



# 16 MOST POPULAR DANCES

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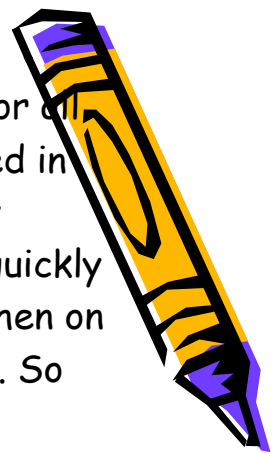


# Waltz

The waltz - the most known and romantic of all ball dances. The waltz is the uniting name for all of dances the size 3/4. The word the waltz was occurred from German walzen - to be turned in dance .The waltz is executed in the close position. The waltz conducts the origin from many dances of the people of Europe. The waltz was born in Vienna (Austria) in 1780th years, it quickly became favourite entertainment of secular public and it has extended across Europe, and then on the world. In the different countries this "king" of dances got those or other national lines. So the English waltz, the Hungarian waltz, a waltz-mazurka, a figured waltz, etc dances was appeared. As a result of development of the musical form of a waltz in the 20-th century in England were appeared new dances: the waltz-Boston and a slow waltz. They also became parents of a modern competitive slow waltz.



- Kinds of waltz :
- the Viennese waltz
  - slow waltz (the English waltz, the waltz-boston)
  - tango-waltz (the Argentina waltz)



# Tango



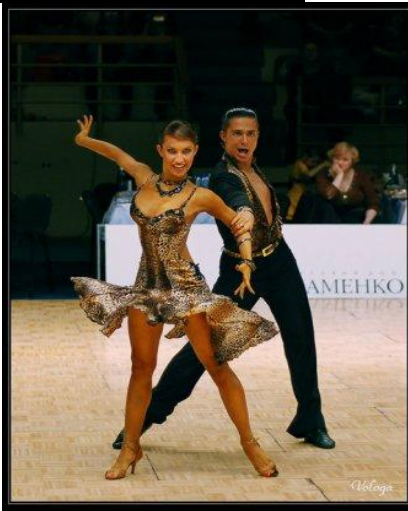
Tango is an ancient Argentina national dance; it is a pair ball dance, it is executed in the free position. The tango has distinguished a vigorous and precise rhythm. It had development and distribution in Argentina, then it became popular all over the world. Before a tango was known as a tango criollo. Today there are many dancing styles of a tango, including the Argentina tango, the Uruguayan tango, a ball tango (the American and international style), the Finnish tango an ancient tango. Music and dancing elements of a tango are popular in the activity connected with dances, gymnastic, figure skating, synchronize swimming, etc.

Styles of a tango:

1. Argentina tango
2. Finnish tango
3. Ball tango

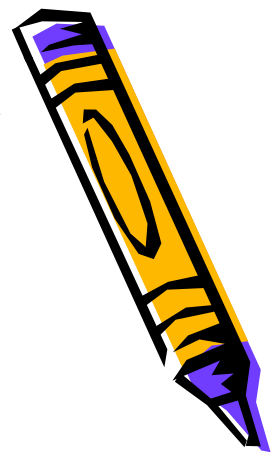
# Cha-cha-cha

Cha-cha-cha is a musical style and a dance of the Cuba which also received a wide circulation in Latin American countries of Caribbean basin, and also in the Latin American communities of the USA. Cha-cha-cha arised in the course of the evolution and experiments of Cuban composer Enrike Horrri(Enrique Jorriin, 1926-1987) with Danson, in the fifties of 20 centry. The musical size of cha-cha-cha is 4/4, tempo is 30 steps in a minute. Cha-cha-cha is also one of five dances of the Latin American program of ball dances.



# Flamenco

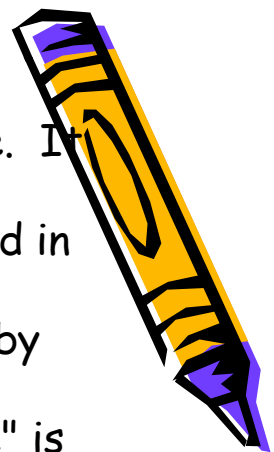
Flamenco is a traditional musical-dancing style which came from Andalusia. Flamenco is merger of music accompaniment, singing and dance. Style is presented by several tens versions (more than 50). Dances and flamenco songs are accompanied by guitar and percussion: a rhythmic clapping ones hands , game on percussion box; sometimes on castanets. There are many versions how flamenco appeared. According to the most popular version, it was brought to Spain by Gypsies. Later it took features of different cultures. It is very popular in Europe.



