

The official website for the athletics. The Official Athletics Site Of The Warner University Royals Warner University Royals Athletics.

Traditionally, the single-wing was an offensive formation that featured a core of four backs including a tailback, a fullback, a quarterback blocking back, and a wingback. Linemen were set "unbalanced", or simply put, there were two linemen on one side and four on the other side of the center. This was done by moving the off-side guard or tackle to the strong side. The single-wing was one of the first formations attempting to trick the defense instead of over-powering it. Pop Warner referred to his new offensive scheme as the Carlisle formation because he formulated most of the offense while coaching the Carlisle Indians. The term single-wing came into widespread use after spectators noticed that the formation gave the appearance of a wing-shape. In 1899, Warner coached at Carlisle, a school for Native Americans, where his legacy consisted of at least three significant events. The second was the use of an extensive passing game that relied on the spiraled ball. Finally, faking backs who started one way, but abruptly headed the opposite way, kept defenses guessing. Thorpe, the proverbial triple threat, was a good runner, passer, and punter. For much of the history of the single-wing formation, players were expected to play on both sides of the ball. Consequently, offensive players often turned around to play a corresponding location on defense. The offensive backs played defensive backs, just as the offensive linemen played defensive linemen. Unlike teams of today, single-wing teams had few specialists who only played on certain downs. College football playbooks prior to the 1930s were dominated with permutations of the traditional single-wing envisioned by Warner. University of Texas Coach Dana X. Bible ran a balanced line, which means that there were the same numbers of linemen on each side of the center. Also, the ends were slightly split. Another Rockne innovation was a shifting backfield that attempted to confuse the defense by moving backs to alternate positions right before the snap. Besides adding different blocking angles for the quarterback, the double-wing formation facilitated the passing game. Stanford had a variation on the double-wing in which the quarterback stayed right behind the strong side guard, while the tailback became the wingback to the weak side. The fullback, being the only deep back left, took all the snaps and directed the plays. For example, the single-wing coach Dana X. Bible, upon his retirement in 1931, saw his replacement, Blair Cherry, quickly install the T formation like many other college coaches of the day. The single wing we used caused the defense to spread. It called for more intensive coaching on individual assignments. The single-wing style of football is still practiced by a small group of teams across the country, almost exclusively at the high school and youth level. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November Learn how and when to remove this template message The Sutherland single-wing was a variation of the single-wing used with great success by Coach Jock Sutherland of the 1930s and 40s. Note that coach Sutherland mastered many forms of the single-wing, but the formation described here is the one he invented and was named for him. The Sutherland single-wing differs from the traditional single-wing in that the wingback is brought into the backfield as a halfback, flanking the fullback on the other side from the tailback. This allows a more flexible running attack to the weak-side. Both the tailback and halfback are triple threats in this offense. The weakness of this formation is less power than the traditional single-wing and it requires very talented backs to play tailback and halfback effectively. Sutherland created this formation from the original single-wing he learned from legendary coach Pop Warner at the University of Pittsburgh in the 1920s. Sutherland became the Pitt coach in 1931, where he remained through 1941. At Brooklyn, he took over a team that had never finished better than second and had only one winning record since 1900. He implemented his offensive ideas and the Dodgers finished with a record of 8-3 and finished only a game back from the Washington Redskins. The Dodgers also finished in second in 1932, with a 7-4 mark. Later, Sutherland coached the Pittsburgh Steelers in 1933 and 1934. In 1935, Sutherland and his single-wing pushed the Steelers to their first playoff appearance, for the East Conference crown. Sutherland died suddenly in 1942, but the Steelers continued to use his single-wing until 1950, when they were the last NFL team to switch to the T. Double wing[edit] The double-wing is an offensive formation which should not

be confused with the Double Wing offense. The double-wing formation is used in many offenses from the youth level through college. The formation was first introduced by Glenn "Pop" Warner around 1900. Just a few offenses that use the formation are the double wing, flexbone and wing T offenses. It was the primary formation used by Ara Parseghian when he ran the wing T at Notre Dame, winning National Championships in 1956 and 1957.

