

## Midterm 2

### Sport and games in indigenous communities; and in New France

- First nations is a term of ethnicity used in Canada
- Refers to indigenous peoples of North America located in what is now Canada and their descendants, who are not Inuit or Métis
- First Nations, Inuits and Métis peoples are known as Aboriginal peoples, First Peoples or Indigenous peoples, bands, or nations

#### Sources:

- Oral histories, elders, ceramics, archaeological evidence, foodways, traditions
- Fur traders, missionaries, travellers, settlers
- Cross comparison with Jesuit diaries and fur trade accounts
- View activity in the context of the time

#### Before contact:

- Hundreds of groups across North America with many sub groups
- Most were nomadic; settlements

#### Games in traditional culture:

- The traditional way of life:
  - Spiritually
  - Respect
  - Honour
  - Work
  - Survival
- In order to live and survive, people travelled on the land and relied on the resources that the land provided
- To relate to one another in a social way (invite neighbouring nation to resolve a dispute)
- Movement games and tradition is an expression of sports

#### Meaning and significance of sport:

- Ties to social relationships and traditions
- Traditional games were part of social relationships and exchange of goods based on outcomes of the games
- Games and physical prowess were important for preparing the people for physical and technical skills for survival in the traditional way of life
- For example: hunting requires strong skills in bow and spears, running, canoeing

### Popular games:

- Wrestling, running, boxing
- Arm pull (in the case if you got captured you can withstand the pain)
- Finger pull
- Ear pull
- High kick
- Blanket toss
- Mooseskin ball
- Caribou chase
- Pole push
- One punch
- Lacrosse
- Speed shooting

### Inuit:

- Games adapted to the cold climate and isolated arctic environment, as communities moved seasonally, their games necessitated little to no equipment
- Building strength, reaffirm cultural ties and kinship with one another
- Ability to endure pain and hardship was essential to survival, celebrated ability to withstand pain
- For women games helped to prepare them for their social domestic tasks
- Clip: Canadian hall of Fame-artic games

### Spirituality:

- Linked to song and dance, faith belief system on shamanism, traditional medicine men
- Sports and games emphasized traditional religious meaning and dedications
- Lacrosse-spiritual game, gift of the creator

### Film questions: sacred stick

What is lacrosse? Discuss the reasons it was/is played

- Gift from the creator
- Agreed on playing games to resolve disputes

Describe the meaning of the sacred stick, what was the impact of technology on lacrosse

Discuss the impact of European contact on the game of lacrosse

- First nations used lacrosse to attack the British by throwing the ball over the fence, on the kings birthday

- British man who was a dentist made up the rules for it

### Summary:

- Connection to the land and ways of life
- Survival skills and games to enhance life skills-strength speed endurance, resistance to pain
- Redistribute goods
- Greetings and celebration
- Spirituality

### Contact-permanent change:

Europeans to north America:

- Fishing- ships that would arrive in Canada would look for fish, spices, gold
- Northwest passage
- Fur, beaver
- Souls- expansion of Christian, Anglican, protestant churches
- Colonies

Cultural contact w Europeans:

- What period did explorers first arrive and where did they settle?
- Europeans first arrived when the Vikings settled briefly at L'Anse aux meadows circa AD 1000
- The next European explorer acknowledges as landing in what is now Canada was John Cabot who landed somewhere on the coast of north America (proyl neuf or cape Breton island) in 1497 and claimed it for king henry the VII of england

### Basque:

- The presence of Basque cod fishermen and whalers in the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century in at least nine fishing outposts established on Labrador and Neuf
- The largest of these settlements was the red bay station, with an estimated 900 ppl
- Basque whalers may have started fishing the grand banks as early as the 15<sup>th</sup> century
- Portuguese and Spanish explorers also visited Canada but it was the French who first began to explore further inland and set up colonies
- Jaques cartier in 1534

The Jesuits (the black robes) catholic missionaries and 'the noble savages'

### **Samuel de Champlain: 1567-1635**

- Under Samuel de Champlain the first French settlement was established in 1608, which would later grow to be Quebec City
- L'ordre du Bon Temps (the order of good cheer)

