

COURSE OF STUDY Attività Motorie e Sportive

ACADEMIC YEAR 2023/2024

ACADEMIC SUBJECT Sport History

General information		
Year of the course	II - III Year	
Academic calendar (starting and ending date)	II Term	
Credits (CFU/ETCS):	1 CFU	
SSD	M-STO/02	
Language	Italian	
Mode of attendance	Not Mandatory	

Professor/ Lecturer	
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Telephone	3288021910
Department and address	CUS Bari
Virtual room	Teams code: xtjd5wq
Office Hours (and modalities: e.g., by appointment, on line, etc.)	By appointment in person/online (code Teams: xtjd5wq)

Work schedule			
Hours			
Total	Lectures	Hands-on (laboratory, workshops, working groups, seminars, field trips)	Out-of-class study hours/ Self-study hours
25	10		15
CFU/ETCS			
1	1		

Learning Objectives	The course aims to trace a path of specialized studies to synthesize some elements
	useful for dialogue, knowledge and comparison about the evolution of Sport in the
	course of historical evolution and from this understand how History, Sport and
	Culture have conditioned each other. History, that is, the critical elaboration of a
	long past, can be an instrument of dialogue and cooperation and can help to create
	specific professional skills, as well as deepening them, in the field of Sport and
	culture, in the problematization of sports issues, political and social, documentation,
	archival and bibliography and communication. In addition, the course contributes to
	enriching the professionalism of the graduate in Motor Science.
	Teaching in Sport History offers a broad general preparation (sporting, cultural,
	social and historical) of diachronic character, ranging from the ancient world to the
	medieval, modern and contemporary.
	It also offers a wide range of training on broad-spectrum issues, read through
	differentiated perspectives and the presentation of rigorous and updated
	methodologies.



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Course prerequisites	No

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Teaching strategie	Lectures, exercises, individual and group work
Expected learning outcomes in terms of	
Knowledge and understanding on:	 Understand and critically analyze the various forms of education to the movement and Sport and over the centuries to the present day
Applying knowledge and understanding on:	Apply the notions acquired to sport during its historical evolution
Soft skills	 Making informed judgments and choices ability to interpret data on the contexts and processes of sport Ability to learn: process awareness that characterize the sporting contexts Knowledge of training processes great systems of Sport Knowing the concept of multidisciplinarity applied to Sport (intersections with History, the Demography, Popular Traditions, Philosophy, Economics, Religion, Geography, etc.) Through the study of the evolution of Sport increase the knowledge and knowledge skills Knowing how to use the time axis Understand today's sports system thanks to study the past
Syllabus	The following country of the control
Content knowledge	History What is the History The periodization The usefulness of history and men Historical levels (F. Braudel) The History of Sport Sport: meaning and meaning; the first sport practiced; Dating problems and sports practice during the history: prehistory, ancient Egypt, ancient Greece, Sparta and Athens, the Etruscans, the Romans, China, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Modern Age, the post public school ('700 and '800), the second '800. Geographical determinism. History Bud Spencer; Sport and politics The Olympics The flag The history of the Olympic Games The Olympic sports The ceremonies The man of records Records, Italian records, double medals! The hero Olympic: Anthony Ervin Doping Political interference Tommie Smith and John Carlos The Olympic curiosities Pierre De Coubertin Life, motivation and work Employees The IOC