Double Wing Formation The formation is not necessarily the same in all offenses and is often a broad term to describe any offense with two wingbacks. The double-wing formation in American football usually includes one wide receiver, two wingbacks, one fullback, and one tight end. Single-wing style of play [edit]

The direct snap or toss from the center usually went to the tailback or fullback; however, the quarterback could also take the ball. The tailback was very important to the success of the offense because he had to run, pass, block, and even punt. Unlike today, the quarterback usually blocked at the point of attack. As with his modern day counterpart, a single-wing quarterback might also act as a field general by calling plays. The fullback was chosen for his larger size so that he could "buck" the line. This meant that the fullback would block or carry the ball between the defensive tackles. The wingback could double-team block with an offensive lineman at scrimmage or even run a pass route. Gaining this extra blocker was achieved in several ways. First, the unbalanced line placed an extra guard or tackle on one side of the center. Second, a wingback stationed outside end could quickly move to a crucial blocking position. Third, the fullback and especially the quarterback could lead the ball carrier producing interference. Finally, linemen, usually guards, would pull at the snap and block at the specified hole. Line splits were always close except for ends who might move out from the tackle. The single-wing formation depended on a center who was skilled both at blocking and at tossing the ball from between his legs to the receiving back. The center had to direct the ball to any of several moving backs, with extreme accuracy, as the play started. Single-wing plays would not work efficiently if the back had to wait on the snap because quick defensive penetration would overrun the play. The center was taught to direct the ball to give the tailback or fullback receiver a running start in the direction that the play was designed to go. A backfield player, called a "spinner", might turn degrees while faking the ball to the other backs, or even keeping the ball or passing it. Defensive players were often fooled as to which back was carrying the ball. The terminology for this series of plays associates the word "buck" with the intent of the fullback to plunge into the line. In addition, the short toss, or lateral of the ball, can be made to the quarterback or wingback who may take the ball and do other maneuvers including passing the ball. Consequently, when the fullback takes the ball, he appears to be headed to buck the line. Typically, fullbacks were bigger players who ran plays intended to smash the defensive front. Next, the fullback tosses the ball to another back causing the defense to change pursuit angles, thus losing a step in their catching the ball carrier. The strong side of the formation, where the extra lineman and wingback lined-up, put pressure on the defensive end. Defenses might move extra players to that side or shift the whole defense to compensate. The cut-back play could succeed regardless of how the defense reacted. The cut-back play started like a strong side sweep with offensive guards and quarterback running interference for the tailback. The fullback would fake a smash over the guard hole to occupy the defensive tackles. The play was designed to make the defensive end overreact and try to stay outside to contain the runner. If the defensive end gave ground to the sideline, the tailback would cut-back inside to let his interference push the defensive end out of the play. If the defensive end came too far inside, then the ball carrier would run around him to the outside. After the cut-back play was used in a game, then the offense might run the wingback reverse since both plays started out the same way. At the outset, the defense tries to pursue the sweeping tailback. However, the tailback delivers the ball to the wingback running the opposite way to the weak side. Both the cut-back and the reverse would be set up with quick fullback bucks up the middle, which would cause the defensive line to over-protect their gaps, as opposed to pursuing quickly to the sideline. Single-wing teams used both a standard punting formation and a quick punt, often kicking on second or third downs. The quick punt, or quick kick, saw the tailback-punter quickly backing up 5 yards as the ball was in the air from the center to distance him from rushers. The strategy was to keep defensive halfbacks, expecting a possession play, from dropping back to return the ball. The standard punt formation was often used for either punting as well as running or passing the ball. Most teams had a litany of plays that they might run from a punt formation. Due to the shape of the ball, single-wing backs handled the ball more

like a basketball, with short tosses and underhand lobs. Gradually, balls were allowed to be elongated enough to produce streamlined passes with a spiral. The spiraled ball could be thrown farther with more accuracy, thus increasing the potential for offenses to use the forward pass more frequently. The single-wing quarterback played a different role than modern-day quarterbacks. While the quarterback may have called the snap count due to his position close to the center of the formation, he may not have called the actual play in the huddle. For much of the history of football, coaches were not allowed to call plays from the sideline. This responsibility may have gone to the team captain. The quarterback was expected to be an excellent blocker at the point of attack.

Chapter 2 : The 7 Most Common Defenses in Football | ACTIVEkids

On Kurt Warner (nickname: Kurt) was born in Burlington, Iowa, United States. He made his 30 million dollar fortune with Arizona, St. Louis, Iowa Barnstormers. The TV Presenter, American Football player,, married to Brenda Warner, his starsign is Cancer and he is now 47 years of age.

