

= History of hip @-@ hop dance =

The History of Hip @-@ Hop dance encompasses the people and events since the late 1960s that have contributed to the development of the early hip @-@ hop dance styles : uprock , breaking , locking , roboting , boogaloo , and popping . Black Americans and Latino Americans created uprock and breaking in New York City . Black Americans in California created locking , roboting , boogaloo , and popping ? collectively referred to as the funk styles . All of these dance styles are different stylistically . They share common ground in their street origins and in their improvisational nature .

More than 40 years old , hip @-@ hop dance became widely known after the first professional street @-@ based dance crews formed in the 1970s in the United States . The most influential groups were Rock Steady Crew , New York City Breakers , The Lockers , and The Electric Boogaloos who are responsible for the spread of breaking , locking , and popping respectively . The Brooklyn @-@ based dance style uprock influenced breaking early in its development . Boogaloo gained more exposure because it is the namesake of the Electric Boogaloos crew . Uprock , roboting , and boogaloo are respected dance styles but none of them are as mainstream or popular as breaking , locking , and popping .

Parallel with the evolution of hip @-@ hop music , hip @-@ hop social dancing emerged from breaking and the funk styles into different forms . Dances from the 1990s such as the Running Man , the Worm , and the Cabbage Patch entered the mainstream and became fad dances . After the millennium , newer social dances such as the Cha Cha Slide and the Dougie also caught on and became very popular .

Hip @-@ hop dance is not a studio @-@ derived style . Street dancers developed it in urban neighborhoods without a formal process . All of the early substyles and social dances were brought about through a combination of events including inspiration from James Brown , DJ Kool Herc 's invention of the break beat , the formation of dance crews , and Don Cornelius ' creation of the television show Soul Train .

= = Birth of breaking = =

According to hip @-@ hop activist Afrika Bambaataa and b @-@ boy Richard " Crazy Legs " Colón , the purest hip @-@ hop dance style , breaking ( commonly called " breakdancing " ) , began in the early 1970s as elaborations on how James Brown danced to his song " Get on the Good Foot " . People mimicked these moves in their living rooms , in hallways , and at parties . It was at these parties that breaking flourished and developed with the help of a young Clive Campbell . Campbell , better known as DJ Kool Herc , was a Jamaican @-@ born DJ who frequently spun records at neighborhood teenage parties in the Bronx . Jeff Chang , in his book Can 't Stop Won 't Stop ( 2005 ) , describes DJ Kool Herc 's eureka moment in this way :

Herc carefully studied the dancers . " I was smoking cigarettes and I was waiting for the records to finish . And I noticed people was waiting for certain parts of the record , " he says . It was an insight as profound as Ruddy Redwood 's dub discovery . The moment when the dancers really got wild was in a song 's short instrumental break , when the band would drop out and the rhythm section would get elemental . Forget melody , chorus , songs ? it was all about the groove , building it , keeping it going . Like a string theorist , Herc zeroed in on the fundamental vibrating loop at the heart of the record , the break .

In response to this revelation , Herc developed the Merry @-@ Go @-@ Round technique to extend the breaks ? the percussion interludes or instrumental solos within a longer work of music . When he played a break on one turntable , he repeated the same break on the second turntable as soon as the first was finished . He then looped these records one after the other in order to extend the break as long as he wanted : " And once they heard that , that was it , wasn 't no turning back , " Herc told Chang . " They always wanted to hear breaks after breaks after breaks after breaks . " It was during these times that the dancers , later known as break @-@ boys or b @-@ boys , would perform what is known as breaking .

