

Programme for semi-open air concert on Saturday, 25th June 2022, at 16:00
performed by Concerto Brandenburg, Orchestra in Residence Bei Wu

PART I

(1) Introduction

Kitaro - Yu-Xiao Guang-Silk Road

(2) Day and Night, Seasons

Mendelssohn - Overture of Ein Sommernachtstraum

(3) Earth

Mozart - Hornkonzert 2. Movement

(4) Air

Domenico Cimarosa - Concerto for Two Flutes & Orchestra in G Major

(5) Water

Mendelssohn - Die schöne Melusine (the story of the mermaid)

Part II

(6) Nature and Country Life

Beethoven - symphonie 6

The exhibition of GEVORG TADEVOSYAN SILK ROAD CONNECTIONS

Gevorg Tadevosyan, born in 1985, is one of Armenian's most illustrious contemporary sculptors. Taking his first creative steps already in his school years, he received his art education at the Yerevan Academy of Fine Arts.

Tadevosyan's figurative sculptures are a mixture of contrast of line and dimension. His passion is bronze, in some cases filling them with wood, glass and mirror as assembled sculptures. This new stage of his work is important as it marked abrupt changes of material, while maintaining the dominant position of bronze in his work, he boldly resorted to iron. In addition to the change of material, he also changed the dimensions of different creative stages, following from the sculpture in the round to two dimensional transparent works, and in another case completely linear compositions.

The basis of Tadevosyan's art is its humanity which appears in different manifestations and situations that are created subconsciously in a human inner world, leaving its stamp on one's actions. He highlights the issues related to the man and woman relationships as the basis of eternal movement and eternal life, to the fundamental distinctions of human nature, the integrity, the casual, the fusing with what is obligatory, the passing and ending. The person presents as an independent unit with his problems, as an integral part of society. He, in Tadevosyan's art, is never lonely, can be alone, but never lonely.

To understand Gevorg's art, we have to follow a brief but compelling history of Armenia. This ancient land in West Asia is located in the Armenian Highland surrounding the Biblical mountains of Ararat. With a history of thousands of years BC, despite years of triumph and adversity, it has become the modern nation it is today. In 1991, Armenia, which covers less than 10% of the territorial area of its heyday and with Yerevan, its capital, dating back to the 8th century BC, became an independent country when the Republic of Armenia was established.

A highlight of its history is the fact that the Ancient Silk Road passed through Armenia linking with Persia, Constantinople and to Rome, bringing with it trade in both directions, as well as cultural, art, religious and linguistic ideas. In 301, Armenians were among the earliest people to adopt Christianity as its State religion. Armenian art has an ancient history and includes architecture, sculpture, frescos, mosaics, metalwork, engraving and textiles, especially carpet weaving. Modernist and Contemporary Armenian art experienced a rapid development in the 20th century. Until the 1930's, they followed a rather sharp ideological background but not isolated from Western art. Later, the conditions changed and a period of socialist-realism began. In the 1980's, abstraction was finally formed and avant-garde officially emerged.

Contemporary Armenian art can be exemplified by this exhibition in Bei Wu of Gevorg Tadevosyan Silk Road Connections. The Silk Road passed from the East to West through the Armenian city of Artashat, later in the 5th century, through Dvin, which replaced Artashat as the new capital. The term, Silk Road, was first used by the German geographer Ferdinand von Richthofen in 1877, marking the trade path that linked ancient Rome with China.

It is now generally referred to as the cultural and art exchanges between the East and the West.

* adaptation from the writings by Mariam Vardanyan, Art Historian, Yerevan State University