

We need to be discussing the Dorman High School product that visited on Saturday as well P.J. Hall. 6'8" junior And will be chasing his third straight title at Dorman High School.

The first basketball court: He sought a vigorous indoor game to keep his students occupied and at proper levels of fitness during the long New England winters. After rejecting other ideas as either too rough or poorly suited to walled-in gymnasiums, he wrote the basic rules and nailed a peach basket onto a foot 3. In contrast with modern basketball nets, this peach basket retained its bottom, and balls had to be retrieved manually after each "basket" or point scored; this proved inefficient, however, so the bottom of the basket was removed, [6] allowing the balls to be poked out with a long dowel each time. Old style basketball with laces Basketball was originally played with a soccer ball. Whereas in American football, the lace construction proved to be advantageous for gripping and remains to this day. The first balls made specifically for basketball were brown, and it was only in the late s that Tony Hinkle, searching for a ball that would be more visible to players and spectators alike, introduced the orange ball that is now in common use. Dribbling was not part of the original game except for the "bounce pass" to teammates. Passing the ball was the primary means of ball movement. Dribbling was eventually introduced but limited by the asymmetric shape of early balls. Dribbling only became a major part of the game around the s[citation needed], as manufacturing improved the ball shape. The peach baskets were used until when they were finally replaced by metal hoops with backboards. A further change was soon made, so the ball merely passed through. Whenever a person got the ball in the basket, his team would gain a point. Whichever team got the most points won the game. The backboard was introduced to prevent this interference; it had the additional effect of allowing rebound shots. Frank Mahan, one of the players from the original first game, approached Naismith after the Christmas break, in early, asking him what he intended to call his new game. Mahan suggested that it be called "Naismith ball", at which he laughed, saying that a name like that would kill any game. Mahan then said, "Why not call it basketball? The game ended at 1â€"0; the shot was made from 25 feet 7. At the time, football was being played with 10 to a team which was increased to When winter weather got too icy to play football, teams were taken indoors, and it was convenient to have them split in half and play basketball with five on each side. By â€" teams of five became standard. College basketball This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. February Learn how and when to remove this template message The University of Kansas basketball team, with James Naismith at the back, right. However, other amateur sports clubs, colleges, and professional clubs quickly filled the void. The first pro league, the National Basketball League, was formed in to protect players from exploitation and to promote a less rough game. This league only lasted five years. James Naismith was instrumental in establishing college basketball. On February 9, , the first intercollegiate 5-on-5 game was played at Hamline University between Hamline and the School of Agriculture, which was affiliated with the University of Minnesota. McGill won 9â€"7 in overtime; the score was 7â€"7 at the end of regulation play, and a ten-minute overtime period settled the outcome. A good turnout of spectators watched the game. College basketball was rocked by gambling scandals from to, when dozens of players from top teams were implicated in match fixing and point shaving. High school basketball This section needs additional citations for verification. February Learn how and when to remove this template message A basketball game between the Heart Mountain and Powell High School girls teams, Wyoming, March Before widespread school district consolidation, most American high schools were far smaller than their present-day counterparts. During the first decades of the 20th century, basketball quickly became the ideal interscholastic sport due to its modest equipment and personnel requirements. In the days before widespread television coverage of professional and college sports, the popularity of high school basketball was unrivaled in many parts of America. Today virtually every high school in the United States fields a basketball team in varsity competition. In the â€"17 season, , boys and girls represented their schools in interscholastic basketball competition, according to the National Federation of State High School Associations. There is currently no tournament to determine a