Breaking started out strictly as toprock , footwork @-@ oriented dance moves performed while

standing up . Toprock usually serves as the opening to a breaker 's performance before transitioning into other dance moves performed on the floor . A separate dance style that influenced toprock is uprock , also called rocking or Brooklyn uprock , because it comes from Brooklyn , New York . The uprock dance style has its roots in gangs . Although it looks similar to toprock , uprock is danced with a partner and is more aggressive , involving fancy footwork , shuffles , hitting motions , and movements that mimic fighting . When there was an issue over turf , the two warlords of the feuding gangs would uprock , and whoever won this preliminary dance battle decided where the real fight would be . Because uprock 's purpose was to moderate gang violence , it never crossed over into mainstream breaking as seen today , except for some specific moves adopted by breakers who use it as a variation for their toprock .

Aside from James Brown and uprock , hip @-@ hop historian Jorge " Popmaster Fabel " Pabon writes that toprock was also influenced by " tap dance , Lindy hop , salsa , Afro @-@ Cuban , and various African and Native American dances . " From toprock , breaking progressed to being more floor @-@ oriented , involving freezes , downrock , head spins , and windmills . These additions occurred due to influences from 1970s martial arts films , influences from gymnastics , and the formation of dance crews ? teams of street dancers who get together to develop new moves , create dance routines , and battle other crews . One b @-@ boy move taken from gymnastics is called the flare , which was made famous by gymnast Kurt Thomas and is called the " Thomas flair " in gymnastics .

B @-@ boys Jamie " Jimmy D " White and Santiago " Jo Jo " Torres founded Rock Steady Crew ( RSC ) in 1977 in the Bronx . Along with Dynamic Rockers and Afrika Bambaataa 's Mighty Zulu Kings , they are one of the oldest continually active breaking crews . For others to get into the crew , they had to battle one of the Rock Steady b @-@ boys ? that was their audition , so to speak . The crew flourished once it came under the leadership of b @-@ boy Richard " Crazy Legs " Colón . Crazy Legs opened a Manhattan chapter of the crew and made his friends and fellow b @-@ boys Wayne " Frosty Freeze " Frost and Kenneth " Ken Swift " Gabbert co @-@ vice presidents . RSC was instrumental in the spread of breaking 's popularity beyond New York City . They appeared in Wild Style and Beat Street ? 1980s films about hip @-@ hop culture ? as well as in the movie Flashdance . They also performed at the Ritz , at the Kennedy Center , and on the Jerry Lewis Telethon . In 1981 , the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts hosted a breaking battle between Dynamic Rockers and Rock Steady Crew . The Daily News and National Geographic covered this event . In 1982 , their manager Ruza " Kool Lady " Blue organized the New York City Rap Tour , which featured Rock Steady Crew , Afrika Bambaataa , Cold Crush Brothers , the Double Dutch Girls , and Fab 5 Freddy . This tour traveled to England and France , which spread hip @-@ hop culture to these countries . In 1983 , they performed for Queen Elizabeth II at the Royal Variety Performance . The following year , they recorded a song titled " ( Hey You ) The Rock Steady Crew " , which was commercially released . RSC now has satellite crews based in Japan , the United Kingdom , and Italy .

= = = Capoeira debate = = =

Capoeira is an Afro @-@ Brazilian martial art , described by Pabon as " a form of self defense disguised as a dance . " Its influence on breaking is disputed and debated ; one side believes that breaking came from capoeira , while the other side denies this . Capoeira is hundreds of years older than breaking , and uprock is similar in purpose to capoeira in that both translate aggressive combat movements into stylized dance . Both breaking and capoeira are performed to music and , since both art forms are acrobatic , some moves look similar to each other . However , capoeira is more rule @-@ oriented . One rule in capoeira is that a capoeirista 's back can never touch the ground . In contrast , a breaker 's back is almost always on the ground , and the only rule in breaking is that you do not touch your opponent during a battle .

