

2018-2019 Class Schedule

DAY	STUDIO 1	STUDIO 2
SUNDAY	Ballet IV 11:15-12:45 *See Below	Creative Movement 10-10:45 Ages 3-4
	Pre-Pointe 12:45-1:30 *See Below	Pre-Ballet 10:45-11:45 Ages 5-6
	Ballet V 1:30-2:45 *See Below	Ballet I 11:45-1:00 Ages 7-8
	Pointe I 3:15-4:15 *See Below	Tap I 1:15-2:15 Ages 7-11
	Ballet VI 4:15-5:45 *See Below	Ballet II 2:15-3:30 Ages 9-11
	Tap III 6:30-8:00 *See Below	Jazz I 3:30-4:30 Ages 7-11
	Jazz III 8:00-9:30 *See Below	Hip Hop I 5-6:15 Ages 12-18



All classes held at
1785 Flatbush Ave
(Between J/K)
Brooklyn, NY

Schedule is subject to change. Please confirm schedule by
checking online or calling us.

*Admission to this class is with instructor/director
approval only.

DAY	STUDIO 1	STUDIO 2
MONDAY		
	Acting 7:00-8:30 p.m. Ages 10-Adult	
TUESDAY		
	Contemporary II 6:30-8:00 p.m. *See Below	Contemporary I 6:00-7:00 p.m. Ages 12-Adult
	Hip Hop II 8:00-9:30 p.m. *See Below	Jazz II 7:00-8:15 p.m. Ages 12-Adult
		Ballet III 8:15-9:30 p.m. Ages 12-18
WEDNESDAY		
	Cardio Barre 11:00-12:00 Adults	
	Ballet VI 6:30-8:00 p.m. *See Below	Tap II 6:30-7:30 p.m. With instructor ap- proval
	Pointe II/Variations 8:00-9:15 p.m. *See Below	
THURSDAY		
	Boys' Breaking I 6:15-7:15 p.m. Ages 5-8	
	Boys' Breaking II 7:15-8:15 p.m. Ages 9-12	
	Boys' Breaking III 8:30-9:30 p.m. Ages 13-Adult	

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718-513-6257

Jewish Center for the Performing Arts

Description of Classes

Acting begins with basic training of the actor's three instruments (voice, body and imagination). Each class is structured to include a vocal and physical warm up, improvisations, and creative exploration exercises. New concepts will be introduced through physical games and role plays, helping students turn abstract concepts into tangible tools to improve their acting skills. Elements from Stanislavsky, The Meisner technique, Strassberg's Method, as well as Viewpoints will be incorporated. This class provides a fun and safe atmosphere where students can feel free to explore characters and scenes with a dual focus on both individual work and group ensemble training.

Ballet (and Pointe) is a formalized dance with its origins in the French court, further developed in France and Russia as a concert dance form. It is a highly technical form of dance with its own vocabulary. It has been influential as a form of dance globally and is taught in ballet schools around the world which use their own culture and society to modernize the art. Ballet dance works (ballets) are choreographed and also include mime and acting and are set to music (usually orchestral). It is best known in the form of classical ballet, notable for its techniques, such as pointe work and turn-out of the legs, its graceful, flowing, precise movements, and its ethereal qualities.

Breaking is a style of acrobatic dancing originating in the mid-1970s. It is characterized by intricate footwork, pantomime, spinning headstands, tumbling, and elaborate, improvised, virtuosic movements.

Contemporary is an abstract form of dance that has its roots in ballet. It focuses on using the movements to express an inner thought or emotion. Shedding the authoritarian controls surrounding classical ballet technique, costume, and shoes, contemporary focuses on creative self-expression rather than on technical virtuosity. It is a more relaxed, free style of dance, in which choreographers use emotions and moods to design their own steps, in contrast to the structured code of steps found in ballet. It has a deliberate use of gravity, whereas ballet strives to be light and airy.

Creative Movement is the introduction to ballet for the littlest girls. This fun, engaging class is taught through games and creative techniques that inspire little kids to use their bodies to express different characters and feelings, but they also learn basic positions and steps, preparing them for further ballet study.

Hip Hop refers mainly to street dance styles, primarily danced to music with a strong beat. This exciting dance form was created as a positive outlet for emotions. In our studio, this class will be modified to include only those types of the dance form that are befitting our people, and the music used is only Jewish music or instrumental.

Jazz is a form of dance that showcases a dancer's individual style and originality. Every jazz dancer interprets and executes moves and steps in their own way. Jazz dancing is energetic and fun, consisting of unique moves, fancy footwork, big leaps and quick turns. To excel in jazz, dancers need a strong background in ballet, as it encourages grace and balance. Although jazz dancing came about as dance done to jazz music, the style has developed into its own unique dance form that generally has nothing to do with the music from which it came. Jazz dance works vary from animated show pieces as seen in musicals to lyrical ballads.

Tap dance was developed in the United States during the nineteenth century and is popular nowadays in many parts of the world. The name comes from the tapping sound made when the small metal plates on the dancer's shoes touch a hard surface. This lively, rhythmic tapping makes the performer not just a dancer, but also a percussive musician.