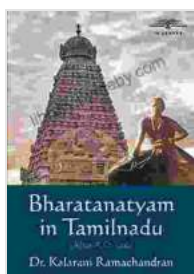


Bharatanatyam in Tamil Nadu After 1200: A Journey Through Time and Tradition

Bharatanatyam, one of India's most ancient and celebrated classical dance forms, has a rich history and tradition in Tamil Nadu. With its origins dating back to the 12th century, Bharatanatyam has evolved over the centuries, absorbing influences from various cultures and societies, while preserving its unique essence and identity. This article explores the fascinating journey of Bharatanatyam in Tamil Nadu, shedding light on its historical evolution, diverse styles, and enduring legacy.

The origins of Bharatanatyam can be traced back to the temple dance traditions of ancient Tamil Nadu. During the reign of the Chola dynasty (850-1279 AD), temple rituals and festivals provided a fertile environment for the development of various art forms, including dance. It was during this period that the Natya Shastra, an ancient Sanskrit treatise on dance and drama, strongly influenced the development of Bharatanatyam.

The Natya Shastra codified the principles and techniques of Indian classical dance, providing a framework for the development of distinct regional styles. In Tamil Nadu, Bharatanatyam emerged as a unique form, characterized by its expressive movements, intricate footwork, and stylized gestures.



Bharatanatyam in Tamilnadu: After A.D. 1200

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 4030 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Print length : 170 pages
Lending : Enabled



During the medieval period, Bharatanatyam was closely associated with the devadasi tradition. Devadasis were young women who were dedicated to the service of a deity in a temple. They received training in music, dance, and other arts, and performed during temple rituals and festivals.

The devadasi tradition played a significant role in the preservation and transmission of Bharatanatyam. However, during the 19th century, the practice came under increasing criticism from social reformers who viewed it as exploitative. As a result, the devadasi tradition declined, leading to a corresponding decline in the practice of Bharatanatyam.

In the early 20th century, there was a growing movement to revive Bharatanatyam. This movement was led by dedicated individuals, such as Rukmini Devi Arundale and E. Krishna Iyer, who recognized the importance of preserving the dance form.

These pioneers established dance academies and schools, where they taught Bharatanatyam to a new generation of students. They also worked to remove the stigma associated with the devadasi tradition, and to establish Bharatanatyam as a respectable art form.

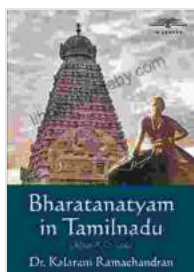
Today, Bharatanatyam is a vibrant and thriving classical dance form, practiced by dancers all over the world. It has a wide range of styles, each

with its own unique characteristics and interpretations. Some of the major styles of Bharatanatyam include:

- **Thanjavur style:** Known for its grace and elegance, this style originated in the city of Thanjavur, which was the capital of the Chola dynasty.
- **Kalakshetra style:** Developed by Rukmini Devi Arundale, this style emphasizes the spiritual and expressive aspects of Bharatanatyam.
- **Bangalore style:** This style is characterized by its energetic and athletic movements, and is often performed by male dancers.

Contemporary Bharatanatyam is not only a dance form but also an art form that reflects the rich cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu. It continues to evolve and adapt to the changing times, while preserving its traditional roots and values.

Bharatanatyam in Tamil Nadu After 1200 is a testament to the enduring power and beauty of this classical dance form. Through its long and fascinating history, Bharatanatyam has absorbed influences from various cultures and societies, while preserving its unique identity and essence. Today, it is a vibrant and thriving art form, practiced by dancers all over the world, and continues to enchant audiences with its grace, expressiveness, and timeless appeal.



Bharatanatyam in Tamilnadu: After A.D. 1200

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 4030 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Print length : 170 pages

Lending : Enabled

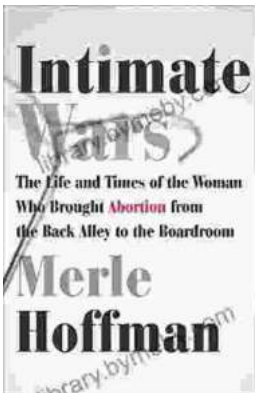
FREE

DOWNLOAD E-BOOK



Discover the Enigmatic Beauty and Profound Meaning in "The Art of Nothing"

An Exploration of Emptiness, Fulfillment, and the Essence of Existence
In the realm of art and human experience, there lies a profound paradox that has captivated...



The Life and Times of the Woman Who Changed Abortion: The Roe v. Wade Story

Norma McCorvey, the woman known as "Jane Roe" in the landmark Supreme Court case Roe v. Wade, lived a life marked by both tragedy and triumph. Born into poverty in...