

Calendar	Big Question/Theme/Topic	Small Questions	Assessment Opportunities and /criteria. Teacher feedback point	Homework
Autumn 1	<p>5.1 The factors leading to the emergence and development of modern day sport.</p> <p>5.1.1 Knowledge and understanding of factors leading to the emergence and development of modern day sport.</p>	<p>What is the historical and social context in which mob activities (for the peasants) and popular recreations (for the aristocracy) existed in pre-industrial Britain?</p> <p>What are the characteristics of popular recreations?</p> <p>Can you explain the main characteristics of popular recreations?</p> <p>Outline reasons why the sporting occasions associated with the farming and church calendar were important occasions in pre industrial Britain.</p> <p>How did popular recreations reflect the social setting of the time?</p> <p>What was the view taken by the landowners, aristocracy, church and peasants on recreational activities and reasoning behind the view?</p> <p>What are the characteristics of refined games?</p> <p>Why couldn't the lower classes / peasants play refined games?</p>		

Autumn 1	5.1.2 The effect of the Industrial Revolution on British society and how it was reflected in recreational activities	<p>How did industrialisation, urbanisation, education, and transport developments have an impact upon recreational activities?</p> <p>How did the industrial revolution lead to the need for the codification of sport?</p> <p>What affect did the Industrial Revolution have on the organisation and codification of sport?</p>	Discuss the role that the Industrial Revolution played in the development of sport (15)	
Autumn 1	5.1.3 The socio-cultural factors that influenced the rationalisation of port in the post-industrial era.	<p>Describe the roles of public schools in the development of rational sport.</p> <p>Can you explain:</p> <p>The Oxbridge melting pot and its influence on sport?</p> <p>How sport was diffused through the British Empire and across the globe (CAT PUICCA)</p> <p>The role played by Thomas Arnold and the influence of the Clarendon Commission?</p> <p>The role of government legislation?</p> <p>The development of factory teams?</p>		

		<p>The growth of the sporting press?</p> <p>The factors that led to the establishment of the early national governing bodies (NGBs).</p>	End of unit test 1: History in sport.	
Autumn 1	5.1.4 The emergence of competing for corporations rather than geographically-based teams.	<p>Explain the history behind the Geographical basis of teams in late 1800's / early 1900's</p> <p>Define what is meant by corporations.</p> <p>Explain the different ways that sport is influenced by corporations.</p> <p>Identify and explain the advantages and disadvantages of corporations in sport.</p>		
Autumn 2	5.1.5 Equality and diversity of disability and gender with specific reference to the ParaSport movement and improved opportunities for women in global sport.	<p>Define disability and explain the different categories in sport.</p> <p>Describe and explain the history of the para sport movement.</p> <p>Define and explain the barriers to participation for someone with disabilities in terms of access, opportunity, provision and esteem.</p> <p>Identify and explain initiatives to improve participation in sport for people with disabilities.</p> <p>Explain the advantages and disadvantages of integrated sports programmes.</p>		

	<p>5.7 Participation and health of the nation</p> <p>5.7.1 Knowledge and understanding of barriers to participation, the benefits of mass participation and the impact of wearable technology on participation.</p> <p>5.7.2 Concept of mass participation and initiatives/programmes to promote community participation in the UK.</p> <p>5.7.3 Participation trends in the UK in the 21st century.</p>	<p>Discuss the terms opportunity, provision and esteem in the context of female discrimination in sport.</p> <p>Explain initiatives in place to improve female participation in sport.</p> <p>Define the term target group</p> <p>Explain how social economic status has an impact upon participation in sport</p> <p>Explain how gender has an impact upon participation in sport</p> <p>Explain how race and ethnicity has an impact upon participation in sport</p> <p>Explain how age has an impact upon participation in sport.</p> <p>Explain initiatives that have been introduced to improve participation in each target group.</p> <p>Outline the roles of various agencies or bodies in the UK which have an effect on participation at the foundation level in sport.</p> <p>Explain the role of National and International Governing Bodies in</p>		
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		<p>improving participation in each target group.</p> <p>Explain the role of Sport England, Youth Sports Trust and UK Sport and outline the impact of initiatives they oversee.</p> <p>Justify why governments are keen to promote a culture of mass participation in sport and physical activity.</p> <p>Discuss the impact of wearable technology on sports participation.</p>		
Spring 1	<p>5.2.1 Knowledge and understanding contributing to the globalisation of sport and its impact on society.</p> <p>5.2.2 Colonial diffusion across the British Empire and the globe and how this led to the creation and later the development of international sport and increased globalisation.</p> <p>5.2.3 The creation, development and impact of national and international governing bodies on sport and society.</p>	<p>Define Globalisation</p> <p>Discuss the part played the British Empire in the spread modern sports all around the World.</p> <p>Explain the different dimensions of Globalisation.</p> <p>Identify and explain examples of Globalisation in sport.</p> <p>Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Globalisation in sport.</p> <p>Explain why National Governing Bodies were established in the 19th Century.</p>		

