

Dance History

I. Types of Dance

- A.
- B.
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- C.



II. Dance Beginnings

- A. _____ danced before going to the hunt
- B. _____ danced before war
- C. Tribes danced to ward off evil spirits, bring fertility, celebrate harvest, rain

III. Greeks

- A. Emphasis on symbolism of dance rather than skill
- B. Religious emphasis/ _____
 - 1. Terpsichore was muse of _____ (watched over the dance)
 - 2. Dionysus was god of dance
 - a. worshipers often participated in _____ and frantic dances
 - b. these types of dances would become the basis for theatrical Grecian dance
- C. Whole of society danced (small children to elderly)
 - 1. Males danced (especially in _____ and _____)
 - a. to demonstrate military prowess
 - b. to give honor to nature
 - c. to frighten evil spirits
 - 2. Theatrical dance evolved



IV. Romans

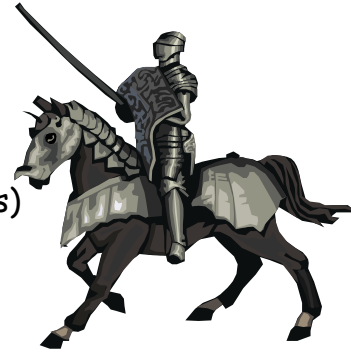
- A. Dance paganistic; based on celebration of the _____
- B. Popular socially for a short while
- C. _____



IV. Medieval dance

A. Societal Dance

1. denounced by _____
2. participated in by _____ at street festivals
3. participated in by _____ and _____ at castles
4. used as entertainment sponsored by medieval guilds (usually festivals)
 - a. use of fantastic _____ during street processions
 - b. social dances at end of procession at private homes/inns
 - (I) *ductia* was a dance of the _____
 - (II) *stantipes* was intended to keep thoughts from straying
 - (III) accompanied by flute, lute, and stringed instruments
 - c. some dances only members of the guild were allowed to do
5. *Bal des Ardents* of 1393: particular palace dance; all dancers except one king (Charles VI) died



B. Subjects of dances

1. *moresca*- bizarre movements; participants wore _____ or blackened faces
 - a. exotic look
 - b. solo and circle dances
 - c. some imitated mock battles (mainly reflecting battles of Christians and Moors in Spain)
 - d. some symbolized folk tradition
2. dance of death- _____ leading mortals of every social status in a dance