# Bally dance



Bally dance is a Arabian traditional dance. It is the western name of the dancing technology extended in the Near East and in the Arabian countries. Bally dance was introduced on the Near East from India by gypsies in the 10 century, and it was extended further. The term "Belly dance" is a misnomer as every part of the body is involved in the dance; the hips are the most featured body part. Belly dance takes many different forms depending on country and region and in costume and dance style. And new styles have been invented in the West as its popularity has spread globally. Belly dance is the style more familiar to Westerners, performed in restaurants and cabarets around the world. It is more commonly performed by female dancers but it also danced by men. It is a solo improvisational dance, although students often perform choreographed dances in a group. Raqs baladi is the folkloric style danced socially by men and women of all ages in some Middle Eastern countries, usually at festive occasions such as wedding.



# Samba



Samba is a lively, rhythmical dance of Brazilian origin danced under the Samba music. Its origins include the Maxixe. The Samba music rhythm has been danced in Brazil since its inception in the late 19th century. It is one of five dances of the Latin American program of ball dances. It arised in result of merging the African dances which came to Brazil with slaves from Congo and Angola, with the Spanish and Portuguese dances which were brought from Europe by conquerors of the South America. Music of samba has a character rhythm, usually it has 50-52 step in a minute. The musical size of samba is 2/4. There is actually a set of dances, rather than a single dance, that define the Samba dancing scene in Brazil; thus, no one dance can be claimed with certainty as the "original" Samba style. Another major stream of the Samba dance besides the Brazilian Samba dancing styles is Ballroom Samba which differs significantly.

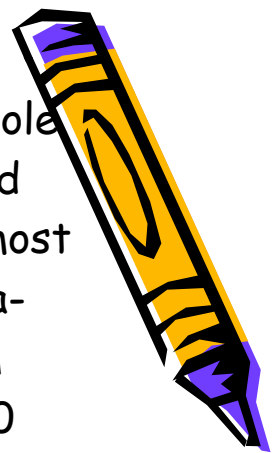




# *Salsa*



Salsa is a musical genre, it is popular on the whole in Latin America. Salsa includes many styles and variations, in broad sense term can be used almost for any music of Cuban origin (for example, cha-cha-cha, bolero, mambo). In narrow sense term concerns the style which was developed in 1960 and in 1970 by the Cuban and Puerto-Rican immigrants in New York and its environs, and also to its branches, such, as salsa romanticism in 1980. Now this musical style is widespread not only in Latin America, but in all the world. Cuban mambo, dream of the beginning of the 20-th century and the Latin American jazz are the most close styles to salsa. On the whole salsa is bound with (afro-) the Cuban tradition though it comprises Puerto-Rican, Colombian and other Latin American influences, including the priest, jazz, rock, R&B. On the whole modern salsa is oriented on the dance and it is bound with dance which is executed under it.



# HIP HOP

Hip-hop is a street dance. It is a cultural direction which was born in the environment of working class in New-York 12<sup>th</sup> November 1974 year. DJ Afrika Bambaataa defined five pillars of hip-hop culture: MCing, DJing, breaking, graffiti writing and knowledge. Other elements includes beat box, hip-hop fashion and slang. Hip-hop arised in Southern Bronx. In 1980s hip-hop became a part of youth culture in many countries of the world. Since the end of 1990 from the street underground hip-hop has gradually transformed. And to the middle of the first decade of this century the subculture became fashionable and mainstream. The clothes, as a rule, are simple: free, sports style: trainer and baseball caps, T-shirts and basketball vests, jackets, baggy trousers (also called «pipes») and lowered wide shorts. Hair dresses are short but African dreadlocks are also popular.



# Break-dance

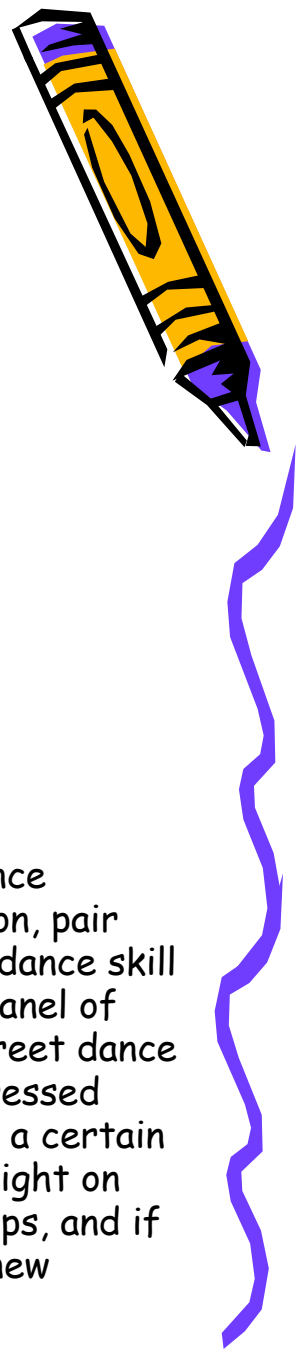
Break-dance is an entertainment dancing part of world culture hip-hop. It was born in 1969 in New York and was named "Good Foot", when James Brown has shown to public the well-known dance «Get on the Good Foot». And executors of a break-dance preferred to name themselves b-boys and b-girls and the dance - b-boying. The word "break-dance" has got popularity in the eighties when it and became property of the public. The word "break-dance" became popular in the 1980s. Sometimes a break-dance is subdivided on bottom and top. The first kind of dance is injury dangerous and it also demands good physical preparation. It includes difficult acrobatic elements: rotation on a head, jumps on hands with support change, turns on hands or on one hand on 360, 720 and more degrees, rotation of feet round the body with a support on hands etc. The second kind of dance demands more developed plastic and arts— for example more, waving simulates the waves which are passing on all body and its separate parts, and in style king tut between a body and hands, a shoulder, the forearm and a wrist are only right angles. According the other point of view, a break-dance (as dance) is presented only by one form — breaking, or b-boying.



