TANGO ENDINGS LEARN THE 9 COMMON ARGENTINE TANGO Online PDF

tango endings learn the 9 common argentine tango is an essential aspect for dancers aiming to master the art of Argentine tango. The ending of a dance not only leaves a lasting impression but also demonstrates a dancer?s control, style, and connection with their partner. Understanding and practicing the nine most common Argentine tango endings can elevate your performance, making your dance more elegant and authentic. In this comprehensive guide, we?ll explore each of these endings in detail, offering tips on execution and context to help you incorporate them seamlessly into your dancing repertoire.

Why Are Tango Endings Important?

Before diving into the specific endings, it?s crucial to understand why they matter in Argentine tango. The ending of a dance serves several purposes:

- Creates a memorable conclusion, leaving a lasting impression.
- Demonstrates control, precision, and elegance.
- Signals the end of a musical phrase or section, aligning with the music?s natural structure.
- Enhances the emotional connection between partners.
- Allows dancers to showcase their style and personality.

Mastering the common endings is not merely about technical execution but about expressing emotion and connecting with your partner and the music.

The 9 Common Argentine Tango Endings

Below, we?ll explore each of these endings, their characteristics, execution tips, and when to incorporate them into your dance.

1. The Simple Step and Pause

This is one of the most fundamental and elegant endings in Argentine tango.

- **What it is:** A straightforward step followed by a deliberate pause, often with a slight body lean or pose.

- **How to execute:** Complete a basic step, then hold the position momentarily, maintaining eye contact and posture.
- **When to use:** To signal the end of a musical phrase or to add a dramatic pause.

Tip: Use the pause to showcase your posture and connection with your partner, emphasizing the music?s rhythm.

2. The Cross-Over Ending

A classic and dynamic way to finish a dance.

- **What it is:** A cross-over step where the follower crosses the feet over the leader?s foot, often ending with a pose or a slight dip.
- **How to execute:** After a series of steps, the follower crosses the trailing foot over the leading foot, then stabilizes or strikes a pose.
- **When to use:** To add flair at the conclusion of a dance or a musical phrase.

Tip: Ensure the cross-over is controlled to maintain balance and elegance.

3. The Ocho Final

The ocho is a signature Argentine tango move, and its final position makes for a graceful ending.

- **What it is:** Completing the ocho movement with a smooth, controlled ending, often with both dancers facing each other or in a close embrace.
- **How to execute:** As you finish the ocho, slow down the movement and settle into a comfortable pose or position.
- **When to use:** To add a fluid, musical finish to a sequence.

Tip: Focus on maintaining balance and connection during the transition.

4. The Embrace Close and Hold

A romantic and intimate ending style.

- **What it is:** Coming into a close embrace and holding the position, often with a gentle sway or slight body tilt.
- **How to execute:** As the music slows or during a musical climax, gently close into the embrace

and hold for a few beats.

- **When to use:** To convey intimacy or emotion at the conclusion of a dance segment.

Tip: Keep your frame relaxed yet firm, and maintain eye contact.

5. The Pivot and Pose

A sharp and stylish ending.

- **What it is:** Executing a pivot (usually a 180-degree turn) followed by striking a pose.
- **How to execute:** After a sequence, pivot on one foot to face your partner or audience, then hold a stylish pose.
- **When to use:** To add flair at the end of a musical phrase or to transition smoothly into another movement.

Tip: Practice pivots slowly to ensure control and precision.

6. The Cross-Stance Finish

An elegant, grounded ending.

- **What it is:** Ending with legs crossed or in a crossed stance, often with a slight lean or tilt.
- **How to execute:** Transition into a crossed-leg stance, then hold or pose to emphasize stability and style.
- **When to use:** To emphasize a dramatic or emotional closing.

Tip: Keep your core engaged to maintain balance.

7. The Dip or Lean

Adding a touch of drama and intimacy.

- **What it is:** A controlled dip or lean backward or forward, often with the leader supporting the follower.
- **How to execute:** At the end of a sequence, gently tilt the body, ensuring support and control.
- **When to use:** For dramatic effect or emotional expression.

Tip: Practice with a partner to ensure safety and smoothness.