Jelon Vieira and Lorel Machado brought capoeira to the United States in the 1970s . Throughout this decade Vieira taught capoeira workshops in New York City and started a capoeira performance company called Dance Brazil that toured across the United States . In Gerard Taylor 's Capoeira :

The Jogo de Angola from Luanda to Cyberspace ( 2005 ) , master capoeira teacher Mestre Acordeon is quoted as saying : " Demonstrations by Maestre Jelon [ Vieira ] and Leromil Machado are considered by many to be responsible for the incorporation of capoeira movements into breakdancing . " Former Village Voice reporter Sally Banes and her colleague , photographer Martha Cooper , witnessed breaking in 1980 while covering Henry Chalfant 's photography exhibit of subway graffiti . She wrote of the dance : " Its spatial level called to mind capoeira , the spectacular Brazilian dance cum martial art form that incorporates kartwheels , kicks , and feints low to the ground , but the two were dissimilar enough in shape and timing that capoeira seemed at most only a distant relative , and certainly one the breakdancers weren 't acquainted with ? at least on a conscious level . " In his book Hip Hop Had a Dream ( 2008 ) , Damien Morgan states : " Breakdancing can have its origins in capoeira , because it does not focus on injuring the opponent ; it rather emphasizes skill towards your opponent , to express yourself away from violence ... in most cases , it is blatantly obvious to see some of Breakdancing 's foundations in Capoeira . "

Several breaking practitioners and pioneers tend to side with the camp that does not believe breaking came from capoeira . B @-@ boy Crazy Legs states : " We didn 't know what the f @-@ ck no capoeira was , man . We were in the ghetto ! " According to Pabon , " Unlike the popularity of the martial arts films , capoeira was not seen in the Bronx jams until the 1990s . Top rockin ' seems to have developed gradually and unintentionally , leaving space for growth and new additions , until it evolved into a codified form . " B @-@ boy crew Spartan Rockers adds : " Despite of [ sic ] many rumours and opinions Breaking didn 't originate from Capoeira but during the last few years many moves , steps and freezes of this Brazilian ( fight- ) dance have inspired more and more B @-@ Girls and B @-@ Boys who integrated them into their dance . " B @-@ boy Ken Swift was breaking long before he saw capoeira : " In ' 78 I started [ breaking ] and I didn 't see it [ capoeira ] til ' 92 ... I was around , too ? I was in Brooklyn , Bronx , Queens , I went around and I didn 't see it . What we saw was Kung Fu ? we saw Kung Fu from the 42nd Street theaters . So those were our inspirations ... when we did the Kung Fu sh @-@ t we switched it up and we put this B @-@ boy flavor into it ... "

= = Funk styles = =

While breaking was developing in New York , other styles of dance were developing in California . Unlike breaking , the funk styles ? which originated in the 1970s in California ? were not originally hip @-@ hop dance styles : they were danced to funk music rather than hip @-@ hop music , and they were not associated with the other cultural pillars of hip @-@ hop ( DJing , graffiti writing , and MCing ) . The funk styles are actually slightly older than breaking due to fact that boogaloo and locking were developed in the late 1960s .

= = = Locking and roboting = = =

Like breaking , the different moves within the funk styles occurred due to the formation of crews . Don " Campbellock " Campbell created locking , and in 1973 founded The Lockers ( originally called The Cambellock Dancers ) in Los Angeles . Locking is characterized by consistently freezing or " locking " in place while dancing . Campbell developed locking accidentally while pausing in between dance moves when trying to remember how to do the Funky Chicken . He developed routines based on his new style using these pauses or " locks " . Chang lists some of the other dance moves performed in locking , including " ... points , skeeters , scooby doos , stop ' n go , which @-@ away , and the fancies . "

The Lockers made several appearances on Soul Train ? the song @-@ and @-@ dance television program featuring funk music , soul music , disco , R & B , and social dancing . They also appeared on The Carol Burnett Show , The Tonight Show Starring Johnny Carson , The Dick Van Dyke Show , and Saturday Night Live . Three original members of The Lockers were Toni Basil , who doubled as the group 's manager ; Charles " Charles Robot " Washington , a pioneer of roboting ; and Fred " Mr. Penguin " Berry , who played the character of Rerun on the television show What 's Happening !

