Last changed: 23 December 2025. Cantatas BWV 186 Form: Part 1: Chorus - Recit (B) - Aria (B) - Recit (T) - Aria (T) - Chorale. Part 2: Recit (B) - Aria (S) - Recit (A) - Duet (S/A) - Chorale.

Introduction & updates at melvinunger.com.

NBA I/18; BC A108

7. S. after Trinity (BWV 186, 107, 187)

\*Romans 6:19-23 (The wages of sin is death but the gift of God is eternal life)

\*Mark 8:1-9 (Jesus feeds the four thousand)

Librettist: Unknown. This libretto is a revised and expanded version of a libretto by Salomon Franck (186a) for 3. S. of Advent (see notes)

+1 Corinthians 4:1-5 (Paul as a steward of the gospel)

+Matthew 11:2-10 (John the Baptist in prison;

he sends messengers to question Jesus)

FP: 11 July 1723 (Leipzig: St. Nicholas)

This cantata belongs to Bach's first cantata cycle in Leipzig (see note). It is a revision and expansion of

a now lost Advent cantata.

Oboe I, II

**Fagotto** 

VIn I, II

Vla

**SATB** 

Continuo

J.S. Bach Cantata No. 186 Ärgre dich, o Seele, nicht

Prima Parte.

See note regarding Bach's two-part and "double" cantatas. BWV 186 is a reworking of an earlier cantata for the third Sunday of Advent. In Leipzig, the second to fourth Sundays of Advent were observed as a penitential "tempus clausum," during which no cantatas were performed so Bach reworked the Advent cantata (BWV 186a) for its new liturgical designation. The result was an expanded work in 2 parts, each ending with a stanza of a chorale that replaced the original concluding chorale, revised texts for movements 3 and 5, and additional recitatives (nos. 2, 4, 7, and 9), which link the cantata to the Gospel reading of its new liturgical designation (see note). None of the arias are of the da capo type. BWV 186 was Bach's last bipartite cantata before reverting



Eric Chafe sees allegorical significance in the cantata's tonal plan (see note).







For background and analysisby Uwe Wolf, see notes.

Taille (Oboe da caccia)

A cantata revised and expanded (now in 2 parts) to fit a new liturgical designation, emphasizing faith in the face of deprivation

experienced by Christ and his followers.

The first movement uses phaseology from **+Matthew 11:2–6** (the Gospel for the cantatas original Sunday) : When John leard in prison about the deeds of the Christ, he sent word…"Are you he who is to come, or shall we look for another?" And Jesus answered…"Go and tell John what you near and see: the blind receive their sight and the lame walk lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear, and the dead are aised up, and the poor have good news preached to them And blessed is he who takes no offense (Luther 1545: ärgert) at me." (Also Luke 7:20-23.) It also melds several other biblical passages and themes (see note).



Bach darkens the sound of the obbligato by mixing oboe and violin timbres (see also no. 5 & 10).

Form (Rhvme: AabbA Sinfonia (1-9) Gm A. Line 1 (9-22) Gm-Dm (imitative motto: 9-13; sinfonia material+vocal fugato: 14-22) B. Lines 2-4 (22-27: a capella nomophonic) Dm-Cm nterlude (27-29) Dm-GM A". Line 1 (29-39) G7-Cm (imitative motto: 29-31; sinfonia material+vocal fugato: 31-39) B'. Lines 2-4 (39-44: a capella homophonic) Cm-Dm A'". Line 1 (44-49: imitative) Gm

•Incarnation: God became servant; do not take offence! (186/1). (Poco adagio 💵 60.) (Sinfonia) D minor

Alfred Dürr writes, "The opening chorus is in [rondo] form—A B A B A—with line 1 of Franck's four-line text assigned to section A and lines 2–4 to section B. Section B is conceived as a cappella and predominantly homophonic, though with imitation in the outer parts. Section A, on the other hand, represents an interesting combination of vocal and instrumental principles of composition. An eight-bar nstrumental sinfonia is followed by a brief motto- like fore-structure, first vocal and then instrumental, which in turn leads to the main part of section A: a fugal texture for the choir built into partial returns of the instrumental sinfonia. Here the principal theme remains instrumental, whereas the counter-theme (a quasi-fugue subject) is assigned to the choir. At its second and third statements, section A is heard in an increasingly abbreviated form, especially as regards its instrumental introduction and motto-like forestructure; on the third occasion they are absent altogether." See The Cantatas of J. S. Bach, p. 444.



The monotonous, trudging bass suggests a mundane and unprivileged human existence, the very aspect of Christ's life that apparently made John the Baptist question whether Jesus was the Messiah (see Gospel reading for the cantata's original Sunday), despite the fact that he had earlier announced Jesus as such.

