**BÉLA BARTÓK**

He was born in 1881 in Nagyszentmiklós, then part of Hungary. He died in New York in 1945. His childhood was overshadowed by diseases. After the death of his father, Béla Elder Bartók, his mother, Paula Voit, alone began to educate his 7-year-old son and 3-year-old daughter Elza, moving from town to town, eventually settling in Bratislava, where Béla received regular music education and graduation. Béla Bartók had two characteristics in his childhood: his reserved personality and his musical interest.

 His early years as a composer.

In 1899 he was accepted to the Pest Music Academy While his piano career was more and more successful, he stagnated for a long time as a composer, and only Richard Strauss' music really influenced him. He looked for Hungarian traditions and tried to blend them European traditions in his pieces of music. In 1903 he took piano lessons from Dohnányi; it was at this time that the works of a strong national character (the so-called "nationalist") were born, including the Kossuth Symphony.

**ZOLTÁN KODÁLY**

(Kecskemét, December 16, 1882 - Budapest, March 6, 1967) Three-time Kossuth Prize-winning Hungarian composer, musicologist, music teacher, folk music researcher, member and later president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences from 1946 to 1949.

He studied at the Galanta Folk High School (1888–1892) and at the Archbishop's High School in Trnava (1892–1900). A new theme in Kodály's writings is music education, which he considered to be a "musical mission." He supported the subject of the Hungarian choral singing (1937) and also raised the idea of ​​music education in kindergarten. Zoltán Kodály's concept of music education is the basis of Hungarian music education today and plays a significant role in vocational education as well. These principles gradually evolved, formulated and were put into practice after the composer's attention turned to music pedagogy at around 1925.

**FERENC LISZT**

October 22, 1811 - Bayreuth, July 31, 1886) Hungarian composer, pianist, conductor and music teacher. One of the greatest pianists of all time, he is also one of the greatest composers of 19th century romance.

His father, Adam Liszt, an official of Prince Esterházy, recognized his son's exceptional musical talent early on and took every opportunity to develop it. Liszt played piano in public in Sopron and Bratislava at the age of nine, and soon afterwards, with the support of artistic lords, continued his studies in Vienna as a student of Czerny and Salieri.

Liszt was an extremely prolific composer. He composed most of his works for piano, most of which require extraordinary technical knowledge. Some of his works are relatively unknown, which can be explained by the fact that he composed numerous pieces of music: most of his 400 original works are virtuoso piano, symphony, symphonic poetry, mass.

His prizes:

Order of Arts and Sciences

Order of the Golden Spur Bavarian Maximilian Order for Science and Art

Knight of the Order of Christ