

Revision Series 2022

OCR A-Level Physical Education







Sport in Society

◆ Notes pages ◆



The EverLearner

Welcome to the 2022 Revision Series for OCR A-Level Physical Education! We hope you find it useful. Before we start, please make sure you have all of the documents below, as they will be great help for your revision:

-  Notes pages
-  Practice questions
-  Mark schemes
-  Model answers
-  Infographics
-  Revision timetable

You will find all these documents on our [OCR A-Level PE Revision page](https://pages.theeverlearner.com/2022-ocr-a-level-pe-revision) (<https://pages.theeverlearner.com/2022-ocr-a-level-pe-revision>).



Emergence and evolution of modern sport

Intro to Pre-industrial

Upper-class sport	Lower-class sport
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Time-consuming● Rule-bound● Wagering● Distinct from lower class● Civilised● Equipped● Regular	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Occasional● Simple/Unwritten rules● Wagering● Uncivilised/Rowdy/Violent● Natural resources and limited equipment● Infrequent● Rural● Occupational● Unlimited team size● Masculine in nature● Force-based

Notes



Continuity and change

Social class			
Pre-industrial	Post 1850-Industrial	Sport in the 20th century	Sport in the 21st century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrarian society • Feudal society • Two-class system • Very limited middle class • Lower class took part in mob games, throwing at cocks, shin kicking, smock racing, bare knuckle boxing • Upper class took part in real tennis • Both classes took part in cricket 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower classes lost their rights • Large scale migration • Middle class emerged and developed their own customs • Upper classes carried on as before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amateur/professional split until late in the century • Rugby developed two different codes to keep amateurs and professional separate • Football now a lower class game • Football had a major working class following • Rugby (union) and cricket as middle class games • Olympics was upper and middle class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased equality • Relatively few high-level amateurs • Move towards professionalism • Some sports still exclusive

Notes



Gender

Pre-industrial	Post 1850-Industrial	Sport in the 20th century	Sport in the 21st century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Primarily masculine pursuit ● Lower class activities based on male characteristics like strength and force ● Women did take part in smock racing ● Women did take part in cricket ● Women did take part in upper class pursuits like real tennis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Victorian view of women was very fragile ● Sport was not suitable for women ● Women needed to wear modest dress when doing activity ● Women needed to be non-competitive ● Women needed to do non strenuous/vigorous activity ● Women needed to be ladylike ● Lawn tennis began to change this view - Lotti Dodd ● Growth of girls' schools led to a notion of athleticism for girls being more acceptable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Predominantly male ● Gradual increased participation for women over the century ● Many sports such as golf resistant to women ● Model of "Sport" and "Women's sport" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased equality ● Introduction of additional olympic events ● Still a residue of Victorian tradition ● "Double shift" ● High female drop-out rate ● Increasing participation for women overall

Notes



Law and order

Pre-industrial	Post 1850-Industrial	Sport in the 20th century	Sport in the 21st century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Undeveloped system of law and order ● Law of nature prevailed in the countryside ● Authorities tried to ban violent sports like mob football but were ineffective ● Allowed mob games to be violent ● These were the reason upper classes played separately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Police force introduced ● Middle class banned violent sports ● Banned mob games ● Violence less tolerated ● Civilising process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Issues of hooliganism at sporting events ● Large scale policing at major events ● Terrorism at some events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sport as social control ● Sport as appeasement ● Decreased hooliganism ● Threat of terrorism ● Banning orders ● Alcohol bans ● Drug laws ● Legal action taken against those breaking the law

Notes



Education and Literacy

Pre-industrial	Post 1850-Industrial	Sport in the 20th century	Sport in the 21st century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lower class was uneducated ● Upper class men were literate ● Largely illiterate society ● No national education system ● Lack of rules based on low literacy rate ● Games passed on by word of mouth and by experience ● Only upper classes played codified games like real tennis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Literacy improved ● Middle classes were educated ● 1870 Forster education act made school compulsory for all ● Sports became codified due to the skills of the middle class ● Formation of NGBs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compulsory education for all ● Compulsory PE for all ● Drill changed to PT and changed to PE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compulsory PE ● PE qualifications ● Sport science movement ● Still a teenage drop-out

