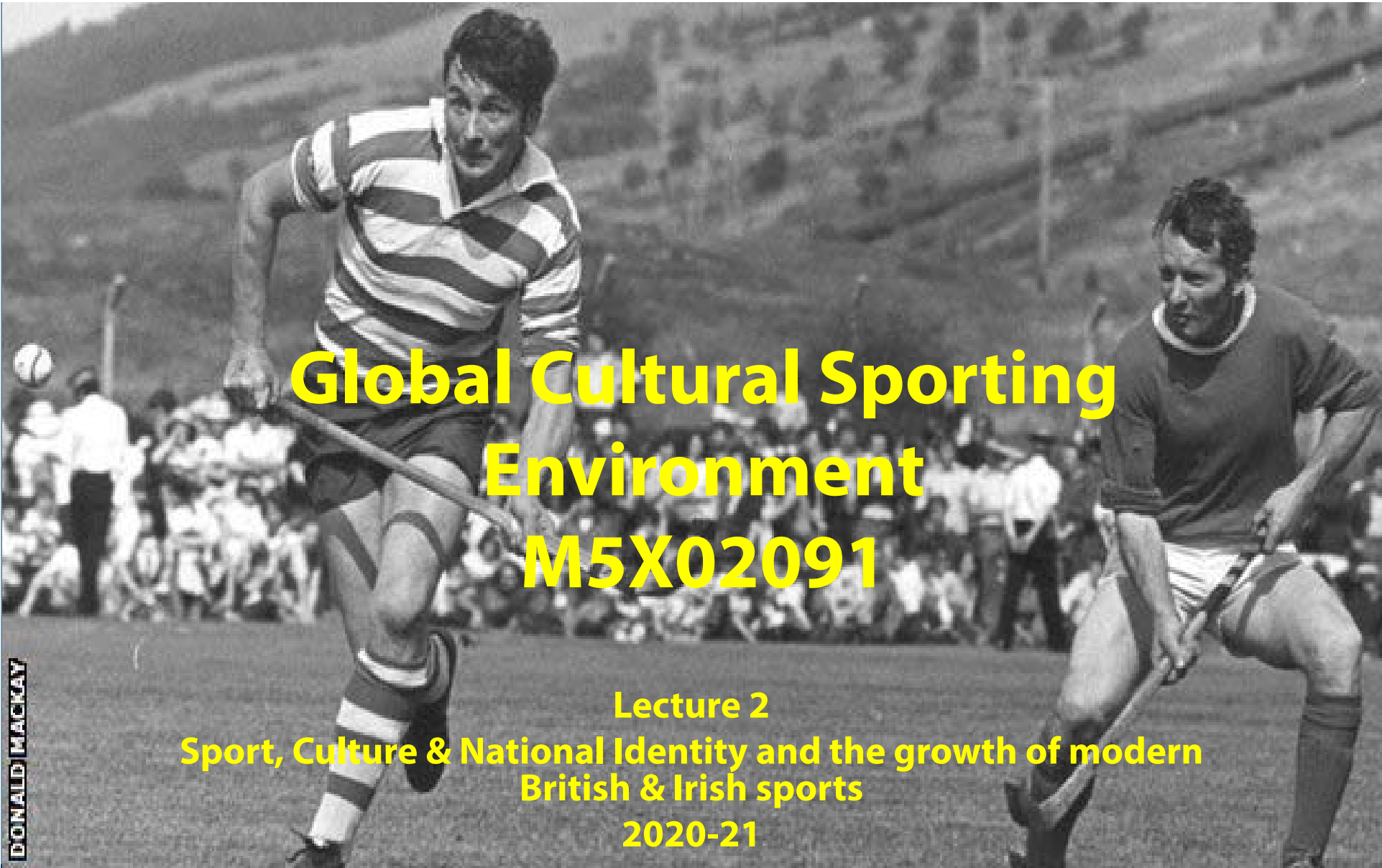




Global Cultural Sporting Environment M5X02091

Lecture 2

**Sport, Culture & National Identity and the growth of modern
British & Irish sports
2020-21**

DONALD MACKAY



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

*Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives*

Session Overview

- Recap Lecture 1
- Independent Study Task
- Nationalism and National Identity
- Growth of modern sport
- British examples



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives

Independent Study Task

1. Try to withdraw one of the text books that i highlighted in today's lecture slides; either by downloading one of the e-version text books or sing the library click and collect service.
2. Select a sport you are interested in and find out about it's beginnings and how it has evolved.
3. Using the definition and characteristics of culture we considered today, try to list the characteristics of your chosen sport.
4. Finally, ask yourself to what extent your chosen sport is synonymous with our national identity in Wales or with the country where it is most popular.

