BEFORE THE VISIT
The image above is of a St Kilda Football Club membership card in 1915 which is in the National Sports Museum’s collection. The Club colours of black, red and yellow were adopted in 1915 as the original colours of red, white and black were the same of those of the German Empire with whom Australia was at war. World War I had a big effect on sport in Victoria and Australia because a lot of the young sportsmen enlisted in the AIF and went off to fight overseas. The St Kilda Football Club went into recess (it didn’t compete) due to the effects of the War on the availability of players in 1916 and 1917.

A. Only four clubs competed during the World War I period. **Using the Internet for research discover what the names of the Clubs that competed were?** During 2015 this information is also available in the NSM exhibition Rallying the Spirits.
B. During World War I several enlistment posters were produced that were aimed particularly at sportsmen to join a battalion called the Sportsmen’s Thousand.

How are sporting images and values used to encourage men to enlist?

C. Why did the government think that sportsmen would make good soldiers?

D. Visit the Australian War Memorial at https://www.awm.gov.au/ and type the word ‘Sport’ into the collections database.

How did playing sport help men and women posted overseas during wartime?

E. As a class, come up with some ideas on how sport was used to for these three war activities.

• Recruiting soldiers • Raising money • Sport therapy for returned soldiers
A Women’s cricket is played in many parts of the world. Carry out research to discover which countries have a national women’s team.

Remember that a national team might not necessarily take part in regular international competitions. Included below is one helpful site.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women’s_One_Day_International_cricket

Colour in the countries of the world that have a national female representative cricket team.

You will need to show 31 different countries.
A. Famous Australian players

Listed below are the names of some famous Australian sportswomen. **Beside their name list the sport/s that they played in.**

1. Lily Beaurepaire
2. Lauren Jackson
3. Shirley Strickland
4. Dawn Fraser
5. Cathy Freeman
6. Shane Gould
7. Louise Sauvage
8. Elizabeth Kosmala
9. Karrie Webb
10. Alyson Annan

B. The Museum has a collection of items about women who are involved in sports other than cricket. The image below is of the swimming suit worn by Lily Beaurepaire in the 1920 Olympic Games in Antwerp. Find three other sporting costumes worn by women from different sports that are of interest to you and explain how they differ from present day costumes.

**Cut and paste the costume into the area below and then write the information on the following page.**

*Image of Lily Beaurepaire's swimming suit from the 1920 Olympic games in Antwerp. Image courtesy of Melbourne Cricket Club 1986.399.1*
Costume 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Then</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>How the costume has changed</th>
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Costume 2.

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<tr>
<th>Then</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>How the costume has changed</th>
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</table>
Costume 3.

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<tr>
<th>Then</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>How the costume has changed</th>
</tr>
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</table>

The first Modern Olympic Games that women were allowed to compete in was held in 1900.

C. Which sports did women compete in at the 1900 Olympic Games?

D. Match the foundation dates to the different women’s sporting associations.

- Australian Women’s Amateur Union (Track and field) 1907
- Australian Women’s Rowing Association 1931
- Victorian Ladies Bowling Association 1910
- Australian Women’s Cricket Council 1920
- Australian Women’s Hockey Association 1931

E. There are many famous Australian sportswomen such as Lauren Jackson, Cathy Freeman, Heather Reid, Kim Crow or Liesl Tesch. Your task is to create a poster or presentation that informs the rest of your class about the sportswoman and her accomplishments.
In the early years of radio in Australia, (the 1930s) reports of sporting events were often produced after the event or from information received from overseas, rather than live broadcasts. In covering these events, the Australian Broadcasting Commission used what they called ‘synthetic’ broadcasts of cricket tests played in England between England and Australia in 1938. The ABC commentators, using cables from London and sound effects produced in the Sydney studios, produced an authentic-sounding commentary of the match as if it was in play.

Evolving since that time, sports reporting has become extremely technical. Microphones are now attached to players and cameras are built into items such as the cricket stumps to catch every aspect of the game.

A. Create a three to five minute ‘synthetic’ sport’s report of your own. You can decide which sport you would like to report about. You will find some useful information about the process used by the ABC in the past, and the technologies used now, in the two websites below.


