

Central Illinois Teaching with Primary Sources Newsletter

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MOVE TO THE RHYTHM: DANCE



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MOVE TO THE RHYTHM: DANCE

Welcome to the 26th issue of the **Central Illinois Teaching with Primary Sources Newsletter** a collaborative project of Teaching with Primary Sources Programs at Eastern Illinois University and Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. This school year we want to bring you topics that connect to the Illinois Learning Standards as well as provide you with amazing items from the Library of Congress.

Dance is mentioned specifically within ISBE materials for the following Illinois Learning Standards (found within goal, standard, benchmark, or performance descriptors). 21.B-Demonstrate cooperative skills during structured group physical activity. 25.A-Understand the sensory elements, organizational principles and expressive qualities of the arts. 26.A-Understand processes, traditional tools and modern technologies used in the arts. 26.B-Apply skills and knowledge necessary to create and perform in one or more of the arts. 29.B-Understand music, dance, folk art, visual art, drama and architecture related to the target language societies.

The history of how and where dance started is unknown. In some cultures dance was used in religious customs, festivals or rituals. Dance as a form of entertainment is documented as early as medieval Europe. Variations of medieval peasant dances continue today in the form of folk dances. Some peasant dances were transformed by the aristocracy and became courtly social dance which evolved into ballet.

Early Maypole dances were part of annual celebrations welcoming summer. John Ruskin introduced the Maypole dance that we know today in 1881 at Whitelands College while creating dances for a May pageant. Maypole dances were performed in many schools. Generations of teachers had learned these dances and have passed them on to their students.

Dance was present and popular during war time. Formed in 1941, the USO handled the recreational needs of a growing armed service. At its peak in 1944, the USO had more than 3,000 clubs. These clubs became a place where soldiers could relax and dance to popular music.

There are many types of dance, only of which a few have been mentioned here. The Library of Congress has numerous holdings pertaining to dancing. Conduct your own search to learn more.

History Channel, Accessed 9.28.09 <http://www.history.com/encyclopedia.do?articleId=207079>

USO Our Proud History, Accessed 9.28.09 <http://www.uso.org/whoweare/ourproudhitory/historyoftheuso/>

Internet Archive, History of the Maypole Dancing, Accessed 9.28.09 <http://www.archive.org/details/HistoryOfMaypoleDancing>



*Schools, Masters
School, maypole
dance
Library of Congress
American Memory*



*Woodville, California.
FSA (Farm Security
Administration) farm
workers community.
Square dance at the
Saturday night dance.
Library of Congress
American memory*

CONNECTING TO ILLINOIS

As the population spread westward so did dance. Pioneers sought recreational activities and social contact. Square dancing filled this need. Square dancing actually started as folk dances which early settlers brought from their home countries. Over time, dances were merged and formed square dancing. In 1990, Governor Thompson signed into law a bill designating square dancing as the official dance of the State of Illinois.

In 1942 during World War II, Chicago became home of the first USO club in Illinois. Within a few months Chicago would host three USO sites. These clubs supplied active servicemen with much needed recreation. USO dances became a well-known pastime for soldiers. In 1947, all USO clubs were closed but were reactivated in 1948 with the Korean War.

Katherine Dunham was born in Chicago Illinois in 1909. While in high school, Dunham learned a free-style type of dance but did not begin to seriously study dance until 1928. At this time, she began to study ballet under the teaching of Ludmilla Speranzeva. Speranzeva was one of only a few teachers who accepted black students. A

successful Dunham went on to open her own dance schools for African-Americans. She became an accomplished dancer and choreographer in Broadway productions. It wasn't long before Hollywood called on Katherine Dunham, who choreographed and was the feature dancer in the film *Star Spangled Rhythm*.

Chicago native Carol Lawrence soared to fame appearing in the Broadway musical *West Side Story*. In 1958, she was nominated for a Tony award for her role as Maria. Lawrence has appeared both singing and dancing in numerous musicals.