### **Life in New France:**

- Coureurs de bois (runners of wood)
- Voyageurs

### **Impact of contact:**

- European explorers
- 40 paddle strokes a min
- Packs would weigh up to 40lbs
- 2:30am-9:30pm bush man representative
- The European explorers unwittingly brought epidemics that spread rapidly through first nation trade routes and decimated the indigenous population
- Chicken pox and measles through common and rarely fatal among Europeans, often proved fatal to the indigenous people

### **Impact of European presence on the practice of indigenous and Inuit games:**

- Affected trade and social relations among indigenous groups
- Relocation of families who survived
- Knowledge transfer of first nations and Inuit customs (snowshoes, canoes, tents)

### **Indigenous communities:**

- Indigenous communities who survived epidemics formed new communities
- Cultural transfer of local games within new communities
- Games and sports still dependent on equipment material available and the physical environment
- In general, games focused on preparing for work, warm harvest

### **Metis:**

- Emerged from the union of voyagers of European descent and indigenous women during the fur-trading era in western Canada
- They dev their own culture w elements taken from both European and indigenous cultures
- Although there was little leisure time many Metis sports and games of skill developed out of everyday survival skills

- Sharp shooting, wrestling, running and horse races honed skills essential for hunting and defending the community or working in the fur trade
- Had a special relationship with their horses, spiritual, means of transpo, livelihood, games
- Performed acrobatic feats on horseback
- Competitions in which they would pick an object up off the ground while riding at full gallop

#### Sport among settlers in the 1600-1700s

- Few organized or spectator sports during this period
- Time and energy spent on war, basic survival tasks

#### Family and traditions:

- Emphasis was on recreating religious rituals, trade, fam, strong health, nad French traditions
- Tavern games, billiards, skittles, card games
- Immigration: military, nuns and clergy, young men, les filles du roi

#### Bush masculinity-survival skills:

- Similar to indigenous men, and the coureurs de bois and voyagers, settlers played games that increased physical strength, endurance, and tolerance to pain
- Bush masculinity: reinforced these values through cultural practices: wrestling contests, social status

#### Summary:

- Factors influencing sport involvement among settlers was time, and religion
- Christian ideologies and colonial values dominated social life in English and French colonies
- Indigenous, inuit and metis communities-wholistic integration of games with daily life
- Impacted by contact, and colonization from Europeans
- Cultural exchange of several practices of sport and physical activity, and games

#### 3 short answer questions on exam

1<sup>st</sup>: indigenous

2<sup>nd</sup>: the development of sport in Canada and amateurism

3<sup>rd</sup>: hero

#### **Tips:**

- If you talk about the medieval period, don't bring in other periods
- Be specific in your responses

#### **Dates:**

- Know when the first amateur sporting date
- When we first had contact w indigenous pop

#### **Sport development in the 19<sup>th</sup> century:**

##### New France to colony under British rule 1763:

- 1821 pop ¾ million; 1851, 2.3 mill = x3 significant immigration
- Immigrating from: English, french, scots, irish
- Religion: Anglican-catholic
- Individuals living in lower socio-economic strata had very little time, experience or inclination to do sport
  - Dances
  - Bar sports
- Recreation & amusements: 25 cents per gallon of whiskey, auctions, dances, tavern (bar)
  - (farmers, new settlers w little income had little time for leisure)

##### Taverns:

- Drinking taverns can be considered the most important social institution in 19<sup>th</sup> century canada
  - One tavern for every mile
- Gov collected sin taxes (alcohol) and billiard licenses
- While leisure activities were practiced in taverns, strong opposition from clergy, temperance supporters

##### How do these taverns effect sport:

- Did a lot within the taverns (gov made a lot of money-paid for about 34% of gov expenditures)
  - Darts
  - boxing
  - Soccer
- Would lead to fighting
- Concerned for fathers of the home (drunk n spending money)

##### Billiards:

- Made a lot of money off of licensing pool tables
- Under the watchful eye of municipal gov, clergy