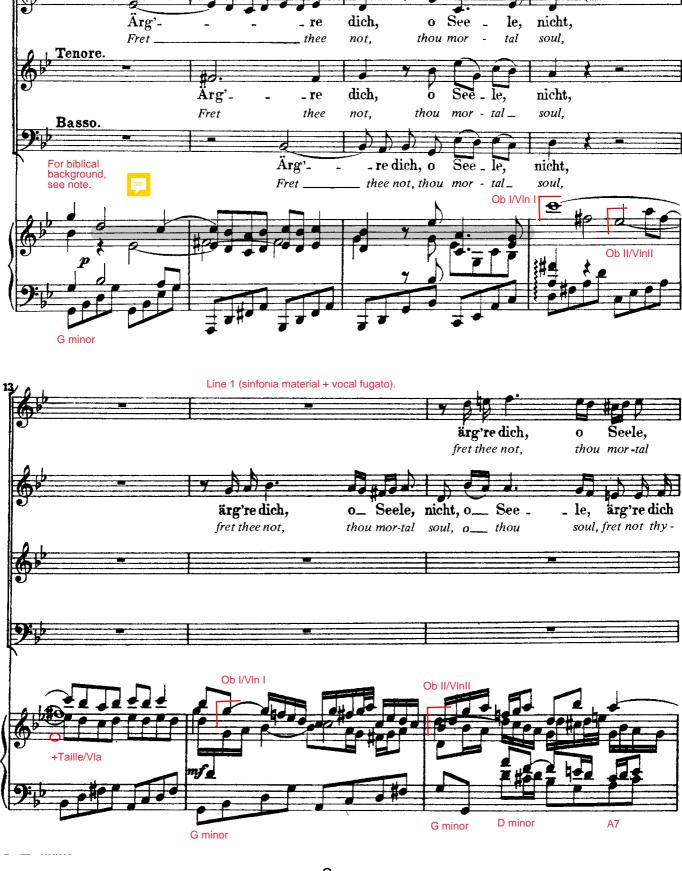


Soprano. Line 1 (imitative motto)

Ärg'-

Fret.

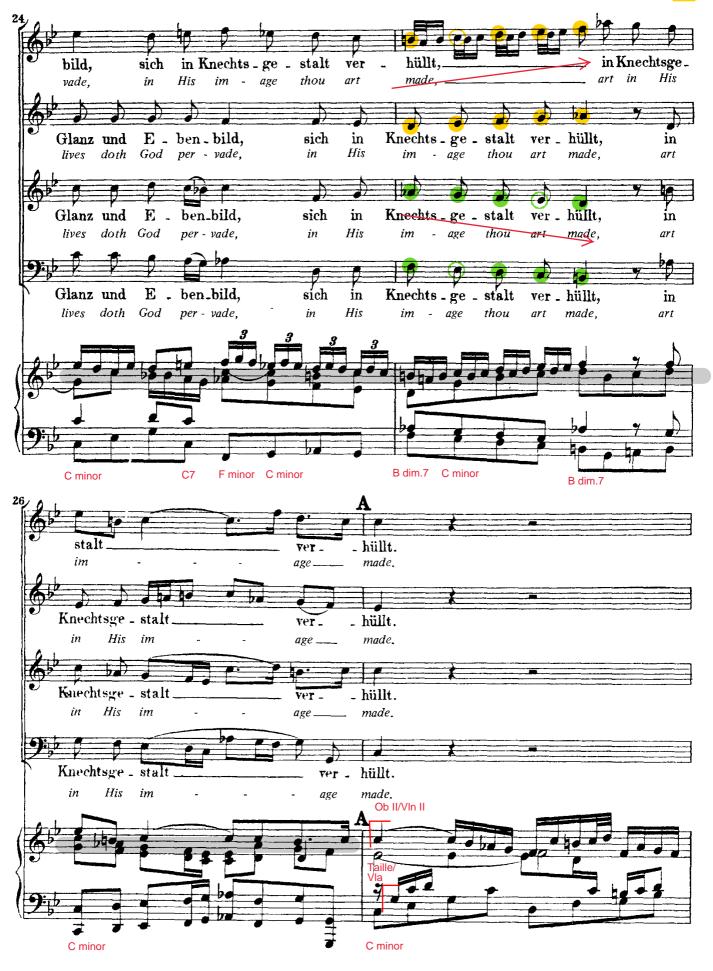
For word-for-word English translations, see Unger, Handbook to Bach's Sacred Cantata Texts. nicht, dich, o See le, \_ re thee not, thou-mor tal soul, dich. See le. nicht, 0 soul, not, thou mor taldich, nicht, \_ le, not, thou mor - tal\_ soul, nicht, re dich, o thee not, thou mor - tal\_ soul, Ob I/VIn I Ob II/VInII ärg're dich, Seele, fret thee not, thou mor-tal o\_ Seele, nicht, o\_\_ See \_ \_ le, ärg're dich soul, fret not thythou mor-tal soul, o\_ thou



















