

Chapter 1 : Category in American sports - Wikipedia

Sports in the s were rife with tragedy and triumph. Tragedy was marked most notably by the Summer Olympics where terrorists invaded the Olympic grounds and killed 11 Israeli athletes and coaches. But there was plenty of triumph to go around. I'm a homer, so of course I'm going to tout.

Our love of sport is reflected in the numbers of people who play sport, attend sporting events and watch sport on television. Australia leads the world in sports science and in the technical development of television sporting coverage. Sport and our national identity For a nation with a relatively small population, Australia performs remarkably well at an international level. Sporting success, particularly on the world stage, enables the creation of a distinct national identity. Victorious sports people often become national heroes and some, like legendary cricketer Donald Bradman, become revered as Australian icons. The popularity of sport in Australia can partly be attributed to a warm climate that encourages people to get outdoors and be active. As Australian society became more commercialised and globalised, so too did our sport. From an amateur, locally-based pastime, sport in Australia gradually evolved into a professional, highly lucrative industry with international scope. The development of sport in Australia also reflects the gradual movement of our culture away from its British roots, towards a more Americanised, yet distinctly Australian cultural hybrid. While sports like cricket and the various codes of rugby point to our British heritage, modern sports like basketball demonstrate the penetration of American influence into our culture. At the same time, local sports like Australian Rules football continue to thrive. It was also interesting to note that an international sports boycott was instituted against South Africa to voice global disapproval of their racist selection policies and apartheid in general. Australia was one of the countries involved in this boycott. Sport in the s Australia achieved several outstanding sporting results throughout the s. In some areas, however, the nation struggled to retain the sporting supremacy it had enjoyed over previous decades. This sparked strong debate on how Australia should go about regaining its sporting dominance and in the process, restoring its national pride. The Australian swimming team also brought home eight gold medals from the Munich Olympics. Fifteen-year-old swimmer Shane Gould was a standout performer, taking home three gold, one silver and one bronze medal. Until that time, many Australians had considered soccer to be a marginal sport played only by migrants. The Australians performed admirably at the championships. A new national soccer league was established in , riding on the wave of new interest in the game. Australian tennis players dominated Wimbledon early in the decade. Many of these strong performances went unnoticed, however, among a string of seemingly disappointing results in other sports. The team failed to win a single gold medal, taking home just five medals overall and finishing in 32nd place. Many reasons were put forward to explain this sporting decline. The biggest problem, however, was that Australian sport was relatively amateur and unstructured and Australian athletes received very little government funding. Many of them worked full-time and trained on weekends and after work. As well as supporting and developing elite sportspeople, these systems actively encouraged sports participation in the community. To many Australians, sporting success was integral to our national identity. By the late s, however, it was becoming clear that Australian sport would require government support if it were to retain its international dominance. A government-funded national sports system Increasing public concern prompted the Commonwealth Government into action and construction began on Australian Institute of Sport AIS in Canberra. Completed in , the AIS aimed to help talented athletes reach their potential, by providing specialised training, expert coaches, sports science and sports medicine services, as well as state-of-the-art facilities across many different sports. See Image 1 Through the Australian Sports Commission, the government also established funding and scholarship schemes that allowed athletes to devote more time and energy to training. Programmes were also set up to encourage better sports participation in the wider community. In the coming decades, these measures would prove extremely successful in restoring the international success rate of Australian athletes. It found that 60 percent of people considered exercise to be boring, unappealing and too much hard work. As a result, the Life. The campaign encouraged people to become involved in any kind of physical activity. It centred around an average man called Norm, who got up off the couch and went to fly a