! . Berry left the group in 1976 to be on the show and was replaced by street dancer Tony " Go @-@ Go " Lewis . After The Lockers disbanded , Tony Go @-@ Go went on to open a locking school in Japan in 1985 .

Roboting comes from Richmond , California . Before joining The Lockers , Charles Robot had his own dance crew called The Robot Brothers . He was inspired in 1969 by a mime artist named Robert Shields , who would pantomime in front of the Hollywood Wax Museum where he worked . On October 27 , 1973 , The Jackson 5 performed " Dancing Machine " on Soul Train , which popularized roboting , but this was not the first time the dance had been performed on the show . Charles Robot had performed roboting on Soul Train two years earlier with his dance partner Angela Johnson .

= = = Boogaloo and popping = = =

The Electric Boogaloos are another funk styles crew founded in Fresno in 1977 by Sam " Boogaloo Sam " Solomon , Nate " Slide " Johnson , and Joe " Robot Joe " Thomas . Their name was originally The Electric Boogaloo Lockers , but they dropped " Lockers " the following year at the urging of their manager Jeff Kutash after the group moved from Fresno to Long Beach . Boogaloo Sam is widely credited with developing popping and boogaloo . However , there is disagreement as to whether he created the dances himself or borrowed moves from other street dancers . What is not contested is how influential he and his crew were in exposing popping and boogaloo to mainstream audiences .

Boogaloo is both a style of dance and a style of music . It started out as a fad dance , and several songs were released in the 1960s celebrating it including " Boogaloo Down Broadway " , " My Baby Likes to Boogaloo " , " Hey You ! Boo @-@ Ga @-@ Loo " , " Do the Boogaloo " , " Boogaloo # 3 " , and " Sock Boogaloo " . In response to this song @-@ and @-@ dance craze , Puerto Rican artists in New York City created a style of music called Bugalú ( or Latin boogaloo ) that combined mambo , soul , and R & B. Singer Joe Cuba was a pioneer of this style .

Although boogaloo was already a fad dance and a music genre in the 1960s , it did not become a dance style until Boogaloo Sam learned it , expanded it , and started performing it in public venues . He was influenced to expand boogaloo by cartoons ; the 1960s social dances the Twist , the Popcorn , and the Jerk ; and the movements of everyday people . As a dance style , it is characterized by rolling hip , knee , and head movements as if the body has no bones . Electric boogaloo is the signature dance style of The Electric Boogaloos . It is a combination of boogaloo and popping .

Popping is based on the technique of quickly contracting and relaxing muscles to cause a jerk in the dancer 's body , referred to as a pop or a hit . Popping is also an inadvertent umbrella term that includes several other illusory dance styles such as ticking , liquid , tutting , waving , gliding , twisto @-@ flex , and sliding . Most of these cannot be traced to a specific person or group and may have influences earlier than hip @-@ hop . Earl " Snake Hips " Tucker was a professional dancer in the 1920s who appeared in the film Symphony in Black and performed at the Cotton Club in Harlem . Since hip @-@ hop did not exist in the 1920s his style was considered jazz , but his " slithering , writhing " movement foreshadowed waving and sliding .

The most recognizable popping move is the moonwalk . In 1983 , Michael Jackson performed the moonwalk ? called the backslide in popping context ? on ABC 's Motown 25 television special . This performance popularized the moonwalk all over the world . However , it was not the first time the backslide had been performed on television or on film . Cab Calloway performed the backslide in 1932 , and Bill Bailey performed it in the movies Cabin in the Sky ( 1943 ) and Rhythm and Blues Revue ( 1955 ) . In 1982 , during a performance in London on Top of the Pops , street dancer Jeffrey Daniel performed the backslide during the song " A Night to Remember " .