# Street dance



Street dance is similar to national dance. It is used for description dance styles developing outside of dance studios: on the street, at school and in night clubs. Dancers often improvise. Interaction and contact with public and other dancers are encouraged. Street dance also specifies for many hip-hop and funk styles which have appeared in U.S.A. in 1970 and still exist and develop with hip-hop culture: such as a break-dance, popping, locking, new style and house. These dances are popular at all levels as a physical exercising, the form of art or for competitions. Today they practice in dance studios and in other places. Some schools use the street dance as a form of physical formation. Many street dancers take part in dance competitions - battles where the separate person, pair or group of people competes with each other in dance skill in the presence of observing group and/or the panel of judges which chooses the winner. In general, street dance is based on unique style or on the emotions expressed through dance. Usually emotions connected with a certain genre of music. New dance movements come to light on the basis of sensations, dance constantly develops, and if sensations start to change, it will give birth to new dancing style.

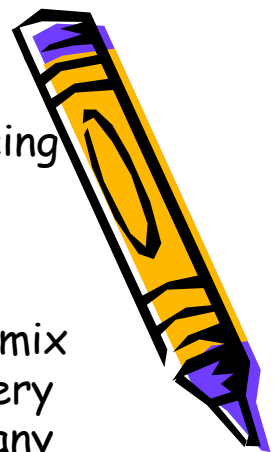


# dance



Club dances are a set of the various dancing styles united by one direction and application. People dance these dances in night clubs, on discos and parties. Club dances are a burning and temperamental mix of actual dance styles. Club dances are very popular in night clubs where there are many admirers of plastic R&B, a rhythmical house and free street dances. Characteristic feature of club style of dances is their popularity in night clubs with possibility to dance under any modern music. It is necessary to keep constantly the good sports shape, to be cheerful, vigorous, fervent, to feel always at height, if you want to become your's own in elements of club dance. The club culture was included into a modern life. It was considered earlier that learning to dance club dances is a

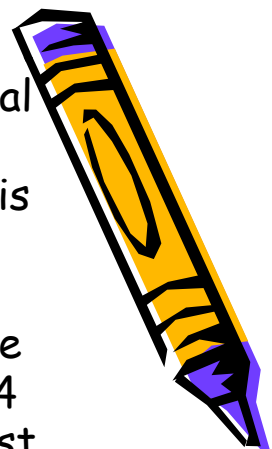
prerogative of youth. But now quite solid, mature people with pleasure attend courses of club dances, dance lessons, club parties and they participate in club fun. Learning club dances means to live in a foot in due course.



# dance

The Irish dances can be divided into social dance and performance dances. Social dances include ceili and set-dances. Ceili is usually danced by steams from 2 to 8 persons. Performance dances usually are meant as the Irish step dance. Distinctive feature of Irish step, popularized in 1994 by world famous show Riverdance, are fast and accurate movements by feet at remaining motionless the case and hands. Kinds of Irish dances:

- Jig. Dance include many jumps, pirouettes, moves.
- Reel. It appeared about 1750s in Scotland. The musical size of reel is 4/4. Reel is a "running" dance. Reel is danced by men and women. Women dance reel in soft footwear, men dance in in special soft boots with heels (reel shoes).
- Hornpipe. It appeared about 1760s. The musical size of hornpipe is 4/4. In the beginning it was danced exclusively by men in boots with a rigid sole, but now it executed and by men, and by women.