kite. The campaign created massive public awareness of the importance of exercise and also improved sports participation rates. See Image 2 By the end of the s, Australians were generally much more interested in keeping fit and healthy. Many joined gyms and thousands participated in fun runs, marathons and triathlons. The game was injected with life in when Australian businessman Kerry Packer established a new competition called World Series cricket. World Series cricket was custom-made for television. Players wore bright uniforms, used a white ball and played matches under flood lights at night, when the networks would gain the largest audience. Cricketers were offered large amounts of money to forego their places in Test cricket matches to play in his new competition and many leading international players took up the offer. Worried about the future of the game, cricket officials were forced to negotiate with Packer. By the end of the s, players were permitted to take part in both World Series cricket and Test cricket matches. World Series cricket only ran for two years, but it had a lasting influence on the sport. Players were paid more and the standard of television coverage improved markedly. Importantly, World Series cricket also marked the beginning of Australian sport being big business. Football in the s Contrary to the fears of many officials in the s, the televising of football matches did not lead to reduced crowd numbers. Quite the opposite, in fact - interest in all codes of football increased in the s. In , for example, the Australian Rules football grand final between Carlton and Collingwood pulled a record crowd of people. With finance from higher gate takings and television rights, clubs could increasingly afford to offer generous salary packages. In greater numbers throughout the s, players and coaches began to shop themselves around to the highest bidder, rather than staying loyal to one club for their entire careers. Television provided many new ways for businesses to profit from Australian sport. As a result, many sports in the s made changes to maximise commercial opportunities.

Women and sport The study of sport can yield valuable information on the status and roles of particular groups in society as a whole. Traditionally, groups like Indigenous people, ethnic minorities and women have been discriminated against, or treated unequally in relation to sports participation. This treatment is thought to reflect the prevailing cultural attitudes towards these groups. In the s and s, however, women demanded equal status to men in many areas of social, political and cultural life. Prior to the s, women were not permitted to become fully-fledged members of many golf clubs. This form of discrimination was banned, however, with the introduction of various State and Commonwealth equal opportunity laws in the s and s. These laws made it illegal to discriminate against people on the grounds of a number of things, including sex, marital status or pregnancy. While women were gradually accepted into almost all kinds of sport, history has shown that they would continue to struggle to achieve true sporting equality with men, particularly in the areas of funding and media coverage.

Chapter 2 : Sports in the 'S timeline | Timetoast timelines

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Though the Mustang was basically a humble compact Falcon with a snazzy body, its combination of high style, low price, and numerous options started a buyer stampede to what became known as the "ponycar. In its first 16 months, starting in April , the Mustang attracted nearly , enthusiastic customers. Once more, rivals rushed to copy a "better idea. Performance also loomed large among genuine sports cars, but so did a greater emphasis on comfort, convenience, and style, a necessity for manufacturers given the U. The import ranks would dwindle further after , when new federal safety and emissions standards began virtually mandating special "U. Jaguar kicked things off in with the E-Type, as sensational as the XK was in its day, maybe more so. The only thing familiar about it was the respected XK twincam six-cylinder engine, and that was improved. As if in reply, Chevrolet unveiled its own stunner for The replacement "Shark" was dismissed as just a rebodied Sting Ray with more gadgets but had its own appeal and would prove exceptionally long-lived. Ace roadsters to create some of the hairiest production sports cars ever. Shelby loved stark, elemental machines, and his Cobras were precisely that. Engines quickly progressed from to V8s and finally a monster big-block. Acceleration thus ranged from fierce to incredible, but the Cobra also had the stamina to be a world championship racer. Only very expert drivers could tame it, which was the whole point. Having established itself in the s on both road and track, Ferrari continued offering thoroughbred sports cars in the s, issuing new models most every year. Ferrari also explored new territory with the smaller, more affordable V6 Dino, one of the first road cars with the midengine layout that had recently revolutionized open-wheel racing car design. Maserati hit its stride with a series of conventional but fast and handsome V8-powered grand tourers. And Italian tractor baron Ferruccio Lamborghini began building high-performance sports and GT cars designed by some of the best talent around. His aim was to outdo Ferrari, and in some ways he did. The roadster and a nifty new coupe became perennial America favorites. Even mass-market Fiat, never known for sports cars, entered the fray. The costly, racing-inspired Mercedes-Benz SL was dropped after for a smaller sedan-based two-seater that was more tourer than pure sports car, capable though it was. After honing the original series to near-perfection, Porsche introduced the stronger, faster six-cylinder , which ultimately proved a car for the ages. Not surprisingly, Britain still delivered more popularly priced sports cars than any other country, and Americans liked most every one. A resurgent Triumph initially countered with its small Spitfire and TR4 roadsters, then followed up a few years on with interesting variations of each. Newcomer Lotus sent over the tiny Elan roadster and a quirky but capable midengine coupe called Europa. With all this and more, the s were great sports-car years in the U.