Lecture/Seminar Schedule: Semester 1

Teaching Week	W/C	Sessions Details
2	28/09/2020	Module Introduction
3	05/10/2020	Sport, culture and national identity – UK and Ireland
4	12/10/2020	Sport, culture and national identity in the Rest of World – The Arab World
5	19/10/2020	Sport, culture and national identity – South East Asia
6	26/10/2020	Sport, culture and national identity in the Rest of World – North America
7	02/11/2020	Sport for Development and Peace
8	09/11/2020	Globalisation and Sport – Part 1
9	16/11/2020	ENTERPRISE WEEK - NO LECTURES
10	23/11/2020	Globalisation and Sport – Part 2
11	30/11/2020	Culture, commercialisation and consumerism in sport
12	07/12/2020	Assignment Support Session
Christmas Vacation		Monday 14 th December to Monday 18 th January 2021

Culture



Definition: *"The processes, artefacts, ideas, rituals, narratives, myths, words and practices that bind a particular group of people together"* Spracklen (2015) p.229. "A distinctly human means of adapting to circumstances and transmitting this coping skill and knowledge to subsequent generations," Moran et al (2007) p. 11.

Function: It enables us to make sense of our surroundings by providing a blueprint of how to behave and helps to anticipate the results of our behaviour, Samovar et al (2013).

Elements: 5 that distinguish one culture from another: religion, history, value, social organisation, language. Samovar et al (2013).

Culture is: learned, passes from one generation to another, is based on symbols, is dynamic, and is an integrated system. Samovar et al (2013).



**John Anthony Portsmouth
Football Club Westwood**



Sport and Identity



What is identity?



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives

Identity defined:

“What we think we are and
what we think others are; and
what they think we are”
Spracklen (2015) p. 230.



Task

In pairs identify **sports** that are synonymous with a country's national identity. Target: 8 examples.

e.g. Rugby and Wales.

15 mins.



















MMA?



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives

TASK: Discuss as a group.

How does sport contribute to national identity?

What examples can you think of?

Sport and National Identities

Bairner, A (2001). pp.17-19.

- Sport provides an important arena in which to celebrate national identities e.g. Six Nations rugby championship e.g. football World Cup.
- Sport forces us to consider the nature of our own identity.
- Sport is the most popular form of nationalist behaviour in many countries.
- Sport can help ensure the persistence of multiple national identities within the same political formation e.g. “Rainbow Nation” in South Africa. e.g. Home Nations within United Kingdom.
- Sporting nationalism also linked to the sport in which that success has been obtained e.g. Rugby in New Zealand e.g. Football in Brazil.
- Criteria for national sports could be that the sport in question was invented in a particular nation e.g. Gaelic sports ; or a particular nation may have influenced its development in a certain fashion or play in a unique way e.g. West Indies cricket. E.g. Dutch total football.

Arguments Relating to Sport in the Making of Nations: Jarvie (2012) p. 145

1. Sport acts as form of cultural nationalism.
2. Sport acts as a substitute for political nationalism.
3. Sport can contribute to both ethnic and civic forms of nationality, many of which may be mythical, invented or selected.
4. Sport helps with the process of national reconciliation.
5. Sport provides a safety valve or outlet of emotional energy for frustrated peoples or nations.
6. Sport helps build national identity and patriotism.
7. Nations denied national sports representation have, at times, vested great national sentiment in specific clubs or sport.
8. Nationalist support for sport has been a natural reaction against the pressures arising out of the development of global or international sport.
9. Sport contributes to the building of national consciousness.
10. Sport has contributed to the politics of cultural imperialism and colonialism e.g. cricket.

“The nationalism that is connected to sport may be constructed by many different forces, be manifested within and between different types of nationalism; be real and imagined; be a creative or reflective force; and be both positive and negative, transient and temporary, multifaceted and multi layered and/or evolutionary in its format” Jarvie (2012) pp. 139-139.

Therefore, it is a “subject on which it is extraordinarily hard to get a conceptual grip” Canovan (1996).

Typologies of nationalism (Bairner, 2001):

“Ethnic” nationalism – primordial, natural origins of the nation, unenlightened and exclusive in its political aspirations e.g. Celts, Basques.