In the 1970s , while Los Angeles was known for locking and Fresno was known for popping , several other cities in Northern California had their own local funk styles . Sacramento was known for a style called sac @-@ ing , San Jose for dime stopping , and Oakland for snake hitting . The San Francisco crew Granny and Robotroid incorporated stepping moves and JROTC rifle drill movements in their dancing to make a unique funk style called Fillmore strutting . This dance was

named after the Fillmore district in San Francisco where Granny and Robotroid were from . Granny and Robotroid performed on the Gong Show in 1976 . Although strutting had exposure on national television , it ( and the rest of the localized funk styles ) faded and never became mainstream .

= = Terminology = =

When the movies Breakin ' and Breakin ' 2 : Electric Boogaloo were released , all the styles of dance performed in those films were put under the " breakdance " label . In addition , Breakin was released outside the United States as Breakdance : The Movie . The media followed suit by calling all represented styles " breakdancing " , which caused a naming confusion among the general public . This was problematic for two reasons .

The first reason is that " breakdancing " became an inadvertent umbrella term among the general public for both breaking and the funk styles . The funk styles were created in California independent from breaking , which was created in New York . They are called funk styles because they were originally danced to funk music . This name gives them a separate identity from breaking , which is traditionally danced to break beats .

The second reason this was problematic is that " breakdancing " was originally called b @-@ boying or breaking by the street dancers who created it . A break is a musical interlude during a song ? the section on a musical recording where the singing stops and the percussive rhythms are the most aggressive . When 1970s hip @-@ hop DJs played break beats , dancers reacted to those breaks with their most impressive dance moves . DJ Kool Herc coined the terms " b @-@ boys " and " b @-@ girls " , which stands for " break @-@ boys " and " break @-@ girls . " To describe the movement , the suffix " ing " was added after the word identifying the dancer ( b @-@ boying ) or the music beat ( breaking ) . According to Timothy " Popin Pete " Solomon , one of the original members of the Electric Boogaloos , and Raquel Rivera , author of the book New York Ricans from the Hip Hop Zone ( 2003 ) , " breakdancing " is a media @-@ coined term and incorrect .

= = Dance crews = =

A dance crew is a team of street dancers who come together to develop new moves and battle other crews . As hip @-@ hop culture spread throughout New York City , the more often breaking crews got together to battle against each other . It was during this time that the different dance moves within breaking developed organically . All styles of hip @-@ hop are rooted in battling , and being a part of a crew was the only way to learn when these styles began because they were not taught in studios : they all started out as social dances . Forming and participating in a crew is how street dancers practiced , improved , made friends , and built relationships . In breaking in particular , battling is how b @-@ boys / b @-@ girls improved their skill .

Aside from Rock Steady Crew , several breaking crews were active in the 1970s such as Mighty Zulu Kings , Dynamic Rockers , New York City Breakers , SalSoul , Air Force Crew , Crazy Commanders Crew , Starchild La Rock , and Rockwell Association . In the same way b @-@ boy crews were active on the east coast of the United States spreading breaking throughout New York , funk crews were also active on the west coast spreading the funk styles throughout California . Aside from The Lockers and The Electric Boogaloos , other funk styles crews such as Medea Sirkas / Demons of the Mind , Black Messengers , The Robot Brothers , The Go @-@ Go Brothers , Granny and Robotroid , and Chain Reaction were active during the 1970s performing on stage .

Chain Reaction was a four @-@ man dance crew from Reseda , California whose members included Thomas " T @-@ Bopper " Guzman @-@ Sanchez , Paul " Cool Pockets " Guzman @-@ Sanchez , Robert " Bosco " Winters , and Mike " Deuce " Donley . Just like The Electric Boogaloos had their own signature dance style called electric boogaloo , Chain Reaction also had their own signature dance style called crossover locking . They performed on the talk show Thicke of the Night and in the movie Xanadu . Xanadu premiered in 1980 , four years earlier than the hip @-@ hop dance classics Beat Street and Breakin ' . Xanadu was the first time boogaloo , popping , and crossover locking were performed on film . In 1984 , T @-@ Bopper created a new dance crew

called United Street Force . By invitation , this crew performed at the White House for President Ronald Reagan .