Chapter 3 : Ranking The Top 10 Athletes Of The 1970s

in sports describes the year's events in world sport. Years in sports: Central American and Caribbean Games held in Panama City, Panama;

In 1970, the war in Southeast Asia had been raging full-on for about five years and here we are again, almost five years into another confused foreign policy that has divided the country and which will wind up as a costly failure. Coaches act like wartime Generals and do their best to outwit each other while the pawns beat each other bloody and pay the price of a poor leadership with torn ligaments and broken knees. I do think that randomly placed landmines would make soccer more exciting to American audiences. The opening sequence of photographs set the stage and tone for these parallel universes of war. The soldiers take to the field. The Generals take their seats and observe at a safe distance surrounded by their wait staff. The public settles in and waits for the battle to heat up. Within a few frames, the clowns are sent in to distract and sugar-coat the violence while the cops, batons at the ready, keep any voices of dissent at bay. Throughout the seventy photographs, Papageorge shows almost none of the battle but instead directs his attention to us, the everyman and everywoman, as we sit complicit in fuelling the atmosphere for war. We are egged on by the triumphant spirit of cheerleaders and marching bands whose military-like uniforms never get soiled and give the impression of conflict waged without bloodletting. It is opposite the war memorial photograph that we are given the following statistic: In 1970, 4,000 American troops were killed in Vietnam. These photographs are now thirty-seven years old and they excite on one level simply because they represent a time when photographers were actually interested in seizing movement. Does anyone remember those good old days? How about passing on some of that to your students? The book is published by Aperture and they have done a fine job with the production. The design by Francesca Richer seems to follow a very traditional layout until you notice that she has pushed all of the photos to the bottom of the page leaving more margin space above them than below. This is an interestingly simple design quirk that gives the book an up-to-date and contemporary feel solely by picture placement. The printing is rich and full of tonality. The timing of this book and its relevance to current events adds to the impact of the work if simply in recognizing the frustration of repeating the same mistakes and being powerless to break the cycle. Thank you Tod for making it so palatable before rubbing it in our face.

Chapter 4 : ABC Sports - Wide World of Sports

Every decade has its sports moments and the sports in the s was no exception. Each and every year of the decade, something happened in the realm of professional sports that would be remembered for a long time or that would impact the future of a particular sport.