national high school champion. The most serious effort was the National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament at the University of Chicago from 1895 to 1902. The event was organized by Amos Alonzo Stagg and sent invitations to state champion teams. The tournament started out as a mostly Midwest affair but grew. In 1902 it had 29 state champions. Faced with opposition from the National Federation of State High School Associations and North Central Association of Colleges and Schools that bore a threat of the schools losing their accreditation the last tournament was in 1903. The organizations said they were concerned that the tournament was being used to recruit professional players from the prep ranks. The basis for the champion dwindled after when *Brown v. Board of Education* began an integration of schools. The last tournaments were held at Alabama State College from 1904 to 1905. Drawing by Hugo Gellert. This section needs additional citations for verification. April Learn how and when to remove this template message Teams abounded throughout the 19th century. Players jumped from team to team and teams played in armories and smoky dance halls. Leagues came and went. Barnstorming squads such as the Original Celtics and two all-African American teams, the New York Renaissance Five "Rens" and the still existing Harlem Globetrotters played up to two hundred games a year on their national tours. By the 1920s, basketball had become a major college sport, thus paving the way for a growth of interest in professional basketball. In 1937, a basketball hall of fame was founded in Springfield, Massachusetts, site of the first game. Its rosters include the names of great players, coaches, referees and people who have contributed significantly to the development of the game. The hall of fame has people who have accomplished many goals in their career in basketball. Today the NBA is the top professional basketball league in the world in terms of popularity, salaries, talent, and level of competition. As of the 2018 season, the G League has 26 teams. International basketball This section needs additional citations for verification. At this time, the organization only oversaw amateur players. The United States defeated Canada in the first final, played outdoors. This competition has usually been dominated by the United States, whose team has won all but three titles. The first of these came in a controversial final game in Munich in 1948 against the Soviet Union, in which the ending of the game was replayed three times until the Soviet Union finally came out on top. Prior to the Summer Olympics 1948, only European and South American teams were allowed to field professionals in the Olympics. In the Athens Olympics 1956, the United States suffered its first Olympic loss while using professional players, falling to Puerto Rico in a point loss and Lithuania in group games, and being eliminated in the semifinals by Argentina. It eventually won the bronze medal defeating Lithuania, finishing behind Argentina and Italy. Worldwide, basketball tournaments are held for boys and girls of all age levels. The global popularity of the sport is reflected in the nationalities represented in the NBA. Players from all six inhabited continents currently play in the NBA. It was founded as a "rebellion" of several teams from the now-defunct Manila Industrial and Commercial Athletic Association, which was tightly controlled by the Basketball Association of the Philippines now defunct 1963, the then-FIBA recognized national association. The league commenced in 1967, playing a winter season April–September and did so until the completion of the 20th season in 1987. The 1988 season, which commenced only months later, was the first season after the shift to the current summer season format October–April. It features 8 teams from around Australia and one in New Zealand. Shortly after she was hired at Smith, she went to Naismith to learn more about the game. By 1975, the game had spread to colleges across the country, including Wellesley, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr. Stanford women played Berkeley, 9-on-9, ending in a 2–1 Stanford victory. The Grads toured all over North America, and were exceptionally successful. They posted a record of wins and only 20 losses over that span, as they met any team that wanted to challenge them, funding their tours from gate receipts. The WNBA has been looked at by many as a niche league. However, the league has recently taken steps forward. The new television deal ran from 2002 to 2006. Most important terms related to the basketball court Main article: Rules of basketball Measurements and time limits discussed in this section often vary among tournaments and organizations; international and NBA rules are used in this section. An attempt to score in this way is called a shot. A successful shot is worth two points, or three points if it is taken from beyond the three-point arc 6. A one-point shot can be earned when shooting from the foul line after a foul is made. The time allowed is actual playing time; the clock is stopped while the play is not active. Therefore, games generally take much longer to complete than the allotted game time, typically about two hours. Five players from each team may be on the court at one time. Teams also have a

coach, who oversees the development and strategies of the team, and other team personnel such as assistant coaches, managers, statisticians, doctors and trainers. Players wear high-top sneakers that provide extra ankle support. A limited number of time-outs, clock stoppages requested by a coach or sometimes mandated in the NBA for a short meeting with the players, are allowed. They generally last no longer than one minute seconds in the NBA unless, for televised games, a commercial break is needed. The game is controlled by the officials consisting of the referee referred to as crew chief in the NBA , one or two umpires referred to as referees in the NBA and the table officials.

Chapter 2 : WATCH: All Dogs are Good Boys, But Not All Good Boys Play Basketball | Fanbuzz

The college basketball season is just days away as teams begin the road to the Final Four. The journey will end on Monday, April 8, in Minneapolis, Minnesota when confetti falls on.

