

# Performance task # 2-

[Art & Culture](#), [Dance](#)



Performance Task # 2- Direction: Answer the following: (answers shall be based on the assignment Video: Sayaw) Key point: the Spaniards came to the Philippines in the 16th century. They found out that dance and music were woven and is part of the Filipinos everyday life. Q. Where is it intertwined? 1. Courtship 2. Love 3. Politics 4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_

Key point: the Spaniards employ dances and music to introduce religion to Filipinos. Dance has become religious activity for feasts of saints and for praising. They introduce secular dances from Europe. The Filipinos assimilated it and it evolves in the Filipino culture. List down the European Dances introduced by the Spaniards in the Philippines. And the Filipino adaptation of the dances Follow the cue given. 8. La Jota- a social dance for special occasion for the Spaniards. Usually accompanied with string instruments. 9. La Jota Montañesa - the Filipino version characterized by fast and lively movement wherein waltz is a common step it is from the province of Tarlac. 10. La Jota Manilena- it is a version which is done in honor of the old city of Manila. 11. Valse/Waltz - a dance originally from Southern Germany introduced to the Philippines on the 19th century. It was also assimilated by the Filipinos and incorporated it to their own version. 12. Balitaw - a courtship dance from the Visayas 13. Cariñosa - a courtship dance with characteristic use of fan and handkerchief. 14. Fandango - dance for special occasion such as wedding 15. Pandang Pandang - a version from Antique wherein a gecko went up the grooms trouser so he Stamped to remove the lizard without the crowds knowledge institutionalizing the Stamping movement as part of the dance. 16. Fandango Sambalilo - a dance

version where the guys try to pick up a hat on the floor with the use of his head. 17. Fandango sa Ilaw - a dance version from Mindoro wherein the ladies carry lighted oil lamps in their head and hands. 18. Habanera- a dance originally from Havana Cuba 19. Habanera de Sultera - a Filipino adaptation of this dance from Pangasinan which is the last dance of a couple before they get married. 20. Mazurka - a ballroom dance from Poland. 21. Mazurka Moderato- an adaptation of this dance wherein the couples gather informally, the steps Used are sangig, salok, step close step and redoba. 22. Mazurka Mindoreña- the premiere dance of the elites in Mindoro which was popularized by our hero Don Antonio Luna. 23. Polka - originally a ballroom dance for grand social affair. 24. Maliket a Polka - an adaptation from Pangasinan, characterized by happy movement, a dance for Sto. Nino. 25. Polka sa Nayon - an adaptation from Batangas 26. Rigodon - popular ceremonial dances for the elite. 27. Rigodon - dance of the elite with the use of cadesera and costados as position based on their Importance in the society. 28. \_\_\_\_\_ - a dance wherein the purpose is for the ladies to be seen by gentlemen, they try to Outdress each other, it was introduced in the 1850's. Key point: the dances evolved and was integrated thereby creating a combination of different dances to form new dance. 29. Polkaval - a combination of polka and valse from Atimonan Quezon 30. Jotaval - a combination of Jota and Valse from Gumaca Quezon II. Essay 1. Give at least 5 Filipino researchers who contributed in the documentation and propagation of Philippine folk dance throughout the Philippines and the world. Cite their contribution.(10pts) 2. How did the rural folks assimilated the dances introduced by the Spaniards and patronized by the local elites as part of their

lives? Where was the transmutation based? What has become of these dances? Answer in a 5 sentence paragraph only. (5pts)