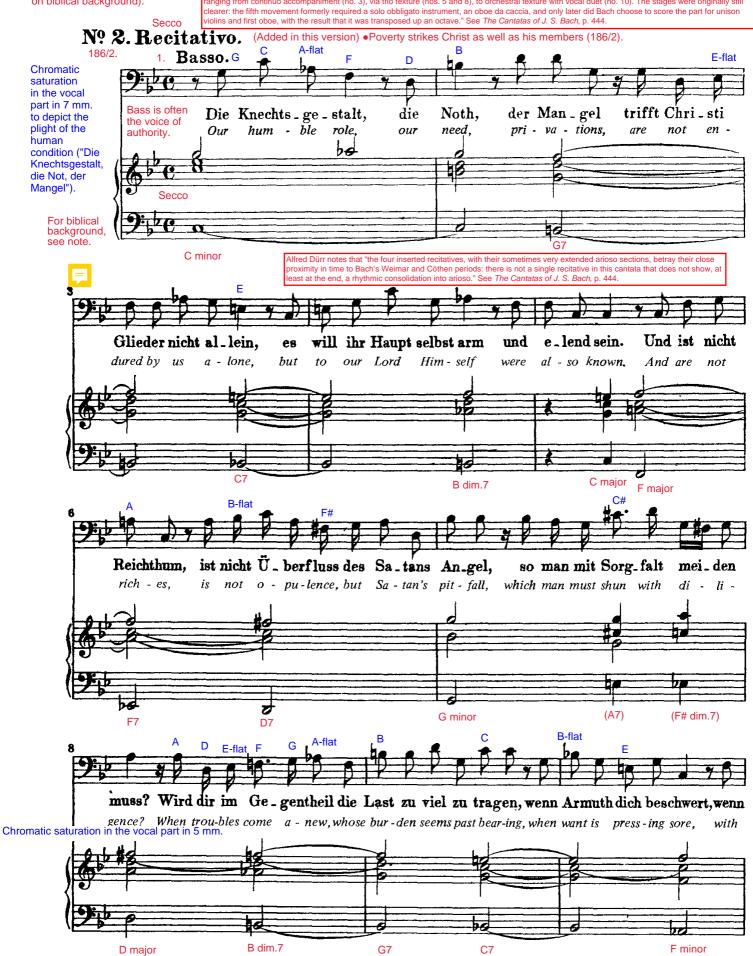




In light of the Gospel for the cantata's new liturgical designation (Jesus' feeding of the 4000), the newly added recitative no. 2 explores the implications of the opening movement's exhortation: Christ's poverty and hardship will be shared by his followers. In its expansion, the libretto alludes to various biblical

passages and themes (see note on biblical background).

Alfred Dürr notes, "A progressive enhancement in scoring characterizes the four arias (which, in the Weimar version, followed each other without a break), ranging from continuo accompaniment (no. 3), via trio texture (nos. 5 and 8), to orchestral texture with vocal duet (no. 10). The stages were originally still