8. The Spin and Closure

A lively and energetic ending.

- **What it is:** Completing a series of spins or turns, then closing into a pose or embrace.
- **How to execute:** Finish the spins with control, then step into a close embrace or pose.
- **When to use:** To showcase technical skill or add excitement to the dance conclusion.

Tip: Maintain momentum and control during spins for a seamless finish.

9. The Salute or Bow

A respectful and traditional ending.

- **What it is:** A slight bow or nod towards your partner or audience, often with a smile.
- **How to execute:** After completing the dance, step back slightly, and bow with grace, maintaining eye contact.
- **When to use:** Especially appropriate in performances or formal settings.

Tip: Keep the gesture subtle and genuine to convey respect.

Incorporating Tango Endings into Your Dancing

Practicing these endings regularly will help you develop a natural sense for when and how to use them. Here are some tips:

- **Listen to the music:** Endings should align with musical phrases, so develop a keen musical ear.
- **Practice with a mirror or record yourself:** Analyze your endings to improve posture, control, and expression.
- **Experiment with different endings:** Combine or modify these endings to create your unique style.
- **Dance with different partners:** Adapt your endings to fit various connections and styles.

Conclusion

Mastering the nine common Argentine tango endings can dramatically enhance your dance, making your performances more polished, expressive, and memorable. From simple pauses to dramatic

dips, each ending serves a purpose and offers an opportunity to showcase your style and emotional connection. By practicing these endings and understanding their context within the music and dance, you?ll bring greater artistry and authenticity to your Argentine tango. Remember, the key is control, connection, and expression?so embrace each ending as a chance to leave your audience captivated.

Tango Endings: Learn the 9 Common Argentine Tango Finishings

Argentine Tango, renowned for its elegance, passion, and intricate movements, culminates in a variety of classic endings that leave a lasting impression on both dancers and audiences. Mastering these endings is essential for dancers aiming to elevate their performances, convey emotion effectively, and showcase their technical finesse. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the 9 most common Argentine Tango endings, diving deep into their origins, execution, and significance within the dance.

Understanding the Importance of Tango Endings

Before delving into specific endings, it?s crucial to grasp why endings hold such importance in Argentine Tango:

- Climactic Moments: Endings serve as the climax of a dance phrase, emphasizing the connection, emotion, and style.
- Audience Engagement: A well-executed ending leaves a memorable impression.
- Storytelling: Endings can convey narrative arcs, mood shifts, or stylistic nuances.
- Technical Precision: They showcase a dancer?s control, balance, and musicality.

The Foundations of Tango Endings

Most Argentine Tango endings can be grouped into categories based on their structure and stylistic elements:

- Closed or Embrace Endings: Where dancers finish in a traditional closed embrace.
- Open Endings: Finishing with a pose, pose variation, or movement away from the embrace.
- Stylized Endings: Incorporating elements like pivots, embellishments, or dramatic pauses.

Understanding these categories helps dancers select appropriate endings suited to the music, mood, and context of the dance.

The 9 Common Argentine Tango Endings

- The Classic Closed Embrace Finish

Description:

The most traditional and recognizable ending in Argentine Tango, where dancers return to the closed embrace, standing upright with bodies close and relaxed.

Execution Details:

- Dancers synchronize their steps to arrive simultaneously in the closed position.
- Maintain a gentle, intimate connection, often with subtle movements or minimal embellishments.
- Finish with a soft, controlled pose?often just a slight pause or a gentle release.

Significance:

This ending signifies resolution, intimacy, and respect. It?s ideal for close, emotional moments and is often used in social settings.

Tips:

- Keep your posture upright but relaxed.
- Use your core muscles to maintain balance.
- Let the music guide the timing of the closure.

- The Cross-Body Lead Finish

Description:

A dynamic ending where the leader executes a cross-body lead, ending with the follower on the leader?s opposite side, often in a pose or a relaxed stance.

Execution Details:

- Complete the cross with a smooth transfer of weight.
- The follower can finish facing the leader or slightly turned, depending on style.
- Optional: add a pose?such as a hand hold, a dip, or a stylized position.