Cool Cars from the s Throwback Thursday: Cool Cars from the s January 5, By Lyndon Conrad Bell The s marked the end of the first golden era of high performance cars. A number of factors congealed during this decade to end the American muscle car wars, among them high fuel prices and ever escalating insurance rates. Horsepower ratings exceeding the mark in were doing good to register by It was indeed the end of an era. Yes, the cool cars from the s definitely rate a look. Sicnag Chevrolet Chevelle SS LS-6 The Chevelle SS with the LS-6 version of the cubic-inch V8, while officially claimed at its introduction to make some horsepower, has subsequently been demonstrated to produce more along the lines of horsepower and ft-lbs of torque. The SS trim package was offered in coupe, convertible and El Camino car-based pickup formats. Valder Datsun Z While the Americans were trying to blast each other off the road with sheer horsepower, Nissan then known as Datsun introduced one of the most beloved sports cars of all time. The Datsun Z boasted horsepower, ft-lbs of torque, and a 7, rpm redline. The rear drive powertrain used a four-speed manual transmission; a three-speed automatic was optional. Actual output was closer to Rack and pinion steering and four-wheel disc brakes were standard equipment, along with power windows and air conditioning. Some 7, were built between and And yes, Elvis had one. The coupe gets the glory, but the Challenger was offered with a convertible roof too. The horizontally opposed 4. This was patterned after the Ferrari Formula 1 car. Output was horsepower. Interestingly, the car was never produced for North America; each one sold here was a grey market conversion. While its power output was nowhere near that of its cousins, the little Fiat offered delightful handling and a healthy helping of style. It came to the United States in with a 75 horsepower 1. Anybody who claims to be into Jazz must know the Davis LP. Introduced at the Geneva Motor Show, a mere 2, examples of the car were built between and However, its outsized presence in the imaginations of auto enthusiasts would make you think many more were constructed. The first production models ran a 4. In production for 15 years, the R Mercedes-Benz is one of the longest running sports cars ever produced. A rolling symbol of the flashiness of the Disco era, everybody who was anybody drove a Mercedes SL in the 70s. American models were fitted exclusively with automatic transmissions. The basis for the 7. Additionally, the suspension and braking systems were reworked to improve their performance. Though its horsepower is pretty mild for the pony car genre, this was the last American V8 to approach horsepower in the s. It featured automatic climate control, anti-lock brakes, high back front seats, and an optional rear seat center console. New from the ground up, the Eldorado was still bested by the then three-year old Lincoln coupe. Reviewers rated the Lincoln superior as it featured leather upholstery and genuine wood trim where the Cadillac used nylon upholstery and simulated wood trim. The revised front-end treatment, with its more pronounced nose, nicely completes the styling. The Capri effectively bridged the gap between the inexpensive dowdy European cars, and the more highly desirable expensive ones. Credited by many with keeping Lincoln-Mercury showrooms open during the harshest years of the s, the little Capri found a ready audience among older more conservative drivers and youthfully exuberant ones as well. FotoSleuth Porsche Turbo The fastest German production car of its time, the Porsche came to market with a horsepower horizontally opposed six-cylinder turbocharged engine. This required wide rear fender flares, which resulted in the distinctive look of the Porsche Turbo. The first of the breed to appear in the U. The restrictions imposed during that decade forced automakers to consider alternative methods of delivering exciting performance. The result being the turbocharged, direct injected, variable valve timing wonders of contemporary engineering we enjoy today.

Chapter 5 : Sports in the s - Professional Sports in the Seventies

Coolly observational yet intensely engaging, the immensely influential American photographer Tod Papageorge's "American Sports," draws a subtle but sharp parallel between the war in Vietnam and the American attitude toward spectator sports during a time of conflict.