We will never send you spam or share your email address, guaranteed! Which category applies to you? Please leave the following field empty Do not change the text in this field Close Basketball Plays: The Art of Running Set Plays and Scoring More Points It seems that almost everyone loves to draw up set plays and come up with new ways to get easy buckets for their team. Imagine for a moment Your team is down by one. You draw up a special play during time a out. Your players execute to perfection And your team makes a wide open lay up right as the buzzer goes off and they win the game!!! Does it get any better than that? What is a set play? A set play is a strategically planned and choreographed sequence of movements to get open shots and score points. Generally speaking the sequence is run through just one time. Set plays are quick hitters to score points at a certain point during the game. They should not be your entire offensive system. When should you use set plays? A set play typically adds a twist to an offense. It gives you the opportunity to show the defense something different to keep them off balance. Plays can run into your motion offense , or you could choose to run a play after running your offense for a certain amount of time. Set plays are most commonly run out of the following special situations: To choose the right set plays, you need to consider the following: If your post game is poor but you have great shooters and ball handlers, then choose plays that spread things out and keep the defense off balance. Your coaching preferences and philosophy. Not much needs to be said about this because it happens naturally. But this is a consideration. Are you a conservative coach that likes to slow things down and execute in the half court? Do you want to run and gun? Do you want to shoot lots of three pointers? All this will reflect the plays that you choose. Will you run the same plays and set offense every year? Or will you find new ones each year? This could obviously eliminate the plays you ran last year. What are your plays designed to do? Most coaches have a dozen or so plays in their back pocket to deal with various situations. So the first thing you should is do make a list of the various situations you want to be prepared for. To give you an idea, you might want a couple plays to get post players open, a couple plays when you need a basket during the game, a couple plays for end of game situations, and a couple plays for the end of periods. To learn how to score more points and do a good job of running effective set plays, be sure to read this article: Once you learn the basics from the article above, here are a few set plays for you to try out: Basketball Man to Man Plays.

Chapter 3 : Kentucky Wildcats men's basketball - Wikipedia

Basketball is a team sport in which two teams of five players, opposing one another on a rectangular court, compete with the primary objective of shooting a basketball (approximately inches (24 cm) in diameter) through the defender's hoop (a basket 18 inches (46 cm) in diameter mounted 10 feet (m) high to a backboard at each end of the court) while preventing the opposing team from.

Personal fouls include any type of illegal physical contact. When an offensive player sticks out a limb and makes physical contact with a defender in an attempt to block the path of the defender. Three free throws are awarded if the player is fouled while shooting for a three-point goal and they miss their shot. If a player is fouled while shooting a three-point shot and makes it anyway, he is awarded one free throw. Thus, he could score four points on the play. If fouled while not shooting, the ball is given to the team the foul was committed upon. They get the ball at the nearest side or baseline, out of bounds, and have 5 seconds to pass the ball onto the court. If the team committing the foul has seven or more fouls in the game, then the player who was fouled is awarded one free throw. If he makes his first shot, then he is awarded another free throw. Ten or more fouls. If the team committing the foul has ten or more fouls, then the fouled player receives two free throws. An offensive foul that is committed when a player pushes or runs over a defensive player. The ball is given to the team that the foul was committed upon. Violent contact with an opponent. This includes hitting, kicking, and punching. This type of foul results in free throws plus the offense retaining possession of the ball after the free throws. When a player makes physical contact with another player with no reasonable effort to steal the ball. It is a judgment call for the officials. A player or a coach can commit this type of foul. Foul language, obscenity, obscene gestures, and even arguing can be considered a technical foul, as can technical details regarding filling in the scorebook improperly or dunking during warm-ups. When a player dribbles the ball with his hand too far to the side of or, sometimes, even under the ball. Dribbling the ball with both hands on the ball at the same time or picking up the dribble and then dribbling again is a double dribble. Occasionally, two or more opposing players will gain possession of the ball at the same time. Once the offense has brought the ball across the mid-court line, they cannot go back across the line during possession. If they do, the ball is awarded to the other team to pass inbounds. A player passing the ball inbounds has five seconds to pass the ball. If he does not, then the ball is awarded to the other team. Other time restrictions include the rule that a player cannot have the ball for more than five seconds when being closely guarded and, in some states and levels, shot-clock restrictions requiring a team to attempt a shot within a given time frame. Centers are generally your tallest players. They generally are positioned near the basket. They are also responsible for blocking defenders, known as picking or screening, to open other players up for driving to the basket for a goal. Centers are expected to get some offensive rebounds and put-backs. Your next tallest players will most likely be your forwards. While a forward may be called upon to play under the hoop, they may also be required to operate in the wings and corner areas. Offensive -- Forwards are responsible to get free for a pass, take outside shots, drive for goals, and rebound. Defensive -- Responsibilities include preventing drives to the goal and rebounding. These are potentially your shortest players and they should be really good at dribbling fast, seeing the court, and passing. It is their job to bring the ball down the court and set up offensive plays. They also need to be able to drive to the basket and to shoot from the perimeter. Defensive -- On defense, a guard is responsible for stealing passes, contesting shots, preventing drives to the hoop, and for boxing out. First, we suggest that you focus on learning the basic fundamentals of basketball. To teach fundamental skills, start with these 72 free basketball drills that include full diagrams and step by step instructions. They will help you develop strong fundamentals and basketball skills. The fundamentals include working on the little things that make you better -- no matter what team or coach you play for -- or what offense or defense you are running. For example, by working on the fundamentals of shooting, you will get better no matter what team you play for. The fundamentals of shooting include proper foot alignment, leg bend, hand position, arm angle, follow through, and so on. These are some of the little things that make a difference. The same goes for lays ups, foot work, post play, passing, jab steps, jump stops, pivoting, blocking out, and so on. We suggest that you start by

