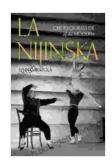
La Nijinska: Choreographer of the Modern

La Nijinska was a Russian choreographer who is considered one of the most important figures in the development of modern dance. She was the sister of the famous ballerina Tamara Karsavina and the wife of the composer Igor Stravinsky. Nijinska's work was characterized by its use of geometric shapes, sharp angles, and dynamic movement. She was also a pioneer in the use of abstract movement and the exploration of non-traditional themes.



La Nijinska: Choreographer of the Modern by Lynn Garafola

★ ★ ★ ★ 4.4 out of 5 Language : English File size : 33305 KB Text-to-Speech : Enabled Enhanced typesetting: Enabled Word Wise : Enabled Print length : 687 pages Lending : Enabled Screen Reader : Supported



Early Life and Training

La Nijinska was born Bronislava Nijinsky in Warsaw, Poland, in 1891. Her father was a dancer and her mother was a pianist. Nijinska began studying dance at the age of four and made her stage debut at the age of nine. She studied at the Imperial Ballet School in St. Petersburg and graduated in 1908.

Career

Nijinska's career as a choreographer began in 1911 when she created a ballet for the Ballets Russes. Her first major work was *The Afternoon of a Faun*, which she choreographed for the Ballets Russes in 1912. The ballet was a critical and commercial success and helped to establish Nijinska as a leading choreographer.

Nijinska went on to choreograph many other ballets for the Ballets Russes, including *The Rite of Spring* (1913), *Jeux* (1913), and *Petrouchka* (1914). She also choreographed ballets for other companies, including the Diaghilev Ballet and the Paris Opera Ballet.

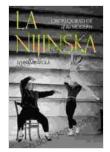
Nijinska's work was groundbreaking and influential. She was one of the first choreographers to use abstract movement and to explore non-traditional themes. Her work helped to shape the development of modern dance and continues to be performed by companies around the world.

Personal Life

La Nijinska was married to the composer Igor Stravinsky from 1909 to 1939. They had three children together. Nijinska died in Los Angeles, California, in 1955.

Legacy

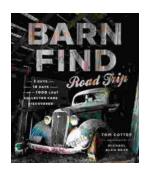
La Nijinska is considered one of the most important figures in the development of modern dance. Her work was groundbreaking and influential, and it continues to be performed by companies around the world. Nijinska's legacy is one of innovation, creativity, and artistic excellence.



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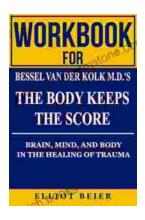
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