Notes



Post 1850: Influence of the public schools

Promoting and organising	Promoting ethics	Cult of athleticism	Spread and export of the games
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Formation of NGBs ● Developed competitions such as the FA Cup ● Spread sports to other areas and countries ● Codified the rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sport seen as an expression of godliness ● Muscular christianity: healthy body, pious mind ● Sport should be respectable ● Control of gambling ● Non-violent ● Skill-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Character development through sport ● Physical endeavour combined with moral integrity ● Physical endeavour: fitness, health, competitiveness ● Moral integrity: bravery, leadership, honour, loyalty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Army officers spread the games through the empire ● Clergy spread the games through their parishes and church teams ● Industrialists spread the games through their factories and also through the empire ● Politicians who made policy and post were overseas ● Teachers and masters returning to schools to coach the next generation

Notes



Availability of time / Working conditions

Pre-industrial	Post 1850-Industrial	Sport in the 20th century	Sport in the 21st century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Society was agrarian ● Lower class followed the agricultural calendar ● Lack of time due to long working hours ● Festivals/holy days/wakes provided opportunities for sport ● Upper classes had extensive free time ● Upper class engaged in activities like fox hunting throughout a season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Urbanisation/Migration ● From the field to the factory ● Very long hours ● Very poor pay ● Very unhealthy conditions ● Holy days no longer given off ● Conditions improved by the end of the century ● Saturday half day ● Factory acts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased time available for most people ● Structured sport in all activities ● Weekends dedicated to sport for many 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Theoretically more time available ● People have more options competing with their time ● Introduction of streaming services/gaming ● Spare time might not be spent moving

Notes



Availability of money

Pre-industrial	Post 1850-Industrial	Sport in the 20th century	Sport in the 21st century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lower classes had very little money, which led to a subsistence lifestyle ● Sports were basic and simple ● No specialist equipment ● Resources were natural and freely available ● Lower classes had no dress code ● Upper classes had disposable income ● Sports such as real tennis had specialist facilities and equipment ● Upper class had a strict dress code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Working classes had very little in 1850 ● Poor wages ● Wages often substituted for housing/keep ● Wages improved later in the century ● Spare money to spectate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase in disposable income ● Sport as a fashion/lifestyle ● Most can afford to participate ● Exclusivity of some activities such as tennis or golf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased disposable income in the western world ● Disposable income to spend on gyms, health clubs, etc.