learning the proper technique and fundamentals for:

Chapter 4 : College Basketball | FOX Sports

Some dogs become Internet famous when they run onto the field during games, but not every good boy can do what Max Pierce's friend Koa can when you toss him a basketball. Throw in the fact that this dog is sporting a Golden State Warriors jersey, and you have a recipe for best video you'll see all week.

History[edit] Early history ¶ [edit] Records indicate that the first head coach of the Wildcats was W. In the fall of that year a full-time head coach was hired. An alumnus of the University of Illinois, he brought with him a new system of basketball. The "Buchheit system" or "Illinois system", focused on defense and featured one player standing under each basket, while three roamed the court. Buchheit varied the system he learned in Illinois in one important way. On offense, he used a complicated system of passing called the "zig-zag" or "figure eight" offense. Both of these teams were composed entirely of native Kentuckians, anchored by All-American Basil Hayden. Hayden returned from his knee injury during the season, but was never able to play at the level he had the previous year. Ridgeway fought a year-long battle with diphtheria , and although he recovered, never played for the Wildcats again. The remaining three members of the "Wonder Team" went 9–5 for the season, and bowed out of the SIAA tournament in the second round. A different coach would guide the team for each of the next four years. Applegran immediately followed Buchheit, and his team posted a respectable 13–8 record. Applegran in college had played for the University of Illinois, where he became an All-American. Seeing the cupboard largely bare for the upcoming year, Eklund resigned shortly before the start of the season. The team scrambled to find a new coach, and former player Basil Hayden left his coaching job at Kentucky Wesleyan College to answer the call. An inexperienced coach and a roster largely depleted of talent left the Wildcats with a 3–13 record that year. Fortunately for the Wildcats, would be their last losing season for six decades. He began a regimen of three-hour practices five days a week during the preseason. The practice began with half an hour of shooting drills and usually ended with a full-court scrimmage. Between the two, Mauer worked on skill drills and scenarios. Every player worked on every aspect of the game; there were no specialists. Like Buchheit, Mauer employed a strong man-to-man defense. He utilized a slow-break offense that relied on a complicated system of short passes to get a good shot. One major prize eluded him, however. Despite having teams that were almost universally acknowledged as the "class of the South", Mauer never led a team to the Southern Conference title. Mauer left the Wildcats to coach the Miami University Redskins following the season. At the time of his hiring, Rupp was a high school coach in Freeport, Illinois. Rupp, who was an early innovator of the fast break and set offense, quickly gained a reputation as an intense competitor, a strict motivator, and a fine strategist, often driving his teams to great levels of success. The Beardless Wonders would win nineteen of their twenty-one games, enough to be invited into the NIT. There they would be matched up with an equally young and talented Utah team nicknamed the "Blitz Kids. Of these three losses, all were either away or at neutral sites, keeping Kentucky undefeated at home throughout the entire season. Kentucky started off the beginning of the season with a 7–0 record heading into their away game at Temple. However, Temple was able to give the Cats their first loss by one point, 60– Still, this loss was not enough to keep the Wildcats down, as they rolled off an win streak before playing at Notre Dame, where they lost 55– They would not lose a game for the rest of the regular season. Kentucky won its first NCAA title in a decisive 77–59 victory. This was performance enough to help represent the United States in the Olympic Games. Despite only being a college team, the starting 5 of Kentucky would help defeat all of its competition in London, making Kentucky the only team to win both a NCAA title and an Olympic gold medal. Adolph Rupp soon gave this team the nickname "The Fabulous Five", in honor of their accomplishments. Back-to-back championships [edit] For the season Kentucky had high expectations with most of the Fabulous Five returning. Kentucky was the second program in NCAA history to win back-to-back championships there have been six other schools since. A new decade [edit] With a returning star player like Bill Spivey, Kentucky hoped to carry their success into the new decade. Heading into rival Tennessee now No. After losing to Tennessee, Kentucky would struggle to chain two wins together, losing every other game. They would defeat their next fourteen opponents, including getting revenge in SEC tournament championship over