Feb 3, at Louis Rams and the Arizona Cardinals. The year-old Warner was famously signed by the Green Bay Packers as an undrafted free agent, only to be cut from the team. In , the St. He has been married to Brenda for 20 years. She has two children from her previous marriage and five children with Warner. Here is what you need to know: In an interview with the Christian Broadcasting Network , Brenda explained that she grew up in a small Iowa town. While in the Marines, she met her first husband, Neil, who was also in the Marines. They married and had a son, Zack, who was born in , notes Snopes. Their daughter Jesse was born three years later. After Warner married Debbie in , he adopted both of her children. His doctor told Brenda that her son might die, but she was determined to do the best for her son. Zack is handicapped and partially blind , but he survived. Today, Zach lives in Glendale, Arizona, and is the first resident of Treasure House , a Christian-based home for young adults with developmental disabilities. At first, the Treasure House will house 24 adults aged 19 to In , Brenda and Warner met while he was still playing football at Northern Iowa. The couple married in , a year after Brenda received the worst news imaginable. In , her parents were killed by a tornado in Arkansas. All that was left was the foundation of their home. And I know that even if a tornado hit a house, you could still save the people inside! You could help them be alive somehow, somewhere. A year after the tornado, Brenda and Warner married at the St. John American Lutheran Church, the same church where her parents were married. They dressed Zack and Jesse as miniature bride and groom, and they were the last to enter the church. There was something that stood out. Happy, healthy, loved, forgiven, flawed, creative, and now tatted! Semper Fidelis Always Faithful pic. The haircut was part of the strange fashion choices she made while her husband played in St. It was part of a brash personality and her habit of calling into talk radio stations to defend her husband. That included going blonde and growing her hair out. In an interview with the Associated Press before the Super Bowl, Brenda brushed off the importance of her new look. And I have to have it colored every three weeks. Today, Brenda sports a blonde mohawk. Faith and family come first. During the holiday season, the foundation helped two single mothers in St. Louis furnish Habitat for Humanity Homes, Fox 25 reported. Since , the Warners have helped 43 families. I can say now I am grateful.

Chapter 3 : Webber Athletics - Football Roster

Dylan Fromm is a , pound Pro-Style Quarterback from Warner Robins, GA.

This happened even though Warner admitted that he had never handled a real football. During one of his first practices at Cornell he badly injured his shoulder and never played serious baseball again. Even though he graduated in the spring of , he returned as a post-graduate and was named captain of the team , which had a 6â€”4â€”1 record. Three backs who normally protected the rusher would fake a run to one side, while the quarterback kept the ball and would hand it to the runner, who now had an open field to run through on the other side. However, as Warner was a guard and not a runner, he was incorrectly holding the ball, and fumbled upon being tackled. Warner decided to enter the game, filling in at the guard position. Though this had a positive impact, it was not sufficient as his team still lost 12â€” A Chicago Tribune headline read, "Struck by a Cyclone ". In , Iowa State had eight wins and two losses. The Auburn team was led by quarterback Reynolds "Tick" Tichenor , known for his punt returns. Acknowledging an issue with his leadership, Warner resigned. The following two years were better, with the team losing to undefeated champion Penn by one point. Since the players were outweighed by every other team in the nation, they relied on speed and agility instead of size and physical force. The referee was a former Cornell graduate and was accused of helping out Cornell during the game. After the match, and in addressing the journalists, Warner acknowledged that there was assistance from the referee. At the beginning, he used the then-customary coaching methods of rough language and a strict routine. Warner adjusted his technique, saying that he "found I could get better results. Maybe I did a little cussing, now and then, but never at players. In and , the Carlisle teams had 6â€”4 records. Like with sprinters, this similar stance maximized the speed of his players. Shortly after, it became the standard football stance for both backs and linemen. The football team went 6â€”4â€”1, losing three games to the Big Four, and the season was a losing one, with Carlisle posting a 5â€”7â€”1 record. In the first professional indoor football game , Syracuse defeated the heavily favored New York team. During the series, Warner was seriously cut on the side of his head. Although he laughed it off at first, the injury turned out to be more serious and he was replaced with Blondy Wallace for the rest of the series. Carlisle then broke the huddle and spread out in different directions. Each player except the returner who had the hidden ball pretended to carry the football. The ruse confused the Harvard players, who scrambled to find the ball carrier, and the returner ignored, with both hands free ran untouched into the end zone. During this time at Carlisle, Warner made several significant contributions to football offense, including the body block technique and the single- and double - wingback formations. It was predicated on one small move: Warner shifted a halfback out wide, to outflank the opposing tackle , forming something that looked like a wing. It opened up a world of possibilities. The Indians could line up as if to punt â€” and then throw. No one would know whether they were going to run, pass or kick. For added measure Warner taught his quarterbacks to sprint out a few yards to their left or their right, buying more time to throw. The rest of the players flooded downfield and knocked down any opponent who might be able to intercept or bat away the pass. Warner played him as a substitute , encouraging him to put his time into track and field. In , Thorpe began training for the upcoming Olympics , and won gold medals in the pentathlon and decathlon at the Olympic Games in Stockholm. Carlisle football had another standout year in , posting an 11â€”1 record. According to one source, Thorpe was "recognized as the greatest player of the year and a man whose kicking is likely to revolutionize the game". According to Francis J. The double wing formation. Warner had both halfbacks close to the line and flanking the defensive tackles. That was the start of the double wingback offense, which enjoyed tremendous popularity until the T formation was modernized with the man in motion. The double wing became the most effective of all systems for effective forward passing since it permitted the quick release of four receivers down the field. After that season, Warner left Carlisle to become head coach at Pittsburgh. When Warner arrived at the University of Pittsburgh in , the year-old school was on a new campus with 3, students. Six of their eight games all shutouts were played at home on Forbes Field , including a 45â€”0 victory over Carlisle. Thirty-two of their 35 players were from Western Pennsylvania , near Pittsburgh. Heisman was first to begin an inspirational speech and it was said that he passionately