Advertisement Tragedy was marked most notably by the Summer Olympics where terrorists invaded the Olympic grounds and killed 11 Israeli athletes and coaches. But there was plenty of triumph to go around. Pete Rose was my favorite player growing up. He was a great, tough, tenacious player. Jack Nicklaus was dominating golf, winning majors at a record breaking pace. Share your love for s Sports: Mark Spitz was the superstar of the decade, however, with seven gold medals in the Summer Olympics. At the end of the year, with round-trippers, Hank was one deep flyball away from tying the hallowed home runs of Babe Ruth. Second baseman Mike Andrews played poorly in the second game of the Series. The Mets had won the game in the 12th inning, after Andrews committed two errors, scoring four runs. In his anger, Finley attempted to place Andrews on the disabled list, saying he had a sore shoulder, and Andrews signed an agreement. The next day, Andrews claimed that Finley had pressured him into signing. Commissioner Bowie Kuhn did not allow Andrews to be placed on the disabled list, and fined Finley for three reasons. Seaver, by far their best pitcher, exceeded expectations with a win-loss record of , a skinny earned run average of 2. The California Angels owned another pitcher who was even better than Seaver: The Angels, who had acquired Ryan in from the Mets, struck gold. Ryan struck out batters in innings breaking the record by 1 , posted a win-loss record of , and had an excellent 2. The designated hitter experiment began in , in an attempt to boost the offensive power of American League teams. This would help extend the careers of veterans unable to play in the field every day. Needless to say, the major league made the rule permanent at the end of the year. Rod Carew led the American League in batting average with a solid. Rod Carew also led the American League in hits, with Pete Rose took the National league batting average title with a steady. Willie Stargell won both the home run and RBI titles, with 44 home runs and runs batted in. Pete Rose also led the National League in hits, with Finally, the World Series came. Their opponents, the returning champion Oakland Athletics, were expected to win by a large margin. Game two, the most exciting, ended with a Mets victory, in the 12th inning. Game three was close, but ended with an Athletics victory, in the 11th inning. Game four was a blowout by the Mets, a victory. Game five was a shutout, again by the Mets, The Series went the measure, but in the end, the returning champions protected the title. Six men were inducted into the Hall of Fame in By the end of the season, the Bruins had won 75 games in a row, far surpassing the previous record of Even more impressive, though, was their winning streak of 36 NCAA tournament games in a row. The only other undefeated team was North Carolina State. On top of that, four of the games had been NCAA championships. Another fun fact, the Bruins had won 7 straight championships, and 9 of the last His ability to score, block, and rebound made him the most valuable asset to the Bruins roster. By the end, it was clear that the Bruins deserved the title. In an win, player of the year Bill Walton hit 21 out of 22 shots, scoring 44 points to set a new NCAA championship record. Baltimore , Boston , and Los Angeles This gave the Knickerbockers their second NBA title in four years. Winning only 9 games the entire season and losing 73, they had one of the worst seasons in basketball history. In fact, in January and February, the 76ers lost 20 games in a row, a new record at the time. The ABA unfortunately did not have such an exciting year. Due to contract complications, they were still unable to merge that year. Obviously the Lakers were unhappy, and were able to keep Chamberlain from playing until the next season. Julius Erving, was one of the most exciting, and probably also one of the most discouraged players in the ABA. When a judge intervened, Erving was sent to Virginia. Ali, champion at the start of the year, lost his title to Frazier, who beat and battered Ali for 15 rounds before being declared champion. But Frazier was no match for George Foreman. Gamblers placed Foreman at a disadvantage before the fight, but were proved very wrong. Frazier was knocked down three times in the first round, and then three times in the second round also. The bout was stopped, and Foreman was heavyweight champion. Fighting Joe King Roman in Tokyo, Foreman knocked Roman down three times before the fight was stopped, in the first round.

UPI voted Alabama as champion, but all others waited until after the bowl games to decide the winner. Notre Dame, with three minutes left, was backed up to their own 2-yard line on third down with 8 yards to go for first down. But on the next play, an incredible 35 yard pass came out to seal the game and the season for the Fighting Irish. The final standings went as followed:

Chapter 6 : The Top Ranked Athletes of the s

Coolly observational yet intensely engaging, the immensely influential American photographer Tod Papageorge's American Sports, draws a subtle but sharp parallel between the war in Vietnam and the American attitude toward spectator sports during a time of conflict.