Go to http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5AR6k7Il1aY

B. Newspaper analysis.
Collect the sport reports of a newspaper for a week. In groups organised by your teacher, analyse how many stories and how much space is allocated to different sports each day of the week. Then in a second analysis compare the amount of space allocated to men’s and women’s sport. From this analysis create a poster or report that reviews how sports coverage is carried out by the newspaper that your group has selected.
C. The MCG houses a Media – Hall of Fame
http://www.mcg.org.au/Media/MCG%20Media%20Hall%20of%20Fame/Latest%20Inductees.aspx

You will find a list of the inductees on the left hand side of this web page.
Select one of the members recorded in the Hall of Fame and create a poster or report that celebrates their contribution to media reporting of sport.

D. Create a mind map to show how modern technology has brought about change in sports’ reporting.
Disability groups are an important part of Australia’s sporting community as they provide opportunities for more people to compete at amateur and professional levels. Many disabled sports are adapted from mainstream games where the equipment and the rules are changed slightly to allow people with physical handicaps to play.

A. Who was Francis (Frank) Ponta and what was his contribution to disability sport in Australia?
B. Investigate one of the organisations below and write a short description for an online directory. You need to include information about membership, who can participate and the goals of the organisation.

Disability Sport and Recreation Limited

Wheelchair Sports Association of South Australia Incorporated

The Sporting Wheelies and Disabled Sport and Recreation Association of Queensland (known as Sporting Wheelies and Disabled Association)

Disabled Sports Association NT Incorporated

Wheelchair Sports WA Association Incorporated

Wheelchair Sports New South Wales Incorporated

ParaQuad Association of Tasmania Incorporated

Cerebral Palsy Sporting and Recreation Association NSW Incorporated

C. The website http://www.sports.org.au/sports has details about many Disability Sports. Investigate one of the sports and create a short video that explains how this game has been adapted or developed for people with disabilities. Include images and diagrams to inform your viewers.
D. When, where, why and how did the Paralympic games begin?

When?  

Where?  

Why?  

How?  

E. When did Australia first send Paralympians to the Summer games and to the Winter games?

F. Create a poster that displays important information and the key achievements of one of the following disabled athletes:

Ben Weekes   Ellie Cole   Daniela Di Toro   Annabelle Williams   Michael Dobbie
A. Many immigrants use sport as a way of getting to know their new country and meeting friends. Write a short creative story about a person who has immigrated to Australia and joins your sports team. Make sure you include:

- Detail about the sport that you both play
- How their experiences playing sport in Australia are different to the ones they had in their home country
- Some of the cultural differences they experience
- Some of the benefits you think they receive from playing sport

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Henry Nissen’s gold coloured leather boots with purple Adidas stripes
Image courtesy of Melbourne Cricket Club N2014.54.4
B. Create a video describing how some immigrants have become well known sporting personalities in Australia. You must include information about at least one male and one female immigrant in your story. Use a range of sources such as images, maps, headlines or film clips to tell the story. You could use some of the sport stars listed below or other personalities that you locate through your own research.

Michael Klim
Jim Stynes
Phar Lap
Tatiana Grigorieva or
Jelena Dokic.

C. Australia is often described as a ‘Sporting Nation’. Why do you think it has that reputation?

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

D. How might these factors contribute to Australia’s sporting identity?

Weather

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

Australia’s distance from other countries

____________________________________________________________________

Wide open spaces

____________________________________________________________________

Multicultural community

____________________________________________________________________
The history of the Ancient Olympic Games is quite amazing. The Games can be traced back as far as 776 BCE and occurred regularly for over twelve centuries in what is now known as Greece, but which was then a series of smaller states or cities.

In 393 CE the Roman Emperor Theodosius declared that they were ‘pagan’ and that they should be banned. The Games had been held on the plains of Olympia in Greece and were dedicated to the Olympian gods. They were closely linked to the worship of Zeus the God of the sky and thunder, but were held to show the physical qualities of male youth. The various city states of Greece met at Olympia to compete every four years (an Olympiad). During this time there was a truce between the city states (small cities at this time were often a complete country) so that competitors could travel to Olympia safely. The winners of the Games were rewarded with wreaths or crowns made from olive leaves. Only freeborn (born free rather than in slavery) males, not slaves, were allowed to compete.

The driving force behind the modern Olympic movement of today was Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a Frenchman. He first raised the idea of reviving the Games at a meeting of the Union des Sports Athletiques in Paris in 1892. In 1896 the first Modern Olympic Games were held following the formation of an International Olympic Committee in Paris in June 1894. Fourteen nations competed in forty-three different events. At the first modern games only males competed and this continued until 1900 when female competitors took part for the first time in the modern Games in Paris, France. There were twenty-two female competitors out of the nine hundred and ninety-seven athletes present.