“Civic” nationalism – emerged during the artificial creation of nations and nation states, inclusive, anyone can become a member of the civic nation e.g. British.

Social nationalism – shared sense of national identity, community and culture, people can join if they identify with it and adopt its characteristics.

In practice, inappropriate to assert a clear separation.

See also Cronin's (1999) 4 fold typology: *primordialist, modernist, statist and political mythologist*. In Jarvie (2012) p. 142.

Jarvie (2012) observes that “sport can be viewed as a good indicator of modern nationality and internationality in the sense that international sports teams are less dependent on teams being born in the country which they play for.... *many athletes have played for different countries and they are national, by definition, if they play for the national side.*” p. 154.



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

*Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives*

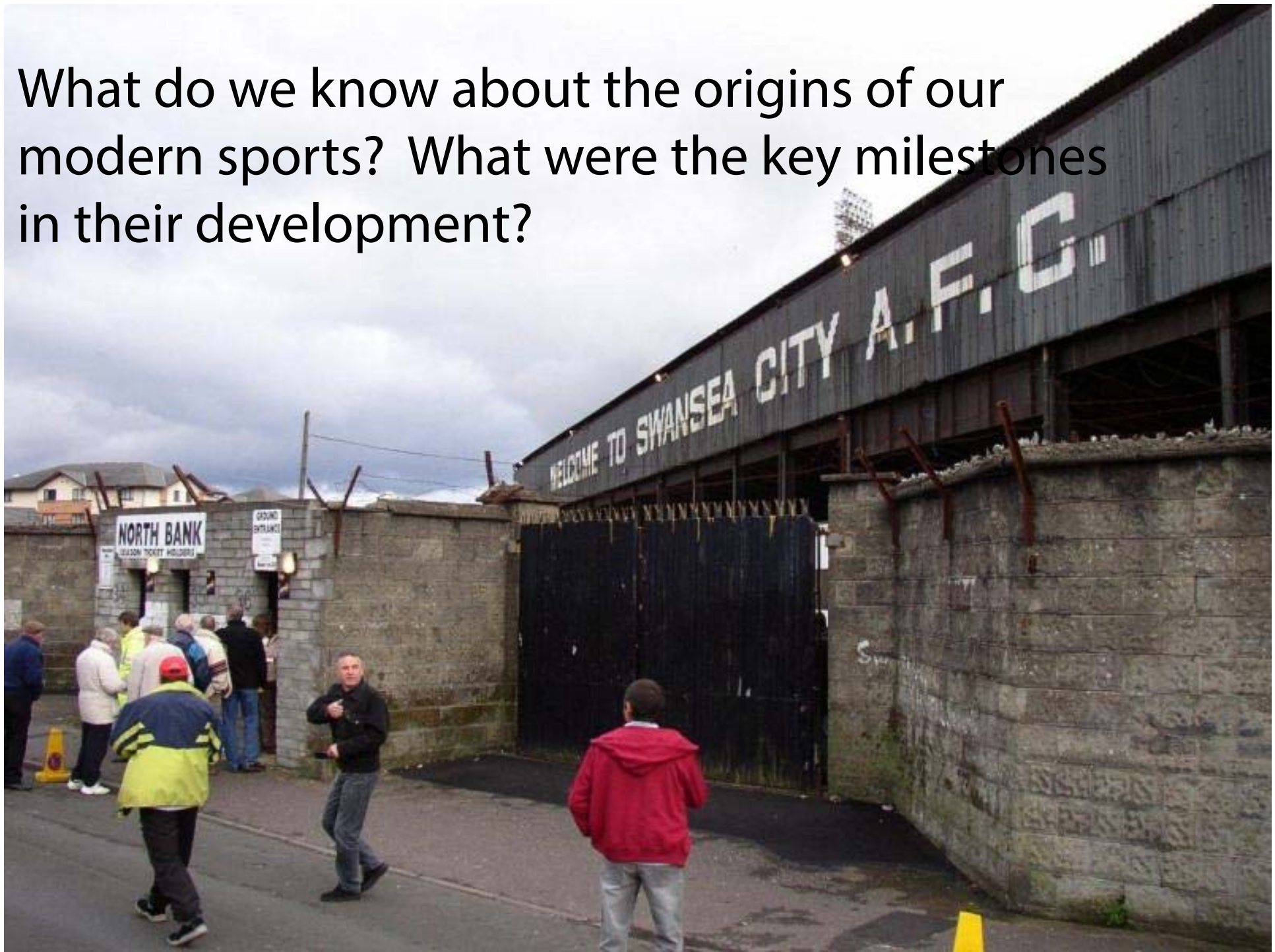


Billy Vunipola, Toby Faletau and Mako Vunipola

QUIZ TIME !!