### Sport and leisure activities:

- Montreal curling club 1807
  - Used frozen rivers and frozen lakes-first game to be played in Canada
  - One immigrant group who is responsible for sustaining curling- the Scottish
- Hunt clubs-British
- Hunting, fishing
- Horseracing-garrison w horses
  - Upper middle class, large urban areas go to watch the horse races
  - Excluded to peasants
  - Social first, sport second
  - Means to network w your social class
- Social event
- Bees
  - Multiple ppl come tog to work
    - Quilts: (women come tog and sew, offer it as a gift)
    - Farming: build a barn tog for 5 days
      - Would involve sport
        - Whose the strongest
        - Hammer throws
        - Strength comp
  - Taverns-tavern sports

### Context: the Garrisons

- Almost every town and city before 1867 had military presence
  - A garrisoned town/city
  - Would put their garrisons around their base in strategic locations
  - Public displays of British militia
- The officers- privileged upper class
  - Wealthy, upper class
  - Well-educated, private schools
  - Arrange tournaments within garrisons
    - Ppl can come and watch the sports
- After 1850 those educated in British public schools brought with them a strong British school sporting tradition

### Garrison officers- motivation:

- Admin experience
- Opportunity
- Inclination

- Tradition
- Garrison officers created:
  - Cricket
  - Horse racing
  - Track and field
  - Curling
  - Snowshoeing
  - Aquatic clubs
  - Participation was limited to the garrison officers, soldiers and eventually townspeople

#### Dev of sport in the community:

- Officers provided organizational knowledge and social status to these clubs and organized matches
  - Over time they created more sport opportunities like track and field
- Military officers were the patrons, officials and judges thus fulfilling important social roles w sports dev

#### Context: industrialization, 1780-1880s

- Industrial revolution
  - Origins in the harnessing of steam and the mechanization of the textile industry in the UK
    - Changing migration, instead of living on farms-have the opportunity to work in an industrial city
    - 13 moved from their homes to work for these industrializations
    - Child labor
- Changed the way goods are manufactured:
  - Factories are mass producing, much cheaper, buy it in the town you live, have money because you're working

#### Impact: Changed residential patterns:

- You could get new sporting goods, demands for new types of recreation in the era of mass consumerism and leisure.
- Meet new friends
- New leisure opportunities
- Teams formed in these factories
- Mass migration
- Resulted in growth of factories, the working class

#### Industrialization and sports:

- Between 1850s-1860s, major technological advances affected sports participation and organization
- Sporting equipment changes-mass produced and available. Ex, bicycle by end of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Sports and technology:

- Impact on improved transpo methods (for teams/spectators)
- Steamboats developed water sports, because you should follow the sports
- Railway routes permitted:
  - Reduction in time
  - 1881-1885 finished the railway, through the Rockies (very significant)
    - Now events can be planned
    - Regularity of competitions
    - Less travel time
    - Allows for more teams to be able to play in tournaments
    - For team sports like lacrosse, baseball and hockey
- Communication changes affected the production and dispersion of sport goods
  - Hear about sports teams
  - Clothing to play sports
  - catalogues
  - Sports and media

#### Constraints:

- Space constraints
- Time constraints
  - Customary 12-14 hr work day, 6 days a week (parents and children)

#### Reformers: 1850-1900\*

- Reformers became concerned about the physical health of workers; growing interest in seeing workers outdoors exercising
- By late 1880s concern on the over worked body; inter-class and racial marriages due to proximity in large urban centers
- Concerned about work conditions
- Call for new open spaces, healthy leisure pursuits

#### Sports and urbanization in North america:

- Clustering populations in cities= increased urban leisure pursuits
- Creation of clubs, teams, budgets, commercial support, leagues established in toronto, montreal, halifax, quebec; teams in universities

- Have teams, women's teams and men's sports teams created within factories and school sport settings
- By the end of this period they believed it was all about the competitions
- To develop a Canadian national identity would be through the Canadian athletes
- Sports was considered:
  - A way to export value and ideas on class and race to colonial world
  - A means for Canadians to show distinctive national identity

Development of sport in the 19<sup>th</sup> century:

### **The Montreal curling club\*1807**

- Headquarters for the dev of sport in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Many rules needed to follow

### **Montreal:**

- Cradle of organized sport
- Headquarters for British imperial forces
  - Curling club
  - The hunt club
  - The cricket club
  - Racquet club
  - Montreal snowshoe club
  - Montreal lacrosse club

**Montreal:** setting the foundation for amateur sport control

- 1881, the 3 came tog for the founding of *The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (MAAA)*
  1. Montreal Lacrosse club
  2. Montreal Snowshoe club
  3. Montreal Bicycle club

### **Montreal sports clubs\***

- Snowshoe was most prestigious club, tremendous linear growth of sport, most lasted only a few years
- They would hold balls
- Organize things twice a week where they would sing songs and trek through the snow and the city
- Do it on toboggans too, jump over shit and compete among each other
- By the 1900, there were 250 sports clubs in Montreal, with 24 leagues under the umbrella of the MAAA, formed in 1881

- French Canadians involved in lacrosse and snowshoeing, while participants in most organized team sports were anglophone

### Summary:

- British troops- Garrisons
  - Influence and important role on the early development of sport in Canada
  - Served as a means to establish class status and exclusiveness
  - Funds for trophies and awards
  - Establish “homeland” sports
    - Cricket, curling, rowing, track and field, horse racing and fox hunting
    - Economic capital

### **Amateurism:** The Amateur Ideal

- Amateurism was a discriminatory concept used to try to combat the perceived “evils” of professionalism
- Pervasive ideal in Canadian sport for the more than a century beginning about 1880
- Same code dominates Olympic ‘ideal’
- A notion, a purity
- Should be playing sport for the love of the game, not money

### Roots of amateurism:

Traditional amateur concept: Sport is used as a diversion

Traditional pro concept: Sport is played to make money and profit

### Earliest ideals of amateurism:

- Greek “free born” citizen
- Not slaves
- Males
- Affluent
- Debate on this begins in later half of 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Ideal becomes the dominant code of sport during period 1867-1920s

### Canada in early 19<sup>th</sup> century:

- Recall values of great Britain important
- Recall the types of sports: hunting, cricket, curling
- Social first, athletic 2<sup>nd</sup>
- British Garrison officers

### 1860s and sport expansion:

- Amateurism not an issue until democratization of sport by opportunity (\*link to industrialization)
- As “lower classes” got into sport, upper classes moved to create exclusive sport opportunities
- At issue was winning and social class preservation in sporting competition

### Definition:

- Roots in Great Britain, British Henley, Rowing club, 1870s
- An amateur is ‘One who is not, among other things, by trade or employment: mechanic, artisan or laborer
  - Work with their hands body to make a living

### US definition:

- Definition developed from the rowing association in the 1870s
- “someone who competes not for money; is not paid to play” (a professional)

Concept for amateurism served to exclude those of the working class and to safeguard sports for the:

- Upper class
- Expression of historian ideals of manly honor
- Elegant display of skill

### First ‘amateur’ definition in Canada: 1873 Montreal pedestrian club

An amateur is one who has never competed in any open competition or for public money, or for admission money, or with professionals for a prize, public money or admission money, nor has ever, at any period of his life taught or assisted in the pursuit of Athletic exercises as a means of livelihood or is a labourer or an Indian”

### Canada- first cdn association:

- In Canada the rowing association formally defined amateurism in 1880
  - “An amateur is one who has never assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood, who rows for pleasure and recreation...during leisure hours...”
- Canadian rowing organizers followed lead of British and American organizations to define amateurism based on exclusion
- Regulating sport and creating exclusions based on desire and American organizations to define amateurism based on exclusion
- Amateur evolved to= gentleman, non-black, non-aboriginal, non-laborer, non profit

### Creation of the MAAA:

- Montreal lacrosse club
- Montreal snow shoe club
- Montreal bicycle club
- =The Montreal amateur athletic association (1881)

### Montreal amateur athletic association:

- Power group- MAAA grew out of an idea/system that led to an assertive group with initiative
- Created formal organization and therefore position of power
- Makes sure aren't accepting money

