

## **THE EDUCATIONAL TRADITIONS OF DANCE CULTURE AND THE HISTORICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL DANCE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Dancing is one of the oldest, widespread and popular types of art that has been born since the earliest times of mankind. Since ancient times, dance has played a major role in important aspects of human life. In the primitive age, human phenomena were understood by various mythological phenomena (associated with the sun, water, fire). The miracles of nature have been thought of as the forces of good or evil. Avesto, myths and inscriptions tell us that natural wonders are portrayed in vivid images and performed in pantomime-dance form. They performed human labor, animal movements, and military-patriotic dances of mythical character. They rely on the power of nature. They begged for a successful hunt, and they begged for rain and gave birth to children. To this day, such dances have been preserved in some parts of the world, such as Africa. Folklore scholars and travelers tell about the lifestyle, customs and beliefs of the people of that time. [1]