History of Sport

- Sport has always been a reflection of culture and values in a society
- It has been used in a school curriculum
  - Militarily (Spartans, Rome)
  - Health
  - Education
  - Citizenship (John Dewey) Early 19th Century
  - Recreation
- When Looking at a sport in a country look at
  1. Social
  2. Economic
  3. Religious
  4. Culture
- Purpose in Education
- Emphasis outside of Educational Setting
- History
  - Prehistoric Man (Vegetative Function- Survival)
    - Great Strength and Speed
    - For Play
  - 18th Century Fredrick Schooler- Recess
    - J. J. Reusso
    - Strong Body Obeys Weak Body Gives Orders
    - Religious Function
    - Puberty Rights (Prove Yourself)
  - Ancient
    - Egypt- Trained, Read, Write, Sport was Preferred. Swimming, Wrestling.
    - China-Worship Elders, not big with sports.
    - Golden Age-Emphasis on Education of the body. Pictures weights, bows and arrows, sword, boxing
    - Greece- Had 1st Formal program of Motor Activities. Physical Festivals, National in Scope (Ex: Olympics) Honored winners with a Prize (Olive Wreath)
    - Sparta- Men strong women bear healthy children. Military- both males and females trained
    - Athens-75% were slaves, 20% Free, 5% Foreigners. Physical and mental and Moral were very important. If you weren’t perfectly conditioned, were disgraced.
    - Romans- Fathers trained sons, Ball games were popular. Upper classes were self-invested- Lower class stripped of their rights. Went to spectator sports, ex: Coliseum to sit and watch.
    - AD Middle Ages- Preparing life for eternity (the soul) Not much importance on sports. Any training was specifically for training. Prepared to defend themselves.
    - England- 8th century. Had wrestling, ballgames, jousting, Bat and Ball games, Cricket, bowling. Had schools play each other in sports. Gave U.S. start in Education.