wished to marry the countess. Her father probably forbade her to marry a man ________________ class, wealth or permanent ________________.

79. In 1812, he wrote a heartbreaking and passionate letter to the woman he called his ________________ Beloved. This letter was indeed written by Beethoven and it is the theme of the movie with the same name. Many scholars think it was meant for ________________ Brentano.

80. It seems that the composer was always in love with the ________________ woman.

81. Beethoven’s former love interest, countess ________________ Von Brunswick, had a daughter about ________________ months after the Immortal Beloved letter was written.

82. There are speculations that this child may have been Beethoven’s ________________ child. This child also was a piano ________________.

83. In 1815 and after his brother Kasper died, Beethoven decided to launch a vicious court battle to gain ________________ of his brother’s eight year old son, Karl.

84. At a terrible price to his reputation, he eventually won ________________ of the boy.

85. Many ________________ about Beethoven’s personal life were uncovered by this incident.

86. During this period, he was ________________ very active musically, and this recession aggravated his already dreadful ________________ conditions.

87. Eventually, ________________ left Beethoven’s custody to live with his mother after a failed ________________ to commit suicide.

88. Beethoven returned to Vienna in December of 1826.

89. He contracted ________________ during the trip. Although he briefly recovered, he was diagnosed with ________________ of the liver, which turned into dropsy.
90. His condition deteriorated dramatically over the next few weeks shortly afterward. Sensing his final days, his friends rallied around him to provide _____________ and ______________ support.

91. Beethoven's final moments, as reported by a friend, were very ______________.

92. On March 26th, 1827, at about 5:45pm, a ______________ raged and Beethoven's room was suddenly filled with light and shaken with ________________.

93. It is said that Beethoven's eyes opened as he lifted his ______________ fist for several seconds, and then, had a serious, threatening ______________ on his face. When he fell back, he half- closed his eyes and... not another word, not another __________________ from the great composer.

94. In his ______________, Beethoven left everything to his estranged nephew ______________.

95. Beethoven was so revered at the time of his death that ______________ made a death mask of his face right after he took his last breath.

96. Dr. Ferdinand von Hiller cut off all Beethoven’s ______________. Some of his hair locks were sold to his fans at different ____________________.

97. Great composers and musicians were among the more than 20,000 people who mourned the composer at his _______________ three days later.

98. Beethoven was buried in ______________ Cemetery.

99. His remains were later moved in 1888 to Zentral-friedhof in ___________; a great resting place for ________________.