

Technical Manual And Dictionary Of Classical Ballet Dover Books On Dance

Classical ballet

(2013), *Classical Ballet* www.vam.ac.uk/content/articles/c/classic-ballet/. Grant, Gail (1982). *Technical Manual and Dictionary of Classical Ballet*. New

Classical ballet is any of the traditional, formal styles of ballet that exclusively employ classical ballet technique. It is known for its aesthetics and rigorous technique (such as pointe work, turnout of the legs, and high extensions), its flowing, precise movements, and its ethereal qualities.

There are stylistic variations related to an area or origin, which are denoted by classifications such as Russian ballet, French ballet, British ballet and Italian ballet. For example, Russian ballet features high extensions and dynamic turns, whereas Italian ballet tends to be more grounded, with a focus on fast, intricate footwork. Many of the stylistic variations are associated with specific training methods that have been named after their originators. Despite these variations, the performance...

Ballet

ISBN 978-0-07-255714-5. Grant, Gail (1982). *Technical Manual and Dictionary of Classical Ballet*. New York, US: Dover Publications. ISBN 978-0-486-21843-4. Warren

Ballet (French: [balɛ]) is a type of performance dance that originated during the Italian Renaissance in the fifteenth century and later developed into a concert dance form in France and Russia. It has since become a widespread and highly technical form of dance with its own vocabulary. Ballet has been influential globally and has defined the foundational techniques which are used in many other dance genres and cultures. Various schools around the world have incorporated their own cultures. As a result, ballet has evolved in distinct ways.

A ballet as a unified work comprises the choreography and music for a ballet production. Ballets are choreographed and performed by trained ballet dancers. Traditional classical ballets are usually performed with classical music accompaniment and use elaborate...

Arabesque (ballet position)

[1967]. *Technical Manual and Dictionary of Classical Ballet (3rd revised ed.)*. Mineola, New York: Dover. ISBN 0-486-21843-0. "[C]ompletely revised and updated

Arabesque (French: [aʁabɛsk]; literally, "in Arabic fashion") in dance, particularly ballet, is a body position in which a dancer stands on one leg-the supporting leg-with the other leg-the working leg-turned out and extended behind the body, with both legs held straight.

In classical ballet, an arabesque can be executed with the supporting leg en pointe or demi pointe or with foot flat on the floor. The working leg may touch the floor in tendu back – an arabesque par terre – or be elevated. Common elevation angles of the raised leg are 45° – à demi hauteur – and 90° – à la hauteur. When the angle is much greater than 90° and the body trunk leans forward to counterbalance the working leg, the position is called arabesque penchée. The arms may be held in various positions. Arabesques are described...

Cyril W. Beaumont

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Cyril W. Beaumont OBE (1 November 1891 – 24 May 1976) was a British dance historian, critic, technical theorist, translator, bookseller, and publisher. Author of more than forty books on ballet, he is considered one of the most important dance historians of the twentieth century.

History of ballet

technical manual on court dancing, both performance and social, helped to establish Italy as a centre of technical ballet development. Ballet developed

Ballet is a formalized dance form with its origins in the Italian Renaissance courts of 15th and 16th centuries. Ballet spread from Italy to France with the help of Catherine de' Medici, where ballet developed even further under her aristocratic influence. An early example of Catherine's development of ballet is through 'Le Paradis d' Amour', a piece of work presented at the wedding of her daughter Marguerite de Valois to Henry of Navarre. Aristocratic money was responsible for the initial stages of development in 'court ballet', as it was royal money that dictated the ideas, literature and music used in ballets that were created to primarily entertain the aristocrats of the time. The first formal 'court ballet' ever recognized was staged in 1573, 'Ballet des Polonais'. In true form of...

Quintuple meter

(cloth) ISBN 0-521-64856-4 (pbk). Mawer, Deborah. 2000b. "Ballet and the Apotheosis of the Dance". In The Cambridge Companion to Ravel, edited by Deborah

Quintuple meter or quintuple time is a musical meter characterized by five beats in a measure, whether variably or equally stressed.

Like the more common duple, triple, and quadruple meters, it may be simple, with each beat divided in half, or compound, with each beat divided into thirds. The most common time signatures for simple quintuple meter are 5/4 and 5/8; compound quintuple meter is most often written in 15/8.

Electronic music

direct-drive turntable on the market, and the first in their influential Technics series of turntables. It was succeeded by the Technics SL-1100 and SL-1200 in the

Electronic music broadly is a group of music genres that employ electronic musical instruments, circuitry-based music technology and software, or general-purpose electronics (such as personal computers) in its creation. It includes both music made using electronic and electromechanical means (electroacoustic music). Pure electronic instruments depend entirely on circuitry-based sound generation, for instance using devices such as an electronic oscillator, theremin, or synthesizer: no acoustic waves need to be previously generated by mechanical means and then converted into electrical signals. On the other hand, electromechanical instruments have mechanical parts such as strings or hammers that generate the sound waves, together with electric elements including magnetic pickups, power amplifiers...

Bibliography of encyclopedias

Balanchine, George and Francis Mason. 101 Stories of the Great Ballets. Doubleday, 1989. Bremser, Martha. International Dictionary of Ballet. St. James Press

This is intended to be a comprehensive list of encyclopedic or biographical dictionaries ever published in any language. Reprinted editions are not included. The list is organized as an alphabetical bibliography by theme and language, and includes any work resembling an A-Z encyclopedia or encyclopedic dictionary, in both print and online formats. All entries are in English unless otherwise specified. Some works may be listed under multiple topics due to thematic overlap. For a simplified list without bibliographical details, see Lists of encyclopedias.

Messe des pauvres

(Prayer for travellers and sailors in danger of death, to the very good and very august Virgin Mary, mother of Jesus) Organ solo, manuals only 7. Prière pour

The Messe des pauvres (Mass for the Poor) is a partial musical setting of the mass for mixed choir and organ, written from 1893 through 1895 by Erik Satie. It was intended for liturgical use in the Metropolitan Church of Art of Jesus the Conductor. The mass is Satie's only liturgical work and the culmination of his "Rosicrucian" or "mystic" period. It was published posthumously in 1929.

A performance lasts around 18 minutes.

Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov

Overture, and the symphonic suite Scheherazade—are staples of the classical music repertoire, along with suites and excerpts from some of his fifteen

Nikolai Andreyevich Rimsky-Korsakov (18 March 1844 – 21 June 1908) was a Russian composer, a member of the group of composers known as The Five. He was a master of orchestration. His best-known orchestral compositions—Capriccio Espagnol, the Russian Easter Festival Overture, and the symphonic suite Scheherazade—are staples of the classical music repertoire, along with suites and excerpts from some of his fifteen operas. Scheherazade is an example of his frequent use of fairy-tale and folk subjects.

Rimsky-Korsakov believed in developing a nationalistic style of classical music, as did his fellow composer Mily Balakirev and the critic Vladimir Stasov. This style employed Russian folk song and lore along with exotic harmonic, melodic and rhythmic elements in a practice known as musical orientalism...

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