Notes



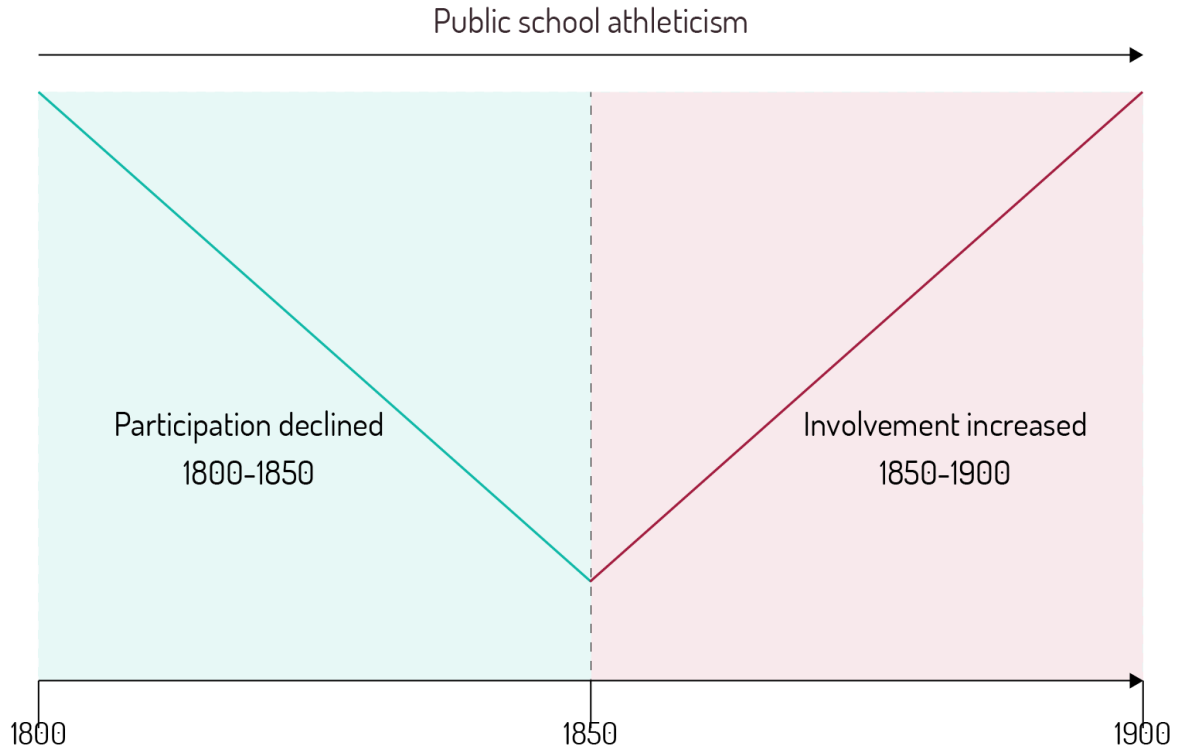
Type and availability of transport

Pre-industrial	Post 1850-Industrial	Sport in the 20th century	Sport in the 21st century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower classes had little transport available, so games were localised • Many games were isolated and unique • No rail network yet • Upper classes could travel by carriage/horse • Games spread and became national/international, such as real tennis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railway network grew from 1850 • National fixtures enabled • National leagues and cups formed • Spectators travelled to away games • Day trips to the seaside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability for all • Air travel making international fixtures and spectating possible • Barmy Army • Euro competitions in many sports • Cars - became easy and cheap travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-cost flying

Notes



Emergence and evolution... Extras...



Notes



Global sporting events



Notes





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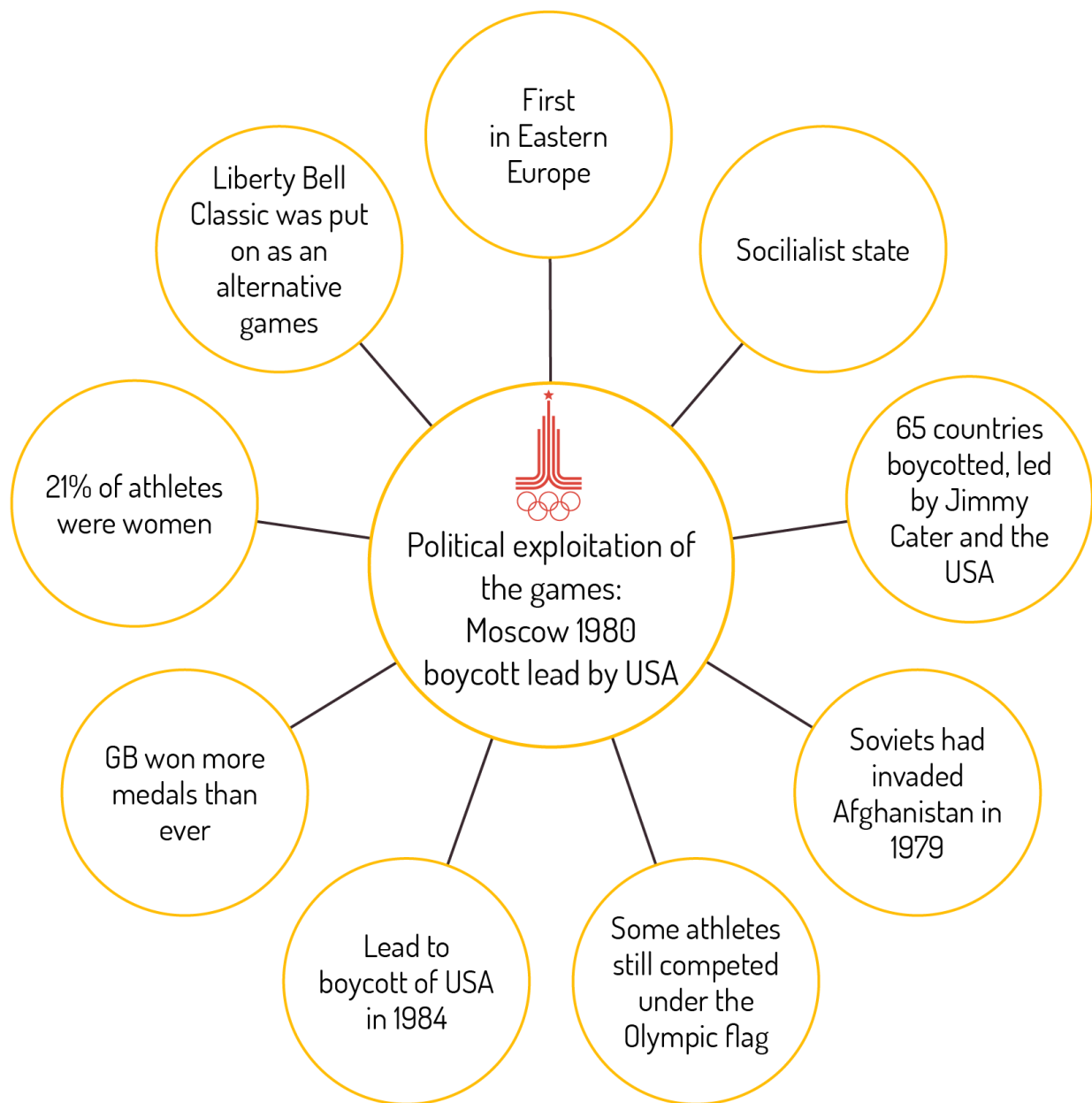


