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EVOLUZIONE DELLO SPORT NEL NOVECENTO

Questo prodotto editoriale ha l'intento di raccontare l'Evoluzione dello Sport nel Novecento.

Tramite l'indice puoi muoverti tra le varie sezioni della pagina e leggere le storie dei principali protagonisti di quegli anni, articoli, variazioni dei regolamenti e vedere testimonianze storiche di diversi sport.

Storie

-Inizio 900

Camille du Gast - 'greatest sportswoman of all time'

was one of a trio of pioneering French female motoring celebrities of the **, together with Hélène de Rothschild and the Du Gast was known as "one of the richest and most accomplished widows in France," and as an accomplished sportswoman—a balloonist, parachute jumper, fencer, tobogganist, skier, rifle and pistol shot, horse trainer—as well as a concert pianist and singer. She was the second woman to compete in an international motor race. In France, she later became renowned for her extensive charity work. She was president of the *Société protectrice des animaux* until her death, and her campaign against bullfighting included disruptive protests. She provided health-care to disadvantaged women and children in Paris, and continued whilst under German occupation in World War II. She was the central figure in the Parisian scandal of *La Femme au Masque* where she was maliciously but mistakenly named as the nude model in a notorious painting by . This salacious story involved three court cases, and was reported around the world. Her exuberant social and sporting lifestyle was changed by a traumatic experience around 1910, when her daughter attempted to have her murdered in order to inherit. In the middle of the night, in her own house, she challenged the gang and they fled. Afterwards she devoted herself to French government work in Morocco, and charitable works with animals, disadvantaged women and orphans. A pioneer feminist, she served as vice-president of the "Human Rights League" after World War I. In 1904 she became the only woman official of the . She was known in the press by the ** and *la Walkyrie de la Mécanique* * of the motor car*.

-Metà 900

Miguel Montuori - Fiorentina footballer

Miguel Montuori was a footballer in the Italian Serie A league during the 1950s and early 1960s.

He was the first black footballer to play for the Italian national football team.

Montuori was born in Rosario, a city in Argentina, in 1932.

His father was from Naples, while his mother was of Afro-Argentinian heritage.

His professional football career began in Chile, where he played for Universidad Católica in Santiago with whom he won the 1954 Chilean championship. In 1955, he was scouted to join Italian team ACF Fiorentina in Florence.

Montuori played with Fiorentina for 6 years, making 162 Serie A appearances.

He was a forward or attacking midfielder, and scored 72 goals.

In his first season, Fiorentina won the Italian league title, and were the runner-up for years in a row.

They reached the final of the Coppa Italia tournament four times between 1958 and 1961, winning the cup in 1961.

He was also part of the team which won the 1960–61 European Cup Winners' Cup, and were the runners-up in the European Cup in 1956-57.

-Fine 900

Michèle Mouton - first woman to win a World Championship rally

Michèle Mouton is a former French rally driver.

She started rallying in 1973 and started winning French and European Women's Championship titles soon after.

In 1981 Michèle and Italian co-driver Fabrizia Pons became the first women to win a World Championship rally, driving as part of the Audi team in Sanremo.

In 2010, Michèle Mouton became the first president of the FIA's Women & Motor Sport Commission.

In a statement at the time, Michèle said that 'Women already have their place in motor sport; they have proved it.

But for many years people have asked me why there have been no women following in my footsteps.

I really hope the Commission can help answer that question and that we can attract and support women in all areas of our sport.'

Articoli

-Inizio 900

The Duke of Westminster's £100,000 Olympic Games appeal

The Olympic Games in 1916 were due to be held in Berlin, but ultimately never took place because of the outbreak of World War I. This book is part of a failed British fundraising appeal for those games - and, somewhat counterintuitively, one of the most influential 20th century sport books published in Britain. In the early 20th century, the ethos in British sport was one of sportsmanship, fair play, playing for the love of the game and the cult of the amateur. This was exemplified by the London football team Corinthian F.C. who gave us the phrase the Corinthian Spirit and took the ideal of sportsmanship to what now seem like extremes. If Corinthian F.C. broke the gentleman's code of sportsmanship by fouling the opposition and giving them a penalty, their goalkeeper would stand to one side and give the opposition a free shot at goal. If they were awarded a penalty, the Corinthian captain would deliberately kick the ball over the crossbar not wanting to take advantage of an error by the other team. How you played was as important, perhaps more important, than winning. The 20th century would see a gradual erosion of amateurism in both British sport and the Olympics. In 1913, calling someone an amateur would be a great compliment - today it would be more likely to be taken as an insult. This publication from 1913 is an important step in that change in attitudes.