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	The IOC, Foundation and Headquarters
	The "Olympic Charter" The session, the Executive Committee and the
	Chairman
	Specialist Committees, Honours and Members of the
	CIO
	The CONI
	The origins, historical evolution and the first president Giulio
	Honest; usefulness, developments, functions and principles; the steps
	fundamental
	The historical enterprises (with the vision of a specific video for
	each undertaking treated)
	Rene Higuita and the "scorpion" parade
	Antonio Cassano and the match Bari-Inter (2-1)
	Mika Hakkinen: the man who lived twice
	Yuri Chechi and Atlanta 1996
	Abebe Bikila: "The barefoot prince"
	Alberto Tomba
	Antonio Rossi and Beniamino Bonomi win gold in K2
	Michael Schumacher: appointment with history
	Nadia Comaneci and her 10
	Gabriel Batistuta and the goal that silences everyone in the match
	Barcelona-Florence (April 10, 1997)
	Kristian Ghedina and the split at 140 km/h
	The myth: Gilles Villeneuve versus René Arnoux in Dijon 1979
	Michael Jordan and the 1988 Slam Dunk Contest
	Tears at the USA World Cup 1994 in the final BrasileItaly
	Francesco Attolico: a gold from Puglia at the
	Barcelona 1992 (water polo)
	The enterprise of Marco Pantani: Tour de France, stage
	Grenoble-Le Deux Alpes (February 14, 1988)
	John Surtees: the son of the wind
	Domenico Fioravanti and the Sydney Olympics 2000
	Fabrizio Mori: a world gold
	The unique talent of Anthony Gobert
	Mark Spitz
	Mexico 1968: Black Power Revolution
	Diego Armando Maradona and the goal of the century
	"Eat, sleep and swim" is all I know:
	Michael Phelps
	Johnny Weissmuller as Tarzan
Texts and readings	, ,
Texts and readings	Study material by the teacher
Notes, additional materials	A. di Carlo, R.Bensi, Storia dell'Educazione Fisica e degli Sport , Appunti di lettura,
	Aras Edizioni,2014; Stefano Icomuzzi, Giorgio Viberti, Paolo Viberti, "Storia delle
	olimpiadi - gli ultimi immortali", SEI, Torino, 2012
Repository	Study material by the teacher

Assessment	
Assessment methods	Oral Examination



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Assessment criteria

• Knowledge and understanding:

Fundamental moments in the history of Italian and world sport from the earliest forms to the present day. Fundamental processes of the history of Sport from Prehistory to today and how Sport intersects with human history from the cultural, economic, demographic, social, etc.

Outline of the main procedures and techniques of study of the sources (materials, iconography, writings ...) and overview of the main sporting events.

• Knowledge and understanding applied:

To know the evolution of sport and to apply the changes of sport practice to the human experience. As a sport and a man, they relate and understand this relationship in order to apply the most significant postulates in the most diverse social, territorial, economic, cultural contexts, etc.

Apply, in a process of actualization, the history of sport in a contemporary context to understand the current world.

• Autonomy of judgment:

At the end of the course students will be able to carry out critical analysis, evaluation and synthesis of new and complex ideas.

They will develop the ability to integrate knowledge and manage complexity, as well as to make judgements, including specific and general reflections on what has been studied and develop the ability to do so in other areas.

They will also have the ability to collect and interpret data (normally in their field of study) that they deem useful in determining autonomous judgments, including reflection on sports and general topics

• Communication skills:

Students will be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to specialist and non-specialist interlocutors. They will be able to communicate in a clear and unambiguous way their conclusions, as well as the knowledge and rationale behind them, to specialist and non-specialist interlocutors. They will be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to specialist and non-specialist interlocutors.

• Ability to learn:

Students will develop those learning skills that are necessary for them to undertake subsequent studies with a high degree of autonomy; they will develop those learning skills that allow them to continue to study mostly in a self-directed waydirect or autonomous.

They will be able to promote, in academic and professional contexts, a technological, social or cultural advancement in the knowledge-based society.

Final exam and grading criteria

The student must demonstrate knowledge of the topics under study and have understood the issues related to them, as well as to have reached a level of knowledge to develop independently interpretative arguments

- 1) Failure to pass the test: insufficient knowledge of the course contents, insufficient evaluation and reasoning skills, lack of basic knowledge.
- 2) 18 to 21: sufficient or barely sufficient preparation; minimum knowledge of the institutions and of the problems tackled during the course; presence of minor gaps:
- 3) 22 to 24: average preparation characterized by no particular deepening and by gaps that can be filled in the continuation of the overall training;
- 4) 25 to 27: generally good preparation even if not particularly thorough; technical language and adequate expressive ability;
- 5) 28 to 30: excellent or excellent preparation; precise and precise technical language and expressive ability;



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	6) 30 e lode: preparation, technical language, expressive and argumentative skills of the highest level
Further information	