

After digging through lots of information, it is easy to see that Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a prodigy child. “At age five he was creating minuets that are now classics for beginning piano students.”-Student Research Center. Mozart was born January 27 1756 Salzburg, Austria. “Mozart’s father, Leopold was a professional musician and deputy Kapellmeister for the archbishop of Salzburg.”- Student Research Center Leopold could tell his son at 3 years old had musical talent.

Wolfgang played many concerts at this age, but never more than one a day. He even played for royal families. “Suffice it to say that Wolfgang jumped up on the Empress’ lap, put his arm around her and kissed her whole heartedly. But it was grueling work, too, and the risks were great. This was made painfully clear in the late October when Wolfgang became ill with something diagnosed as “scarlet fever rash”. Within two weeks Wolfgang was well again, but this episode was a portent of more serious health problems to come. J.G. Wolfgang Mozart, the toast of Viennese society, was still two months shy of his seventh birthday.”-Mozart project

Mozart continued to tour and write music. “When the family went to Vienna in 1768, Italy Roman Emperor Joseph II commissioned the boy to write the opera *La finta semplice* (*The Feigned Simpleton*). This is the first instance when Mozart aroused the professional jealousy of other composers, who were shocked to learn that a 12-year-old boy was to be treated as their equal”- Student Research Center

Mozart returned to Salzburg. By this time he had mastered almost every genre. “It was not until about 1773, when Mozart was seventeen and had written more than two dozen symphonies, that his true genius as a symphonist emerged.” –Peter Gay “

“Mozart hoped for an appointment at a royal court. Instead, the new Archbishop of Salzburg, Hieronymus, Count of Colloredo, employed him as a new musician. Hoping to excite new interest in his son’s work, Leopold sent Wolfgang on a tour with his mother. In Paris, however, Mozart did not succeed in reviving his former popularity. The trip ended in tragedy when his mother, Anna Maria, became sick and died. Wolfgang returned to Salzburg in 1779.”- Student Research Center

“The Archbishop persisted in thwarting his plans for elaborate compositions. Moreover, when Mozart was directed to join his court in Vienna, he humiliated the young man by making him dine with servants and by refusing to allow Mozart to give concerts. The resulting argument ended with Mozart’s resignation.”-Gale “Mozart did not say so outright, but one can imagine his thoughts. He was a composer and virtuosos with a Europe wide reputation who had been fed morsels by a queen, dined with ambassadors, talked music with aristocratic amateurs, felt at home in select society. And now this!”

-Peter Gay

“Still hopeful of a position at court, Mozart married Constanze Weber on August 4, 1782. The couple had a child in 1783, whom died after birth. Their first surviving son, Carl Thomas Maria, was born in 1784. This addition to the family would make money even tighter.

In 1790 Mozart was commissioned to compose the operas *La clemenza di Tito* (The Clemency of Titus) and *die Zauberflöte* (The Magic Flute). Emanuel Schikaneder for the Theater-auf-der-Wieden commissioned the second work.

By this time, however, the composer was ill, having suffered from fever and headaches for several months. He was also under the delusion that he had been asked to write the music for his own funeral.”- Student Research Center Mozart finished 12 of the 15 sections to his last piece *Requiem*. It was up to his student Sussmayr for its completion. He passed away December 5, 1791. His wife had him buried in an unmarked pauper’s grave. He left behind his wife, Constanze with two young children and the 600+ compositions he produced.