

What Is Folk Dance?

Folk dance requires not only an ethnic identification, but a participatory and aesthetic tradition. It is dance which is an integral and anticipated behavior in the culture and defined by the aesthetics of that culture whether rural or urban. Members of the folk dance tradition would include village dances, national dances, ritual dances, social dances, and educational dances such as:

Eastern & Southern Europe

Oro, Kolo, Horo, Kopanica, Drmes, Syrto, Hasapiko, Tsamiko, Csardas, Verbunk, Legenyes, Briul, Sirba, Rustemul, Invirtita, Hopak, Khorovod, Kujawiak, Mazur, Oberek, etc.

Western and Northern Europe

Hambo, Reinlander, Polska, Pols, Bourree, Tarentella, Salterello, Jota, Fado, Roshina, An Dro, Zwiefacher, Dreisteyrer, Schuplattler, Dreher, Reel, Strathspey, Jig, etc.

North & South Africa

Pata-Pata, High Life, Concumba, Maracatu, Shango, Etida, Debki, etc.

Polynesia, Melanesia & Micronesia

Hula, Bora-Bora, Kaparima, Ura, etc.

East & West Asia

Bushi, Ondo, Hora, Debki, Halay, Sheikhani, Karsilima, Papuri, Horon, Bar, Tamzara, Kathak, Bharat Nayam, etc.

North & South America

Contra, Square, Round, Clog, Schottische, Jarabe, Ranchera, Tango, Milonga, Chacarera, Fado, Gigue, Reel, Branle, Quadrille, etc.

<http://www.ethnicdance.net/>