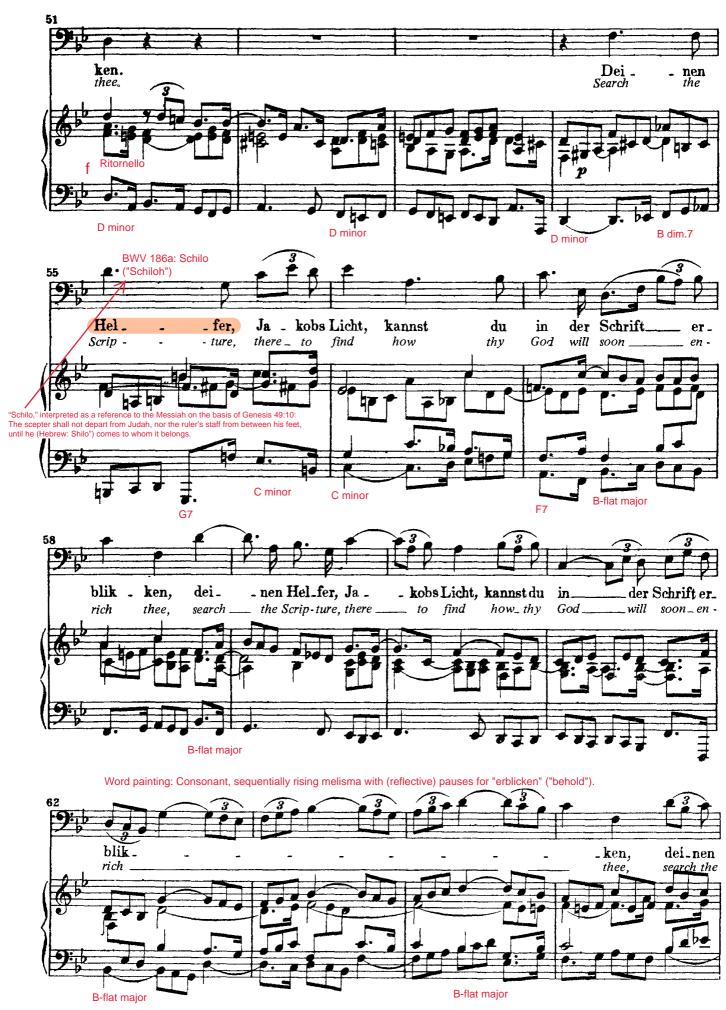


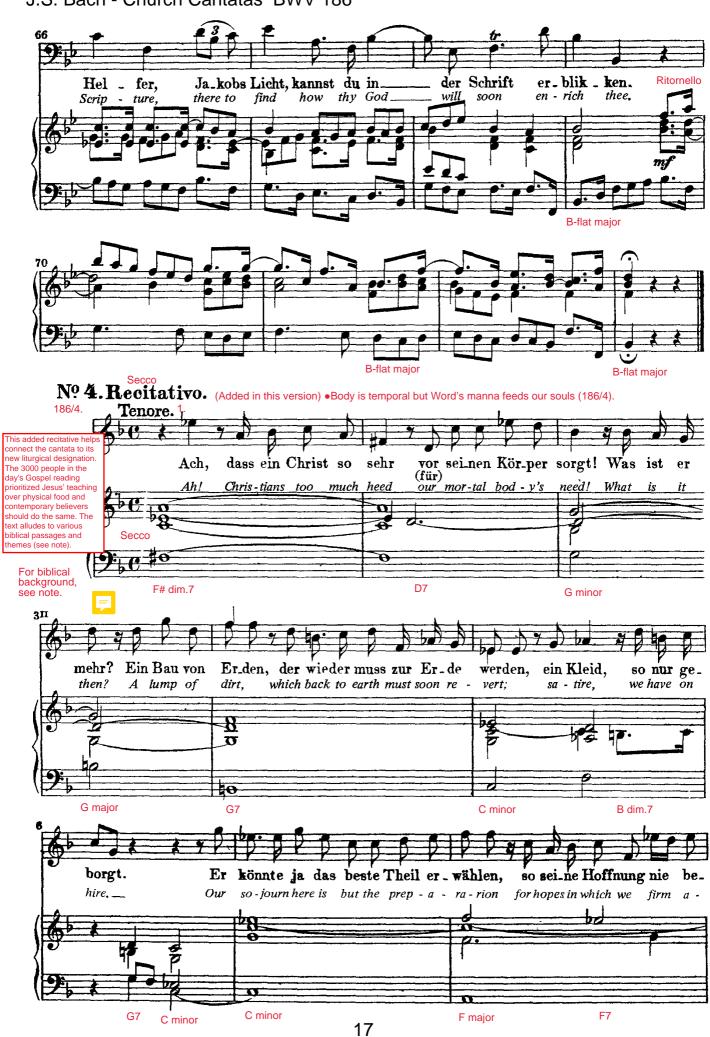
This is called a "Devisenarie" (a term coined by Hugo Riemann) or "motto aria." After the ritornello, the singer presents the first phrase of the aria as a kind of motto. This is followed by a short instrumental bridge before the aria proper begins. The motto sets the tone (and the literary perspective) for the movement.











