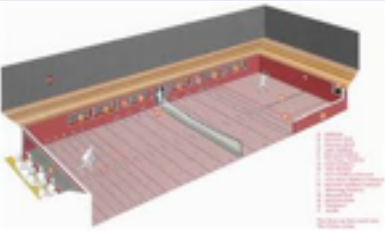


History of Sport			
Pre - Industrial Britain		Socio – Cultural Factors	
Period in history before the industrial revolution, pre 1850		The way in which our community has impacted developments in sport over time	
Popular Recreations			
Were pre-industrial sports and pastimes mainly associated with the peasants or lower class This term can also refer to the most popular pastimes of the day. Pre-industrial popular recreation reflected the society, life and time in which it existed			
Cockfighting		Mob Football	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 14ft square with 2 male chickens</li><li>- Fight to the death or serious injury</li><li>- Often had metal spikes on their feet to increase brutality</li><li>- Large sums of money would be bet on the animals</li><li>- Made illegal in 1849</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Everyone got involved in the village</li><li>- Sense of belonging<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- No rules</li></ul></li><li>- Just try to score</li><li>- Goals are at other ends of different villages</li><li>- Large pitches</li></ul>	

Real/Royal Tennis	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Originated in France</li> <li>- Was only a game for the upper class</li> <li>- Game for kings, nobles and merchants</li> <li>- Tennis was played on purpose built facilities               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complex rules</li> <li>- Requires lots of skill</li> </ul> </li> <li>- King Henry has tennis courts but was rubbish and always lost</li> </ul>	

Popular Recreation Key Characteristics	Characteristics of Mob Games
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local</li> <li>- Simple unwritten rules               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Violent</li> <li>- Occasional</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Popular/lower class               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Wagering (rags to riches)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simple/natural</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Played by peasants</li> <li>- Played between villages               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Usually football/rugby – like games</li> <li>- Physical force</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Little skill is needed</li> <li>- Large numbers of people playing on teams and as a whole</li> <li>- Occasional e.g played on holidays or at festivals</li> </ul>

Emergence of Modern Day Sport		
Cricket	Volleyball	Golf
Originated in the sheep-raising country of the South East, where the short grass of the pastures made it possible to bowl/roll a ball of rags/wool at a target	Originally was called ‘mintonette’, was invested in 1895 by William G Morgan, following the invention of basketball by only 4 years Created through a blend of basketball, baseball, tennis and handball	The romans played a game like golf by striking a feather stuffed ball with club shaped branches during the reign of Caesar

Development of Sport	
Agrarian Revolution	The movement of workers away from the countryside to find work in the city
Industrial Revolution	More industry work, factories developed, better wages fo the lower class but still had to work 6-6-6, development of railway systems
Urban Revolution	Huge rise in population, especially in the cities

Pre - Industrial Factors Affecting Participation in Sport		
Social Class	Gender	Law & Order
➤ Upper class activities were more sophisticated and had complex rules as they required more education	➤ Women participated in different activities to men, shaped by the expected behaviour of women	➤ Little formal law and order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Peasant classes would be more involved in violent activities than upper classes</li> </ul>
Education & Literacy	Time & Money	Availability of Transport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Upper classes were educated and literate</li> <li>➤ Peasant classes were uneducated and illiterate</li> <li>➤ The upper classes could read and write and understand rules</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The lower-class peasants worked long, exhausting hours labouring on the land</li> <li>➤ Upper classes had more time and money so had more opportunities for involvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Limited transport influenced activities developing locally</li> <li>➤ Work and leisure were closely combined and difficult to separate</li> </ul>

Rational Recreation	
Post – industrial development of sport which was characterised by respectability, regularity, stringent administration and codification	
Characteristics of Rational Recreation	Middle Class
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Purpose built facilities               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respectable</li> <li>- Urban/suburban</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Regional/national/international               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exclusive/elitist</li> <li>- FairPlay</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Amateurism/professionalism               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular</li> <li>- Control of gambling</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Those who were professionals, factory owners and managers, but did not own large estates
	Middle class people has more time to be involved in sport and many went to public schools. They were involved in the development of rules for many different sports
	Previously there only used to be the upper and lower class, the middle class development allowed some people to move up/down a class