Tennessee. Heading into the post-season, No. 1 Kentucky are the only team in college basketball history to accomplish this feat. Third championship and point shaving scandal [edit] Coming off a successful but titleless season, the Wildcats continued their dominance into the new decade. Over the season Kentucky would defeat four top 15 teams including four top 10 teams, and would be ranked in the top 5 the entire season. And with only one loss heading into the SEC tournament it looked like Kentucky would once again claim both SEC championships and their dominance over their conference. Vanderbilt had a different idea however, and would knock off the top ranked Wildcats in the SEC tournament finals denying them an eighth straight SEC tournament title. Adolph Rupp was the head coach at Kentucky during the year of the point shaving scandal of 1951. In former Kentucky football player Nick Englis met Kentucky basketball legend Ralph Beard while the two played football at Kentucky. Englis entered the gambling business when he left the football team in 1947, then approached three Kentucky basketball players Ralph Beard, Alex Groza, and Dale Barnstable with his associates in late 1950 about potentially point shaving fixing the score of games during the upcoming season in exchange for money. The three players agreed to point shave and successfully shaved points in several games during the 1951-52 season until an effort to point shave caused the Wildcats to lose to the Loyola Ramblers in the National Invitation Tournament. Groza, Beard, and Barnstable attempted to win the game under the point spread but kept the score too close, allowing the Ramblers to win the game with an impressive performance at the end of the second half. Kentucky faced Villanova in their first game of the NCAA Tournament following the loss to Loyola and the three players attempted to win over the point spread. When Groza, Beard, and Barnstable failed to win over the point spread, it caused Englis to lose all of his money and ended the point shaving deals between Englis and these three players. Years later, Walter Byers, the first executive director of the NCAA, unofficially referred to this punishment as the first de facto NCAA death penalty, despite the current rule first coming into effect in 1952, thus the NCAA having no such enforcement power previous to that. Despite fears that it would resist, Kentucky accepts the penalty and, in turn, gives the NCAA credibility to enforce its rules. In addition, Kentucky also finished ranked No. 1. On the team were three players who had graduated at the conclusion of the previous academic year. They played around and made mistakes, which Rupp described as fiddling. Unlike the Fab Five or the teams, the Fiddling Five would yoyo in the rankings with their lowest a No. 1. Kentucky would catch fire through the tournament though and would win their fourth title over No. 1 Texas Western won the game 72-65, on the night of March 19, 1952. Contrary to popular belief, this game was not a huge "upset" as while Kentucky entered the tournament with only one loss and ranked No. 6. Kentucky was a 6. This game, and the result of it, were especially significant as the game came at a time when the civil rights movement was coming into full swing around the country. Over the next four years Issel would score an average of 20.5 points per game. This made Issel the player with the most points to ever play at Kentucky, a feat that has not been matched to this day. This included his 53 points scored against Mississippi State in 1956, the most by a Kentucky player in a single game and breaking the previous record of 51 points held by Cliff Hagan. Issel would not capture the national championship in his college years, but would go on to make a name for himself in the ABA. After Rupp would see continued success, but the Final Four eluded him. The Wildcats would end with a season and miss the tournament all together in 1957, then reach the Elite Eight and Sweet Sixteen in the next two years. Ranked 1 in the nation with a record overall, Kentucky nearly missed a Final Four birth in a shootout against Jacksonville. Rupp was forced into retirement in March 1958, after reaching age 47. At the time, this was the mandatory retirement age for all University of Kentucky employees. In addition, the University of Kentucky retired a jersey in his honor in the rafters of Rupp Arena, a 23,000 seat arena named after him, dedicated in 1985. [edit] Joe B. Hall was the head basketball coach at Kentucky from 1975 to 1985. Although he had been an assistant at Kentucky since 1951, Coach Hall was given a difficult task: His record at UK was 100-100, and 100-100 over his career. Coach Hall would win the title once in as well as making the final four in 1976, 1977, and the elite eight in 1978, 1979, 1980. The only others to achieve this feat are: Despite losing in the championship game, it would give freshman Jack Givens a taste for success that would help propel Kentucky to the title three years later. The Season Without Celebration and fifth championship [edit] It had been twenty years without a championship in Lexington, and along with pressure of following a hall of fame coach, Hall would nickname the season the "Season Without Celebration. Kentucky would hardly lose its composure all season or break under pressure,

