SWIMMING

Explain the development and impact of public baths during the 19th Century. Identify one factor that is increasing participation in swimming today.

(5)

Explain the development of public baths – sub sub max 3 for:	
1. (overcrowding)	overcrowding/ towns grew (as result of industrialisation)
2. (washing)	lack of washing facilities/ only wealthy had 'bathrooms'
3. (pollution)	rivers or natural water supplies polluted/ rivers no longer suitable for washing
4. (disease/cholera)	problem of disease or cholera/ major cholera epidemics (1832 & 1849)
5. (Wash Houses Act)	Wash Houses Act/s or washing facilities built/ local authorities applied for grants/ plunge baths and/or public wash-houses with laundry and drying facilities
Impact of public baths – sub sub max 3	
6. (reform/ improvement)	social reform/part of civilising process/ prevention of disease/improved public health/improved hygeine
7. (absenteeism)	absenteeism (from ill health) reduced
8. (safety)	public baths safer than rivers
9. (class/ penny baths)	first and second class facilities/ cheap or affordable entrance fees/ 1 penny for 2nd class facilities/penny baths
10. (swimming)	(plunge) baths for swimming or recreational use/ASA formed (1884)/clubs or galas or competitions developed
11. (local amenity)	bath houses or public baths improved status of town/appeasement or most towns built a public bath

One factor that is helping to increase participation in swimming today: (sub max 1)	
12. (facilities or accessibility)	pool technology/more pools/government targets for more pools/upgrading of existing pools/better changing facilities or increase/affordability of transport
13. (entertainment)	leisure pools/family entertainment/ 'disco' or 'fun' sessions
14. (fees)	free or subsidised entrance fees
15. (beaches)	'Blue flag' beaches
16. (ante-natal)	ante-natal or parent and toddler sessions
17. (minority groups)	provision for minority groups/facilities for people with disabilities or women only sessions or other example of special minority group provision
18. (spas)	health clubs and spas
19. (role models)	role models (eg Rebecca Adlington)
20. (Olympics)	impact of Olympics / London 2012
21. (triathlon)	increased popularity of triathlon events
22. (health/widespread suitability)	attraction of swimming for health and/or fitness/ non-weight-bearing activity/ easy on joints/life-time sport/ suitable for everyone
23. (PE/NC)	Swimming part of school curriculum/PE/NC/promotions

Explain the development of public baths in urban industrial communities in the nineteenth century. To what extent do developmental factors from the nineteenth century continue to impact on participation and performance today?

(20)

Development of public baths in urban industrial communities		
1	(size)	Towns grew • as a result of industrialisation/ overcrowding
2	(washing)	Lack of washing facilities • Only wealthy could afford bathrooms in their homes
3	(pollution)	Rivers or natural water supplies polluted/ rivers no longer suitable for washing
4	(disease)	• Problems of disease or cholera/in first half of 19th century there were two major cholera epidemics in England (1832 and 1849)
5	(Wash Houses Act)	Wash Houses Act • local authorities could apply for grants to provide public washing facilities (1846) • public bath houses built/washing facility • prevention of disease/improve public health
6	(absenteeism)	Absenteeism from ill health reduced
7	(safety)	Public baths safer than rivers
8	(class)	First and second class facilities • cheap entrance/1d for 2nd class bath • working class could afford it/penny baths
9	(swimming)	Plunge baths for swimming/recreational use • a spin off/middle class influence • formation of ASA (1884)/club development • galas
10	(local amenity)	baths showed status of town • social reform/part of civilising process
11	(facilities)	Most major towns built public bath house • facility might include hot and cold water baths and/or plunge baths and/or public wash-house with laundry and drying facilities