-Metà 900

The Tailteann Games - the Irish Olympics

The sporting championships we enjoy now have long, historical roots. The modern Olympic Games were inspired by the Olympics of ancient Greece, reviving and valorising competitions from a time before the industrial and modern world. In Ireland, the Tailteann Games can be seen to follow a similar path, reviving an ancient sporting tradition in modern times. The Tailteann Games were a sport championships for Irish people or those with Irish ancestry. They were held across Ireland in 1924, 1928 and 1932. In these years, Ireland had just won its independence. The Tailteann Games were seen as a way to establish the new Irish state, reviving an ancient sporting custom. In Bronze Age Ireland, large sporting gatherings known as funeral games were held. These were athletic competitions held to honour a recently deceased person. The name Tailteann derives from one such event: the Aonach Tailteann (the Tailtin Fair) held in the townland of Teltown in County Meath. According to the Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, the fair was established by the legendary king Lugh Lámhfhada (reigned 1849 to 1809 BC) in honour of his foster-mother, Tailtiu.

-Fine 900

Władysław Kozakiewicz's 1980 Olympic Games' gesture

How a gesture by Polish pole vaulter Władysław Kozakiewicz at the Moscow Olympics was seen as political The 1980 Olympic Games - the XXII Olympiad - took place in Moscow in the Soviet Union, from 19 July to 3 August. These games were politically fraught, boycotted by representatives of 63 countries as a result of the Soviet–Afghan War. Following the inauguration of the Games at Łużniki Stadium, 5,217 athletes took part in 203 events, setting 36 world records, 39 European records and 74 Olympic records. One of the most famous events taking place at these Games was the pole vaulting competition - a track and field event in which a person uses a long flexible pole as an aid to jump over a bar.

Regolamenti

Calcio

-Inizio 900

Se fino al termine del diciannovesimo secolo non esisteva l'obbligo del tracciare la linea di metà campo (esisteva soltanto il cerchio centrale per la distanza su calcio d'inizio), è il 1902 a vedere per la prima volta comparire la linea mediana e, soprattutto, l'area di rigore con annessa area di porta: questa serve per posizionare il pallone in caso di calcio di rinvio; tuttavia, vigeva ancora la disposizione per la quale il pallone deve essere posizionato nella metà di area di porta più vicina a dove il pallone aveva oltrepassato la linea di porta uscendo dal terreno di gioco.[34] Il 1903 vede invece la nascita dei calci di punizione diretti (come si era detto, le Sheffield Rules prevedevano solo calci di punizione indiretti, nei quali non era dunque possibile segnare direttamente una rete) e della norma del vantaggio.[35] Il 1904 conosce infine la formazione della FIFA, che adotterà immediatamente le regole dell'IFAB per le proprie gare e competizioni.[3][5]

-Metà 900

Il nuovo decennio cominciò poi immediatamente con l'affermarsi del calcio nel mondo grazie al campionato mondiale del 1930, organizzato dalla FIFA in Uruguay e giocato interamente secondo le regole stilate dall'IFAB sino ad allora; le modifiche importanti non furono molte in quegli anni, ma nel 1937 fu incaricato Stanley Rous, all'epoca segretario della FA, di rivedere le regole del gioco, rendendole più sintetiche e dirette alla comprensione; Stanley preparò il testo rivisto, mentre l'IFAB quell'anno approvò la comparsa sul terreno di gioco dell'arco dell'area di rigore,[40] e lo presentò all'IFAB l'anno dopo (1938), il quale lo approvò immediatamente.[41] L'ultimo decennio fu segnato ancora

da ostilità che impedirono le riunioni dal 1940 al 1947 (seconda guerra mondiale), ma già dalla ripresa degli incontri ricominciarono le proposte: ad esempio, dal 1948, i calciatori, in occasione di un calcio di rinvio, devono anche stare all'esterno dell'area di rigore e non più solo a 9,15 metri dal pallone fino a che questo non torna ad essere in gioco.[42]

-Fine 900

La seconda metà del ventesimo secolo vede l'avvento della discussione sulle sostituzioni: inizialmente l'IFAB si dimostrò riluttante all'autorizzazione di effettuare sostituzioni in partite non amichevoli, ma, dopo un decennio di tentennamenti, la decisione fu finalmente presa nel 1958, sebbene all'epoca la sostituzione permessa fosse soltanto una, per il portiere e solo in caso di infortunio.[43] Durante il decennio successivo, tuttavia, le sostituzioni furono fissate gradatamente e definitivamente a due indipendentemente dal ruolo. Inizialmente ammesse solo per le gare amichevoli, le sostituzioni furono infine consentite anche negli incontri ufficiali; il mondiale del 1970 in Messico fu il primo in cui furono ammesse le sostituzioni. Nel mondiale del 1966 sia gli italiani che i brasiliani furono penalizzati proprio dal fatto di non poter sostituire un giocatore importante infortunato: Giacomo Bulgarelli nella partita persa contro la Corea del Nord e Pelé nella partita persa contro il Portogallo.

Testimonianze

1910 - Skater

1930 - Athos di San Malato Staiti

1966 - Società Sportiva Calcio Napoli

1988 - Michael Jordan

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