

Te Deum Vocal Score

The piece is best known for having its prelude serve as the theme music preceding the Eurovision network broadcasts, including most notably the Eurovision Song Contest. It is thought that the composition was performed to mark the victory celebrations and the Battle of Steinkirk in August, 1692.

Te Deum Laudamus (Sullivan) Arthur Sullivan's Te Deum Laudamus—A Thanksgiving for Victory, usually known as the Boer War Te Deum, is a choral work composed by Sullivan in the last few months of his life. Paul's Cathedral by the cathedral's organist, Sir George Martin, as part of a grand service to celebrate the expected British victory in the Second Boer War. It was commissioned on behalf of Dean and Chapter of London's St

Te Deum (Bruckner) The Te Deum in C major, WAB 45, is a setting of the Te Deum hymn, composed by Anton Bruckner for SATB choir and soloists, orchestra, and organ ad libitum The Te Deum in C major, WAB 45, is a setting of the Te Deum hymn, composed by Anton Bruckner for SATB choir and soloists, orchestra, and organ ad libitum

Utrecht Te Deum and Jubilate He composed a Te Deum, HWV 278, and a Jubilate Deo (Psalm 100), HWV 279. Utrecht Te Deum and Jubilate is the common name for a sacred choral composition in two parts, written by George Frideric Handel to celebrate the Treaty of Utrecht Te Deum and Jubilate is the common name for a sacred choral composition in two parts, written by George Frideric Handel to celebrate the Treaty of Utrecht, which established the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, ending the War of the Spanish Succession. The combination of the two texts in English follows earlier models. The official premiere of the work was on 13 July 1713 in a service in St Paul's Cathedral in London

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Te Deum (Charpentier) 148). Largely because of the great Marc-Antoine Charpentier composed six Te Deum settings, but only four of them have survived (H. 147, H. 146, written as a grand motet for soloists, choir, and instrumental accompaniment probably between 1688 and 1698, during Charpentier's stay at the Jesuit Church of Saint-Louis in Paris, where he held the position of musical director. 146, H. 145, H. 146, H. 148). 147, H. Marc-Antoine Charpentier composed six Te Deum settings, but only four of them have survived (H. 145, H. Largely because of the great popularity of its prelude, the best known is the Te Deum in D major, H a7f80acelb

Te Deum (Berlioz) 22 / H. Like the earlier and more famous Grande Messe des Morts, it is one of the works referred to by Berlioz in his Memoirs as "the enormous compositions which some critics have called architectural or monumental music. " While the orchestral forces required for the Te Deum are not as titanic as those of the Requiem, the work calls for an organ that can compete on equal terms with the rest of the orchestra. 22 / H. Like the earlier and more famous Grande Messe des Morts, it is one of The Te Deum (Op. 118) by Hector Berlioz (1803–1869) was completed in 1849. The Te Deum (Op. 118) by Hector Berlioz (1803–1869) was completed in 1849. It lasts approximately fifty minutes and derives its text from the traditional Latin Te Deum, although Berlioz changed the word order for dramatic purposes a7f80acelb

The Boer War Te Deum was first performed at St. Paul's Cathedral on 8 June 1902, eight days after the official ending of the war, and 18 months after the deaths of both Sullivan and Queen Victoria. The piece was composed for chorus, brass, strings and organ, and features as a recurring theme the melody of Sullivan's hymn tune "St. Gertrude", his setting for "Onward Christian Soldiers." a7f80acelb

Te Deum (Jenkins) Te Deum is a sacred choral composition by Karl Jenkins, written in 2008. Te Deum is often performed together with the composer's Gloria. Te Deum is often performed Te Deum is a sacred choral composition by Karl Jenkins, written in 2008. It is an extended setting of the Te Deum in

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Latin. It is an extended setting of the Te Deum in Latin

Te Deum in C (Britten) The Te Deum in C is a sacred choral composition by Benjamin Britten, a setting of the Te Deum on the English text from the Book of Common Prayer. It is scored for a treble solo, four-part choir (SATB) and organ. Britten The Te Deum in C is a sacred choral composition by Benjamin Britten, a setting of the Te Deum on the English text from the Book of Common Prayer. Britten wrote it between 11 July and 17 September 1934

Te Deum (Reulein) Peter Reulein's Te Deum is a choral composition completed in 2018, a setting of the Te Deum. It is scored like Palmeri's Misatango, for four-part choir Peter Reulein's Te Deum is a choral composition completed in 2018, a setting of the Te Deum. It is scored like Palmeri's Misatango, for four-part choir (SATB), bandoneon, piano and strings; it also uses Latin-American dance rhythms

The Festival Te Deum was first performed on 1 May 1872 at The Crystal Palace in a special "Thanksgiving Day" concert organised by the Prince's brother, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who was a friend of Sullivan's and commissioned the piece. Sullivan was allowed to dedicate the work to the prince's mother, Queen Victoria: an unusual honour. The soloist was Therese Titiens, who had been the soprano soloist in Sullivan's earlier The Prodigal Son...

Festival Te Deum (Britten) It was composed in 1944 to celebrate the centenary of St Mark's Church, Swindon, and was first performed there in 1945. The Festival Te Deum, Op. 32, a sacred choral piece by the English composer Benjamin Britten, is a setting of the Te Deum from the Book of Common Prayer. 32, a sacred choral piece by the English composer Benjamin Britten, is a setting of the Te Deum from the Book of Common Prayer The Festival Te Deum, Op

Festival Te Deum The Festival Te Deum is the popular name for an 1872 composition by Arthur Sullivan, written to celebrate the recovery of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales The Festival Te Deum is the popular

name for an 1872 composition by Arthur Sullivan, written to celebrate the recovery of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII of the United Kingdom) from typhoid fever. The prince's father, Prince Albert, had died of typhoid fever in 1861, and so the prince's recovery was especial cause for celebration a7f80acelb

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