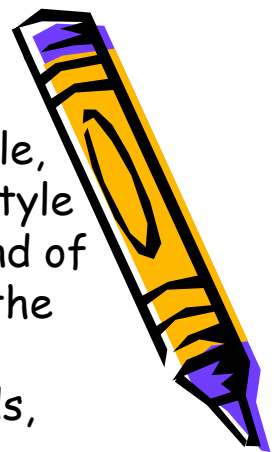


# Tectonic

Tectonic is a dance movement of 21 century comprising elements of jump style, hip-hop, locking, popping, a techno, ect. Originally the term meant dancers of style electro dance. Movement had huge popularity in 2006-2007, but from the end of 2008 its recession is observed. Typical appearance of dancers Tectonics — the narrowed jeans, the trousers, a fitting short T-shirt with any drawing (more often with symbolic tectonics), a white belt, gaiters of bright colors on hands, trainers of basketball style of Danki, are used black-and-white shahovnica. Dancers also, as a rule, wear "futuristic", and sometimes even "a Gothic" hair dress. In Tectonics sometimes allocate some styles: Tectonic Killer, Tectonic, Vertigo, Hardstajil, Tectonic-mix, New Electro Style.

They can be divided conditionally on two groups:

- "Heavy" Tectonic Killer — (Vertigo, Hardstajl);
- "Soft" Tectonic



# *Go-Go dance*



Go-go dance is a style of vigorous temperamental erotic dance, as a rule, without an undressing and under fashionable club music. .Go-Go unites in itself a considerable quantity of the different styles executed more often in night clubs, on various parties and on presentations. The main thing in Go-Go is not certain complex of characteristic movements, and ability is beautiful and technically to move under music, to feel style, to improvise, to reproduce a rhythm in movement. Go-Go is not simply certain style, it is the set of the various styles united in one direction . Term Go-Go originates from the French expression à gogo (much, it is a lot of) which, in turn, occurs from an Old French word la gogue (pleasure, happiness). The dance purpose is the entertainment of visitors of discos. The birthplace of Go-Go dances is the USA, Hollywood, a disco

«Whisky-A-Go-Go». Go-Go dance's birthday is 11 January 1963. For anybody not a secret that a direction of dances Go-Go now on fashion peak. It is easy to explain such interest after all Go-Go dancers always look irreproachable: bright costumes, striking make-up, stylish set, shapely figure and certainly bewitching dances.

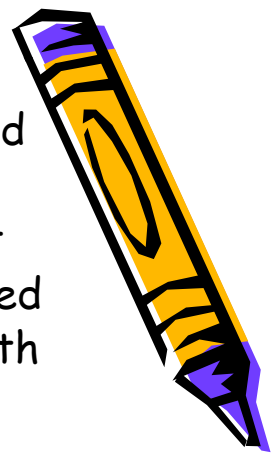




# *Brazilian carnival dance*



If you glance in any corner of the country, you will find local colour and the mad energy of life expressed in dances. A carnival in Rio de Janeiro is one of the most grandiose (40000 actors in day) and the most organized carnivals in Brazil. Traditionally the carnival begins with "an official part" - symbolical transfer of keys from a city by the mayor to "the king of a carnival". For four days he becomes the full owner of a city and he is allocated with the right to publish and to cancel any laws. However, the main law is known: all must be fun! Initially the Portuguese national songs were the music accompaniment of carnival. Then, following a fashion of that time, they began to alternate with the Pole, the Italian carnival rhythms. And since 1870 they also began to alternate with new Brazilian style of music "maxixe". In a consequence primordial African dancing were fine affected by the fashionable Pole and a habanera, dance began to vary according to time, and soon it became the main component of the Brazilian carnival. In accordance with it for all year the school sews costumes, prepares scenery, decorates platforms, puts a choreography, writes the samba, and all it is did for only to go 700 meters on "Sambadromu".



# DANCE

House is a modern dancing current under electronic music in style a house for which is character active work of all body with elements from such dance styles as a break-dance, hip-hop, a jazz, a disco, a Latina, a tap dance, etc. It appeared in the 1980s in the USA after how a house music arised. The night club of Chicago -«The Warehouse» became «father» of dance movement house, successfully extended on parties, discos and dance schools of New York, America, and then on all the world. Today house is an ultrafashionable club dance which is considered one of the most vigorous and positive, dynamical and interesting on style and popularity! As music in house style is not only fashionable modern electronic bit in clubs and dance schools, but it also is sonorous African motives: the fast active rhythm of a melody "dictates" vigorous peak movements of a body, landing of hands and elastic work of the body and feet. The dance house school includes three elements which make base in training a house and the general technics of its execution. House jacking is body rocking forward-back in a music rhythm - the fast smooth movements of a body passed through a back, a neck, a basin. House lofting is an acrobatic wave from a break dance (lofting - from the name of the American club «The Loft» where the element was born) - soft wavy movement is not in a melody rhythm, and through its bit. For example, dive is the scheme lofting where the dancer smoothly moves to a floor, simulating diving in water. And, at last, house footwork is work of feet which consists of steps and movements, pushes and the rotations borrowed from a jazz, the African dances, a tap dance and other dance currents. The combination of all of 3 elements a house in addition with the individual improvised schemes, steps and drawings allows any dancer to create the unique style of dance house.

