

# Year 10 & Y11 Dance Knowledge Organiser

Page 2 & 3 – Component 1

Page 4 & 5- Component 2

Page 6 & 7- Component 3

## Component 1: Exploring The Performing Arts

3 different dance styles, choreographers & professional works.

Key Terms	
Choreographer	The person who choreographed each professional work you are studying.
Name of the Set Work	What is the name of each professional work you are studying.
Creation Date	When was each professional work created.
Themes	What is the story or themes within each professional work.
Influences	Who influenced each choreographer to create the work- there may be more than one.
Style of Dance	What style of dance are the professional works.
Key Movements	Can you name 5 key movements from each professional work.
Props	Are there any objects used within each performance which the performers use.
Roles	What were the job roles of individuals, required to create each professional work.

Key Terms	
Choreographic Process	What is the process which each choreographer used to create the professional work.
Choreographic Approach	what approach did each choreographer use with their dancers, to teach them the movement content, in each professional work.
Target Audience	Who specifically is each professional work aimed at
Historical Context	What was going on within the world or country, or time period when each choreographer created the professional work
Costume	What are the dancers wearing within each professional work- there may be more than one costume
Set	What does the set design, of the stage or performance area look like, which each professional work uses.
Lighting	What colours are the lights in each professional work and are there any lighting effects used within each professional work.

## **Component 1: Exploring The Performing Arts**

### **Contemporary Dance**

A combination of ballet dance and modern dance created in the early 1900's.

Grounded movements.

Leg Work.

Use of the Torso.

### **Jazz Dance**

A style of dance created from Jazz Music in the early 1900's.

Upright Posture.

High Kicks.

Inverted Knees and Angular Shapes

Isolation of the Body.

### **Street Dance**

A style of dance created from the streets in the 1970's.

Use of Hip-Hop and styles such as whacking, krumping, popping, locking, animation.

Sharp, Fast Dynamics.

Intricate Footwork.

### **Key Choreographers**

Alvin Ailey- Contemporary  
(Revelations 1960)

Martha Graham- Contemporary  
The Founder of Contemporary Dance

Lester Horton- Contemporary  
Contemporary- Linear Lines

Bob Fosse- Jazz  
(Chicago 1975)

Jerome Robbins- Jazz  
(West Side Story 1961)

Andy Blankenbuehler- Jazz/Hip Hop  
(Hamilton 2016)

Jack Cole- Jazz  
The Father of Jazz

Kenrick H2O Sandy- Hip Hop  
(Emancipation of Expressionism 2013)

Katherine Dunham- African Dance  
Caribbean & African Styles

## Component 2: Developing Skills and Techniques

Physical Skills- The skills required to perform physical activity.



Key Words	
Strength	The power exerted by a muscle.
Stamina	Being able to maintain physical energy for a period of time.
Posture	The way the body is held.
Balance	A steady or held position through even distribution of weight.
Co-ordination	Efficient combination of body parts.
Extension	Lengthening a muscle or limb.
Flexibility	The range of movement at a joint.
Alignment	Correct placement of body parts in relation to each other.
Isolation	An independent movement of an individual body part.
Mobility	The ability to move fluently from one movement to another.
Control	The ability to start and stop a movement, change direction and hold a shape efficiently.

Technical Skills- The skills required to perform a dance movement.



Key Words	
Accuracy	Being correct and precise in a movement.
Timing	The use of counts when moving to sound or music.
Dynamics	How a movement is performed.
Action	Gesture, Turn, Elevation, Travel Stillness
Spatial Content	Pathway, level, direction, size of movement, pattern, formation.
Spatial Awareness	Being aware of other dancers around you.

## Component 2: Developing Skills and Techniques

Expressive Skills- Required to connect with the audience.



<b>Key Words</b>	
Focus	The use of eyes to enhance performance.
Facial Expression	The use of face to communicate mood, theme or atmosphere
Projection	The energy a dancer uses to connect with an audience
Phrasing	The way which the energy is distributed in a movement phrase.
Communication of Intent.	Communicating the theme of the performance

### Target Setting

#### Strengths

The area which you are good at. This could be a specific movement or sequence of movements.

#### Weaknesses

The area which is incorrect. This could be a specific movement or sequence of movements.

#### Targets

Ways which you can improve the weaker areas of a performance.

#### Setting Targets

Be specific and identify what needs improving, how specifically it can be improved and a time frame of how long it will take before improvements can be seen.

## Component 3: Responding to a Brief.

**Structure of a Choreography: How a choreography is put together.**

Keywords	
Binary	2 parts- A,B.
Ternary	3 parts A,B,C.
Rondo	Alternating and repeating sections A,B,A,C,A,D,A
Narrative	Telling a story.
Episodic	Several sections linked by a theme.
Theme and Variation	Repetition of sections with variation eg. Changes of speed, dynamics, mood, formation.
Logical Sequence	Phrases of sections of a dance.
Transitions	Links between dance phrases or sections.

**Action Content: the movements which make up a choreography.**

Keywords	
Travel	Moving from one place to another.
Turn	A rotation.
Elevation	A movement which leaves the floor.
Gesture	A movement which expresses something.
Floor Work	Movements which use the floor.
Transference of Weight	Using the body weight in different ways.
Variation of Dynamics	Changing the quality of movement.

### The Process of Creating a Choreography

1. **RESEARCH**
2. **IMPROVISATION**
3. **GENERATING**
4. **SELECTING**
5. **DEVELOPING**
6. **STRUCTURING**
7. **REFINING**
8. **PERFORMANCE**

### Component 3: Responding to a Brief.

#### Relationship Content: How Dancers Interact in a choreography.

Lead and Follow	One dancer leading a movement or sequence and others following.
Mirroring	Opposition of movement as if you are in a mirror looking at a reflection.
Action and Reaction	One dancer performing a movement and another reacting to it.
Accumulation	Movements gradually added to a movement eg. A, AB, ABC, ABCD etc.
Complement	Dancers performing movements similar to each other.
Contrast	Dancers performing movements different to each other.
Counterpoint	Dancers performing movements simultaneously.
Contact	Having contact with another dancer.
Formations	Shape or patterns created by dancers.

#### Choreographic Devices: Methods used to develop movements in a choreography.

Motif	A phrase of movement representing a theme or idea.
Motif Development	A variation of a motif.
Repetition	Performing a movement again and again.
Contrast	Movements or shapes which have nothing in common.
Complement	Movements or shapes which are similar to each other.
Highlights	Importance moments in a dance.
Climax	The most important moment in a dance.
Manipulation of Number	How the number of dancers are used.
Unison	Two or more dancers doing the same movement at the same time.
Canon	When the same movement overlaps in time.