

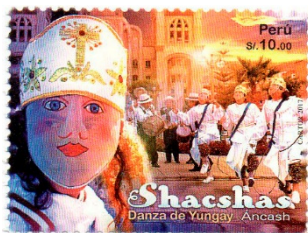
Typical Dances of Perú

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The Huayno: it is considered the Andean dance par excellence. Its origin is from the Inca period. Huayno comes from the word: waynaricunataky, representing a young man in love.



Shacshas: Inca dance from the Huaraz area. It means: vitality and strength.



The Huaylas: is a festive dance of sowing or harvesting in the central highlands of the Peruvian Andes. It possibly originated during the viceroyalty for the threshing of cereals or potato crops, which involve the sense of love and greenery.

The Alcatraz is a Peruvian dance. There is no data on its origin. However, it is presumed to be from the Lima and Cañete areas. The execution is as follows: each member of the couple wears a rag or a piece of paper on the back of the waist; The man with a lit candle tries to light the "cone", while the woman dances, moving her hips.



The Dance of the Wallatas: these are birds that live in the high Andean lagoons. The dance shows courtship between males and female wachachas. They also represent faithfulness.



Zamacueca is a musical style originating in the Viceroyalty of Peru. It is a loose couple dance, where the amorous siege of a woman by a man is represented. This musical style is considered to be a precedent of the marinera and the cueca.

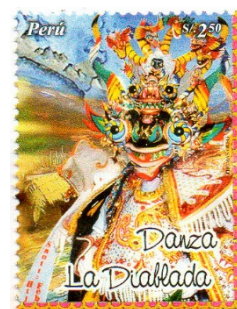


The dance of the Negritos is of Peruvian origin, from the area of Huánuco. During the colonial era, the bosses gave freedom to slaves from December 24 to January 6. They went out into the streets, visiting nativity scenes and churches, where they danced and drank. Over the years, mestizos and whites were integrated into the dance groups, so they had to make masks.



The huaconada is a Huanca ritual dance, performed in the Junín region, central mountain range of Peru. The huacones represent the ancient council of elders and become the highest authority of the town, while the festivity lasts through their whips and masks they instill respect.

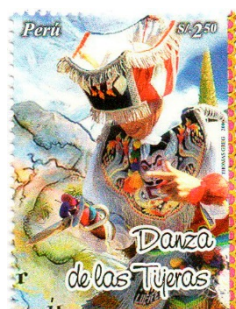
The diablada is an Altiplano dance, named after the mask and devil costume worn by the dancers. The dance represents the confrontation between the forces of good and evil. It is mainly appreciated in the festival of Candlemas in Peru.



Capac Colla is a popular dance from the district of Paucartambo – Cusco. The collas, male characters, represent a mythological being, half of the human and half llama, and at the same time the merchant of the Altiplano who went to Cusco during the Viceroyalty to exchange their products.



The Cusco carnival is one of the most well-known dances in Cusco, due to its rhythm and elegance. Its movements are delicate, it is danced by young single women and men alluding to falling in love.



The scissors dance is native to the Chanka region of Peru. The scissors dancers descend from the "tusuq laykas" who were pre-Hispanic priests and healers, who during the colonial era were persecuted; It is there that they began to become known as "Supaypa Wawan" (son of the devil) and took refuge in the higher areas.