Amateurism vs Professionalism	
Amateur	Professional
To not need to be paid to play, upper and eventually middle class people	Needed to be paid to play, lower class people who excelled at their sport

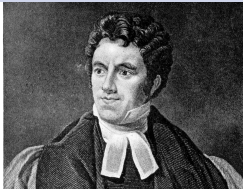
The Effect of Amateurism and Professionalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They often played on the same teams however, they were forced into using different changing rooms               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amateurs were made to clean kit and do the dirty jobs</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Working men were being paid extra for missing work to play in games, the upper class were against this as it went away from the true values of sport               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This is the reason why rugby is split into 2 codes (league and union)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Public Schools and Sport
In the early 1900s sport was not big in public schools, head teachers were not in favour of this, parents threatened to take their children elsewhere due to fagging so Thomas Arnold wanted to develop sports at schools

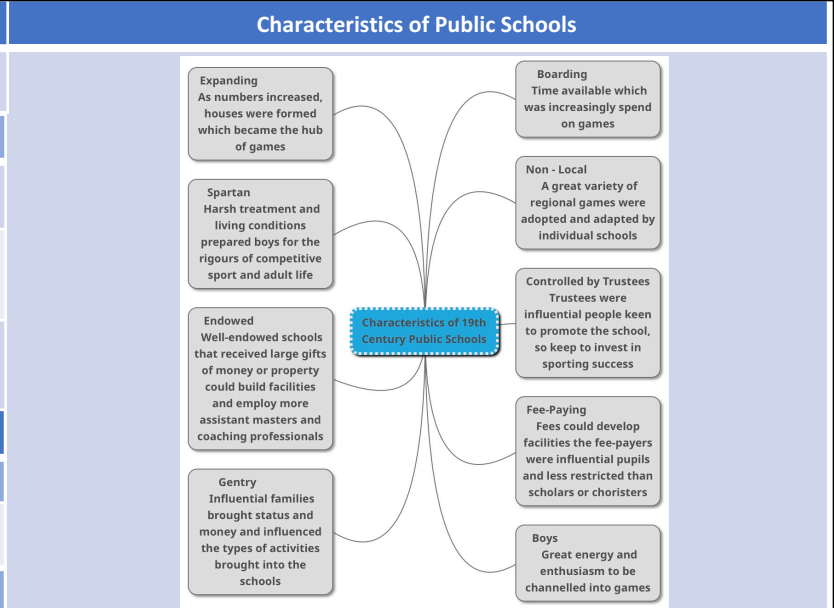
## Sport and Society

### -Emergence & Evolution of Modern Sport, Sport in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and Global Sporting Events

Public School	Fagging	Athleticism
A school which is not open to the public, prestigious, established and independent	Younger boys were servants to the elder boys at their school	A combination of physical endeavour and moral integrity

Thomas Arnold – Rugby School Headmaster
<p>Wanted students to grow up as moral Christian gentlemen and used sport and religion to influence the idea of ‘muscular Christianity’</p> <p>He removed fagging and introduced sports, developed a house system, introduced sports prefects and developed athleticism</p> 

Industrial Factors Affecting Participation in Sport		
Social Class	Gender	Law & Order
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Middle class had more time to be involved in sport</li> <li>➤ Many went to public schools and were involved in the development of rules for different sports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A woman's role was to marry, have children and depend financially on their husband</li> <li>➤ Education was deemed pointless on females</li> <li>➤ In the Late 19th Century the status of women began to change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The development of more laws affected which activities were allowed</li> <li>➤ The upper and middle classes were the ones developing these laws.</li> <li>➤ Cock fighting and mob games were eliminated</li> </ul>
Education & Literacy	Time & Money	Availability of Transport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lower classes didn’t want to gain an education as it would mean less time working / earning money</li> <li>➤ After the 1981 Education Act, education became free, meaning more lower class families sent their kids off to school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Factory owners used to try and stop their players from getting paid to miss work and play sport</li> <li>➤ This led to companies forming their own teams.</li> <li>➤ Saturday half day for factory sports teams increased participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Railways developed first, along with some water based transport, and improved quality of roads</li> <li>➤ Possibility for national/ international away fixtures, this increased opportunities to play different sports/teams</li> </ul>