winning 30 of 32 games and defeating eight ranked teams along the way. By the time Kentucky reached the tournament finals they seemed bound to win the title, though Duke would give Kentucky their all. Eddie Sutton [edit] The neutrality of this section is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. Two seasons later, Sutton and the 25[edit] Wildcats captured their 37th SEC title and were ranked as the 6th college basketball team in the nation by the Associated Press and UPI [28] [29] before losing to Villanova in the Tournament. Emery scandal [edit] Kentucky entered the [edit] 89 season with a gutted roster. Additionally, sophomore standout Eric Manuel was suspected of cheating on his college entrance exam and voluntarily agreed to sit out until the investigation was finished. Potential franchise recruit Shawn Kemp transferred out of Kentucky after signing with the school early that year. Casey was not in Lexington when the envelope was supposedly mailed and the father of Mills said they received no money. Whether Manuel was directly involved has been questioned. Kentucky would be banned from the [edit] and post season, with the season suffering a 14[edit] 14 record.

Chapter 5 : Sporting News' college basketball preseason All-Americans | Sporting News

Not all basketball events in the summer are run by the AAU organization. Nonetheless, many such events are mischaracterized as AAU and mislabeled as AAU events when in fact they are not. To avoid factual errors in future stories and confirm facts about the AAU - including whether a person, team or event is affiliated with the AAU - email your.

Drew Maresca The season is young. As of Thursday morning, there have been games played, with remaining. Still, a lot can be learned from the first month of the season. This installment focuses on the Atlantic Division. Like most divisions, the Atlantic Division has experienced its share of surprises. But things could be more chaotic e. There have been blips in Boston and Philadelphia out of the gate; but beyond those teams, everything is mostly as expected. Specifically, Markelle Fultz and Ben Simmons and their ability to remain on the court with one another. Fultz is shooting And Simmons has totally disengaged with the long ball, choosing to shoot zero three-pointers in minutes. And that makes it challenging to have them on the court at the same time. Defenses play off of them on the perimeter and go under ball screens, which clogs up the paint and makes life more difficult for their lead scorer – Joel Embiid. But more troubling than their shooting is how they affect one another. The 76ers are a minus 6. And while Fultz is still seen as a project by most, Ben Simmons is viewed as a star. Looking back to last season, Simmons averaged While both players still have ample time to develop into well-rounded stars, the 76ers organization needs to figure out how the two can coexist more effectively sooner than later. The success of the season might be at stake. Through 12 games, the Raptors have 11 wins. They are the seventh highest scoring team in the league They have the third-best offensive rating, ninth best defensive rating and the fourth best average margin of victory. But there is one potentially troublesome item: It could be strictly precautionary. But having just returned from a quad injury that cost him most of the season, one might wonder about his overall health. Leonard did recently jam his ankle, but that is unrelated to the injury that led to him missing time last season. And while they seem committed to giving their young core time to develop, there is one noticeable outlier – Courtney Lee. Courtney Lee has yet to appear in a game this season for the New York Knicks due to a mysterious neck injury. But Lee and the Knicks are clearly heading in opposite directions. Both parties would be best served by Lee returning sooner than later and exhibiting his three-and-D skill set. They have played a difficult schedule so far, with losses against the Nuggets, Pacers and Raptors. But regardless of outcomes, the team clearly needs to get its house in order. The source of their struggles is well-documented – the return of Kyrie Irving and Gordon Hayward. They are players that most any team would love to incorporate, but their respective returns have had residual effects. Irving is mostly back to his old self. While he is scoring only Rozier will be an unrestricted free agent after the season, and it was never clear if he was interested in remaining in Boston behind Irving. But with Irving back in the lineup, Rozier is averaging only 7. And teams around the league have taken notice of his dissatisfaction, which will only hurt his trade value to the club. Yes, his production is down. He is playing 25 minutes a game and tallying Comparatively, he averaged But he is only 10 games into his return from a horrific injury. This is mildly alarming, but not worth mentioning on its own. Allocating 25 minutes per game to Hayward takes playing time away from others. And remember, Hayward was injured early on in the first quarter on the first game of the season, so last season was virtually a year without Hayward. This season, Brown is down to And the effect on Marcus Smart is noteworthy, too. The Celtics will likely figure things out because good players led by good coaches typically get good results. But their slow start is definitely cause for concern. At , the Nets are in the midst of their best start to a season since the campaign. The team has a good amount young talent headlined by: There is also added depth in the form of Joe Harris To be a middle-tier team that gets eliminated from the playoffs each year? The Nets have a bright future, but how much better could they be by adding a free agent or two this offseason, as well as a high draft pick? So just imagine what their front office could do with a lottery pick. Many of the concerns listed above will work themselves out. Jordan Hicks takes a look at six who are making the biggest impact for their teams in the second unit.