USO History, Accessed 9.29.09 <http://affiliates.uso.org/illinois/default.cfm?contentid=517>

Library of Congress, Selections from the Katherine Dunham Collection, Accessed 9.29.09 <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/ihas/html/dunham/dunham-home.html>

Illinois State Museum, Illinois State Symbols, Accessed 9.29.09 <http://www.museum.state.il.us/exhibits/symbols/dance.html>

Internet Movie Database, Carol Lawrence, Accessed 9.29.09 <http://www.imdb.com/name/nm0492655/bio>

Squaredancing.org, A Short History of Squaredancing, Accessed 9.28.09 <http://squaredancing.org/history.htm>



New face & new figure
Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs



Katherine Dunham, dancer,
three-quarter length portrait,
facing left, wearing dance
costume
Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs



Myra Kinch & group
"Festival of modern dance"
Library of Congress
American Memory

LEARN MORE WITH AMERICAN MEMORY COLLECTIONS

Inventing Entertainment: The Motion Pictures and Sound Recordings of the Edison Company <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/edhtml/edhome.html>

On October 17, 1888, Thomas Edison filed a caveat with the Patent Office describing his ideas for a device that would “do for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear.” Edison called his invention a kinetoscope. A prototype of Edison’s kinetoscope was unveiled during a convention of the National Federation of Women’s Clubs on May 20, 1891, but was not completed until 1892. The earliest films on dance were from 1894. A bowery waltz, a Sioux ghost dance, imperial Japanese dance and Spanish dancers were some of the dances on film in the Edison collection.

Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 9.30.09

Photographs from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpcoop/ichihtml/cdnhome.html>

Images in this collection were taken by photographers for the Chicago Daily News. There are photographs of professional dancers, formal dances from the local dance hall and images of children dancing. Dance as a form of recreation is visible in most of the photographs.

Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 9.30.09



*Amy Miller/Thomas A.
Edison, inc.
Library of Congress
American Memory*



*Shawn and his Men
Dancers
Library of Congress
American Memory*

By the People, for the People: Posters from the WPA, 1936-1943

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/wpaposters/wpahome.html>

Dance festivals, musical theatre and special presentations are just some of the great posters in this collection. With vivid colors and excellent art work these posters are a unique form of advertising cultural events. These programs were offered to enrich the lives of every person not just the elite during President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s term. Because of the popularity of radio and motion pictures during the 1920 many people in the theatre business found themselves without a job. A decade later the depression eliminated many of the remaining jobs. These programs helped get America back to work.

Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 9.30.09

Traveling Culture: Circuit Chautauqua in the Twentieth Century

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/chautauqua/index.html>

What was Chautauqua? Theodore Roosevelt described it as “The most American thing in the world”. There are few American’s who remember the Circuit Chautauqua. It was a chance for the community to gather for three to seven days to hear lectures on a variety of subjects, see a classic play or a Broadway musical. Founded in 1874 by Lewis Miller and John Heyl Vincent, they promised patrons “education and uplift”. The popularity was to great not to be copied by others and soon independent Chautauqua’s sprung up all across America. The goal of

LEARN MORE WITH AMERICAN MEMORY COLLECTIONS

Traveling Culture Cont.

the Circuit Chautauqua was to offer challenging, informational and inspirational stimulation for rural and small town America. The Library's collection of broadsides advertising the different performers is vast. Recitals, dance companies and modern dance gave people in rural America a bit of the culture of the big city.

University of Iowa Libraries, Essay What is a Circuit Chautauqua, Charlotte Canning, University of Texas, Austin, Accessed 9.30.09 <http://sdr.lib.uiowa.edu/traveling-culture/essay.htm>

History of the American West, 1860-1920 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/codhtml/hawphome.html>

Photographs depicting the lives of Native Americans from over 40 different tribes who lived west of the Mississippi are abundant in this collection. Dancing is an important part of the Native Americans culture. They dance for celebration, harvests and also perform dances to help with sickness. The sun dance, snake dance and corn dance are just a few of the Native American dances captured in photographs. Impressive costumes and headdresses adorned with feathers and beads are also an important part of each dance.

Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 10.01.09

*Hunter in buffalo
dance / Poley
Library of Congress
American Memory*



*San Ildefonso Pueblo
buffalo dance / Poley.
Library of Congress
American Memory*



An American Ballroom Companion: Dance Instruction Manuals 1490-1920 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/dihtml/dihome.html>

The interest in ballroom dancing grew with the middle-class population of the late-nineteenth century. Many books in this collection targeted this growing audience, offering an opportunity for people to learn how to dance without having to take private lessons. Besides giving the latest dance steps, the books often give lessons on etiquette on the dance floor.

From the colonial times through the time of rock and roll there have been critics with the belief that dancing is immoral. This collection contains a number of pamphlets condemning ballroom dancing. As anti-dance literature attests, dance halls were often sites for lewd behavior and public drunkenness. One pamphlet states that dancers behave well until around 11 p.m. when the effects of alcohol take over. Occurrences throughout the country led to cities introducing laws restricting the events in and around dance halls.

Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 10.01.09



How to dance. A complete ball-room and party guide. Containing all the latest figures, together with old-fashioned and contra dances now in general use. Also, a guide to ballroom etiquette, toilets, and general useful information for dancers.

*Library of Congress
American Memory*

IN THE CLASSROOM: LESSON PLANS ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

In this section you will find items pertaining to this month's topic that can be used in your classroom. This is just a small sample of items available through the Library, conduct your own search on dance to find more.

Today in History

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/index.html>

June 23, 1927 Bob Fosse <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/jun23.html>

December 1, 1957 Pas de deux <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/dec01.html>

Exhibitions

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/>

The Nature of Dance <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/tri044.html>

Dance Theatre Designs <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/tri087.html>

Bob Fosse's Dance Notions for Little Me, 1962 <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/tri181.html>

A Ballet for Balanchine <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/tri011.html>

Martha Graham's Lamentation <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/tri121.html>

West Side Story <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/westsidestory/>

Teacher's Page

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/>

Themed Resources:

Music and Dance <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/themes/america-music/>

America's Library

<http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi>

Join America at Play: Swing Your Partner <http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi/jp/dance>

Explore the States: Cleveland Irish Cultural Festival http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi/es/oh/irish_1

Explore the States: Expresiones Dance Company http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi/es/nm/dance_1

Explore the States: Los Matachines de la Santa Cruz http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi/es/tx/dance_1

Explore the States: The Vandalia Gathering http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi/es/wv/dance_1



Eddie Foy's Dancing
Shoes
Library of Congress
Exhibitions

Wise Guide

<http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide>

January 2005, Become a Dancing Fool <http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide/jan05/dancing.html>

November 2004, An Irreplaceable Dance Treasure <http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide/nov04/dance.html>

October 2009, A Riotous Rond de Jambe <http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide/oct09/ballet.html>

Webcasts

<http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/index.php>

Surati: Classical and Folk Indian Dance from New Jersey http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4482

Dance Treasures of the Music Division http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4254

Lao Dance Performance http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4307

Korean Cultural Fan and Drum Dance http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4332

Natasinh Dancers and Musicians http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4359

Ollin Yoliztli Calmecac http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4620

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Word Search. The definitions for different types of dances are below, find the dance in the word search.

f	h	k	a	s	g	b	w	n	t
t	m	u	k	q	a	r	f	g	l
u	a	o	l	u	e	a	u	n	f
n	l	t	o	a	n	b	r	o	a
n	a	l	p	r	r	o	l	b	d
l	i	n	e	e	l	k	a	i	g
l	r	d	t	w	a	l	t	z	m
n	o	t	s	e	l	r	a	h	c
m	i	n	r	e	l	l	p	b	o
j	g	b	t	a	n	g	o	e	l