Significance:

Reflects technical mastery and fluidity. It?s often used to transition into another move or to mark a change in musical mood.

Tips:

- Ensure clarity of movement during the cross.
- Maintain good posture to avoid losing balance.
- Coordinate with the follower for a clean finish.

- The Sacada Finale

Description:

A sacada involves a quick displacement of the follower?s leg or body, and the ending often emphasizes this move with a pose or a pause.

Execution Details:

- Execute the sacada gracefully, then settle into a stable position.
- Finish with the dancers in a poised stance, sometimes with an arm extension or a stylized pose.

Significance:

Highlights technical agility and musical phrasing. It often marks a dramatic or playful conclusion.

Tips:

- Practice sacadas slowly before integrating into endings.
- Focus on smooth displacements to prevent abrupt stops.
- Use musical accents to time the sacada and the final pose.

- The Ocho Final

Description:

The ocho, a fundamental figure involving pivoting steps, concludes with a smooth, controlled turn or pose.

Execution Details:

- Complete the ocho pattern, then pivot into a stable position.
- The ending might be a simple pose or a stylized flourish.

Significance:

Conveys elegance and control, often used in more sophisticated performances.

Tips:

- Maintain balance during pivots.
- Use your core to control the turn.
- Coordinate with your partner for synchronized finishing.

- The Ganchos and Leg Hooks Finish

Description:

Leg hooks or ganchos involve the follower hooking a leg around the leader?s leg or body, culminating in a dramatic pose.

Execution Details:

- Execute the hook smoothly, then hold the position for emphasis.
- Often combined with a pose like a lean or a dramatic tilt.

Significance:

Adds flair, sensuality, and theatricality to the dance.

Tips:

- Ensure safety and comfort for both dancers.
- Practice leg hooks slowly to develop control.
- Use musical accents to time the hook and pose.

- The Dips and Lean-Back Endings

Description:

A popular, expressive ending where the leader gently dips or leans the follower backward, then stabilizes in a pose.

Execution Details:

- Execute the dip with control, ensuring both dancers' safety.
- Finish with a pose?often with arms extended or in a dramatic stance.

Significance:

Conveys passion and intensity, often used at climactic moments.

Tips:

- Maintain core engagement to support the dip.
- Communicate clearly with your partner.
- Practice safety and trust during dips.

- The Pause or Silent Ending

Description:

A deliberate, often dramatic pause where dancers hold a pose or stand still, emphasizing musicality and emotional tension.

Execution Details:

- Finish movement, then freeze in a pose that reflects the mood.

- Hold the pose for a beat or two before stepping away or transitioning.

Significance:

Creates tension and anticipation; enhances storytelling.

Tips:

- Choose a pose that complements the music and emotion.
- Keep your body relaxed to avoid tension.
- Use your eyes and expression to communicate.

- The Spin or Turn Finish

Description:

Dancers conclude with a final turn or series of spins, then settle into a pose or embrace.

Execution Details:

- Complete the final turn(s) smoothly.
- Transition into a relaxed stance or pose.

Significance:

Shows technical proficiency and adds a dynamic flair to the ending.

Tips:

- Maintain momentum to ensure smooth spins.
- Prepare your body for the transition to stability.
- Coordinate timing with your partner.

- The Exit Step or Forward Movement

Description:

A clean, deliberate step forward or to the side to exit the dance, often with a slight bow or nod.

Execution Details:

- Finish with a controlled step, signaling closure.
- Optionally, include a small bow, nod, or smile.

Significance:

A respectful and polished way to conclude a dance, especially in social settings.

Tips:

- Keep movements deliberate and relaxed.
- Make eye contact or acknowledge your partner.
- Use this as an opportunity to express gratitude or style.

Additional Tips for Mastering Tango Endings

- Musicality is Key: Always align your ending with the music?s phrasing, tempo, and emotional tone.
- Practice in Isolation: Drill each ending separately to develop muscle memory.
- Record and Review: Watching recordings helps analyze your technique and timing.
- Partner Coordination: Clear communication and lead/follow harmony are essential for seamless endings.
- Express Emotion: Endings are your moment to convey passion, elegance, or playfulness.

