

Grade 5 Module 3

Enduring Understanding

Dance in the World: Throughout history, people in all cultures have used dance as a means of social interaction and expression.

Essential Questions

- How does dance build community?
- How does dance become a means of social interaction and expression?
- How does dance contribute to society and community?

Process		Standards
Create	Generating Exploring Improvising Creating	2.6 Demonstrate cooperation, collaboration, and empathy in working with partners and in groups
Perform	Practicing and Developing Movement Skills Building Vocabulary	1.1 Demonstrate focus, physical control, and coordination in performing (locomotor and axial) movement.
Respond	Observing Responding	
Connect	Connecting Applying	<i>3.1 Describe how and why a traditional dance may be changed when performed on stage for an audience.</i> 3.2 Identify and perform folk/traditional, social, and theatrical dances done by Americans in the 18th and 19th (and 20th) centuries. 3.3 Select traditional dances that men, women, or children perform and explain the purpose(s) of dances.

Essential standards and **supporting standards** to be assessed.

Developing Concepts

Movement Memorization

Key Idea:

- Most traditional/folk dances are comprised of step patterns, which are performed in set sequences.
- Some folk/traditional dances and all social dances consist of step patterns, whose sequence is not set and can be improvised.
- Memorizing the step patterns and/or sequences is essential to performing the folk/traditional and social dances well.

Knowledge

Vocabulary

- Traditional/Folk or Pattern Dances
- Social Dances
- Locomotor Step Patterns
- Sequence
- Step Vocabularies
- Musical phrasing

Skills

- Memorize and perform folk/traditional dances with set patterns or sequences
- Memorize and perform folk/traditional/social dance step patterns in an improvised sequence
- Identify dances which consist of set sequences (most folk/traditional dances) and dances whose sequences can be improvised (square dance, social dances)
- Learn and differentiate between step vocabularies from different areas of the world
- Use the phrasing in the musical accompaniment to cue the sequence of movements and movement pattern
- Identify and use strategies to memorize patterns and sequences (i.e., follow musical phrasing)

Rhythmic Perception

Key Idea:

- Folk/traditional dances use a variety of rhythmic locomotor step patterns.
- Dancers need to recognize and respond to musical cues.

Knowledge

Vocabulary

- Locomotor Step Patterns
- Musical Cues
- Phrasing

Skills

- Execute rhythmic locomotor step patterns alone and as part of a specific folk/traditional dance
- Hear and respond to phrasing changes in a piece of music
- Use phrasing changes in the musical accompaniment to cue changes in movement patterns within a folk/traditional dance

Working With Others: Social Interaction

Key Idea:

- Folk/traditional and social dances allow us to interact with others in a group or as partners.
- Dance develops important social skills.

Knowledge

Vocabulary

- Interact
- Group
- Partners
- Lead
- Follow
- Social Skills

Skills

- Perform whole group dances with cooperation and awareness
- Perform partner dances with cooperation and awareness
- Explain how dance helps us learn and develop social skills
- Describe social skills learned in dance

Universality of Dance

Key Idea:

- Dance plays a significant role in society.
- Dance is a means of social/political expression and social interaction.
- Dance can promote social unity within a culture or community.

Knowledge

Vocabulary

- Social
- Expression
- Interaction
- Unity
- Culture
- Community

Skills

- Understand how dance can promote social unity/interaction within a culture or community (reinforce values, promote community spirit)
- Give example of dances which promote social unity, expression and interaction
- Experience popular social and folk/traditional dances which require interaction and promote a sense of community