What do we know about the origins of our modern sports? What were the key milestones in their development?



Growth of Modern Sports

Bale (1989:42) – five stages in the ‘transition from folk game to sport’:

1. The **folk game** stage.
2. The formation of **clubs**.
3. The establishment of a rule-making **national bureaucracy** e.g. Football Association.
4. The diffusion and adoption of the sport in **other countries**.
5. The formation of an **international bureaucracy** e.g. FIFA.

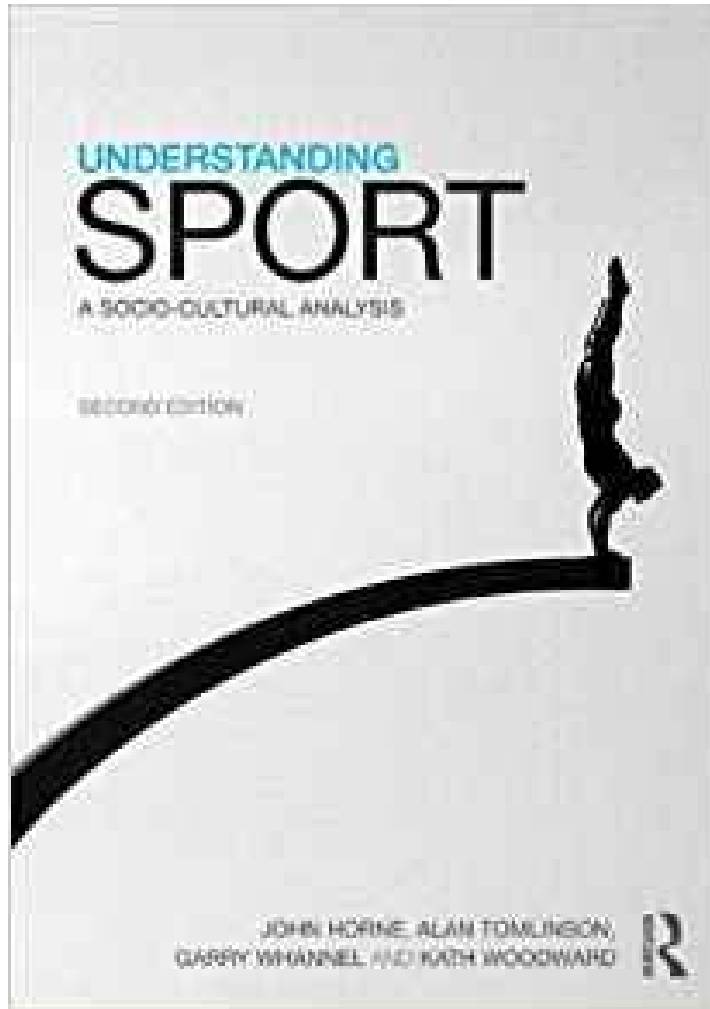
Emergence of voluntary sport:

- Football Association 1863
- Amateur Swimming Association 1869
- Rugby Football Union 1871
- Bicyclists Union 1878
- Metropolitan Rowing Association 1879
- Amateur Athletic Association 1880
- Amateur boxing association 1884
- Lawn Tennis Association 1888
- Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) 1787

British Social Influences & Context

- Industrial revolution.
- Rural depopulation & growth of cities.
- Significant social change – sport both reflected this and could be a source of cultural identity.
- Making of modern sports dominated by men, with women typically marginalised or disenfranchised.
- Major English/British sports have developed as male dominated activities. Therefore, a patriarchal sports culture emerged.
- THEREFORE, sport is not merely a reflection of society, it has social meanings and is in itself a social product (Horne et al, 2013, pp.30-31)

Further reading: Horne et al (2013) chapters 1&2)



Good
summary:
Horne et al
(2013: 31-32)

306.483 UND
Bus. Campus Library

Case Study - Football

Folk football

- Pre industrial, gregarious, local rules, rural environment, linked to fairs, violent.
- Suppressed for the masses but public schools continue to play it, but develop rules distinctive to particular schools.
- Social class distinction grows between the schools of the old aristocracy and the new wealthy classes.
- Football and rugby are developed in conscious distinction to each other.



