



Revision Series 2022

AQA A-Level Physical Education

Sport in Society

◆ Notes pages ◆



The EverLearner

Welcome to the 2022 Revision Series for AQA 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 [AQA A-Level PE Revision page](https://pages.theeverlearner.com/2022-aqa-a-level-pe-revision) (<https://pages.theeverlearner.com/2022-aqa-a-level-pe-revision>).



Industrial and post-industrial

Development of association football (1780-1900)	Development of lawn tennis (1780 - 1900)	Development of track and field (1780-1900)	Wenlock Olympian Games (1780-1900)
Growth of public schools where football versions were popular	Based on historic game of real tennis	1809: Barclay Allardyce completed the 1000 miles in 1000 hours pedestrianism challenge	Established in 1850 by William Penny Brookes
Growth of middle class led to more boys at public schools and more schools.	Middle-class copy	1850: Much Wenlock Olympian games (Penny Brookes)	Brookes believed in the reforming power of sport.
1823: Web Ellis moment: Rugby shifted to rugby	1850: growth of public schools for girls	1861: Deerfoot arrives in Britain.	Multi-event contest
1824: development of the foot-ball club in Edinburgh	1874: Sphairistike released by Major Walter Clompton Wingfield	1880: AAA formed (later on removed the exclusion clause)	Medals for winners
1845: rules of rugby established	1877: Wimbledon All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club Championships	1886: AAC formed and introduced the exclusion clause	De Coubertin visited and was very impressed.
1848: Cambridge rules established	1887: Loti Dodd	1886: Exclusion clause banned mechanics, artisans and labourers.	De Coubertin met with Penny Brookes and shared his vision.
1857: Sheffield rules formed	1888: LTA formed	1890: de Coubertin visits England.	De Coubertin included many features of the Wenlock Olympian Games in the Athens 1896 Olympics.
1863: FA formed	1896: Tennis featured in Athens Olympics.	1896: Athens Olympic games	
1872: England v Scotland	Respectable for women: wear their own dresses	Harrier and cross-country clubs formed as working class alternatives	
1871: RFU formed	Respectable for women: less physical exertion	Athletics sports days held at public schools	
1895: schism in rugby	Respectable for women: high-walled gardens provided privacy.	Track and field became an urban festival.	



FA formed by ex-university students who used their business skills to codify football	Respectable for women: supervised	Lots of professional working-class male athletes	
New competitions established: FA cup	Respectable for women: didn't sweat.		
Factory owners set up factory teams (Arsenal, West Ham).	Respectable for women: weren't expected to be good		
Clergy: provide land for football to occur.	Respectable for women: courting ritual		
Church: established church teams such as Aston Villa.			
Philanthropists paid for the development of public parks and spaces.			
Broken time payments signalled the start of professionalism.			
Time set aside for workers to train and play			
Codification meant teams could travel and play a unified game.			
Increased competitiveness via the FA cup			
More football pitches available			
Growth in spectatorship			
Saturday half-days			
Football as an expression of the new, local identity			
Media: Bells Weekly, Sports Weekly			
Technology led to stadia.			
Increased law and order led to greater public safety.			



Characteristics of Industrial society

Notes

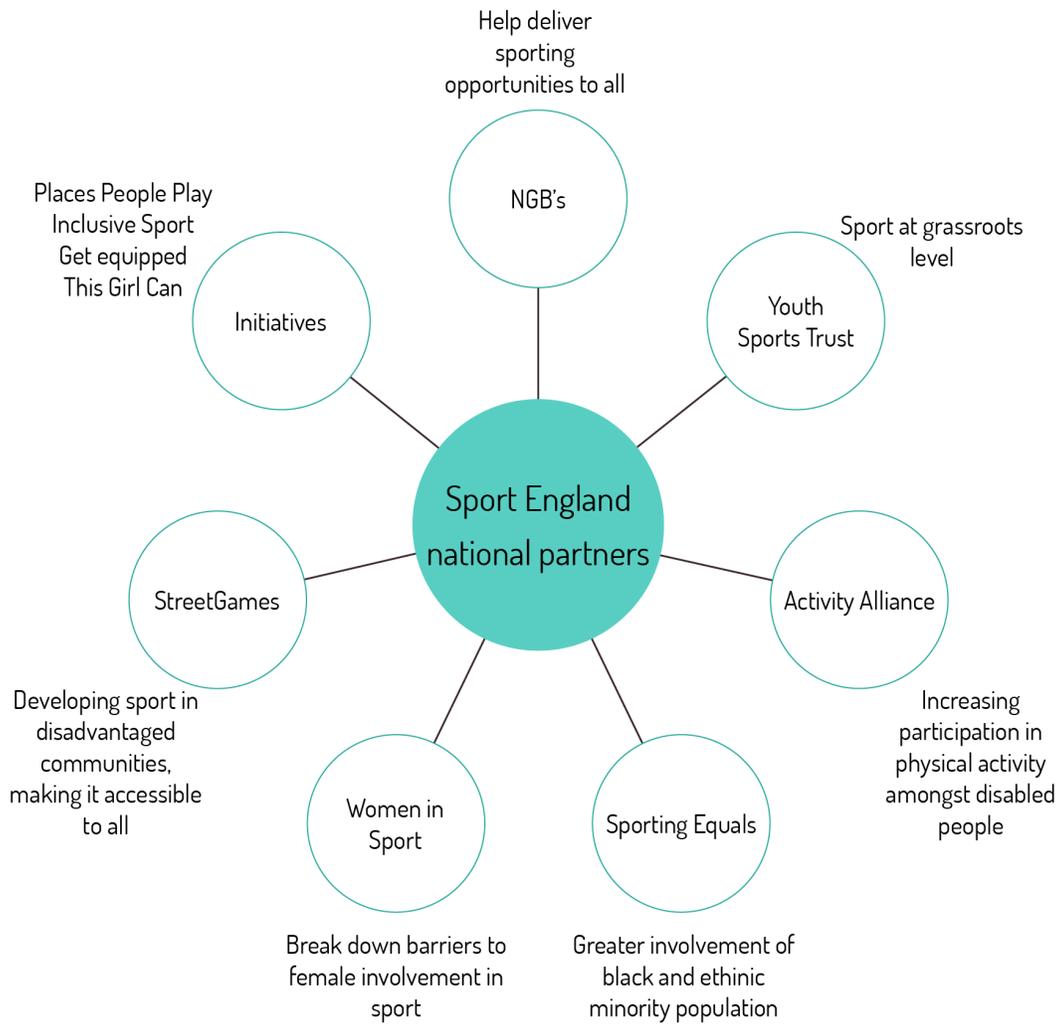


Interrelationship between Sport England and local and national partners

Interrelationship between Sport England and local partnerships	
County Sports Partnerships (CSP)	
Role	Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Funded by National Lottery ● Sport premium money ● Aiming to create a sporting habit for life ● Create more opportunities for young people to play sport ● Nurture / develop talent ● Provide the right facilities in the right places ● Support local authorities ● Unlock local funding ● Opportunities within communities ● Club development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training coaches / develop volunteers ● Education programmes ● Targeted initiatives ● Equality ● Improve facilities ● Access to funding ● Safeguarding ● Provide a sport(s) network

Notes





Notes

