

CRICKET

Describe how cricket in stage 3 of public schools could develop values. Discuss the barriers to achieving these values in cricket today.

6 marks for 6 of: **sub max 5 for values**
sub max 2 for barriers today
marks to be awarded in context of cricket
LIST OF VALUES = NO MARKS

(6)

Cricket could develop:		
1	(honesty/integrity)	eg 'walking' when out or admitting catch not made/not cheating/sportsmanship or fair play/accepting umpire's decisions/respect of opposition/etiquette
2	(courage/self control)	Courage/physicality/manliness/coping with difficulty/not complaining/test of temperament/discipline/keeping cool under pressure
3	(teamwork)	co-operation/social cohesion
4	(leadership)	decision making (captaincy)/response to leadership/social control
5	(loyalty)	(Loyalty) to team or house or school
6	(endeavour)	determination/perseverance/commitment
7	(trust)	(Trust) in team mates/in captain's decisions/in selection
8	(skill)	Prowess/achievement/improvement/ eg in cricket
9	(health)	Health/healthy balanced lifestyles/well being
10	(organisation)	Management/arrange/business skills
Barriers to developing these values today:		
11	(esteem/role models/media)	Role models/media may not always show these values
12	(win ethic)	Increased emphasis on winning rather than taking part as key outcome/gamesmanship/sledging/taken more seriously
13	(opportunity)	Lack of opportunity such as limited funding / time (pressure on curriculum) / skill levels / seasonal
14	(provision)	Lack of provision such as limited/suitable equipment /facilities / suitably qualified coaches / transport
15	(organisation)	In most schools the organisation of games is done by PE /sport department limiting opportunities

Describe cricket as a popular and as a rational recreation. Analyse the impact of class & transport on the development of cricket from the 18th century to today.

Cricket as pre-industrial popular recreation:

(20)

1. (class/gender)	Inclusive game/both classes played together/played by men and women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upper class needed lower class to make up numbers • uc needed lc because they were good/strong • reflection of feudal system or class structure • different roles for different classes eg lower class bowlers
2. (employment)	Gentry or UC teams/gentry patrons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gentry employed lower class eg as gardeners or gamekeepers
3. (rules)	Some early rules/Articles of agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interest by gentry lead to standardisation of rules eg 1774 – 3rd stump/six balls an over/illegal to charge fielders attempting to catch ball./under-arm bowling changed to round arm bowling
4. (equip)	Limited equipment/low technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uneven/unrolled pitch • scores kept by 'notching' on wood/cutting into wood eg club shaped bat/two stumps not three
5. (org)	Limited organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no distinct boundaries • no special kit
6. (rural)	Rural or village game <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hants, Surrey, Kent • played on village greens
7. (bat & ball)	Bat and Ball Inn (Hambleton, Hants)/'cradle' of cricket/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B&B team beat rest of England • Attracted large crowds/up to 2000 spectators • High stakes/played for large amounts of money
8. (MCC)	MCC formed (1788) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCC employed Hambleton players as coaches or/and players • MCC moved to current site (St John's Wood)1811
9. (professionals)	Some (freelance) professionals Eg Julius Caesar of Surrey

10. (wagering)	Wagering on result <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gentry to show wealth or status/peasants to make money/rage to riches
11. (non-violent)	Non-violent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • but you could get batsman/runner out by throwing ball at them between wickets
12. (festivals)	Summer evening game/seasonal/festivals/Holy days eg midsummer day/Whitsuntide
13. (local)	Locally significant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rules locally adapted
Cricket as post industrial rational recreation:	
14. (William Clarke)	William Clarke XI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarke an entrepreneur • employed professionals • took on teams of up to 22 (to make a game)
15. (transport)	(Clarke took advantage of) improved transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developed cricket into national game/success • attracted huge crowds • his sides toured England for many seasons
16. (Popularity regularity - county cricket)	Cricket became more popular <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • county cricket took over from touring sides • more frequent organised matches
17. W G Grace	W G Grace was a celebrity (circa 1880) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He dominated the game/he became 'bigger than the game itself' eg he once over-rode his early dismissal at Oval saying spectators had come to watch him bat not the umpire
18. (Ashes)	Reference Ashes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1882) Australia beat England at Oval/obit to cricket appears in Times • the following winter England beat Australia away • some Australian women burn a bail and gave ashes to English captain (now at Lords)
19. (facilities and equipment and factories)	Improved facilities or equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stadia/better pitches • Pads/bats etc • Influence of factories
Post industrial points may emerge with the following points:	
Impact of social class:	
20. (class)	Rational cricket had strict class divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • middle class amateurs/working class professionals • Fewer lower class participants • Lack of money for equipment or subs
21. (amateur v professional/ differences)	Amateurs and professionals treated differently <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • names appear differently in programmes • Mr J Bloggs (gentleman), Bloggs (professional) • they ate separately • they travelled separately • they entered field of play from different door • captain usually an amateur/captain always an amateur at national level
22. (shamateur)	Grace a 'shamateur'/fake amateur <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paid £50 per game • earned £120,000 from cricket (between 1870 and 1910)
23. (class today)	Continued evidence eg disproportionate number of independent school youngsters in many County sides BUT – attempts to redress balance eg Chance to Shine initiative
Impact of transport:	
24. (enables travel for matches)	More able to play teams outside the immediate area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more matches / competitions played
25. (William Clarke)	See 14 above – his touring side only became viable with expansion of railways (1847)
26. (international games)	England v Australia – due to transport improvement
27. (road)	Increased car use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • linked with rise in one day matches • special coaches put on
28. (flights)	Increased air transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helped cricket world cup (1970s) • cheap internal/European flights eg excursion flights for 'Barmy Army' use of helicopters by high earning players
29. (spectatorism)	Transport increased spectatorism/link between time distance cost and speed
30. (trains)	Special trains provided