**Spot
the ball**

Royal Shrovetide at Ashbourne is probably England's most celebrated folk football tradition.



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



Football at Harrow School



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives

- Ex-public school boys reintroduce the game of football to the masses of the working class, spurred by the rational recreation movement.
- New clubs are founded around church missions (Aston Villa, or around factories (West Ham, iron works; Woolwich Arsenal – arsenal at Woolwich!). Manchester United formed as Newton Heath LYR Football Club, the works team of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway depot in Newton Heath, in 1878



NEWTON HEATH (MANCHESTER UNITED) 1892

BACK:						
MIDDLE:	TIMMONS (Cap)	HENRY'S	FERRIS	STEWART	CLEMENTS	MITCHELL
FRONT:	PARSON	COURT	DONALDSON	FITZIMMONS	COLVILLE	
		HOOD				



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives

Football: embraced by the masses, because....

- It is easy to play
- Few rules
- Strong latent demand
- National rules and railways allow competition
- Half day on Saturday allows teams to play
- Teams allow expression of local identity

Thus football illustrates

- The factors that permitted growth of commercial leisure – time / money / technology / mass market
- Roots of the voluntary sector and organised sport
- Leisure as an individual and collective expression of identity

Football – identity



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



Case Study – Celtic Football Club

- Founded in 1887 with the purpose of alleviating poverty in the immigrant Irish community in Glasgow.
- Became the first British club to win the European Cup in 1967 beating Inter Milan 2-1 in Lisbon.
- Managed by Jock Stein, who fashioned a side of world beaters from a group of local boys, all famously from within a 30 mile radius of Celtic Park.
- In 2010/11 season their squad comprised 17 different nationalities, making up 79% of the population.

Independent Study Week 2

1. Try to find out more about the historical development of sport you researched in week 1.
2. Draw a diagram to illustrate how the sport is governed, from the international governing body down to the grassroots level – clearly identify the main governing bodies and how they are structured.
3. Consider these questions: Is the sport a truly global sport? Has the sport been growing/expanding into new markets? If so, how and why?

Add your findings onto a Powerpoint slide(s) so that you can share them with the rest of the group next week.

Thanks for listening!



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives

References

- Bairner, A. (2001). *Sport, Nationalism and Globalisation – European and North American Perspectives*. State University of New York Press.
- Bairner, A., and Shirlow, P. (1998). Loyalism, Linfield and the International Politics of Soccer Fandom in Northern Ireland. *Space and Polity* 2 (2): pp. 163-177.
- Bale, J. (1989). *Sports Geography*. London: E and FN Spon. Quoted in Horne et al (2013). *Understanding Sport – A socio-cultural analysis*. Oxon: Routledge.
- Brookes, C. (1978). *English Cricket: The Game and Its Players through the Ages*. London: Weidenfield and Nicolson. In, Horne, J., Tomlinson, A., Whannel, G., and Woodward, K. (2013). *Understanding Sport – A socio-cultural analysis*. Routledge.
- Canovan (1996) ---- in Bairner (2001). *Sport, Nationalism and Globalisation*. State University of New York Press.
- Horne, J., Tomlinson, A., Whannel, G., and Woodward, K. (2013). *Understanding Sport – A socio-cultural analysis*. Routledge.
- Jarvie, G. (2012). *Sport, Culture and Society*. Oxon: Routledge.
- Moran, R.T., Abramson, N.R., and Moran, S.V. (2007). *Managing Cultural Differences*. Routledge.
- Samovar, L.A. et al (2013). *Communication between Cultures*, 8th Edition. Wadsworth.
- Spracklen, K. (2015). *Exploring Sports and Society – A Critical Introduction for Students*. Palgrave Macmillan Education.
- Sugden, J., and Bairner, A. (1993a). *Sport, Sectarianism, and Society in a Divided Ireland*. Leicester, United Kingdom: Leicester University Press.
- Sugden, J., and Bairner, A. (1993b). National Identity, Community Relations, and the Sporting Life in Northern Ireland. In L. Allison (ed.) *The Changing Politics of Sport*. Manchester University Press: pp. 171-206.
- Williams, J. (1989). 'Cricket', in T. Mason (ed.), *Sport in Britain: A Social History*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.