A. Create a poster that advertises the ancient Olympic Games. Include images, explain prizes and promote the various events that will take place at the Games.

B. In which year were women first allowed to compete in the modern Olympic Games?

C. Name the Australian women who won medals at the 1912 Olympic Games where Australia participated as part of Australasia.
D. Which sports did Australian men and women compete in at the 1912 Games? 

E. You would really love to see the Olympic Games take place in Australia again. Create a pitch to the Olympic committee explaining why your hometown would be the perfect choice.

Make sure that you include information about:

1. Accommodation for athletes and spectators
2. Sport Stadiums (don’t forget the MCG!)
3. Maps of the city
4. Transport
5. Weather
6. Food and entertainment

F. Create a documentary or a news report about the closing of the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games and the atmosphere and attitude of people who attended the Games. Here are some clips below that you could use as starting points for this project.

http://www.abc.net.au/archives/80days/stories/2012/01/19/3411422.htm

A. Re-enact the first Australian Rules game between Melbourne Grammar School and Scotch College on 26 July, 1858. You may even like to hold it in the original location – the parkland in front of the MCG. Video parts of the game and interview a range of players and spectators on the events of the day.

B. A Three-minute history of the AFL
Using a video camera, or a camera on a ‘phone or tablet, create a three minute program that gives a short but inclusive history of Australian Rules Football, including issues regarding its beginnings.

Talk about key periods in football history such as teams starting with the League or leaving it. Your presentation cannot be longer than three minutes.

C. Using images only, create a timeline that tells the story of Australian Rules Football from its origin in 1858 through to the present day. You need to use at least ten images. Underneath each image list its source and how the image reflects that period of football history on the timeline.

D. Who wrote the ten simple rules of football that were used by Melbourne Football Club in 1859?

E. What is Marn Grook? How is it similar or different to Australian Rules football?

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Marn Grook</th>
<th>Australian Rules</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who first played this game?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insert an early picture of this game being played (use the internet to research your answer)</td>
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<tr>
<td>What shape is the ball?</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is the ball made up of?</td>
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You can visit the Marn Grook Footy Show website here: http://marngrookfootyshow.com.au/
The very first cricket team to go overseas to play for Australia was an Indigenous team. The Indigenous cricket team travelled to England in 1868, 33 years before Australia federated and became one nation. Some of the Indigenous players continued to play cricket at a senior level after that, but in the 1900s restrictive policies made it difficult for Indigenous players and they were often excluded from teams.

You can read more about this team at the following site


A. What were the names of the thirteen Indigenous cricketers who toured England in 1868?

B. How were Aboriginal missions involved in the development of Indigenous cricket teams?
C. Carry out research to discover who Eddie Gilbert was. Write a newspaper report on Eddie’s cricketing talent and ability.

D. Who was the first Indigenous woman to represent Australia in cricket in 1958?

E. Use the internet to create a table of memorials for the 1866 Indigenous Cricket team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image of the memorial</th>
<th>Location of the memorial</th>
<th>Description of the memorial</th>
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F. Create a museum display about the Indigenous Cricket team and their tour of England. It should have no more than 1000 words of writing on it and be less than one metre squared.
AFTER THE VISIT
A. Using images and information that you gained from your visit to the National Sports Museum create a five
minute documentary that promotes the Museum and encourages other schools and students to visit.

B. Create an A3 poster promoting the National Sports Museum. Include relevant images and text that detail the
many exhibits and the wealth of information that can be found in the NSM.

C. Research and carry out a debate about the equality of coverage of different sports such as cricket, football,
rowing and equestrian events and others.

D. Research and carry out a debate about the comparative status of, and reporting of, men’s sport and women’s sport.

E. Possible essay questions.
   
a. ‘Australia is a nation that sees sport as part of its national image.’ Discuss.

b. ‘Women’s sport does not receive the status or credit that it deserves in Australia’. Discuss, making reference to at least two female athletes or two women’s sports.

c. ‘Melbourne is the sporting capital of Australia’. Argue whether it can be said that this statement is correct
or not. Use examples of sporting events from history as well as discussion of existing or planned venues
and sporting codes in Melbourne to support the argument that you develop.

F. Carry out a PMI (Plus, Minus and Interest) exercise about whether sporting ‘stars’ should be seen as role
models for young people. Once your class has completed this exercise each student should write a short
argumentative piece, approximately 250 words, either in favour or against the idea of sporting stars as role
models. They should use two to three pieces of evidence that the PMI and their own research have identified,
to support their argument.