Chapter 6 : Basketball Set Plays - Zone Plays, Man Plays, Out of Bounds Plays, Special Situations Plays

All the fuss is centered on the ever-rising fortunes of the UC Davis football team, then next week the Aggie fans will have their attention divided as a couple of pretty impactful basketball programs try to keep Big West Conference championships in the family. But there are a couple of other UCD.

This is a fun drill for working on defensive footwork. The only problem with this drill is that only two people can go at once so if you have a large group it might not be appropriate. Everyone starts by finding a partner and standing in pairs behind the baseline. The first pair comes out and sets themselves up directly opposite each other on the two parallel lines of the key. The coach then assigns one of them the offensive player and the drill begins immediately. The goal of the defensive player is to stay directly in line with the offensive player. The offensive player must work hard to try and separate themselves from being in line with the defender by sliding up and down the line of the key. After 30 seconds they step behind the baseline and two new players come in. Players must stay in a low defensive stance with their hands out wide the entire time of the drill. Encourage the offensive player to use head fakes and quick changes of pace to throw the defender off. Make sure you cover what good defensive stance is before running this drill.

Defensive Specialist – Defense Drill Overview: You will require four D-men or cones for this drill. All players begin in a straight line on the baseline. All players line up in a straight line on the baseline. Players perform this defensive course one-by-one. The first movement is a sprint and then close out to the cone in front. The player then back-pedals around a cone directly behind them, and then slides across to the other side of the court. When the first defender slides past the line, that triggers the next player in line to start the drill. When the first defender has slid around the cone on the other side of the court, they again sprint to close out, and then once again slide to the opposite side of the court before returning to the end of the line. Depending on the amount of players you have, run this drill for 3 – 5 minutes. Hold the close out for a second or two before moving on. Make sure all defensive footwork is done well since this is a very important part of the drill.

One-on-One – Defense Drill I love using one-on-one drills at practice to teach both defense and offense. This drill starts with two players at the free-throw line or top of the key depending on age and experience. The defensive player starts with the basketball. The other players wait behind them near half-way. Use both ends of the basketball court if you have two coaches so that players get to play more often. To start the drill, the defender hands the basketball to the offensive player. By handing the basketball to the offensive player, it ensures that the defender is challenging themselves by starting up close to the offensive player instead of standing back playing lazy defense. The offensive player then has a maximum of 2 or 3 dribbles to attack the ring and get a clear shot. Offensively, this drill teaches players not to waste their dribble and teaches them how to attack a defender one on one. Defensively, players will learn how to keep an offensive player in front of them and challenge every shot. After either a make or a miss, a new offensive player comes in, the previous offensive player switches to defense, and the previous defender joins the end of the line. Make sure you enforce the rule of 2 or 3 dribbles maximum depending on which you decide. Encourage the defensive player to get up close and play hard defense. Make sure players are using good footwork and good fakes. Zig-zag slides are a great drill for a beginning team. The two most important things this drill teaches is how to defensive slide properly and also how to drop step when playing defense. The drill begins with all players on the baseline lining up on one of the corners. No player should have a basketball. The first player will defensive slide from the corner to the high post and perform a degree drop step so that they are now sliding back to the opposite sideline. This process of sliding from one side to the other and drop stepping continues until the player reaches the opposite baseline. They come back down the opposite side of the court using the same principles. Teach all players how to defensive slide and drop step at the beginning of the drill. Players should never cross their feet!