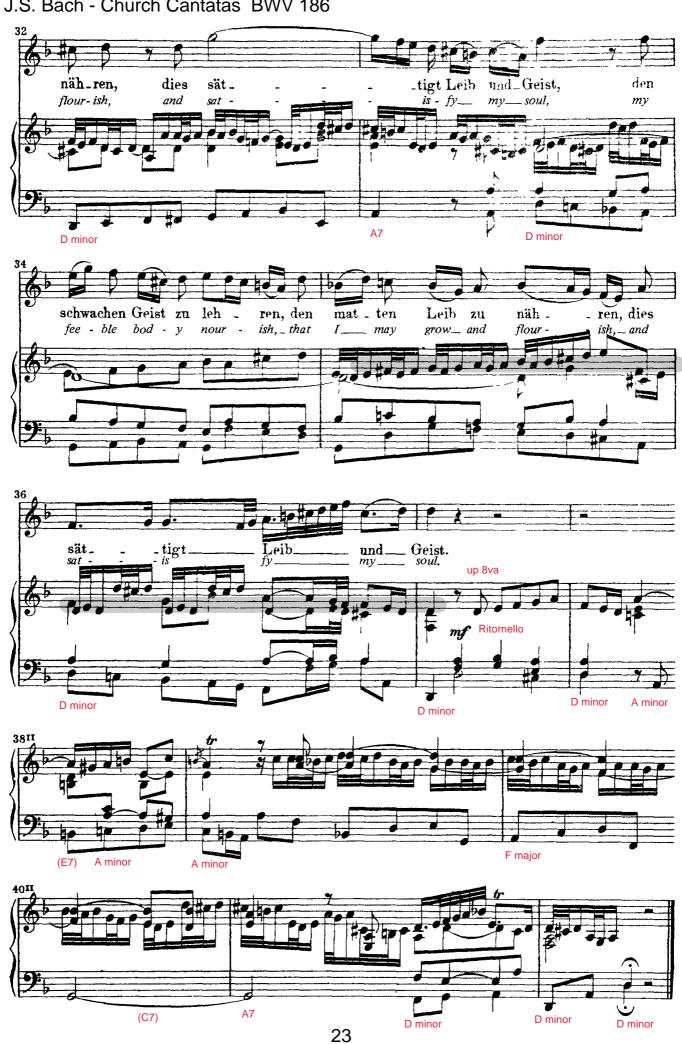


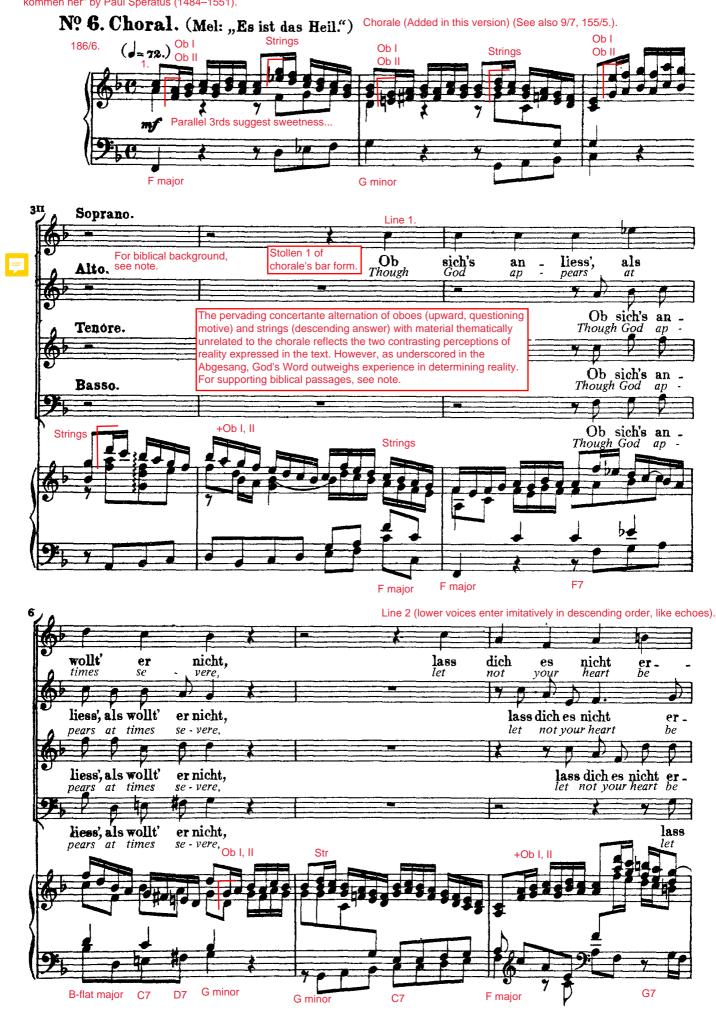






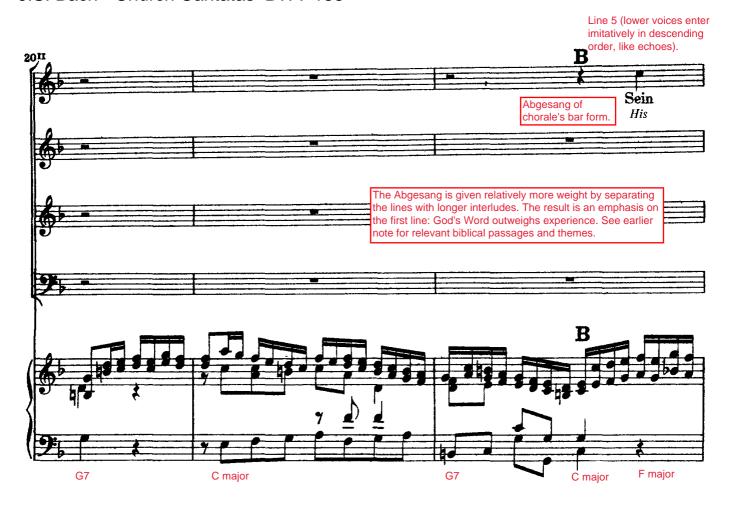










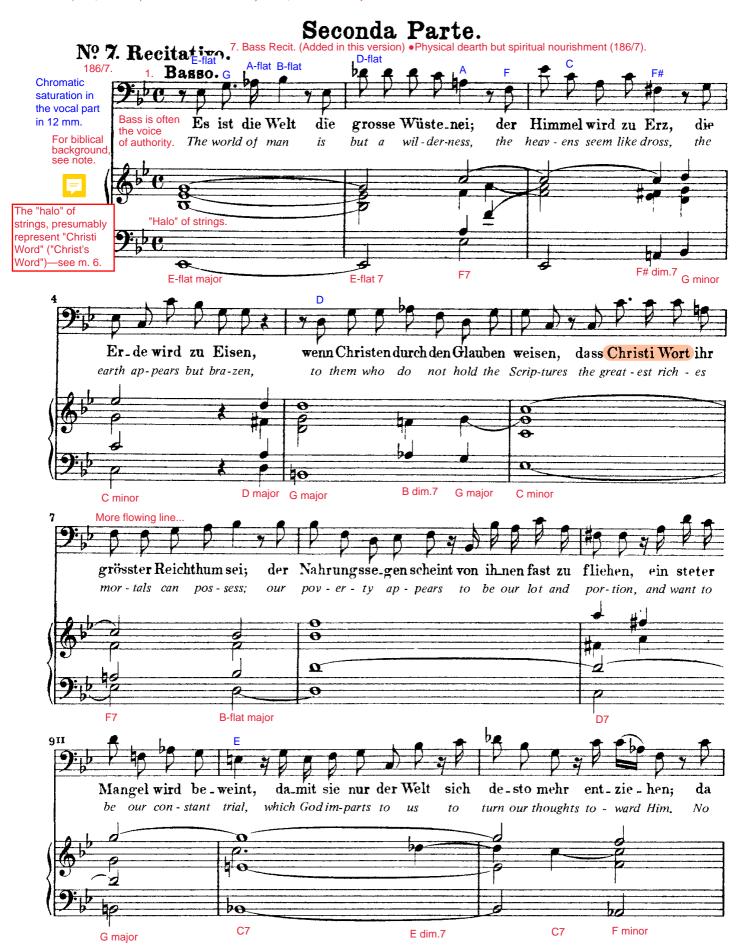








The opening recitative contrasts physical dearth with the spiritual nourishment of Christ's Word. Just as the 4000 people listening to Jesus in the desert had no way to find food, so believers often find themselves in physical need. The poet describes the situation using language borrowed from God's warning to Israel in Leviticus 26:18–19: "If...you will not hearken to me, then I will chastise you again sevenfold for your sins, and I will break the pride of your power, and I will make your heavens like iron and your earth like brass (Luther 1545: euren Himmel wie Eisen und eure Erde wie Erz machen)." Still, if believers prioritize God's Word over earthly matters, God will have mercy and bless them.





No. 8. Aria. •Lord shows mercy to needy, giving them Word of life (186/8). The original text (from BWV 186a) is general enough that it did not need to be revised for the new liturgical occasion.

