

Discussion group 2

1. What purposes did games and physical competitions serve in Indigenous communities? (Chapter 2, Morrow and Wamsley textbook).

- Trade, exchange of goods, settling conflict, celebration, used instead of war and combat.
- Games focused on preparation of work, war and harvest.
- They used games to enhance life skills (strength, speed, endurance, resistance to pain)
- Were based on their nomadic semi nomadic lifestyle and survival skills
- Type of games were limited in the type of region and available resources
- Related to the physical capacities of each community.
- Gift of the creator

2. How was 'manliness' defined and celebrated by different groups prior to Confederation? (Chapter 3)

Greek Period: development of physically active and athletes meant strong soldiers. Important to develop the mind and be mentally strong. Strong influence of individual strength, and visual physique was an important factor of manliness.

Renaissance Man: idea of a renaissance man = knowledge of math and science and humanities, writing and art are important. Had to be physically fit and social (charming, witty, diplomatic) had to be a good speaker. Knowing how to use weaponry, riding a horse etc

17th & 18th century: bush masculinity is based on survival skills like hunting, canoeing etc. through these competitions they gained status

Colonial Period: class status and wealthiness was important. Social skills and socializing (taverns) was a large part of defining their masculinity. Highly educated and participation in organized sports club i.e. golf, gentlemen's club, hunting, horse riding etc.

Industrialization: excellence and virtue, character was highly important. Industrious and frugal, responsible and trustworthy.

3.

a) Discuss the cultural, social, geographic and economic factors that enabled Montreal to become the cradle of organized sport in Canada.

- Geographically important because it has so many different cultures due to immigration -- It's the world class port city (gateway); you have a port and a river giving additional means of transportation
- due to its location, it was part of the industrial revolution; large development of factories
- It was the financial capital of Canada in its period
Lacrosse club..
- William George Beer wrote a pamphlet that set out some rules and instructions for the game, which until then had had no written regulation
- Location is really important
 - Railway terminal
 - Maritime port "port city"
 - Manufacturing and financial centre
Epicentre of commerce

250 sports club and 24 leagues in 1990

British garrison- industrialization

Cultural advantages

- Different groups of people..

b) Describe how these factors shaped the development of a popular winter and summer sport in Montreal (ie examples of 1 winter sport; 1 summer sport. Chapter

Summer: Lacrosse

- Canada's first summer sport in 1994
- Foundation of the Montreal Lacrosse Club

Winter: hockey

- First winter sport
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Dense population, high interest for participation in sport, clubs formed for structured participation. Industrialization allowed for a greater demographic to participate.

4. Compare similarities and differences in the evolution of the three sports discussed in this chapter. (lacrosse; hockey; baseball - Chapter 5)

Lacrosse:

Differences:

- First played by the indigenous community
- Was played as a medicine game to solve disputes
- It was intended to be a game of spirituality for the Creator to solve those disputes
- Sticks had to be made out of wood - it was natural to the earth/Now they use plastic sticks which carry no significance
- Game lasted until someone won (could last days), now there's a time limit
- Used a deerskin ball at first, and later started using a hard rubber ball

Similarities:

- Played to keep young men fit and strong

Hockey:

- Played on ice
- First organized game occurred in March 3 1873
- Creation of American history

Baseball:

Roots in southern Ontario

Development more community

Became more popular in 1990

Played with a wooden object

Played by women and children

Conclusion

Baseball developed due to its proximity-democratized sport

Lacrosse- linked to indigenous

Hockey : Poland, England, Ontario and Quebec- popularized by the elites

Violence -evolution