Crews still form based on friendships and neighborhoods . For example , dance crew Diversity ? formed in 2007 ? consists of brothers and friends from Essex and London . Crews also form for other reasons such as theme ( Jabbawockeez ) , gender ( ReQuest Dance Crew ) , ethnicity ( Kaba Modern ) , dance style ( Massive Monkeys ) , and age ( Hip Op @-@ eration ) . In 2013 , Hip Op @-@ eration performed an exhibition routine at the World Hip Hop Dance Championships in Las Vegas . At the time , their youngest member was 66 .

In the 1970s , b @-@ boy crews were neighborhood @-@ based and would engage in battles held at local block parties called " jams " . Today crews can battle in organized competitions with other crews from around the world . New Zealand crew ReQuest won the Australian @-@ based competition World Supremacy Battlegrounds in 2009 and the American @-@ based competition Hip Hop International in 2009 and 2010 . On October 12 , 2010 , the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture , Sport , and Tourism presented the Certificate of Merit to dance crew Big Toe for winning a variety of international dance competitions . Dance crews are more prevalent in hip @-@ hop , but hip @-@ hop dance companies do exist . Examples include Zoo Nation ( UK ) , Culture Shock ( USA ) , Lux Aeterna ( USA ) , Boy Blue Entertainment ( UK ) , Unity UK ( UK ) , Bounce Streetdance Company ( Sweden ) , and Funkbrella Dance Company ( USA ) .

= = Social dancing = =

Hip @-@ hop social dancing ( party dancing ) began when hip @-@ hop musical artists started to release songs with an accompanying dance . In 1990 , rapper MC Hammer created the Hammer dance and popularized it in his music video " U Can 't Touch This " . The Hammer dance was a social dance that became wildly popular and then faded as the album it was associated with , Please Hammer , Don 't Hurt ' Em , lost popularity . Most social dances are short @-@ lived fad dances , some are line dances , and others spawn new dance styles that stay relevant even after the life of the songs they came from come to an end . The development of hip @-@ hop social dancing extends further back than the 1990s with the Charleston , a jazz dance ; Chubby Checker 's Twist , which was considered rock & roll ; several 1970s fad dances made popular by James Brown ; and the influence of the television show Soul Train .

The Charleston was created in the 1920s by African @-@ Americans in Charleston , South Carolina as a rebellion against prohibition . It gained popularity once it was embraced by Caucasians , but it was still considered an immoral dance due to its association with alcohol . This dance relied on partnering and eventually led to the creation of Lindy Hop . Lindy Hop and the Charleston fall under the swing dance genre ; however , there is a dance move used in breaking that is taken from the Charleston called the Charlie rock . Singer @-@ songwriter Chubby Checker released the song " The Twist " with an accompanying dance of the same name in 1960 . He performed the dance on the television show American Bandstand , and the song reached number one in 1960 and 1962 . The Twist was the most popular dance craze of the 1960s because it broke away from the trend of partner dancing enabling people to perform on their own .

James Brown was a major contributor to social dance . He popularized several fad dances in the 1970s such as the Mashed Potato , the Boogaloo , and the Good Foot . His accompanying songs to these dances include " ( Do the ) Mashed Potatoes " , " Do the Boogaloo " , and " Get on the Good Foot " . The song " Do the Boogaloo " influenced Boogaloo Sam when he created the boogaloo dance style , and the Good Foot triggered the creation of breaking . In addition , James Brown also popularized the Funky Chicken , which was a major influence to Don Campbell when he created locking . In an interview with NPR , Lockers ' member Adolpho " Shabba Doo " Quiñones stated " We 're all children of James Brown ... And you know , if James Brown was our father then you 'd have to say Don Cornelius was our great uncle . "

In 1970 , Don Cornelius created Soul Train . Before officially becoming a crew , members of The Lockers made several appearances on this show . They introduced different dance moves such as the Robot , Which @-@ Aways , and the Stop @-@ and @-@ Go during the " Dance of the Week "

segment of the broadcast . Disco was very popular during the 1970s , so some dance styles at that time such as waacking and hustle stemmed from disco music rather than funk . Hip @-@ hop became more mainstream in the 1980s , and this surge in interest combined with the popularity of Soul Train kick @-@ started the rise of hip @-@ hop social dancing .