1. American country dancing in which couples form squares.
2. A theatrical representation of a story that is performed to music by trained dancers.
3. A dance step tapped out audibly with the feet.
4. A ballroom dance in triple time with a strong accent on the first beat.
5. A variety of social dances performed by couples in a ballroom.
6. A Bohemian dance with three steps and a hop in fast time.
7. A ballroom dance of Latin-American origin.
8. A street dance style that evolved as part of the hip hop movement.
9. Dance form accompanied by a chant or song.
10. A non-restricted type of theatrical dance.
11. Choreographed dance with a repeated sequence of steps in which a group of people dance in one or more lines.
12. A jerky American dance popular in the 1940's.
13. An American ballroom dance in syncopated rhythm; popular in the early 20th century.
14. A dance traditionally performed by the common people of a certain region.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Word Search Answer Key

1. Square Dance – American country dancing in which couples form squares.
2. Ballet - A theatrical representation of a story that is performed to music by trained dancers
3. Tap – A dance step tapped out audibly with the feet.
4. Waltz – A ballroom dance in triple time with a strong accent on the first beat.
5. Ballroom – A variety of social dances performed by couples in a ballroom.
6. Polka – A Bohemian dance with three steps and a hop in fast time.
7. Tango – A ballroom dance of Latin-American origin.
8. Break dance – A street dance style that evolved as part of the hip hop movement.
9. Hula – Dance form accompanied by a chant or song.
10. Modern – A non-restricted type of theatrical dance.
11. Line – Choreographed dance with a repeated sequence of step in which a group of people dance in one or more lines.
12. Jitterbug – A jerky American dance popular in the 1940's.
13. Charleston – An American ballroom dance in syncopated rhythm; popular in the early 20th century.
14. Folk dance – A dance traditionally performed by the common people of a certain region.



*Children in costume
dancing
Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs*



*While they were dancing
around. 1913
Library of Congress
American Memory*

I M A G E S O U R C E S



Library of Congress

American Memory/Inventing Entertainment: The Motion Pictures and Sound Recordings of the Edison Company; Motion Pictures

Amy Muller/Thomas A. Edison, Inc.



Library of Congress

American Memory/Traveling Culture: Circuit Chautauqua in the Twentieth Century

Shawn and His Men Dancers



Library of Congress

American Memory/History of the American West, 1860-1920,

San Ildefonso Pueblo buffalo dance/Poley.



Library of Congress

American Memory/History of the American West, 1860-1920

Hunter in buffalo dance/Poley.



Library of Congress

American Memory/An American Ballroom Companion: Dance Instruction Manuals

How to dance: A complete ball-room and party guide. Containing all the latest figures, together with old-fashioned and contra dances now in general use. Also, a guide to ballroom etiquette, toilets, and general useful information for dancers.



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Exhibitions-Bob Hope and American Variety

Eddie Foy's dancing shoes



Library of Congress

Prints and Photographs

Children in costume dancing



Library of Congress

Prints and Photographs

Myra Kinch & group "Festival of Modern Dance"



Library of Congress

Prints and Photographs

Katherine Dunham, dancer, three-quarter length portrait, facing left, wearing dance costume



Library of Congress

Prints and Photographs

New face & new figure



Library of Congress

Prints and Photographs

Woodville, California. FSA (Farm Security Administration) farm workers' community. Square dance at the Saturday night dance.



Library of Congress

Prints and Photographs

Washington, D.C. Jitterbugs at an Elk's Club dance, the "cleanest dance in town".



Library of Congress

American Memory/Architecture and Interior Design for the 20th Century

Schools. Master schools, maypole dance



Library of Congress

American Memory/Historical American Sheet Music, 1850-1920

While they were dancing around. 1913

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