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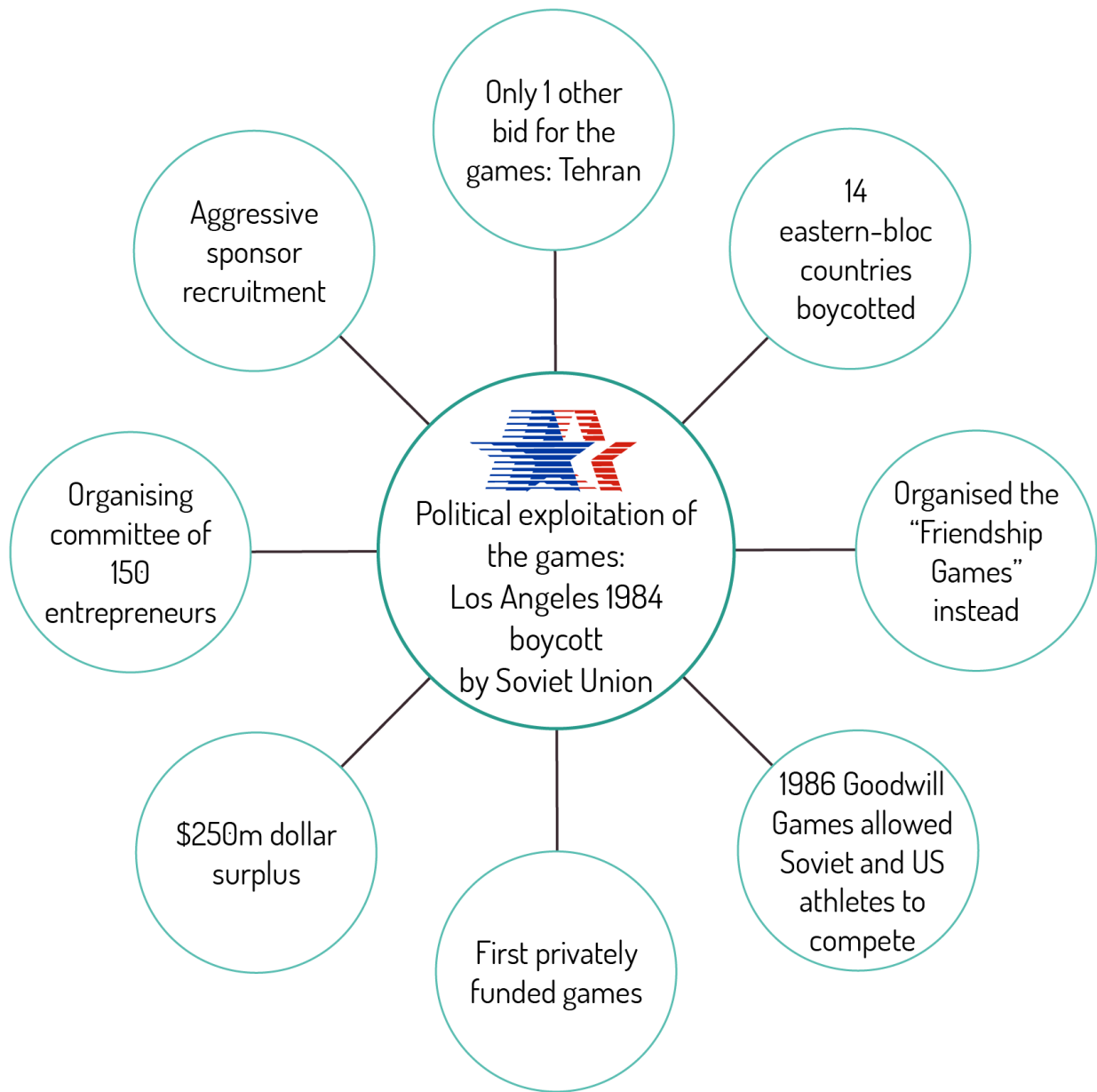