One of the more popular social dances created during the 1980s was the Cabbage Patch . The rap group Gucci Crew II created the dance and introduced it in their 1987 song of the same name , " The Cabbage Patch " . Another popular social dance was the Roger Rabbit . This dance imitates the floppy movements of the lead cartoon character as seen in the 1988 film Who Framed Roger Rabbit . The rap duo Kid ' n Play created the Kid ' n Play kick @-@ step and performed it in their 1990 movie House Party . It is a variation on the Charleston with elements of the Roger Rabbit and the Running Man . The Running Man is one of the most recognizable hip @-@ hop social dances . According to Essence magazine , Paula Abdul created the Running Man and taught the dance to Janet Jackson when she was working as her choreographer during Jackson 's Control era . Jackson further popularized the dance when she performed it in her 1989 music video " Rhythm Nation " , and rapper MC Hammer kept the fervor going when he started to do the Running Man in his performances . The pop duo LMFAO brought the Running Man back into the mainstream with their song " Party Rock Anthem " , which was named the 2011 song of the summer by Billboard.com. The accompanying dance in the song called The Shuffle combines three social dances : the Running Man , the ( half ) Charleston , and the T @-@ step .

DJ Troy " Webstar " Ryan and Bianca " Young B " Dupree released the song " Chicken Noodle Soup " in 2006 . The dance was so popular , at one point YouTube had over 2 @,@ 000 video clips of kids performing it . The song sold 335 @,@ 000 ringtones , but it was not strong enough to sustain momentum for the full length album " Webstar Presents : Caught in the Web " , which was not successful . For this reason , the Chicken Noodle Soup song and dance faded . The Dougie comes from Dallas , Texas . The dance was named after the 1980s rapper Doug E. Fresh and popularized in the 2010 song " Teach Me How to Dougie " by the rap group Cali Swag District . According to the Wall Street Journal , the Dougie has been particularly popular as a celebratory dance among professional athletes . In 2010 , CNN news anchor Wolf Blitzer performed the Dougie at the Soul Train Music Awards .

= = = Line dances = = =

The Cha Cha Slide , the Cupid Shuffle , and the Soulja Boy are examples of urban line dances that were created from hip @-@ hop songs of the same name . These line dances have the same premise as the more widely know Electric Slide . There are variations to the Electric Slide , but the dance is always performed to the song " Electric Boogie " by Marcia Griffiths . In keeping with this tradition , the Cha Cha Slide , the Cupid Shuffle , and the Soulja Boy are always performed to their respective songs .

DJ Willie " Casper " Perry created the song " Cha Cha Slide " in 1996 for a personal trainer in his hometown Chicago . It did not get commercial airplay until 2000 when Chicago radio station WGCI @-@ FM started playing the song as part of its rotation . Soon after , other radio stations across the United States also started playing the song , and this increase in popularity led to a record deal with Universal Music Group . After securing a deal , the label began producing and distributing instructional videos of the dance to nightclubs , which helped spread its popularity . On February 20 , 2011 , dancers in Anaheim , California set a Guinness world record when 2 @,@ 387 people performed the dance at the Anaheim Convention Center .

The song " Cupid Shuffle " was released in February 2007 by singer Bryson " Cupid " Bernard from Lafayette , Louisiana . In August 2007 , 17 @,@ 000 people set a world record when they performed the Cupid Shuffle ( dance ) to his song in Atlanta . The Soulja Boy dance became popular through MySpace when rapper DeAndre " Soulja Boy " Way posted his song " Crank That " to his MySpace page and uploaded an accompanying instructional video showing viewers how to perform the dance . After amassing more than 16 million page views , he was signed to Interscope Records .

