

National Anthems Online

ROMANIA: Deșteaptă-te, Române!

The text of the Romanian national anthem dates from the mid-nineteenth century and was written by Andrei Mureșani (1816-1863). It was published during the 1848 revolution under the title *Un Răsunet* (*An Echo*) when it was immediately accepted as the revolutionary anthem and given its present name. It was first sung in 1848 in the city of Brasov and has been the most popular national anthem of Romania. After the state coup of 1944, Romania rallied against Germany and joined the Allies. In the fervour of national feeling at the time, the anthem was played frequently on the radio and spontaneously sung at gatherings. After the Communists came to power in 1947, the anthem and other patriotic songs were forbidden: individuals could be imprisoned for even humming them. During the anti-Communist revolution of 1989 many groups of demonstrators sang the anthem. It was officially adopted by the Government in April 1990. *Deșteaptă-te, Române!* means "*Awaken, Romanian*". For a few years, the song was also the national anthem of Moldova but was replaced in 1994 by the current Moldovan anthem

It is generally accepted that the music was composed by Anton Pann (born Antonie Pantoleon-Petroveanu) who was an Ottoman Wallachian composer, musicologist, and Romanian-language poet. He was also noted for his activities as a printer, translator, and schoolteacher. Pann was an influential folklorist and it has been suggested that the melody of *Deșteaptă-te, Române!* might have actually been a folk song which appeared in one of Pann's collections of music. Pann was more widely known as a writer than a musician, whose poetic language often relied on elaborate successions of images and metaphors.

$\text{♩} = 100$ Anton Pann (1796-1854)
Arranged by Colin Kirkpatrick

The musical score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Part 1: Violin I
- Part 2: Violin II
- Part 3: Viola
- Part 4: Violoncello I
- Part 5: Violoncello II
- Part 6: Double Bass
- Timpani
- Cymbals
- Snare drum
- Bass Drum

The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major, and starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 100. The dynamic marking is *mf* (mezzo-forte). The arrangement includes various articulations such as accents and slurs. The percussion parts include cymbals, snare drum, and bass drum, with specific instructions for the timpani: "In G, D, E flat".

You may download the score and the instrumental parts free of charge, making as many copies as you need. However, these may not be subsequently sold. Feedback from users is always welcomed. If you would like to report any mistakes in the music, make comments or suggestions (in English) please contact Colin Kirkpatrick at doctorcolin@csloxinfo.com.

If you perform, record or broadcast this arrangement, please notify the Performing Rights Society (in the UK) or the equivalent performance rights organisation in your own country (e.g. [ASCAP](http://www.ascap.com) in the USA; [SOCAN](http://www.socan.ca) in Canada), listing the name of the anthem and the arranger.

1. *mf* molto cresc. *cresc. e molto rit.*

2. *mf* molto cresc. *cresc. e molto rit.*

3. *mf* molto cresc. *cresc. e molto rit.*

4. *mf* molto cresc. *cresc. e molto rit.*

5. *mf* molto cresc. *cresc. e molto rit.*

6. *mf* molto cresc. *cresc. e molto rit.*

Timp. *mf* molto cresc. *cresc. e molto rit.*

Cym. *mf* molto cresc. *cresc. e molto rit.*

S.D. *mf* molto cresc. *cresc. e molto rit.*

B.D. *mf* molto cresc. *cresc. e molto rit.*

The score consists of ten staves. Staves 1-6 are for strings (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses). Staves 7-9 are for percussion: Timpani (Timp.), Cymbals (Cym.), and Snare Drum (S.D.). Staff 10 is for Bass Drum (B.D.). The music is in 3/4 time and features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and performance instructions such as *molto cresc.* (much crescendo) and *cresc. e molto rit.* (crescendo and much ritardando).