Influence of Public Schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public assumes everyone was in tired however this was not the case, public meant that those who attended were not from that area               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Middle and upper class only, males only schools to start with</li> <li>- Exclusive due to travel and tuition fees</li> </ul> </li> <li>- These public schools were influential in the development of rules and sporting governing bodies</li> </ul>

How Did Public Schools Help Shape Sport in the 19 <sup>th</sup> Century?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilities / Space Available / Specialist Equipment               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Time available for fixtures</li> <li>- Specialist coaches</li> <li>- Inter house system</li> <li>- Developed / Codified rules</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Role models from the older boys to the younger ones</li> </ul>

Melting Pot	Many public school students went on to become army officers, teachers/lecturers, vicars, factory owners and attend universities
The mixture of various traditions and ways of playing from different areas coming together to form standardised rules	

Private Schools and Factors	
Class	Allowed working class to play similar games as upper class
Gender	Sport became less violent, Women could take part in certain activities
Law & Order	Codification of law as helped to create more stringent and safer rules
Education & Literacy	More people were able to read but still large number of people were unable
Availability of Time & Money	Only the rich could have access to public schools
Transport	improved transport meant public schools could play each other

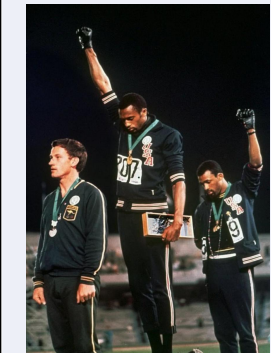
Post - Industrial Factors Affecting Participation in Sport		
Social Class	Gender	Law & Order
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Different sports participated by different classes</li> <li>➤ Professionalism continued to be associated with working class</li> <li>➤ Middle class has more opportunities through grammar school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continued increase in women participating but still less overall participation than men, many women’s sports lacked professionalism (lack of spectators hip of women’s sport, therefore no money to fund it)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Still no effect on ‘cruel’ activities for the upper class</li> <li>➤ Sports now fully codified, with minor rule changes made to reduce any remaining violence</li> </ul>
Education & Literacy	Time & Money	Availability of Transport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased participation in sport due to growth of compulsory PE and school sport</li> <li>➤ Grammar schools had accessibility to a wide variety of sports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased leisure time and disposable income meant increased participation and spectatorship in working class</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Walking, Horseback, Rivers and Canals</li> <li>➤ Then the development of Roads, Bicycles, Railways and Cars facilitated transport to and from sports</li> </ul>

Modern Day Olympics	
<p><b>Pierre De Coubertin</b> founded the modern day Olympics, taking inspiration from...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The Ancient Olympics</li><li>- Much Wenlock Games</li><li>- 19<sup>th</sup> century public schools after he visited Rugby School</li></ul> <p>He set up the <b>IOC (International Olympic Committee)</b> in <b>1894 Paris</b> who still organise the games today</p> <p>The modern Olympics started in <b>1896 in Athens, Greece</b></p>	

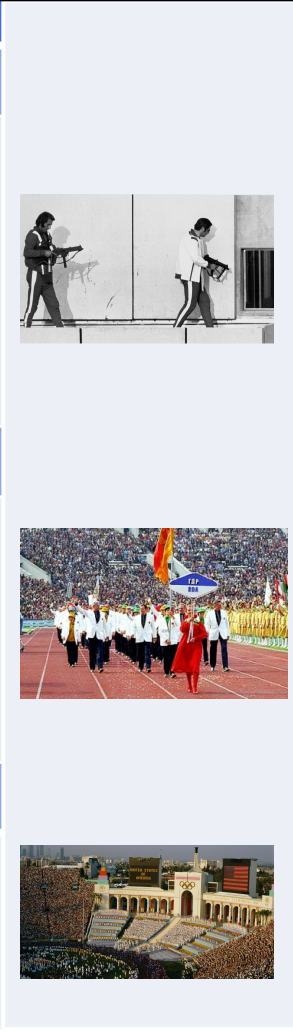
Aims of the Modern Olympic Games
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Develop equality</li><li>- Unite people / create international friendship</li><li>- Develop respect</li><li>- Teach fair play / sportsmanship</li><li>- Develop peace</li><li>- Educate</li><li>- Promote development of physical and moral qualities</li></ul>
Olympic Values
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Encourage effort</li><li>- Preserve human dignity</li><li>- Develop harmony</li></ul>

