

Upper class – Aristocracy or gentry

Real Tennis - upper class

- required money for equipment and travel
- rules/competitions in place = structured
- Played more often



Fox hunting - upper class

Dog fighting - lower class

Lower class – peasants who worked manually

Mob Football - lower class

- No pitch
- Locally based
- Little strategy
- Played occasionally



Local authorities moved to ban it...

1. People were getting hurt = couldn't work
2. Development of rational recreation



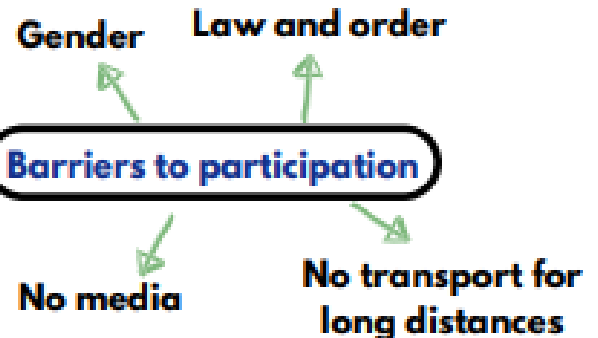
Still exists today -
Atherstone ball game

Emergence of Sport (pre-industrial)

Same sport, different class roles

	Lower class	Upper class
Pedestrianism	compete	sponsors
Cricket	'players' (lower-class professionals)	'gentlemen' (gentry amateurs)

Barriers to participation



Education and Literacy

Only upper class could understand more sophisticated activities



Law and Order

Peasant classes would be involved in more violent activities



Availability of Time

Upperclassmen took part in longer-lasting activities



Transport

Roads were in an appalling state, which prevented them from leaving their villages



Availability of Money

Upper class had more money, for sporting equipment



Gender

Women were seen as the 'weaker' gender

Other factors influencing sport



Major sporting event - One off

The Modern Olympic Games - 1896

Bring countries together, provide a healthy competition - **without** the influence of **politics**



Major sporting event - Regular



Aims:

- Promote the development of moral and physical qualities
- Create international goodwill
- Bring together athletes
- To educate the youth through sport and help create a more peaceful world

UEFA Champions league final

The Olympic Creed - taking part is more important than winning



Major sporting event - Regular and recurring

Wimbledon

Global Sporting Events

Promoting Values Through Sport

Respect

Excellence



Friendship

Courage



Determination

Inspiration

Equality



Political Exploitation of the Olympic Games



Due to extensive global publicity, Olympic Games have been used to make political statements



Berlin 1936 – Third Reich Ideology



Mexico City 1968 – ‘Black Power’ Demonstration



Munich 1972 – Palestinian Terrorism

Hosting legacies



Sporting Legacies - Attract more sponsorship

Social Legacies - Improved status of the country

Economic Legacies - Increase in tourism

Political Legacies - Unity in the country and a sense of purpose



Bidding to host can be expensive

Deviance such as drug taking can create negative role models

Poor performance reflects badly on political parties

Long term employment is over-exaggerated