Conclusion

Mastering the 9 common Argentine Tango endings enhances your dance's artistry, technical precision, and emotional depth. Whether opting for the timeless closed embrace, a dramatic dip, or a stylish spin, each ending serves as a reflection of your style and connection with your partner. By practicing these endings diligently and understanding their nuances, you'll be able to leave a lasting impression, elevate your performances, and truly embody the soulful spirit of Argentine Tango.

Remember, the elegance of a great Tango performance often lies in its finale?make yours unforgettable.

QuestionAnswer What are the typical endings in Argentine Tango that help dancers conclude their sequences smoothly? Common tango endings include simple pose finishes, gentle pauses, and elegant pivots or spins that allow dancers to conclude with grace and maintain connection. How can learning the 9 common Argentine Tango endings improve my overall dance performance? Mastering these endings enhances your musicality, timing, and expressiveness, making your dance appear more polished and authentic while providing clear cues for transitions. What are some key elements to focus on when practicing the 9 common Argentine Tango endings? Focus on maintaining proper posture, smooth weight transfer, precise timing, and connection with your partner to execute each ending confidently and fluidly. Are the 9 common Argentine Tango endings suitable for all skill levels? Yes, they are foundational techniques that can be adapted for beginners as well as advanced dancers, serving as building blocks for more complex improvisations. Where can I find resources or tutorials to learn the 9 common Argentine Tango endings? You can find video tutorials on dance platforms, attend workshops, or join local tango classes that focus on technique and sequencing to learn these endings effectively.

Related keywords: Argentine tango, tango dance, tango steps, tango posture, tango music, tango hold, tango technique, tango history, dance choreography, tango tips

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE COMMON LAW

A Concise History of the Common Law

The common law is a fundamental legal system that has shaped the legal frameworks of many countries, particularly those with roots in England. Its development reflects centuries of judicial decisions, societal changes, and legislative reforms. Understanding the history of the common law provides valuable insight into how modern legal systems function and evolve. This article offers a comprehensive overview of the origins, evolution, and modern significance of the common law.

Origins of the Common Law

Early Medieval England

The roots of the common law trace back to the early medieval period in England, around the 9th and 10th centuries. During this time, England was a patchwork of local customs and laws, with each region applying its own rules. This fragmentation often led to inconsistent judicial decisions, creating challenges for fairness and stability.

The Role of Royal Authority

King William the Conqueror's Norman invasion in 1066 marked a pivotal point in unifying English law. Following the conquest, William sought to centralize authority and establish a uniform legal system to consolidate his rule. He appointed royal judges who traveled across the kingdom, applying royal justice consistently.

Development of Royal Courts

Over time, royal courts became the primary institutions for administering justice. These courts began to develop a body of precedents?that is, judicial decisions that serve as authoritative guides for future cases?laying the groundwork for the common law.

The Evolution of the Common Law

Growth of Judicial Precedent

A core feature of the common law is the doctrine of stare decisis, meaning "to stand by things decided." This principle emphasizes consistency and predictability in legal rulings.

- Judges looked to previous cases to decide new disputes.
- Over time, this created a coherent and gradually expanding body of law.

Magna Carta and Legal Reforms

In 1215, the Magna Carta was signed, limiting royal authority and recognizing certain legal rights. While initially a political document, it influenced the development of legal principles such as due process and the rule of law.

Common Law and Equity

As disputes grew more complex, rigid adherence to common law sometimes led to unfair results. To address this, courts of equity emerged in the late Middle Ages, providing remedies based on fairness rather than strict legal rules. Eventually, the common law and equity systems were merged, creating a more flexible and just legal framework.

Key Developments in the Medieval and Early Modern Periods

Expansion of Legal Principles

During the 13th and 14th centuries, English law expanded to cover new areas such as contracts, torts, and property law. Notable developments include:

- Refinement of property rights.
- Development of the law of contracts, emphasizing promises and obligations.
- Recognition of torts, addressing civil wrongs and damages.

Legal Commentaries and Texts

Prominent legal scholars, like Sir Edward Coke and William Blackstone, authored influential commentaries:

- Sir Edward Coke?s reports helped formalize common law principles.
- William Blackstone?s Commentaries on the Laws of England (1765-1769) became a foundational text, shaping legal thought for generations.

