

tug-of-war

Our Goal is to see even and uneven forces in action

This is a game of _____ teams pulling in opposite directions with all their might. who will win?

who is on each team?

game A

side 1	side 2
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game B

side 1	side 2
--------	--------

game C

side 1	side 2
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draw in force diagram - Show resultant force

40

History - tug-of-war

The game of Tug-of-War is all about Balanced and Unbalanced Forces. The sport of playing tug-of-war has a very long history.

Artwork in a 4000-year-old tomb in Sakkara, Egypt depicts teams of 3 young men pitted against each other in the ropeless version of tug-of-war.

This practice, with or without the rope was carried over into many civilizations, often under ritual forms, such as Burma (Myanmar), Congo, Korea, India, Indonesia, Hawaii, New Guinea and New Zealand.

In Korea local villages used tug of war to settle disputes for centuries. Each village or township made a straw rope of a prescribed thickness and length. On the day of the contest, the team representatives, sometimes numbering as many as a hundred, brought the rope to the chosen site. All of the ropes were then connected and the tug of war began. One side of the rope was considered female and the other side male. It was hoped that the female side won as it was symbolic of a good harvest. As a side note, tug of war is depicted on one of the few commemorative coins, the 5,000 won, minted for the Seoul Olympics in 1988.

Tug of war in ancient Greece was practiced both as a competition and as a physical exercise in order to train for other sports.

At the courts of the Chinese emperors, around 1200 A.D., teams specifically trained for tug of war competed against each other in tournaments. The Chinese used a Main rope and many side ropes. In the 13th and 14th centuries the Sport was widespread across Asia. Records exist in Mongolia and Turkey

In medieval Europe, Viking warriors pulled animal skins over open pits of fire, a test of strength and endurance that prepared them for battle.

In India, tug-of-war is depicted on a relief found on the Sun Temple of Konark, which was built in the 12th Century A.D.

In the 15th century, tug of war tournaments were frequently held in Scandinavia and later in the remainder of Western Europe.

The modern version of tug-of-war may have descended from sailors on British naval ships, and later those on trading ships traveling to and from India with perishables such as tea. The men on early naval ships maneuvered the ships by pulling on ropes that adjusted the ship's sails. The sailors on the fast trading ship, the Cutty Sark, were observed in 1889, while docked in Sydney Harbor, Australia, by a young army officer who on a troop ship on his way to India. He watched the sailors pulling a form of tug of war on deck while there ship was becalmed. The boson explained that it was a way of keeping the crews fit, and from the rivalry and great pleasure that the men got from it, he decided to put his men to it, to keep them fit on the long sea journey from England to India.

In India the army put it on the grass, and it quickly became a source of great rivalry between regiments. It became the favorite sport of the other ranks, who brought it back to England. On leaving the army they took it with them into the police forces and the Fire brigades, and into the factories. Soon it spread across the whole country, displacing anything that had been before.

The name Tug-O-War may come from those crews that hauled on the ropes to power the Man-O-War Ships.

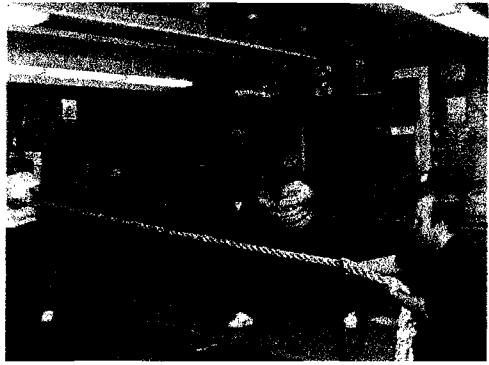
Tug of war became an organized sport at the end of the 19th century when clubs were formed.

When the Olympic Games were revived, tug-of-war was featured on the program of the Paris Olympic Games in 1900. International rules became necessary. They still exist today having undergone very slight modifications. Tug-of-war was always contested as a part of the track and field athletics program, although it is now considered a separate sport. The Olympic champions were as follows: 1900: a combined Swedish/Danish team; 1904: an American club team representing the Milwaukee Athletic Club; 1906: Germany/Switzerland; 1908: a British team from the City of London Police Club; 1912: Sweden; and 1920: Great Britain.

After the 1920 Games, the International Olympic Committee trimmed the competition program and tug of war's participation was cancelled. As tug-of-war was no longer on the Olympic Program, national athletic and gymnastic associations were not very interested in tug of war as a discipline. The tug-of-war teams, at that time, felt that they had to establish their own autonomous association. The first association was founded in Sweden in 1933. Other countries followed including Great Britain in 1958 and the Netherlands in 1959.

The Tug-of-War International Federation (TWIF) was formed in 1960 to govern the sport on an international level, under the stewardship of George Hutton of the Great Britain Association and Rudolf Ullmark of Sweden. The First TWIF Meeting was in Sweden in 1964. The first modern international event was at the Baltic games in 1964. TWIF organized its first European Championships in London at Crystal Palace in 1965. After non-European countries had also joined the international federation, TWIF held its first World Championships in 1975 in the Netherlands. The female competition was first organized at the World Championships in 1986.

The sport of Tug of War has been included in World Games from the first event in Santa Clara, U.S.A. in 1981. The World Games includes sports which are not included in the Olympic Program.



Both Ms Kruger and Mr Blum
have a mass of 150 pounds
Who will win?

why?

Kruger

Blum

explain tug-of-war in Korea.

where did our modern day version of
tug-of-war come from?

Name _____
Class _____ Team _____ Seat _____ date _____

What happened to the game of
tug-of-war in 1920?

what happened next?



explain this ancient Greek wall carving

parent signature _____

date _____

Glue onto page 40 of Bob. Fold this sheet to
fit into your book