

Sport in twentieth century Britain – continuity and change

1896	First Modern Olympic Games - Athens, Greece
1900	British society divided into classes – aristocracy, middle class and working class - and this was reflected in sport
1900	Average working week was 54 hours
1900	Paris Olympics - the first 22 women invited to compete - 2% of competitors were female
1900	First aeroplane built by Wright brothers
Early 1900s	Working class children often worked half the day and went to school for half the day to learn the '3 Rs' – 'reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic'
Early 1900s	Unusual for married women to work
Early 1900s	Up to 25% of population living in poverty, mainly due to low wages
1901	End of Victorian era - Queen Victoria died
1902	End of Boer War lead to a militaristic style of physical exercise in elementary schools
1903	Campaigning for women's right to vote, suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's social and Political Union
1908	First Model T-Ford produced (USA)
1908	London Olympics
1910	Titanic sinks
1913	First women's and mixed doubles at Wimbledon
1914	Approximately 20% of Britain's population middle class
1913	Suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst dies after throwing herself in front of the King's horse during the Derby
1914-18	Sports largely dormant during First World War
	After the war, cars became more common (also linked to class and money)
1915	First trans-continental telephone call
1918	Suzanne Lenglen wows Wimbledon with her outstanding play (style and outfits)
1919	Planes began carrying passengers between London and Paris (also linked to time and money)
1920s	Mass unemployment
1921	Women's Football Association (FA) established
1924	First winter Olympics
1924	Paris Olympics (summer) - 5% of competitors were female
1926	Gertrude Ederle (USA) became first woman to swim the Channel - she broke the men's record
1927	First women's Oxford v Cambridge boat race
1928	Women over 21 years of age win right to vote
1928	Amsterdam Olympics - women allowed to compete in (some) athletics events for first time
1928	The IAAF became the first international sporting federation to prohibit doping by athletes
1929	First BBC TV broadcast

1930s	By now, most city trams phased out (some (re)-established approx 100 years later)
1930s	Economic Depression - unemployment peaked at around 22%
1930	Spectators would probably travel to watch a football match by foot, bus or train. Entry was affordable. (see 1990s)
1930	First Men's Association Football World Cup in Uruguay (also linked to time, money and transport)
1931-47	Rugby Football Union (RFU) banned France for paying players to transfer between clubs
1932	First women's cricket match between England v Australia (also linked to time, money and transport)
1933	Highly regarded programme of Physical Education introduced state schools
1934-36	Fred Perry successfully dominates at Wimbledon
1936	Hitler' Olympics - Berlin
1938	The FA cup final and Derby were shown live on TV for first time
1939-45	Sport largely 'on hold' during Second World War
1940	By now approximately one in 10 British families owned a car (also linked to class and money)
1944	The Butler Education Act - brought the public school cult of games to the state educated children
1948	London Olympics (the post war 'austerity' Games)
1948	Welfare State / National Health Service (NHS) established
1949	At Wimbledon, focus was on the length of Gussy Moran's skirt as much as her skill level
1950	By now, Britain had a large network of branch line railways (branching from main lines)
1950	New technology in the home made it easier for women to do paid work
1950s	Amphetamines started to be used in sport to minimize feelings of fatigue
1950s	Two weeks paid holiday the norm
1951	Many bought a TV set to watch the coronation of Elizabeth II
1951	Finland Olympics - 10% of athletes were female
1952	First passenger jet service (also linked to class and money)
1952&54	Programme of Physical Education for state junior schools introduced
1954	Roger Bannister (medical student/amateur) breaks 4-minute mile
1954	First BBC Sports Personality of Year
1959	By now 32% of British households own a car (also linked to class and money)
1959	Two thirds of homes have a vacuum cleaner

Social factors from spec:

Class, time, money	Amateurism / prof	Law and Order	Education	Transport	Gender
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Also:

Olympic Games	General Interest
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Task 1: Track/follow the colour coded **social factors** through time (share factors among group). Can you find evidence of continuity and change? Anything else?

Task 2: Choose a time line entry from any of the / themes. Follow it with analysis / evaluation (AO3), by adding '**which means that**' or '**and so**'..... and the points you wish to make.

Try to focus your analysis on **characteristics of** and / or **participation in** sport.