IOC	BOA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>IOC</b> – International Olympic Committee</li><li>- Oversea the organisation of the Olympics with rules, events and timetables<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Selects host city</li></ul></li><li>- Manages commercialisation of the games</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>BOA</b> – British Olympic Association<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Select team GB</li></ul></li><li>- Liaise with other elite sport organisations i.e UK Sport, IOC<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Completed Olympic bid to host</li><li>- Allocate sponsors to athletes</li></ul></li><li>- Prepares and supports team GB in training camps and workshops</li></ul>
 International Olympic Committee	 BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

Olympic Games
Berlin 1936 (Political Exploitation = Promote and Ideology)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prior to WW2 and used by <b>Hitler</b> to make himself known worldwide through propaganda (biased info that influences people towards a certain cause)</li><li>• <b>Used to promote Aryan as the superior race</b> (blonde hair, blue eyes and white ethnicity)</li><li>• Used to show efficiency of Germany under Nazi control e.g. completing stadium on time, big Olympic village etc</li><li>• German athletes trained full time prior to the games = better chance of winning medals</li><li>• Lutz Lang (torch bearer) was intended to show their superiority as a race</li><li>• African-American athlete <b>Jesse Owens</b> won 100m Gold medal; Hitler wouldn't place medals on his neck or shake his hand</li></ul>
Mexico City 1968 (Political Exploitation = Awareness of discrimination)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Countries threatened to boycott (not participate) the games if South Africa were allowed to attend (the apartheid)</b></li><li>• African American athletes (<b>Tommy Smith and John Carlos</b>) used 200m medal ceremony to protest about lack of civil rights in the USA<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protest known as <b>black power salute</b></li></ul></li><li>• Athletes <b>wore glove/ raised hand to symbolise black power</b>; wore black socks to represent black poverty and black scarfs to represent lynching</li><li>• <b>Peter Norman</b> (Australain- 2nd place) wore a human rights badge</li></ul>



Olympic Games
Munich 1972 (Political Exploitation = Media coverage of terrorism)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>A day before the games, 8 members of the Black September group (Palestinian terrorist organisation) stormed the Olympic village and seized 11 members of the Israeli team</b></li><li>• They <b>requested the release of 234 Palestinians</b> that were being held in Israel</li><li>• Attempts to rescue the hostages failed, and they were <b>all murdered along with 5 of the terrorists</b>. This was mostly the result of a botched police capture attempt (Machine gun fire and a grenade which blew up a helicopter)</li><li>• IOC however, decided to continue with the games, only <b>postponing the opening ceremony by a day</b> = controversial at the time</li><li>• Led to the development of the anti-terrorism movement</li></ul>
Moscow 1980 (Political Exploitation = Boycotts in protest of beliefs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Moscow was part of the Soviet Union (Communist federation occupying northern Asia and part of Eastern Europe)</li><li>• Just prior to hosting the games, Soviet Union forces invaded Afghanistan = created conflict that lasted 10 years</li><li>• <b>Jimmy Carter</b> (US president at the time) suggested a boycott of the games if Soviet troupes didn't withdraw<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Led to 65 countries not attending</li></ul></li><li>• Despite this, some athletes went against their governments, and competed anyway under the Olympic flag</li><li>• Led to the creation of the 'Liberty Bell Classic' event for the non-attendees to compete in</li></ul>
Los Angeles 1984 (Political Exploitation = Boycotts in protest at actions)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Olympics were in financial difficulty</b> (Montreal (1976) ended up in debt). IOC therefore reluctantly accepted commercialisation</li><li>• 12 weeks before, the Soviet Union announced their boycott along with 14 other Eastern bloc countries</li><li>• They believed the USA would use the commercialisation to promote '<b>anti-Soviet propaganda</b>'</li><li>• In response to the boycott of their 1980 Games- 'tit for tat'<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The boycotters organised the 'friendship games'</li></ul></li></ul>

