

ATHLETICS

Outline the nature & development of pedestrianism & identify 1 form of athletics that then emerged in the public schools.

(5)

5 marks for 5 of: nature & development of pedestrianism

Sub max 4 marks for:

1. (footmen)	footmen were used as messengers or footman raced each other
2. (patronage/occupational)	lower class runners were patronised or employed (by gentry)/occupational/get paid/sponsored
3. (gentlemen)	(some) upper class competed to test themselves or to enhance their social status or reputation
4. (festivals)	festival occasions/exciting contest/ linked with other activities such as bare fist fighting or horse racing
5. (named venues)	(developed at venues such as): Newmarket Racecourse or the Agricultural Hall, London.
6. (crowds)	attracted (large) crowds (of up to 10,000)/spectators/popular spectacle
7. (wagering)	(widespread/high levels of) wagering or gambling
8. (Allardice/Deerfoot as inspiration)	(Robert) Barclay / Allardice – walked 1000m in 1000(consecutive) hours (for 1000 guineas)/Deerfoot – American Indian runner/Deerfoot toured England and helping to inspire early athletics both helped to inspire others or popularise activity
9. (cheating/violence/corruption)	match fixing or cheating or violence in crowd common/pedestrianism fell into disrepute
10. (rules)	rules established (by organisers)/unusual because it had (established) rules
11. (prizes)	prize money or fame or survival (money for food) for winners / rags to riches
12. (novelty races)	novelty races held/eg walking backwards or hopping

Sub max one for: form of athletics that emerged in public schools

13.	Steeplechase/cross country
14.	hare and hounds/paperchase
15.	(athletics) identification of a track or field athletics event

Describe athletics in public schools and compare with athletics today

(6)

3 marks max for description only

	Then		Similarities with today		Differences from today
1	Hare and hounds or paperchase adapted from fox hunting/accept description - dropping of paper or 'scent' for others to follow	2	Cross country or harrier clubs	3	Track and field athletics/sports hall athletics or other suitable contemporary reference/fun runs
4	Steeplechase adapted from chase on horse-back /accept description of chase over hedges and fields or cross country	5	Cross country part of some school curricula. Steeplechase an established track and field event	6	Cross country less popular than 20 yrs ago. Steeplechase limited in schools due to specialist nature and facility needed
7	Sports day a social or community or festival occasion (with many spectators) /highly organised or structured/measured tracks/local clubs involved/brass bands etc	8	Sports days still big events in some schools. Often still house representation. Measured tracks. In junior schools	9	(In state schools) usually part of school day with limited parental or community involvement
10	Sports day result of improved transport/opportunity to 'show off' school or request donations	11	Open days including sports days still an opportunity to market school. Still some donations requested/raffles etc	12	Less focussed marketing than in the past

Discuss athletics in pre & post-industrial times. Critically evaluate the effects of class on participation in athletics then and now.

(20)

Athletics as a pre-industrial popular recreation – early athletics		
Community events		
1	Festivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community events/rural sports/folk sports/festivals/(village) fairs/(church) wakes/parish events/(all with 'athletic' events) eg Dover Games/Cotswold Games/Much Wenlock Olympian Games/Hungerford Revels/other suitable example 'athletic' events including: stick fighting/smuck races/wrestling/running/catching greasy pig/whistling matches/grinning contests/climbing the greasy pole/jousting or other suitable example
2	Prizes	Prizes awarded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eg food, clothes, money
3	Church involvement/resistance	wakes originated from Paganism/wakes were annual religious celebrations/harvest thanksgiving/celebration of Christianity in community/church against the excesses associated with some events
4	Class involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> predominantly lower class (some) upper class patronage or support
Characteristics of popular recreation – links to community events		
5	Violence/corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not generally common some evidence of prize fighting or cruelty against animals
6	Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes – simple and unwritten rules
7	Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes – local events/people from neighbouring villages would walk or travel to join in
8	Occasional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes – often annual eg Easter Monday
9	Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes – as Britain was predominantly a rural society
10	Wagering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes – on many attractions eg races and games
Pedestrianism		
11	Footmen/pedestrians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> footmen employed as messengers or as competitive runners/occupational arising because simple/natural
12	Class-gentry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gentry patrons (looked after lower class runners) gentry or upper class competed to test themselves
13	Patronage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> patrons set up races provided 'purses'/were promoters or sponsors
14	Festival occasions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spectator attractions highly organised or structured
15	Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Barclay Allardice Deerfoot (Native American) or other suitable example/1000 miles in 1000 hrs/hopping races around Hyde Park or other suitable example
16	Rewards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prize money or fame or status for winners rags to riches opportunity
17	Linked attractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> horse racing prize (bare-fist) fighting

Characteristics of popular recreation – links to pedestrianism		
18	Violence/corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cheating common/match fixing/violence among crowd/pedestrianism gained bad reputation
19	Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rules established by organisers/more organised than most other popular recreations
20	Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes – due to limited transport & communications
21	Occasional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes – often annual
22	Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes mainly – though some events in towns and cities
23	Wagering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes – popular gambling attraction
Athletics as a post industrial rational recreation		
24	Industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead to end of rural fairs Urban fairs
25	Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Professional) athletics events became popular in cities
26	Deviance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deviance common (eg disguising 'form' to maintain handicap)
27	Tracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purpose built tracks or facilities/(by 1850s) most major cities had a (purpose-built) facility
28	Spectators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spectatorism/up to 25,000 spectators at events (by 1850s)
29	Wagering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wagering (still) common or widespread
Class		
30	Amateurism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper or middle class were amateurs/upper or middle class ran for enjoyment or to test themselves Middle classes organised events
31	Professionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower class were or became professionals/lower class ran to make money
32	Exclusion clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclusion clause/was an attempt to separate modern athletics from the old (professional and corrupt) form
33	Exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual workers or the working class excluded
34	AAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amateur Athletics Club (AAC) formed (in 1866)/(AAC) formed by ex-university men or by gentlemen amateurs/not allowed to join (AAC) if a 'mechanic, artisan or labourer' ie if lower or working class/not allowed to join if money earned through running
35	AAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amateur Athletics Association (AAA) established in 1880/AAA withdrew exclusion clause/AAA opened up the sport to everyone/a professional became someone who ran for money rather than someone from the lower class