Sarah van Wely - PEfocus

1960	Rome Olympics - first to be televised, so in many ways the start of the era of 'sport and commercialism'
1960	The Wolfenden report - key document on sport in the UK with 57 recommendations
1960s	The Victorian public-school traditions of sports and games were being grafted successfully onto state secondary as well as technical and grammar schools
1960s	Increasing levels of disposable income
1960s	Introduction of limited over cricket - a commercial success that appealed to those with limited time
1960s	Car ownership in Britain significantly increased
1960s	Foreign holidays becoming popular and affordable - (also linked to class, time and money)
1960s	By now, Britain had a reputation for football hooliganism
1960s	The number of students going to university in UK doubled
1960s	The third consecutive decade of relative prosperity
1960s	Fridges and washing machines becoming much more common
1963	First hovercraft passenger service
1963	Cricket - end of distinction between amateurs and professionals
1963	Many branch line railways closed
1963	Gillett sponsor cricket's first one-day knockout competition
1964	90% of homes owned a television and two in five households owned a car (also linked to class & money)
1965	The now more widespread comprehensive schools tended not to make sport a priority, often arguing that traditional sports were sexist and aggressively competitive.
1966	England win association football World Cup (men) - 32 million viewers on BBC1
1967	British cyclist Tommy Simpson, died during Tour de France after consuming amphetamines and brandy
1967	International Olympic Committee (IOC) Establishes Medical Commission to fight doping
1968	Wimbledon 'open' - now no distinction between amateurs and professionals
1968	Mexico Olympics - First drug testing. Civil rights protest by Smith and Carlos and Dick Fosbury's new high jump technique
1969	First man on moon - Neil Armstrong
1969	Concorde's maiden flight - the world's first supersonic airliner
1970	The Boeing 747 'Jumbo jet' introduced
1970s	Most British households owned a car
1970s	Widespread building of multi-purpose community sports centres - growth in aerobics and jogging
1970s	Organised football hooligan 'firms' started to emerge
1971-2001	430 terrorist-related deaths in GB. 125 ref Northern Ireland conflict, the rest mainly from Lockerbie bombing
1971	Kevin Keegan leaves Scunthorpe United to join Liverpool for £35,000
1971	£2.5 million invested in sport by sponsors (see 1999)
1972	Munich Olympics - marred by terrorism. Larger scale drug testing
1974	Association football's scraps distinction between amateurs and professionals -
1974	Rugby League players started to wear sponsor's names on their shirts
1975	Nearly all state secondary schools were now comprehensive
1975	Sex Discrimination Act (UK)
1975	Microsoft founded
1975	The 'amateur' RFU sold its new knock-out competition to cigarette manufacturer John Players for £100,000
1976	Apple computers founded
1976	Montreal Olympics - a financial disaster. Women's basketball introduced - 20% of Olympians female
1977	World Series Cricket - Kerry Packer's break-away professional cricket competition changed the look and commercial nature of cricket.
1977	Kenny Dalglish joins Liverpool at a record £440,000 to replace Kevin Keegan
1977	Cornhill insurance begin sponsoring test cricket (and see public awareness rise by 18% in four years)
1978	Tottenham Hotspur sign Argentinians Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa – for combined fee of £750,000
1979	Margaret Thatcher becomes first British Prime Minister
1979	Footballers started to wear sponsor's names on their shirts

1980s	Various measures in place to stop football hooliganism
1980s	Teachers' withdrawal of goodwill - on which extra-curricular sport depended
1980s	Average working week was 39 hours
1980s	Four weeks paid holiday the norm
1980s	Boom in growth of private health clubs (also linked to class and money)
1980	Moscow Olympics - boycotted by USA (political)
1981	Nat West bank agreed to pay £250,000 (annually and index linked) to sponsor cricket's one-day knock-out comp.
1983	Women's RFU established
1984	Los Angeles Olympics - the first to be run on a commercial basis. First to stage women's marathon. Boycotted by USSR (political)
1984	Women's Sports Foundation (UK) founded
1985	Heysel Stadium (Brussels). Rioting in Liverpool vs Juventus European Cup final lead to a wall collapsing, 39 deaths and a five-year ban on English teams in European competitions
1986	Physical Education as a new A-Level subject
1986	Corporate hospitality at sporting events thriving as 34 British football clubs now had private boxes for sponsors and their guests
1987	First men's Rugby world cup
1988	Ian Rush returns to Liverpool from Juventus (Italy) for £2.8million
1988	Seoul Olympics - Ben Johnson stripped of gold medal for doping
1988	The Education Reform Act - National Curriculum introduced
1989	Tim Berners-Lee invents the World Wide Web
1989	Hillsborough - 96 died in the disaster. Two former senior police officers, were among those later charged with criminal offences and an alleged police cover-up
1989	The Taylor report demanded all-seater stadiums. Clubs searching for money prompted creation of the Premiership - a football product that could be sold at a premium to TV
1990s	Football hooliganism reduced - UEFA lifted its ban on English clubs in European competitions
1990s	Football gaining a new classless following (i.e. more middle class)
1990s	Spectators would probably travel to watch a football match by private car or train. Entry was expensive (see 1930s)
1990s	the decade when sport changed fundamentally into a commodity to be consumed at home via TV
1990	£200 million invested in sport by sponsors
1991	Women's first football World Cup (55 years after men's)
1991	Women's first Rugby World Cup (4 years after men's)
1992	Barcelona Olympics - US Dream Team of professional players win gold
1992	Chinese swimmers fail drug tests three times more than any other nation
1992	The Football Association creates the FA Premier League, an elite league of 22 clubs
1993	Manchester United pay a British record fee of £3.75million for Nottingham Forest's Roy Keane.
1994	The National Lottery established
1994	Blackburn Rovers break English transfer fee record - paying Norwich City £5million for striker Chris Sutton (21)
1994	Channel tunnel opens
1995	Rugby League's 'make-over' and establishment of Super League
1995	Belatedly and somewhat reluctantly rugby union went professional
1996	Alan Shearer becomes the world's first £15million player when he o joins Newcastle United from Blackburn Rovers.
1996	Women allowed in Long Room at Lords for first time
1996	Centenary Atlanta Olympics. Women's triple jump introduced
1997	UK Sport founded - Britain's high performance sports agency
1998	Japan Winter Olympics - women's curling and ice hockey introduced
1999	World Anti-doping Agency (WADA) established
1999	Euro introduced as European currency
1999	Sport sponsorship now estimated to be worth around £350 million annually
2000	Sydney Olympics - women's weight lifting introduced / 38% of competitors were female
2000	Most people were taller, heavier, healthier and lived longer than their gra
2000	Class boundaries blurred - attitudes rather than income now tending to define social groups