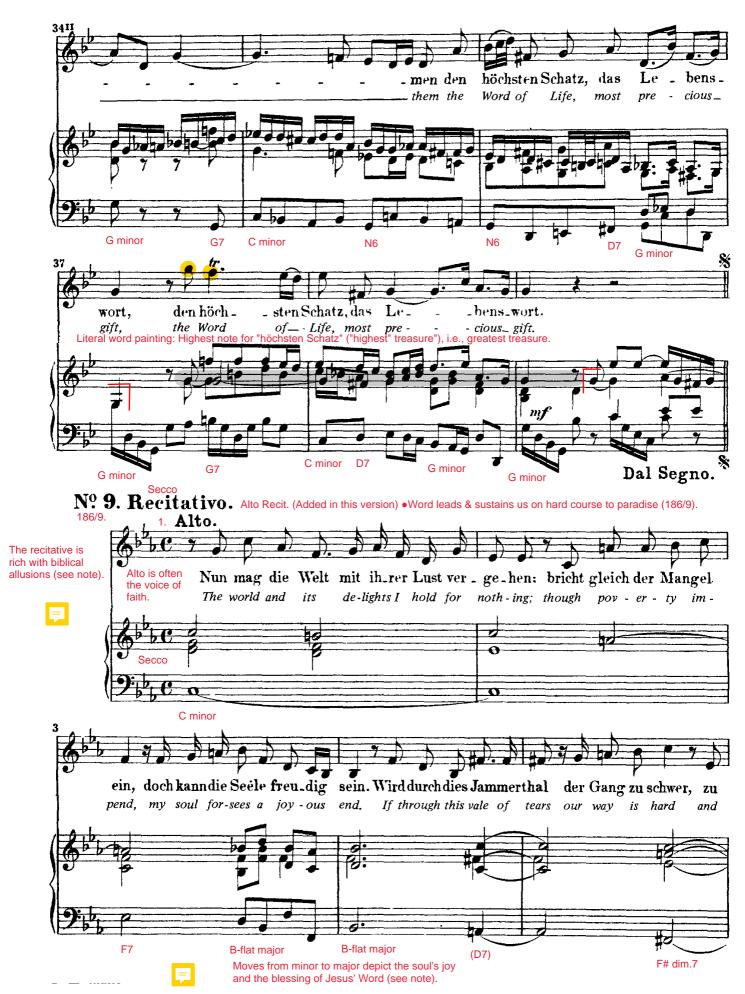


This type of aria is called a "Devisenarie" (a term coined by Hugo Riemann) or "motto aria." After the ritornello, the singer presents the first phrase of the aria as a kind of motto. This is followed by a short instrumental bridge before the aria proper begins. The motto sets the tone (and the literary perspective) for the movement. In this aria, the obbligato (thematically independent of the vocal line and played by unison violins) and the continuo (which answers in concertante exchange) apparently symbolize the encircling arms of the Lord, as referenced in the text. From this perspective, the chromaticism of the obbligato suggests the empathy of the Lord for the needy, as referenced in the text.