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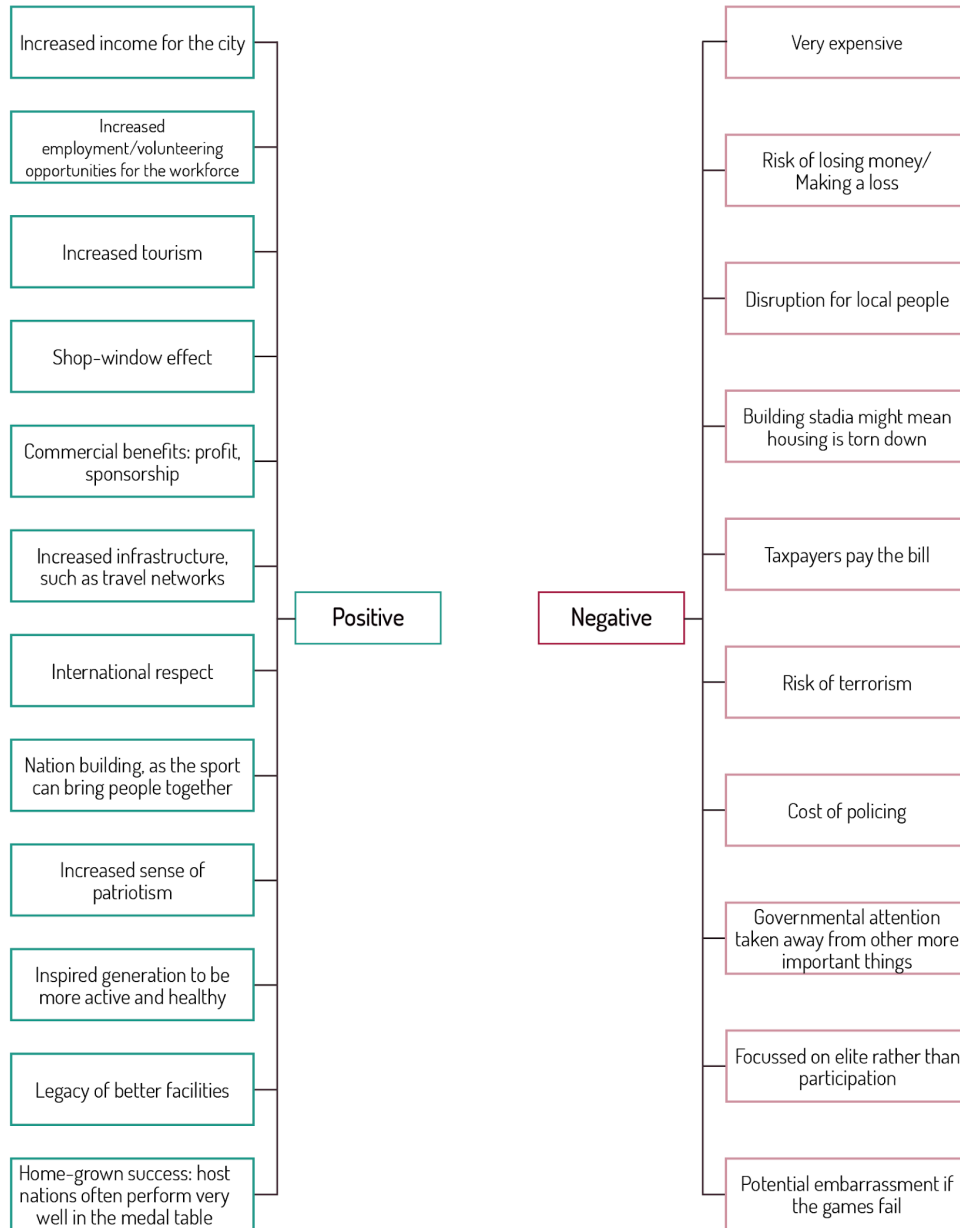


Notes





Impacts of the host country/city on hosting the Olympics/FIFA world cup



Notes