described both heroes of Ancient Greece as well as the tragedy of a soldier found in his armor among the ruins of Pompeii. Upon its finish Warner smiled and quietly told his players "Okay, boys. Now go out and knock them off. The season was cut short at the end of November due to the continuing effects of World War I and the influenza pandemic. Moon Ducote kicked the yard, game-winning field goal for the Naval Reserve, and Warner called him "the greatest football player I ever saw". Their first defeat was at Syracuse, where the Orangemen won 20-3. The Panthers had six wins, two losses and one tie. The team had an 8-2 record, [1] and the season ended with the Panthers taking their first cross-country train trip to defeat Stanford 16-7 in Palo Alto coached by two Pitt assistants, sent ahead by Warner. Football on the Pacific Coast had been on the rise since the late s. Years later, he wrote: I felt my health would be better on the Pacific coast. Weather conditions at Pittsburgh during the football season are rather disagreeable, and much of the late season work had to be done upon a field which was ankle deep in mud. At the close of every season I would be in poor physical condition, twice being rendered incapable of coaching while I recuperated in a hospital. Doctors advised me that the climate of the Pacific coast would be much better for a man of my age and in the work in which I was engaged. Warner inherited a notable squad from the previous year, including Ernie Nevers whom Warner considered his greatest player [] and All-American ends Ted Shipkey and Jim Lawson. Before the game, both teams were undefeated and Stanford had not beaten California since The game ended in a 20-20 tie. Like Warner, Rockne is considered one of the greatest coaches in football history. Like the game against the Fighting Irish, Stanford dominated but the result was a 7-7 tie. Stanford lost its third game to non-conference St. The game against USC was a tie. The game included a bootleg play, the invention of which some credit to Warner. Powers stated that, Stanford put the game on ice in the fourth period when Pop introduced the bootlegger play, which was to be widely copied and still is in use. Hoffman would take the pass from center and then fake to another back. Keeping the ball, he would hide it behind him and run as though he had given it to a teammate. Hoffman "bootlegged" for the touchdown against California Warner broke his losing Rose Bowl streak, defeating Sutherland 7-6. The frosh have been drilling all week on fast, deceptive forward and lateral pass plays, and together with the reverses will have a widely varied attack". USC won the conference, and went to the Rose Bowl. Because of the five consecutive defeats, Warner was severely criticized by Stanford alumni.

The Official Athletics Site Of The Warner University Royals Warner University Royals Athletics.