Extent of 19th century factors on participation and performance today		
12	(size)	Facilities extensive • Most towns well provided with range of facilities including leisure pools
13	(washing)	No impact today/leisure/enjoyment now
14	(pollution)	Less impact today • Blue flags on beaches/ cleaner beaches and sea/ less polluted
15	(disease/health)	To combat obesity and encourage balanced active healthy lifestyles today • health spas with relaxation pools etc/combating stress
16	(Safety)	Widely believed that all children should learn to swim • Swimming part of NC
17	(Class)	Should not affect opportunity • as Govt aims for free swimming for all
18	(Competition)	Impact of NGB awards • or initiatives or campaigns for both participation and performance today
19 areas	(Local amenity)	Some towns have prestigious facilities which draw people from surrounding areas
Also consider		
20	(Opportunity)	Factors to do with provision such as availability/time, choice/access • comparatively expensive family activity/(govt supported) free swimming (for U16 and O60s)
21	(Provision)	Factors to do with provision such as availability of facilities • coaching/courses/transport/health clubs
22	(School)	Limited school provision
23	(Cultural factors)	Cultural factors/ethnicity • Cultural reasons for participation
24	(Role Models)	Role models • impact of Olympic Games (eg Rebecca Adlington or Michael Phelps)
25	(Technology)	Such as hoists for disabled/teaching aids/leisure pools/wave machines
26	(Trend)	Trend for: ante-natal swimming or aqua aerobics or parent and baby/toddler swimming
27	(Triathlon)	Increasing interest in triathlon

Discuss the influence of public schools on the development of bathing and swimming at different stages during the nineteenth century. Evaluate how nineteenth century social and cultural factors continue to impact on participation and performance in bathing and swimming today

(20)

Influence of public schools: on the development of bathing and swimming at different stages during the nineteenth century		
Stage one (bullying and brutality)/beginning of nineteenth century:		
1	(pop rec)	Informal bathing (in natural facilities) • like popular recreation / fun • use of rivers or ponds/river as natural playground
2	(adopted)	Brought to schools by boys who had swum • (informally) at home/adopted from activity pursued at home
3	(recreation/survival/ health)	(Motives as for popular recreation) survival or health • Headmasters desperate to keep boys safe
4	(competition)	Informally competitions • arranged races by boys themselves
5	(evaluative point)	Did have impact on development but (arguably) less so than public provision
Stage two (social control)/mid nineteenth century:		
6	(rationalisation)	More regular • more regulated or structured
7	(therapeutic)	Considered beneficial or therapeutic • part of healthy lifestyle
8	(lessons)	Swimming lessons / some teaching • need to keep boys safe
9	(competition)	Inter-house competitions
Stage three (athleticism)/late nineteenth century:		
10	(technical)	Technical development/specialist facilities • eg diving boards or changing huts
11	(teachers/ attendants)	Specialist swimming teachers or masters • swimming attendants to ensure safety
12	(competition)	Galas and competitions • inter-house and inter school competitions
13	(Ducker)	Examples such as a Duck Pond (Ducker) at Harrow School
14	(facilities)	Purpose built baths in some schools • facilities increased status or prestige of school
15	(status)	Low status compared to major team games
Evaluate how nineteenth century social and cultural factors continue to impact of participation and performance in bathing and swimming today.		
19th century factors...		**...their impact today**
16	(size/overcrowding)	Most towns today are well provided with range of facilities including leisure pools • Examples of provision • Can affect performance
17	(hygiene/washing)	No impact today – washing facilities at home for majority • Although some men only or women only baths available
18	(pollution)	Less pollution / impact today • blue flags (or equivalent) on beaches/cleaner beaches & sea/less pollution • impact of environmentalists
19	(disease)	Swimming to combat obesity and as part of balanced active healthy lifestyles today • health spas with relaxation pools etc/overcoming or combating stress • health link to performance

20	(safety)	It is widely believed that all children should learn to swim/swimming • is part of National Curriculum • could go on to be good performers
21	(class)	Class should not affect opportunity today • as Govt aims for free swimming for all / but still not available for some
22	(local amenity)	Some towns have prestigious facilities which draw people from surrounding areas • improved transport • better performance