War – Fun Drill Overview: War is a great drill to incorporate fun small-sided games into your practices. The drill is set up by splitting your group into two teams and lining each half up along opposite sidelines. You will give the each individual player on each team a number from 1 – 6. The drill requires one basketball and it always starts with the coach. The drill begins with the coach throwing a basketball out into the middle of the court and

calling out a few numbers between 1 and 6. The coach can play games with any number of players from 1 on 1 to 6 on 6. Try to match the best players up against each other. Finish off the drill by calling everyone in!

Golden Child – Fun Drill Overview: Golden child is another fun game that kids will end up begging you to let them play each practice. It involves splitting up into two teams, a shooting team and a dribbling team, and then the dribbling teams must run around the half-court one-by-one while the shooters try and get them out. The first step is to split your group up into two similarly even teams. The dribbling team must all have a basketball and they should be lining up at one of the corners of the baseline. The shooting team will have one or two basketballs and will be lined up around the free-throw line or closer depending on age and skill. A home run is when a dribbler makes it all the way around the outside of the half court and back to the line. The shooters must attempt to get them out by making a shot. The next dribbler can begin immediately when this happens. If they make it home, they get one run and can join the end of the line to run again. This continues until all the dribbling players are out and then the teams switch roles. The team with the most amount of runs at the end of the game wins. The shooting team players must rebound their own shot and pass it back to the next person in line. If your players are struggling to make shots, consider splitting the shooting team in two and putting them on both elbows or even closer so that they have more chance of scoring. The coach must pick the golden child or there will be upset kids!

Elimination is a game I often run to conclude practice. The goal of the game is to make your shot before the person behind you makes their shot. The first shot must always be from the free throw line but after that can be from anywhere on the floor. All players line up in a straight line behind the free throw line. The first two players in line have a basketball. The drill begins with the first person in line taking a shot. If they make it, they quickly rebound their ball and throw it to the next person in line. If they miss, they must rebound the ball and score as quick as possible. As soon as the first player has shot, the second player can begin. If the player behind scores before the player in front, the player in front is out. The drill continues until there is one person left and they are crowned the winner. The person in front must always shoot the basketball first. Do kids love anything more than playing a real game of basketball? I recommend playing small-sided games for the benefits listed here. Depending on the amount of players you have, I believe 3 on 3 or 4 on 4 are the best small-sided games to use. Use both halves of the court and create small-sided games depending on the amount of players you have. Tell each team they must advance the ball to either half-court or the third line of the court if you have one. Each game needs one basketball. Start the game and let them play! Make adjustments and team changes when you need to, but I recommend trying not to interrupt too much. Let the players learn from their own mistakes by experience. Small-sided games are the best. Click here to find out why. Stop the game if you see a mistake 3 times in a row. Until then let the kids experiment and learn on their own as much as possible. Stress the importance of spacing.

Game-Winner – Fun Game Overview: This drill is an awesome way to finish practice on a high note. Each time I run this drill, the players end up leaving practice with a smile on their face.

Chapter 7 : Not all is bad in Basketball today another Recruit - Football Forum | TigerNet

The rules of basketball, thankfully, are fairly straightforward. However, for the younger players, some rules can be easily forgotten. The three-second rule addressing how long an offensive player can be in the key before clearing out is a good example.

Chapter 8 : BasketBall Games at Online Sports Games

Ranking every college basketball team from With the college hoops season rapidly approaching, it's time to rank the teams - all of them. No. 1 might just surprise you.

Chapter 9 : NBA AM: Not All "Calculated Risks" Work Out | Basketball Insiders | NBA Rumors And Basketball

Happ is not yet a modern version of a basketball big man; he still does his best work in the area closest to the basket.

But he owns that space. It would help to do something about that sub