

RESEARCH REPORT ON THE SYNERGISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF DANCE AND MUSIC IN THE HISTORY OF CHINESE ART

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Research Report on the Synergistic Development of Dance and Music in the History of Chinese Art

Material and methods. This research aims to deeply analyze the synergistic relationship and development context of dance and music in the history of Chinese art, revealing how they influence and promote each other, thereby enriching the connotation and expressiveness of Chinese art.

As important components of Chinese art, dance and music have been closely connected in different historical periods. They not only reflect the social outlook and cultural customs of the time but also have a profound impact on the construction of the Chinese art system and the formation of aesthetic concepts. In - depth research on their synergistic development helps to explore the artistic value of traditional Chinese culture and provides reference for contemporary art creation and cultural inheritance.

A wide range of historical documents from various periods in Chinese history were collected, such as ancient poems, music theories, and dance scores. At the same time, archaeological materials like unearthed cultural relics, murals, and stone reliefs were also referred to. These physical materials vividly display the performance forms of dance and music at that time. In addition, the research results of modern scholars on the history of Chinese dance and music were collected to obtain more comprehensive academic perspectives.

Results and their discussion. The literature research method was adopted to sort out historical materials and explore the development clues and interrelationships between dance and music in different periods. The interdisciplinary research method was used, combining the knowledge of history, aesthetics, sociology, and other disciplines to comprehensively analyze the social and cultural background of their synergistic development. The image analysis method was employed to interpret the dance and music images in archaeological cultural relics, supplementing the deficiencies of written materials.

1. Primitive Society: Dance and music originated from the production, life, and religious sacrifice activities of primitive humans. They were closely combined, with rhythm being the key element connecting them, and both served primitive worship and group communication.

2. Xia, Shang, and Zhou Dynasties: Dance and music became important parts of the ritual system, with strict hierarchical norms. In the Ya - yue (elegant music) system, music and dance were integrated and used for sacrifices and court ceremonies, reflecting the authority of the ruling class.

3. Qin and Han Dynasties: With the formation of a unified multi - ethnic country, folk popular music and dance flourished. Dance and music became more diverse in form and content, learning from and integrating with each other. Comprehensive performance forms such as "Bai Xi" (a variety show) emerged.

4. Tang and Song Dynasties: The prosperous economy promoted the high - level development of art. Both dance and music reached their peaks in the court and among the people. In the court Yan - yue (banquet music), the coordination between dance and music was exquisite. Folk songs and dances also had their own characteristics, and the two influenced each other in artistic expression and aesthetic pursuit.

5. Yuan, Ming, and Qing Dynasties: The rise of opera art led to dance and music being incorporated into opera performances, becoming important means to shape characters and promote the plot. The synergistic development of the two showed stylized characteristics.

The synergistic development of dance and music in the history of Chinese art reflects the changes in social culture. Political, economic, cultural, and other factors in different historical periods have promoted the continuous evolution and integration of the two. This synergistic development has enriched the forms of artistic expression, enhanced the artistic appeal, and promoted the development of Chinese art aesthetic concepts. At the same time, the mutual reference between dance and music has promoted the innovation and improvement of their respective artistic techniques.

Conclusion. Dance and music have always been closely and synergistically developed in the history of Chinese art. From their integration at the origin to their mutual integration and co - evolution in different historical stages, they not only record the development track of Chinese society but also construct a unique Chinese art aesthetic system. Contemporary art creation should attach importance to the synergistic relationship between the two, inherit and carry forward this excellent traditional culture, and inject new vitality into the innovative development of Chinese art.

THE USE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ARTISTIC EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIALISTS IN CHINA

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Within the framework of pre-school art education in higher professional colleges in China, students usually face problems such as a weak artistic base and low learning ability, and it is difficult to achieve ideal results using traditional teaching methods. At the same time, higher professional colleges also face challenges in the field of art education, such as limited academic resources, insufficient student interest in learning, and a lack of practical work skills. These problems not only affect the quality of teaching, but also the consumption of materials needed for drawing places a heavy economic burden on the shoulders of students. The introduction of modern technologies provides an effective solution to these problems and at the same time demonstrates significant economic advantages. This article explores the use of modern technologies in preschool art education, especially in the study of perspective, color, and first-level compositional design.

Material and methods. This study analyzes the effectiveness of the use of modern technologies in art education in the framework of preschool education through literature review, educational experiments and audience observation. The research subjects are Chinese college students specializing in pre-school education, who pay special attention to their learning experiences and creative achievements in art courses integrated with modern technology. Through the integration of modern technology into drawing courses, changes in students' color studies, composition development, and ability to innovate are analyzed.

Results and their discussion. Modern technologies help students to understand the academic discipline "Perspective". Perspective is an important concept in artistic creation, but students specializing in preschool education usually find it difficult to understand the principles of spatial perspective. In traditional teaching methods, perspective learning is mainly based on hand drawing and theoretical explanations, and students often have to spend a lot of time to master the basic principles and techniques of perspective. The use of digital multimedia technologies, such as