	<p>5.1.6 Migration patterns of sporting labour and the impact on domestic competitions and national teams.</p>	<p>Explain the different roles of National Governing Bodies.</p> <p>Explain how the administration of NGB's has changed from a centralised to a decentralised approach.</p> <p>Define labour migration.</p> <p>Provide examples of different types of labour migration.</p> <p>Explain the historical and cultural factors behind labour migration.</p> <p>Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of labour migration.</p>		
<p>Spring 2</p>	<p>5.2.4 The ideals, context and impact of the modern Olympic Games and other international sporting competitions, e.g. European Championships, Commonwealth Games.</p>	<p>Identify the common characteristic of Global Games.</p> <p>Identify and explain issues affecting Global Games.</p> <p>Identify the ideals of the Olympic Games.</p> <p>Explain how the ideals of the Olympic Games are relevant in modern sport.</p> <p>Evaluate how the ideals of the Olympic Games are evident in modern day sport.</p> <p>Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Olympic Games.</p>		

		<p>Explain the benefits and drawbacks of hosting Olympic Games.</p> <p>Can you define and provide examples of the following;</p> <p>Shop window Systematic protest Boycott Non-systematic protest Reconciliation</p> <p>Discuss the relevance of the amateur ideal in modern Olympics</p>		
Summer 1	<p>5.3 Commercialisation of sport</p> <p>5.3.1 Knowledge and understanding of the commercialisation of sport and its impact on society.</p> <p>5.3.2 An understanding of the concept of commercialisation and commodities. Comparisons between advertising, sponsorship, endorsement and merchandising.</p> <p>5.3.3 The historical and social context of commercialisation: broken time payments; spectatorism; developments in the media.</p> <p>5.3.4 The events of the 1968, 1972 and the 1976 Olympics and their impact on the 1984 games in Los Angeles. The blueprint for the commercialisation of</p>	<p>Identify the different ways that commercial sport is funded.</p> <p>Define the terms commercialisation and commodity</p> <p>Define and explain the difference between advertising, sponsorship, endorsement and merchandising.</p> <p>Provide examples of each.</p> <p>Explain the impact of broken time payments on the development of commercialisation.</p> <p>Explain the impact of spectatorism on the development of commercialisation.</p>		

	<p>future sport created by Peter Ueberroth at the 1984 Games.</p> <p>5.3.5 Franchises in sport (USA and UK), the power shift from the governing bodies to the media, the concept of the 'golden triangle'. Sports stars as global stars. The Americanisation of sport. The concept of competitive sports fixtures and events being played on other continents. For example, NFL, NBA, Tour de France.</p>	<p>Explain the impact of the introduction of the media in the development of commercialisation.</p> <p>Explain the social events of 1968, 1972 and 1976 and their impact on the 1984 Olympics.</p> <p>Explain the role of Peter Uberoth in providing the blueprint for the commercialisation of global sport.</p> <p>Explain the term "franchise in sport".</p> <p>Explain the advantages and disadvantages of franchises in sport.</p> <p>Define Americanisation of sport.</p> <p>Explain how UK sport has been Americanised.</p> <p>Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Americanisation in sport.</p> <p>Explain the concept of the Golden Triangle.</p> <p>Identify and explain the factors that have resulted in the rise of the Global Sports Star.</p> <p>Discuss reasons why sport competitions are now played on different continents.</p>		
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		Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of commercialisation on modern sport.		
Summer 2	<p>5.4 Ethics and deviance in sport</p> <p>5.4.1 Knowledge and understanding of ethics and deviance in sport. The pressures on sports performers and spectators to behave in a deviant way.</p> <p>5.4.2 The impact of commercialisation on the sportsmanship ethic and the growth of gamesmanship in the UK.</p> <p>5.4.3 Deviance in sport: use of performance enhancing drugs, (early conception of drug use up to the modern day); blood doping and transfusions; diuretics and pain relief; simulation; bribery; 'bungs'; match fixing, betting syndicates and other contemporary forms of deviance.</p> <p>5.4.4 Different responses of national and international governing bodies, governments and the law to combat deviance in sport, including the utilisation of technology.</p> <p>5.4.5 The reasons for the establishment of the World Anti- Doping Agency (WADA)</p>	<p>Define the following terms:</p> <p>Deviance / cheating / sportsmanship / gamesmanship / unwritten rules.</p> <p>Explain why sports performers are prepared to act in a deviant way.</p> <p>Discuss reasons that suggest deviance in sport is a recent problem (and associated with commercialisation)</p> <p>Discuss reasons to suggest that deviance isn't getting worse.</p> <p>Define and provide examples of drug use in sport / bribery / bungs / match fixing / simulation and other forms of deviance.</p> <p>Explain the role of Governing Bodies in tackling deviance in sport.</p>		

	and its effectiveness in combating drug use.	<p>Explain why WADA was established (Festina affair).</p> <p>Discuss the problems for the authorities when tackling the issue of cheating in sport.</p> <p>Explain what has been done by the authorities to tackle the issue of cheating in sport.</p>		
Spring 1	<p>5.5 The relationship between sport and the media</p> <p>5.5.1 Knowledge and understanding of the historical and contemporary relationship between sport and the media. The development of media coverage from print to televised events and its role in sport. Reasons for the growth of live media/social media coverage and its implications for performers, supporters and the sport.</p> <p>5.5.2 The impact of technology on the viewing experience. The advantages and disadvantages of the development of specific sports media packages and the growth of 'pay per view'.</p>			
Spring 2	<p>5.6 Development routes from talent identification through to elite performance</p> <p>5.6.1 Knowledge and understanding of development routes from talent</p>			

	<p>identification through to elite performance.</p> <p>5.6.2 Traditional and contemporary systems of identification and development of talent in the UK with specific reference to the approaches of former East Germany and Australia</p>			
Summer 1				
Summer 2				
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