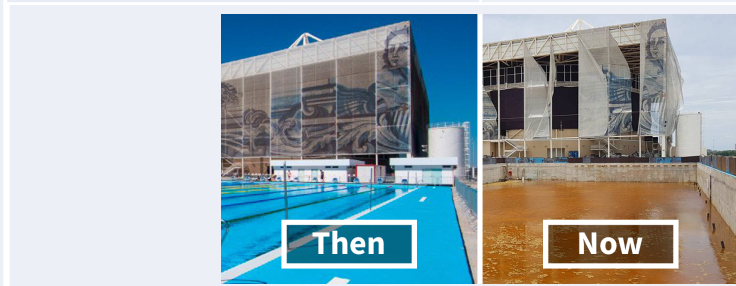


Sports and Politics	
Should sports be linked to politics?	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Sports could help build bridges between nations</li><li>○ Sport can be used to benefit a country</li><li>○ Sport can be used to support positive political agendas / create awareness</li><li>○ These protests can initiate positive changes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Disregards De Coubertin's Olympic values</li><li>○ Can promote negative political agendas<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Dangerous</li></ul></li><li>○ Can cause conflicts between countries</li><li>○ Takes away from sport being its own entity</li></ul>

Global Sporting Event
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Global Sporting Event</b> – Any sporting competition (multi or single sport) that takes place at an international level</li></ul>
  
Characteristics

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elite level performance</li><li>• Highly spectated</li><li>• Commercialised (media and sponsors)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• World-class facilities</li><li>• Positive sporting values</li></ul></li><li>• Sometimes show political agendas<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Patriotism</li></ul></li><li>• Deviance commonly occurs</li></ul>
---

Effects of Hosting a Global Sports Event - Sporting	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Increased funding</li><li>○ Development of world – class facilities</li><li>○ Improve awareness of sport</li><li>○ Increase participation</li><li>○ Increased success for the host city</li><li>○ Helps develop excellence in sport through improved structure / pathways</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Wasted facilities after the event</li><li>○ Disproportionate funding (minority sports can suffer)</li><li>○ Decline in participation after the event</li><li>○ If unsuccessfully hosted, can have a negative effect on the profile of the sport</li><li>○ Too much pressure on athletes to succeed</li><li>○ Any deviance/scandals will have a negative affect on the sport</li></ul>



Effects of Hosting a Global Sports Event - Social	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Gives a sense of identity or pride in their country<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ and brings people together</li></ul></li><li>○ Develops patriotism</li><li>○ Appeasement</li><li>○ Money through tourism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ People may be displaced/disrupted by the development required</li><li>○ During the event, local prices may increase</li><li>○ Focus and investment given to the event rather than long term local issues</li><li>○ The benefits may not be relevant or felt by the majority of local people</li><li>○ Short lived positive effects</li></ul>

Effects of Hosting a Global Sports Event - Economic	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Increased income to the host country<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Creation of jobs</li></ul></li><li>○ Possible increases in trade and exporting = commercial benefits<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Improved infrastructure</li></ul></li><li>○ Increased investment in local public facilities</li><li>○ Can raise the status of the country on the global stage = ‘shop window’ effect, as only the positive parts of the country are shown through the media= more trade and tourism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Bidding for the event is expensive, and if it’s not won, then no money coming back in<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Might lead to debt or financial strain</li></ul></li><li>○ Increase in taxes to local people to fund the event<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Many jobs created are temporary</li></ul></li><li>○ If events/participants are linked to failure or deviant behaviour, then sponsors can be negatively affected</li></ul>

Effects of Hosting a Global Sports Event - Political	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Symbolic- successful host can make a government appear successful</li><li>○ Employment opportunities may improve government popularity (votes)</li><li>○ Can bring unity to the country and a sense of purpose which is good for the government = nation building</li><li>○ Can raise the status of the country on the global stage = ‘shop window’ effect, as only the positive parts of the country are shown through the media</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Financial cost of hosting may make the political party unpopular</li><li>○ Increased threat of terrorism/security risks</li><li>○ If the host nation doesn’t perform well, it may lower national esteem</li><li>○ Negative environmental impacts e.g. litter can decrease popularity of a political party</li><li>○ If the legacy of the event is poor (e.g. facility use, participation rates) could reflect badly as public money poorly spent</li><li>○ Political protests can look badly on the country</li></ul>