

Tango - (Bronze)

Fig FP T L/F S

Full Bronze	Bronze III	Bronze II (Advanced Social)	Bronze I (Good Social Basic)	1A. Straight Basic					
				1B. Curving Basic					
				2A. Promenade Turning Left					
				2B. Promenade Turning Right					
				3. Single Corté					
	4. Progressive Rocks								
	5A. Open Fan								
	5B. Open Fan with Underarm Turn								
	6. Running Steps								
	7. Double Corté								
	8A. Reverse Turn								
	8B. Reverse Turn with Outside Swivel								
	9. Right Side Fans								
	10. Contra Rocks								
	11A. Change of Places								
11B. Change of Places Variation									
12. Twist Turn to Right									
13. Reverse Turn with Underarm Turn									
14. Promenade Pivot									
15. Shadow Rocks									

Origin

Originally a light spirited dance from Spain, the Tango became very popular in the slums and bordellos of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Spanish Tango, together with the African "Tangano", a dance imported with the Negro slaves, and the "Habanera" from Havana in Cuba were merged in the late 1800's and became known as the "Milonga." In the early 1900's the "Tango" was demonstrated in Paris, then London and New York. Rudolph Valentino further popularized this dance in 1921 with the making of the movie "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse". Although evolving in a different direction in Europe and America, the Tango has remained a firm favorite.

Music

Danced in 4/4 timing, the music has 4 strong, recurring, even beats. There is an accent on the first beat of each bar. The music is played staccato style and imparts a sense of strength and drama to the dancers.

Characteristics:

The hold is very different from the other dances, with the lady's left arm under the man's right arm, which creates a firmer, more compact hold for a quick reaction from the lady. There is no rise and fall in this dance and weight is transferred from foot to foot with a fast, staccato action, progressing around the floor in a counter-clockwise direction. Closed dance position is generally maintained at the initial level but becomes more open as the dancer progresses. This dance should not be confused with Argentine Tango.

Viennese Waltz - (Bronze)

Fig FP T L/F S

Full Bronze	Bronze III	Bronze II (Advanced Social)	Bronze I (Good Social Basic)	1. Balance Steps					
				2A. Fifth Position Breaks					
				2B. Fifth Position Breaks with Underarm Turn					
				3. Reverse Turn					
				4. Closed Twinkle					
	5A. Crossbody Lead								
	5B. Crossbody Lead with Underarm Turn								
	6. Hand to Hand								
	7A. Forward Progressive Changes								
	7B. Backward Progressive Changes								
8. Right Turn									
9. Change of Place*									
10. Curtsey & Bow									

Origin

Although commonly believed to have originated in Austria in the early 1800's, it is known that a dance with similar characteristics was popular with French peasants in the mid 1500's. The dance was known at that time as the "Volta", (Italian for "the turn.") The dance as we know it, was immortalized in the 1800's by such composers as Joseph Lanner and Johann and Josef Strauss. In the middle of the 20th century, the German, Paul Krebs choreographed the Viennese Waltz style to which we dance today. The dance enjoys a great deal of popularity not only in Europe but also in America, and has been used in many Hollywood productions.

Music

Danced in 3/4 timing, the music has recurring even beats. However, there is a pronounced accent that occurs on the first beat of each measure. The basic count for Viennese Waltz is 1, 2, 3.

Characteristics:

This dance progresses in a counter-clockwise direction and is continually revolving. Because of the speed and rotation involved, there is much less rise and fall than the Slow Waltz, but a greater use of sway is needed to control the turns.

* = Indicated figures not allowed in NDCA Competitions

Fig Figures **FP** Foot Positions **T** Timing **L/F** Lead or follow **S** Style