### Scenario was becoming:

- Amateur was pure
- Competes for love of sport
- Process of sport is everything, prize winning a distant 2<sup>nd</sup>
- Professional as one who sells his services to highest bidder, prize is everything and means to attain prize are irrelevant

### National organization of amateur sport:

- Concerned about players going to different teams?
- Amateur restrictions were the basis of written rules regarding eligibility
- Trend away from sports providing social occasions towards sports clubs whose main focus was competition

### AAAC:

In 1884, creation of Canada's first organization for promotion of amateur ideals: AAAC, The amateur Athletic Association of Canada (their model of amateur was based on earlier definitions of exclusivity)

- Amateurism was created to be very exclusive- athletes had to conform to upper middle-class values of their way of practicing sport
- Note 1884 AAAC aim...not foster, not promote but police or regulate
  - A lot about regulating and policing
- No aboriginals
- Amateur athletes scared to go to competitions because other ppl there have gait money
- Professionals allowed to play against amateurs-can't determine whose elite, everyone keeps doing it
- Reality: many instances of athletes accepting money while pretending to be amateurs

- As senior leagues became more competitive, more efforts were made to recruit and build high quality teams- lacrosse widely pop

#### CAAU:

- 1998, AAAC formed an alliance with the amateur athletic union of the united states to become the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union (CAAU)
- While the mandate of the CAAU was to control and regulate sports, there was an increasing shift towards higher-quality commercial type sport at elite levels
- Despite the CAAU suspensions and oppositions to professionalism, non-amateur hockey, lacrosse and rugby were widely practiced
  - Almost impossible for the CAAU to effectively police all allegations

#### 1880s and 1890s:

- Professional athlete considered a troublemaker and all-encompassing term for inferior person, that is not conforming to middle class clause
- CAAU works to solicit member clubs in all sports from Ontario to Maritimes
- CAAU tireless in banning pros for life and if accused, you had to prove innocence

#### 1900-1920 changes:

- Immigration policies = 2.5 million new Canadians
- Settlement of the west with immediate cash sale for crops and no forests to clear
- Wheat was everything= new railway lines
- Soft-wood forests in northern Ontario
- Mining of gold, silver etc in Kirkland lake and NWT
- WW1 very important for demonstration of BR loyalties
- FR-english rivalry increased with conscription
- Labor unions formed; women's suffrage begins; movie houses opened, increase in spectator activities
- Telephone cut down vastness of land re communication/organization
- Newspaper expanded with wire services
  - Unifying with national focus and development of sports page
- Radios after 1920, same with planes; early development of car

#### Amateurism promoted:

- Trophies commissions for amateur sport championships E.g; Stanley cup (1892)
  - E.g; Called the *Dominion Hockey Challenge Cup*, Governor General Lord Stanley of Preston donated a silver cup as a trophy to the top-ranking *amateur* hockey club – determined by their league play at senior level, and challenge games.

Professional teams were not eligible to challenge for the Dominion Hockey Challenge Cup until 1906

- Ottawa hockey club (1903-1906 silver sevens) won the dominion cup in 1903 and 1904 accepted challenge from the Dawson City nuggets in 1905
  - Question: How is this story shaped by its historical context (amateurism, transpo, communication etc)
- 1903 lacrosse urges right for professional athletes
- 1905 decision to allow some elite players to be paid, thus allowing professionals to play against amateurs. Within a year, rescinded decision

#### Athletic war of 1907-09:

- Chaos in sport development in early 20<sup>th</sup> century
- MAAA proposed rule change in 1906 to allow amateurs to compete with and/or against pros without losing amateur status
- 1908 MAAA split from CAAU to form the amateur athletic federation of Canada AAF of C in order to protest the strict policies of the CAAU
- Used the same CAAU def but did not include “with or against professionals” clause
- Quebec clubs affiliated with AAF of C, all others with CAAU

#### Tom longboat:

- AAF of C and CAAU fought for athletic control in the context of a growing market and western expansion in Canada
- Try to disqualify him for being aboriginal
- Raced in Madison square garden
- 20 years old from Canada
- Collapsed at the finish line (proposed he was drugged)
- Won in Madison square garden again for a rematch and he won
- Thought he was a professional athlete and should be excluded from the Olympics

