

Keywords

Word	Definition
Urbanisation	Increasing population concentration and the growth of cities
Agricultural	Activities related to farming or the cultivation of land
Rural	Areas or communities located in the countryside or outside urban areas
Industrial revolution	A period of time with significant economic, technological and social change that began in the late 18 th century
Codified	The process of organising and systematising rules of a sport
Athleticism	Combination of playing hard (Physical endeavour) and sportsmanship (Moral integrity)
Rationalisation	The steps taken to change from this unstructured and occasional pastime to the highly organised and competitive modern sport
Middle Class	the social group between the upper and working classes

Urbanisation

- Lack of space in cities-
- Large working class population-
- Loss of traditional sports-
- Change in working traditions-



Rational Recreation

This was characterised by features such as:

Respectability: It was non-violent in nature and the emphasis was on fair play.

Regionally/nationally/regularly played: Competitions were played regionally, nationally and internationally. Watching Saturday-afternoon football for the masses was particularly popular in their time off work.

Stringent administration and codification: Strict and complex written rules were set down by national governing bodies (NGBs) for the conduct of a sport.

Referees/officials: They were present to enforce the newly developed rules in sporting contests.

Purpose-built facilities: Sport took place in specially constructed grounds, pitches or tracks, often set around urban Areas

Skills/tactics based: Players had positional roles they became 'specialist' increase their chances of winning in; performers trained to improve their techniques and fitness levels to increase there chances of winning.



regular
regional
referees
respectable

The development of national governing bodies (NGBs)

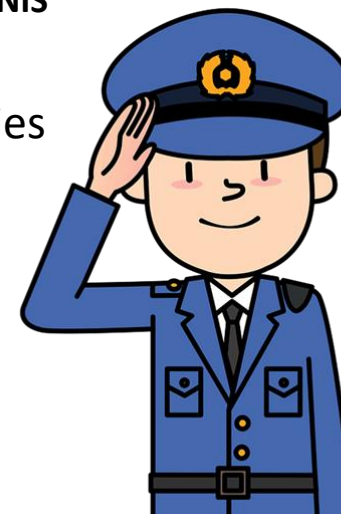
During the mid-to-late nineteenth century, lots of NGBs began to develop in England (e.g. the Football Association in 1863) for the following reasons:

- Sport was becoming increasingly popular with more widespread playing of sport.
- More teams and clubs were forming.
- More national and international fixtures were being organised.
- Leagues and competitions were required for these teams to compete in.
- Nationally agreed rules and codification for different sports were required (e.g. association football); a single set of rules to play to was required in order to enable fair competition
- Maintenance of the 'amateur ideal' to deal with professionalism and early commercialisation of sport and the desire to maintain control of sport among the middle and upper classes



Characteristics of REAL TENNIS

Purpose built Facilities
Complex rules
Regular play
Upper class
Moral code
Equipment
Non-Local



Box 6: Pathway

Previous knowledge: from teaching sequence

Future links: from teaching sequence

Careers: from curriculum narratives

Box 7: Cross curricular links