On his third jump, Vinko Bogataj tumbled down the jump and became forever more the "agony of defeat". He was jumping again the following year, but never with the same abandon he once had. Today, he lives in Lesce in northern Yugoslavia with his wife and two daughters. He still jumps in senior competitions and does a little coaching. The world champion, Franci Petek, comes from Lesce and was first coached by Vinko. March 28 Buddy Baker breaks the world closed-course speed record of over mph. It was the only loss of his collegiate career. November 14 Cathy Rigby becomes the first American in history to win a medal at the World Gymnastics Championships in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia with a silver on the balance beam. Between and , Alexeyev set 80 world records, many of which appeared on Wide World of Sports. February 20 The Daytona included the now legendary crash of Maynard Troyer as his 60 car tumbled down the track. Amazingly, like Vinko Bogataj, he lived to talk about it. April 17 The U. This is the beginning of the famous "Ping Pong Diplomacy. August 28 Coverage of the USA-Cuba volleyball match from Havana marks the first time an American television network sports department covers a sports event in Cuba since Premier Fidel Castro came to power in He received an exclusive interview with Castro, during which the Cuba leader corrected his translator. And he did all three on Wide World. April 1 Mark Spitz finishes his collegiate career at Indiana with victories in the and yard butterflies. It also provided Wide World of Sports with one of its most memorable moments as the athletes marched out of Cobo Arena with their arms raised together. June 3 Steve Prefontaine wins the third of four consecutive NCAA titles in the meters on his home track of Hayward Field in Eugene in front of the fans who loved him most. His victory came within miles of the spot where he died three years later in a tragic accident. August 19 Wide World of Sports coverage of the U. September 23 Muhammad Ali ends the career of former world heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson with a seventh round knockout in New York City. The Soviet pair of Irina Rodnina and Aleksandr Zaitsev were in the midst of their free skating program when their music stopped. The show ranks as the eighth highest rated in Wide World of Sports history. May 26 The USA-China gymnastics meet in Madison Square Garden provides a vivid picture of an athlete overcoming language and cultural barriers, not to mention politics. Nancy Thies was set to perform in the floor exercise, but the cassette with her music would not function. The Chinese, however, traveled with a pianist who played their music, and after some discussion, he played for Thies, composing the music as he watched her moves. The two, and their families, have become close friends. June 16 Jackie Stewart wins the Grand Prix of Monaco to equal the all-time Grand Prix record for victories with 25, tying a record set by his friend and countryman Jim Clark. Those proved to be the last victories of his career and led to his final world title. November 10 Evel Knievel jumps over 50 smashed cars in the Coliseum in Los Angeles, landing perfectly and continuing up and through the parastyle and out of the stadium. January 26 Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier scuffle during the telecast as they watch tape of their first fight in February 9 The U. Figure Skating Championships features Dorothy Hamill winning the first of three national titles. The show, which also included the National Finals Rodeo, still ranks as the fourth highest rated show in Wide World of Sports history. Duran was knocked down by DeJesus in the first round but came back to knock out the Puerto Rican. March 17 Wide World of Sports coverage of the World Figure Skating Championships from Munich features one of the greatest non-winning performances in the history of the show. Dorothy Hamill stepped on the ice for her free program, but the crowd was still booing the marks that the previous skater received. Thinking the crowd was booing her, Hamill broke into tears, but she regained her composure and skated one of the most inspired performances of her career to win the silver medal. April 7 Oxford-Cambridge Regatta. Petit walked between the towers of the World Trade Center. He was arrested and sentenced to entertain people in Central Park. The parachute opened prematurely and Evel crashed into the canyon wall and had to be pulled out of the water. This still ranks as the second highest rated show in Wide World of Sports

history. Evel suffered a broken pelvis and other injuries, but walks out of the stadium with the help of our own Frank Gifford. Keith Jackson calls him a young boxer to watch. October 4 The National Drag Racing Championships features a great battle between "Big Daddy" and "Cha Cha", with the former getting the victory in the final and a kiss from the latter. October 25 Evel Knievel jumps for the first time since his crash in Wembley Stadium and clears 15 Greyhound buses. The show is the third highest rated in the history of Wide World of Sports. Howard Cosell interviews prisoners and guards during the broadcast. The telecast came just five years after 10 hostages and 32 prisoners were killed after prisoners took over part of the prison in a September siege. Hamill, of course, had earlier won the gold medal at the Olympic Games. March 21 Dorothy Hamill parade in Greenwich, Conn. There are many stories in the annals of Wide World of Sports, but this is one of the greatest: After the jump, he was interviewed by Frank Gifford during which he said he made some mistakes on the jump which proved why anyone on a motorcycle should wear a helmet.

Chapter 7 : Throwback Thursday: Cool Cars from the s | calendrierdelascience.com

In , a watershed year for popular opinion against the war, Tod Papageorge was awarded a Guggenheim Foundation grant. His ostensible subject "sports and its role in American life" quickly became charged with the political, racial, and sexual conflicts ignited by the war.

Chapter 8 : in sports - Wikipedia

Sports in the s were dominated by a select few, but their names ring on in sports history forever. Athletes like Hank Aaron, Muhammad Ali and Mark Spitz dominated their respective sports in.

Chapter 9 : The s: American Pop Culture History

The 's are one of the greatest decades in sports history, from Hank Aaron breaking Babe Ruth's home run record to the Super Bowl dominance by the Steelers.