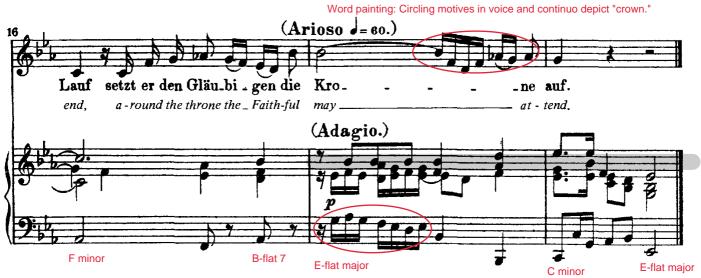


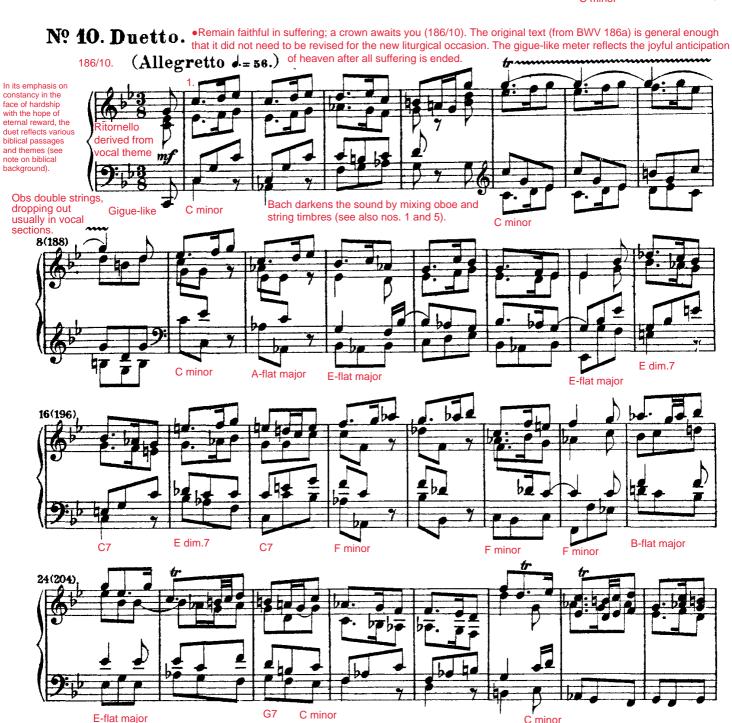








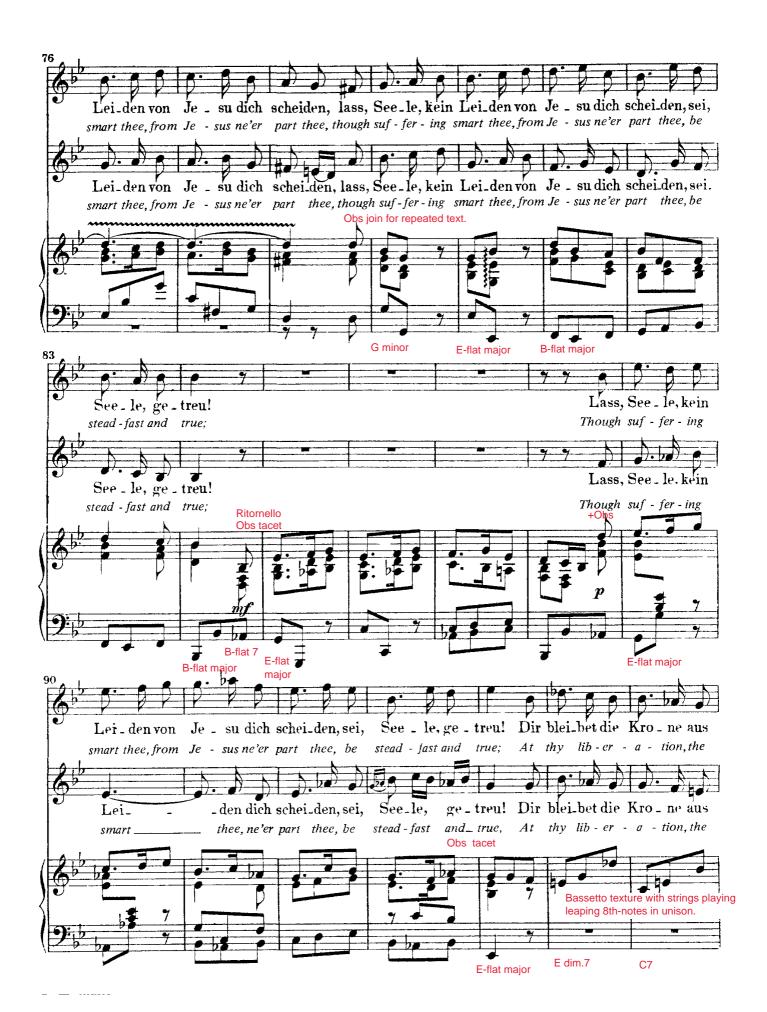




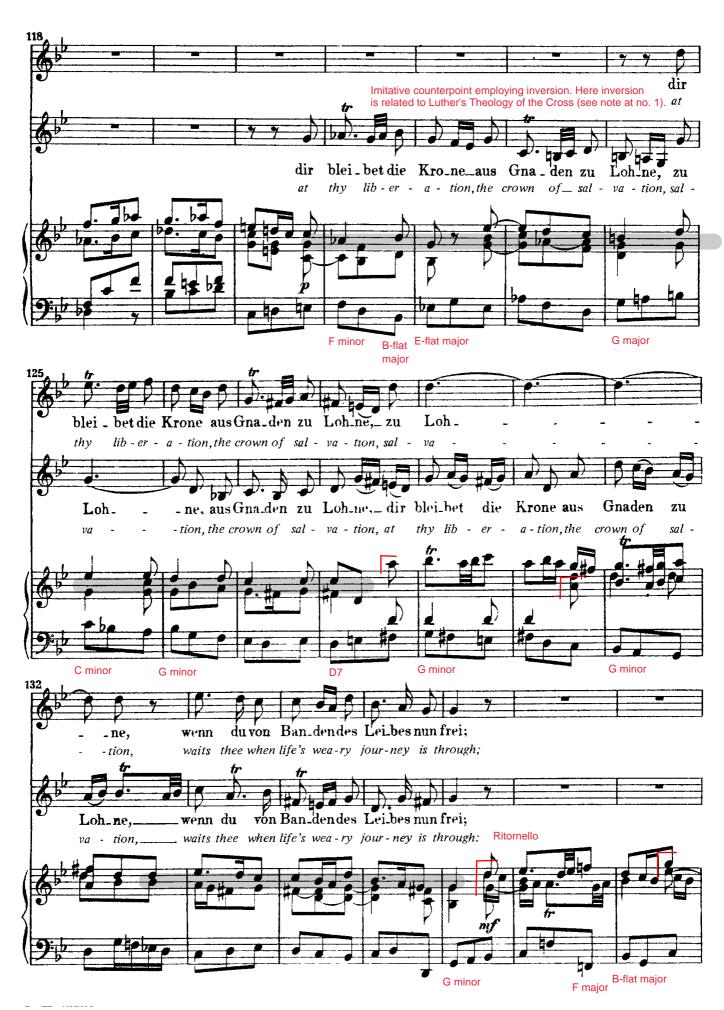
C minor















This is the 11th stanza of 14 in the 1524 chorale "Es ist das Heil uns kommen her" by Paul Speratus (1484–1551). It replaces stanza 8 of the 1563 chorale "Von Gott will ich nicht lassen" (1563) by Ludwig Helmbold (1532–1598) in the cantata's earlier version (see note for the original text and the new stanza). The stanza summarizes the cantata's admonition to trust God when one suffers inexplicable hardship.