



SPMT 319 Unit 4 Review

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What are the two forms of community?	-physical location or geography -common characteristics or interests
What is a geographically bound community?	One based on physical location - a neighborhood or city
What is a community of interest?	One where the members are bound together by specific interests
What theory is the "sense of community" grounded in?	Maslow's theory of individual motivation and Hierarchy of Needs
What is a sense of community?	an environmental or community characteristic that leads to members feeling a sense of belonging and attachment
What elements is a sense of community based on?	-membership -influence -integration and fulfillment -shared emotional connections
What is a "sense of community" from a sociological perspective?	focuses on social structures, interaction, and institutional factors; matters of society, not individuals
What are the general benefits of a sense of community?	less drug use and delinquency among teenagers, overall improved well-being
What is anomie?	lack of the usual social or ethical standards in an individual or group
What are the sport benefits of a sense of community?	improved retention and reduced burnout/conflict
In "Bowling Alone," Robert Putnam argues that the decline in community also leads to a decline in _____	social connections and social capital
What is social capital?	economic benefits from relationships with others and in social networks; the more we connect, the more resources we have
What are the factors that foster a sense of community among athletes?	-administrative consideration -common interest -competition -equity in administrative decisions -leadership -social spaces -voluntary actions
What is administrative consideration?	sport and team personnel (coaches, etc) demonstrating they care about the athletes as people
What is psychic income?	the creation of people taking pride in their community because of a community event they are hosting
How does a team foster a sense of community?	Through fanship; it can bring people together if they are all fans of the same team
What age level of sport is most influential?	youth sport
What is socialization into sport?	process by which individuals learn the value of sport, including its rules and expectations
Who are the most influential agents of socialization for youth sports?	those whom the child is most close to, such as parents, siblings, teachers, coaches
What are the 2 forms of organized sport?	child-centered and adult-centered
Which form of sport is more formal?	Adult centered
What is the purpose of child-centered sport?	for them to play how they want, to be able to participate and maximize action
What are some benefits of youth sport participation?	-learning social and life skills -providing connections and opportunities -increased physical activity/fitness -challenges and problem-solving -safe and occupied
What are some of the problems in youth sport?	-physical injuries -dropout or burnout -deviant behavior (like cheating)



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There is an interdependent relationship between youth sport and _____	the family
Children are _____ likely to compete without family support	less
How can family support youth sport?	providing resources, time, and emotional support
What are the individual benefits created by youth sport?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -increased self-esteem -learn teamwork and cooperation -perseverance -gain social skills
What are the family benefits created by youth sport?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -bonding experience -sense of pride in children and entire family
How can youth sport be improved?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -provide child-centered opportunities -less overinvolvement from adults -focus on the kids -have qualified coaches
When did high school sport become popular?	around World War I
Why did high school sport become popular?	more funding, training future soldiers for the military, improved graduation rates and lowered dropouts
When and why did opportunities for girls sports become more prominent?	in 1972 when Title IX was passed
In general, high school athletes have:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -higher GPAs -less absences -better health -more interest in college -greater career success
What are the arguments for sports in school?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -gets students involved -physical, mental and social development -generates school spirit and unity -promotes community sport
What are the arguments against sports in school?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -less academic resources -distraction -emphasis on performing -injuries -pressure
How were early college athletics organized?	by the students, similar to club sports
What was the first "inter-collegiate" sporting event?	crew race (rowing) between Harvard and Yale in 1852
What was the first athletic conference?	Intercollegiate Football Association
Athletic departments are known as the _____ of institutions	Front Porch
What organization, which eventually became the NCAA, was formed to establish rules for college football?	Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the US (IAAUS)
What was the Carnegie Report?	an investigation into athletics that called out a lack of rules regarding amateurism, gambling, etc.
SMU received the _____ from the NCAA for paying recruits and players	"death penalty"
What does Title IX do?	requires schools/athletics may not discriminate based on sex
What organization was created in the 1980s to make recommendations to the NCAA?	The Knight Commission
What are the competing values that plague the NCAA?	academic/educational mission of the schools vs. money/commercialization of athletic programs
What "arms races" exist in college athletics?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -creating bigger/better facilities -recruiting practices
What is included in the "commercial agenda"?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -arms race (everyone wanting bigger/better than the others) -stadium naming rights -broadcasting rights



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What are some of the issues that student-athletes face?

- "celebrity"-ism
- stereotypes
- time demands
- financial resources