Colonial Spread of Common Law

As Britain expanded its empire, the common law was exported to colonies such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and India. These jurisdictions adapted and developed their own legal systems based on English common law principles.

The Common Law in Modern Times

Reform and Codification

In the 19th and 20th centuries, many countries undertook legal reforms to simplify and codify laws:

- Introduction of statutes to supplement or replace common law rules.
- Development of comprehensive legal codes, such as the Civil Code in France and the German Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (BGB).

Despite this, the common law remains vital, especially in areas like contracts, torts, and property law.

Common Law Today

Modern common law systems are characterized by:

- Judicial discretion and case-by-case analysis.
- Use of precedent to ensure consistency.

- Integration with statutory law, which often overrides or complements common law principles.

Courts continue to interpret and evolve legal principles through decisions that respond to contemporary societal needs.

Global Influence

The common law?s principles influence legal systems worldwide. Countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and many former British colonies rely heavily on common law doctrines, while integrating local statutes and customs.

Significance of the Common Law

Flexibility and Adaptability

One of the key strengths of the common law is its ability to adapt over time. Judicial decisions can respond to new situations without waiting for legislative action, allowing the law to evolve organically.

Foundation for Legal Reasoning

The common law provides a framework for legal reasoning based on precedent, principles, and case analysis, fostering consistency and fairness.

Influence on Modern Legal Systems

Its legacy persists in:

- Legal doctrines and principles still in use today.
- The development of legal institutions and procedures.
- Legal education and scholarly research.

Conclusion

The history of the common law is a testament to the dynamic interplay between judicial decisions, societal changes, and legislative reforms. From its medieval origins to its modern application across the globe, the common law continues to shape the administration of justice in numerous jurisdictions. Its enduring principles of precedent, fairness, and adaptability ensure its relevance in addressing contemporary legal challenges. Understanding this rich history not only enriches our knowledge of law but also highlights the importance of judicial evolution in fostering justice and

stability in society.

A Concise History of the Common Law

The evolution of the common law is a story that traces back over a millennium, shaping the legal systems of many countries, notably the United Kingdom and its former colonies. Rooted in medieval England, the common law's development reflects a blend of judicial decisions, legislative acts, and societal changes. This article explores the origins, significant milestones, and modern adaptations of the common law, providing a comprehensive yet accessible overview of this foundational legal tradition.

Origins of the Common Law: Medieval Foundations

The Anglo-Saxon Legal Landscape

Before the Norman Conquest of 1066, England's legal framework was fragmented, primarily consisting of customary laws practiced by local communities. These customary laws varied widely across regions and were often unwritten, relying on local traditions and informal judgments. The lack of a unified legal system meant that justice was inconsistent, and disputes were often settled through local customs or royal intervention.

The Norman Conquest and Centralization

The Norman Conquest marked a turning point. William the Conqueror introduced a more centralized authority, which laid the groundwork for the development of a unified legal system. He established royal courts and appointed royal officials to administer justice uniformly, replacing disparate local customs with royal authority.

Early Royal Courts and Common Law Formation

During the 12th century, royal courts such as the Curia Regis (King's Court) became the primary venues for dispensing justice. These courts began to develop consistent legal principles, gradually replacing local customs with standardized rules. This process led to the emergence of a body of law that was common across the realm?the "common law."

The term "common law" initially referred to laws common to all of England, as opposed to local or customary laws. It was characterized by its reliance on judicial decisions?precedents?that provided consistency and predictability.

The Development and Principles of the Common Law

Case Law and Judicial Precedent

A cornerstone of the common law system is the doctrine of stare decisis, meaning "to stand by things decided." Under this principle, courts follow previous judicial decisions when ruling on similar cases. This reliance on precedent ensures consistency and helps law evolve gradually over time.

In practice, judges examined past decisions to resolve current disputes, creating a body of case law that grew with each ruling. This method contrasted with civil law systems, which rely heavily on codified statutes.