#### New: AAU of C in 1909 know when it started and finished \*\*\*\*

- Result of conflict was weakening of the AAFC bc of IOC and Canadian Olympic committee with CAAU
- 1909 two sides joined forces to become AAU of C and the guardian of amateurism in Canada
- Re-entrenched amateur “ideal”

#### Summary of amateurism:

- Major discrimination

- Product of middle-class value system
- Tied to concept of professional as disloyal and inferior
- Reinforced by Olympic ideal in this period

### Constructing sport heroes in the 19<sup>th</sup>-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century

The greater the need for a hero, the greater the myth will be for story telling accomplishments

#### David R Norwood- the sport hero:

- The **need** of the group, community of society (underdog minority)
- **Athletic achievement:** greatness
- **Myth:** how story is communicated

#### Context of hero's times: Cultural factors

- Achieves great acclaim in sport
- Generates national/societal pride (esp. community)
- Was a central figure in sport

#### Ned Hanlan: 1855-1908

- Canada's first national and international sports hero was world champion from 1880-1884 in the single-scul rowing
- Pushed boundaries of amateurism
- Irish Working class- grew up on Toronto island
- Accelerated in rowing
- During prohibition, he was a criminal
  - Rum runner, rowed forth and back to mainland to school to run rum to his father's hotel
  - This was his livelihood
  - Turned a blind eye to this because of his medals, and records he's set
  - Big billboards of his face to show that anyone in Canada can make it

#### Why did he accel at his sport:

- He was a showman
- New the race had to be close or ppl wouldn't come and bet
- Gambling, would find techniques to do better in his race
  - E.g; sliding seat while rowing
    - Pretend to fall asleep during race, then wake up and beat everyone, name calling, very entertaining
  - Beat all British private school athletes
  - 2 tours in Australia, did exhibitions for money
  - Held world title till 1884

- Very unique background
- Then became a coach at U of T and Columbia; Toronto alderman in 1898 and 1899

### **Louis Cyr:**

- 1865- typical rural life- less school, more work
- Strongest man in the world, moved in the industrial revolution to Massachusetts, then back to Quebec 1881, returns to Lowell Mass in 1878
- Worked in a factory, noticed he could lift really heavy objects, got him to lift
- Went on a bunch of tours to do lifting competitions
- At his shows, ask ppl to sit on piece of plywood on his back
  - Right arm presses
  - One finger lifts
  - Retrained horses
- Dressed like David and Goliath, represented Quebec resilience and pride to be French Canadian
  - Is it a myth?
- Eats very unhealthy, drinks a lot
- Performs in the circus
- Dies in 1912, age 49 Bright's disease

### **Louis Rubenstein: 1861-1931**

- Figure skater-artistic masculinity
- Known for precision and perseverance
- From Montreal, grew up in the best arena in Canada (Victoria Skating Rink)
- Business man
- Family was very wealthy, didn't need to work, skated all day
- Part of determining what was a successful figure (skating)
- Invited to Russia for the world champions, but he's Jewish and Russians confiscated his passport, stamp 'Jew' on it
- Convince them, that he'll leave as soon as he finishes the race, has one week to prepare outside (never skates outside)
- He ends up winning, but they change his score
- Most prolific
- Challenged masculinity of skating

### **Film: Sleeping Tigers: The Asahi Baseball Story**

Showed community they could overcome anything

Life was very structured by race division

No right to boat

Segregation from anything private

How could they assert their power and resiliency in those situations?

(higher power) Took all their shit and sold them-evacuated into camps during war period

What did they win in being excellent in their sport? Titles, pacific north west champions, against Caucasian teams, because of their techniques (the bunt, being fast)

Reestablished baseball in the camps, not about winning

Keep up with morale, brought them tog, organizing comps between different camps

How much did the community need this team to represent them at this time?

How was the myth retold, very reminiscent, happy, grateful, awesome chapter in their life, oral history-passed down to children in the camps (were looked at as gods in the camps)