The 7 Most Common Defenses in Football By Coach Hutchison To the amateur eye, how different defenses are set up on the football field—and why they choose to align a certain way—can be confusing to grasp. At lower levels the is not particularly popular because many coaches consider it weak against the run due to the fact there are only four down linemen. At the higher levels, the quality and size of the average down linemen makes this a non-factor. In essence, if a team possesses the size, strength and quickness necessary to run the defense, it is a formidable formation. Besides the ever-present four down linemen 2 tackles and 2 ends , there are three linebackers—two to the inside and one at the outside shoulder of the tight end. Two cornerbacks and two safeties are the standard. Equally effective against most all offensive formations, the is the default defense of choice for this author. It is easily modified for various offensive sets. The third linebacker on the tight end can cover the tight end, blitz or cover any of the short zones to that side or the hook zone over the middle. Or a corner can drop back in deep coverage allowing a safety blitz. Because of its high flexibility, an offense will find it difficult to isolate a particular area or defensive player. If the has a weakness, it is that the inside linebackers are the primary tacklers for runs between the tackles and they are, of course, four to five yards off the ball. Naturally less than ideal against the run due to only three down linemen, this defense offers an extra defensive back for pass coverage. Consisting of a nose guard and two other down linemen, the coach has the task of deciding who the outside two linemen will be—ends or tackles. Often one of the linebackers has zone pass coverage responsibilities, in effect employing five defensive backs. This is why the is often referred to as the "nickel" defense. Having five defensive backs allows for random blitzing by one or more of these backs in order to maintain a sufficient pass rush. The is susceptible to the inside run and is used primarily is situations where an interior run is not expected. The uses four down linemen, four linebackers, two cornerbacks and a safety. Stunts are a common component of this defensive set, usually with some or all of the linemen stunting left or right and the inside linebackers stunting in the opposite direction. A wide range of possible stunts and blitzes are possible. The , also known as the "stack" defense, relies on quickness—particularly quickness in pursuit. In order to run the on a regular basis, the interior down linemen must be players of considerable substance. Consisting of a nose guard, two defensive tackles and two defensive ends, it is intended mainly as a run defense. However, it can be effective against the pass as well with five pass rushers and two or three linebackers. Occasionally, a defensive end may be called on to pass defend an area such as the flat. But this may be modified for varying purposes. A coach wants his leading tacklers to be down linemen or linebackers. If a defensive back or safety is leading the team in tackles, it is a clear indication that the opposing offenses are getting through the first line of defense. The remaining four positions are the two cornerbacks and the two safeties. An option is to allow one of the safeties to be a "free safety," meaning that this player seldom has specific duties and is left to read and react to each play. In zone pass coverage, the free safety or safety to the tight end side has "up" responsibility, while the strong safety has deep third duty. Each corner has deep third duty as well. Linebackers are four to five yards off the ball, cornerbacks three to six yards deep, safeties 10 to 12 yards. Similar to the , the simply replaces the free safety spot with a third linebacker, who lines up on the outside shoulder of the tight end, five yards deep and parallel with the other linebackers. The "best" linebacker moves to the middle linebacker position. Obviously, modifications or shifts may be necessary depending on the actual alignment of the offense. Basically, all that has happened is the fullback and left wide receiver have been replaced with two new wide outs to the right. So the left cornerback shifts over with the new receiver, and the left outside linebacker shifts over as well. The two remaining linebackers return to their normal alignment. Another variation calls for the three linebackers to all shift down to compensate. The tight end can be covered by the defensive end to that side or the linebacker to that side. The defensive end to the Tripps side can cover the flat or slat area, or even be sent on a blitz. It is often implemented to stop the run. Basically, the six down linemen are positioned in the gaps between the offensive linemen with the two inside linebackers playing run first, pass second. The cornerbacks and the safety playing up tight to the line play pass first, run

second, each with deep third responsibilities. There is no tomorrow at the goal line. No need to worry about deep or even medium coverages. The middle two linebackers stay back in order to meet the running back as he comes to the line, particularly if the back leaves his feet and dives for the end zone. The outer two linebackers or cornerbacks have the luxury of playing run first with containment responsibilities, leaving all six down linemen free to penetrate and drive into the offensive back field. If the offense passes the ball, the middle two linebackers who remained back fall back to the end zone in zone pass coverage occupying the middle, while the outside two linebackers retreat to cover the corners of the end zone.

Chapter 5 : Design Youth Football Uniforms Online

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Chapter 6 : Football Schedule - Warner University Royals

The injury-laden Michigan State football team had problems on offense and defense in a loss to Northwestern.

Chapter 7 : Pop Warner - Wikipedia

Pop Warner, byname of Glenn Scobey Warner, (born April 5, , Springville, New York, U.S.â€”died September 7, , Palo Alto, California), American college gridiron football coach who devised the dominant offensive systems used over the first half of the 20th century.

Chapter 8 : Football : Jersey Factory

All Pop Warner participants, football, spirit, and flag, must have the Official Authorized Pop Warner patch displayed on every uniform for games and competitions in order to participate.

Chapter 9 : Chandler Youth Football Pop Warner Celebrates 40 Years â€” Chandler Lifestyle

Henlopen Pop Warner - Webmaster Football Fruit of the Loom Men's 5oz Cotton T-Shirt Henlopen Pop Warner - Webmaster Football Embroidered Wool Blend Flat Bill Pro-Style Snapback Cap Henlopen Pop Warner - Webmaster Football Embroidered JERZEES Men's SpotShieldâ„¢ Jersey Polo Shirt.