Legal Doctrines and Notable Cases

Throughout the medieval period, several legal doctrines emerged, shaping the common law:

- The Writ System: Formal written commands initiated lawsuits, providing procedural consistency.
- The Development of Tort Law: Cases involving personal injury and negligence laid the foundations for modern tort law.
- Property and Contract Law: Judicial decisions clarified rights over land and commercial agreements.

Notable cases, such as Donoghue v. Stevenson (1932), established principles like negligence, demonstrating how judicial reasoning influences broader legal doctrines.

The Role of Legal Scholars and Commentators

Legal scholars, such as Sir Edward Coke in the 17th century, contributed to the development and interpretation of the common law. Their writings helped clarify legal principles and influenced future judicial decisions.

The Expansion and Formalization of the Common Law

The Magna Carta and Limitations on Royal Power

The 1215 Magna Carta was a pivotal document that limited royal authority and recognized certain legal rights, laying the groundwork for constitutional principles within the common law tradition. It emphasized the importance of lawful due process, influencing subsequent legal developments.

The Establishment of Parliament and Statutory Law

While the common law was primarily judge-made law, the emergence of Parliament in the 13th

century introduced statutory law?laws enacted by legislative bodies. Over time, statutes supplemented and sometimes superseded common law principles, leading to a dual legal system that coexists today.

The Growth of Legal Institutions

Legal institutions such as the Court of Common Pleas, the King's Bench, and later, the Court of Appeals, formalized judicial processes. These courts handled specific types of cases and contributed to the system's consistency and authority.

The Common Law in Modern Times

Adaptation to Societal Changes

From the Industrial Revolution onwards, the common law faced new societal challenges?industrialization, urbanization, and technological advancements. Courts adapted by developing new doctrines and refining existing ones to address issues like corporate liability, intellectual property, and digital privacy.

Influence of Equity and Statutes

To mitigate rigidities in the common law, courts developed the doctrine of equity, allowing for more flexible remedies such as injunctions and specific performance. Legislation also played a significant role, with statutes like the Law of Property Act 1925 modernizing property law.

The Common Law Today: A Dynamic System

Today, the common law remains a living system, continuously evolving through judicial decisions, legislative amendments, and societal values. Its principles underpin the legal frameworks of many nations, especially those with historical ties to England, such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and India.

Conclusion: The Legacy and Future of the Common Law

The history of the common law is a testament to the adaptive and resilient nature of this legal tradition. From its humble beginnings rooted in local customs, it has grown into a sophisticated system balancing precedent, legislation, and equitable principles. As society continues to change, the common law will likely remain a vital component of legal development, demonstrating its ability to evolve while maintaining continuity with its historical roots.

In understanding this history, we gain insight into how legal principles shape societal structures and

individual rights?a story that continues to unfold in courts and legislatures around the world.

QuestionAnswer What is the common law and how did it originate? The common law is a body of legal principles developed through judicial decisions and customs in England, originating in the medieval period around the 12th century, and has since influenced many legal systems worldwide. How did the common law evolve during the medieval period? During the medieval period, royal courts began to resolve disputes uniformly, developing consistent legal principles and establishing precedents that formed the foundation of the common law. What role did the Magna Carta play in the development of common law? Signed in 1215, the Magna Carta limited royal authority and laid down principles of justice, influencing the development of common law by emphasizing rights and the rule of law. How did the common law spread beyond England? Through colonization and the British Empire, the common law was exported to countries like the United States, Canada, Australia, and India, shaping their legal systems. What is the significance of judicial precedent in the common law system? Judicial precedent, or stare decisis, ensures consistency and stability by requiring courts to follow previous decisions when ruling on similar cases, a cornerstone of common law. How has the common law adapted to modern legal challenges? The common law has evolved through judicial interpretation and legislative reforms to address contemporary issues such as digital privacy, human rights, and environmental law. What are some key differences between common law and civil law systems? Common law relies heavily on case law and judicial decisions, whereas civil law systems are based on codified statutes and comprehensive legal codes. Why is understanding the history of common law important today? Understanding its history helps contextualize current legal principles, appreciate the development of justice systems, and recognize the influence of centuries of legal tradition on modern law.

Related keywords: common law, legal history, judicial system, legal principles, medieval law, case law, legal evolution, English law, law development, legal tradition

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