

# 5.5

## Spectator Behaviour



See pages 125-127

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### Learning Objectives



- Identify the causes of hooliganism in sport.
- Recall the positive and negative effects of spectators on sport.
- Research and explain the strategies used to prevent hooliganism in sport.

5.3 Ethical Issues	
Start of the lesson	End of the lesson
1. Name 3 positive influences of spectator behavior on sport.	
cheer on players motivation	encouragement motivation create energetic atmosphere
2. Name 3 negative influences of spectator behavior on sport.	
- pressure - <del>bully</del> bullying	scare off young fans abuse players cause fights
3. Name 5 strategies used to combat hooliganism in sport.	
NCK	- early starts improve security alcohol restrictions education all seats stadia
4. Describe 3 strategies to combat hooliganism in sport.	
NCK	↓
Start of the lesson: <b>DOWNLOAD BAR</b>	End of the lesson (Actual %): <b>DOWNLOAD BAR</b>

Name:

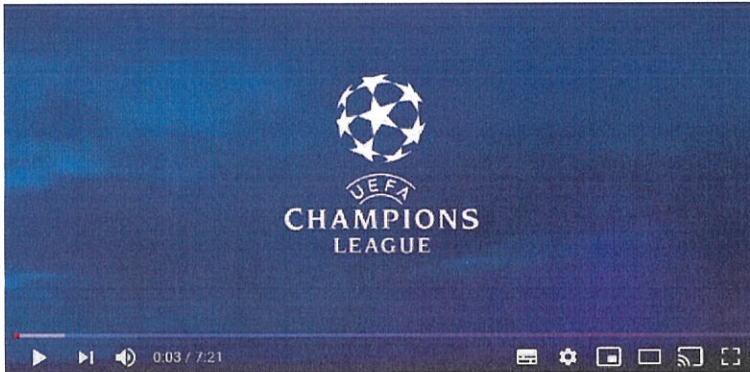


In the first page of the GCSE PE text, it suggests that "It would be unthinkable for most sporting events to take place without spectators" p 130 K Bizley, AQA Physical Education. However, in some countries only a few months ago this was the norm. A meeting of the Premier League will also discuss the possibility of football returning in England but behind closed doors.



Watch the two Champions League football games using the links below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SPkSH8G-bMI>



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7HIdRITZj\\_g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7HIdRITZj_g)

**Task 1 AO1/A02:** Compare the two games that you have just watched. How would you feel about playing behind closed doors? Think about this in terms of the footballers taking part and also the general public.

- quite underwhelming with no crowd when goal is scored
- less motivating/excitement ✓
- no crowd to celebrate with
- if your losing you have no motivation from the crowd to keep going ✓
- less pressure
- if you lose at home you experience some disappointment of a bit ✓

The influences of spectator behaviour can be considered to have a **positive** effect on players and their sport.



**Task 2 A01/A02:** Using the following prompts, explain how spectators can have a **positive** influence on sport.

a. How do supporters create an energetic atmosphere?

Through chants and other energetic actions such as clapping can increase motivation and increase arousal.



b. How do supporters create a source of revenue for sport?

The supporters spend a lot of money on season tickets and inside the stadium there are food, drinks and merchandise that a lot of money can be made from.



c. How do supporters increase the profile of a sport?

If stadium is full more people who watch it release how well and popular it. More fans are encouraged to go and experience the atmosphere.



Alternatively, influences of spectator behaviour can be considered to have a **negative** effect on players and their sport.



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vz6xZ3lhM\\_M&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vz6xZ3lhM_M&feature=youtu.be)

**Task 3 A01/A02:** Using the following prompts, explain how spectators can have **negative** influence on sport.

a. How could supporters increase pressure on performers?

Because ~~that~~ if you mess up there are a  
lots of people more aggressive around to get  
angry and shouting at you adding more  
pressure. Also if people have expectations to  
live up there is more pressure to let them  
down

b. How could young performers be scared off?

Because if they are shouted at by parents  
they will be scared of failure making them  
want to stop playing because of fear of  
disappointment. If the players don't have the  
mental capacity they will struggle to keep going

c. How could supporters cause crowd trouble and hooliganism?

# Negative racist chants  
Entering field of play  
Assaulting players

d. How do supporters increase the cost of managing football games to ensure all supporters stay safe?

- High security / police force  
- Do not have teams playing in a close proximity to each other ~~so~~ in different stadiums  
→ to cheer less

## Hooliganism

Football hooliganism became a problem in football during the 1970s and it continued to be a problem during the 1980s. Football was blighted by violence and stadia around the country were not very safe places to be.

### hooliganism

*noun* [U] mainly UK

UK  / huːlɪɡənɪzəm/ US  / huːlɪɡənɪzəm/

+111

The disorderly, aggressive and often violent behaviour by spectators at a sporting event.



Watch the following video of hooliganism in the 1970s, **PLEASE BE AWARE THAT THERE ARE TWO INSTANCES OF BAD LANGUAGE AT 1:00m - 1:10sec and 1:40 - 1:41sec.**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=duyqm9n2t5A>

How do you think the behaviour of supporters in 1970s and 1980s differs from now? Why do you think this is the case? Use the following prompts to explain your answers.

## Rivalries

- cause chaos
- chants
- fights

## Hype

- too much adrenaline causes out of hand behaviour
- ↳ inappropriate chants

## Fuelled by alcohol/drugs

- can encourage hooliganism
- heighten emotions
- make them more confident #

## Gang culture

- people ~~or~~ join out of fear and don't want to get on wrong side of them

## Frustration

-if you are so passionate it can be channelled in a negative way especially if team is losing

## Display of masculinity

fans being over masculine can be very intimidating for other fans

**Task 5 A01/A02:** Use the words at the bottom of the page to fill in the missing blanks.

Reasons for hooliganism include:

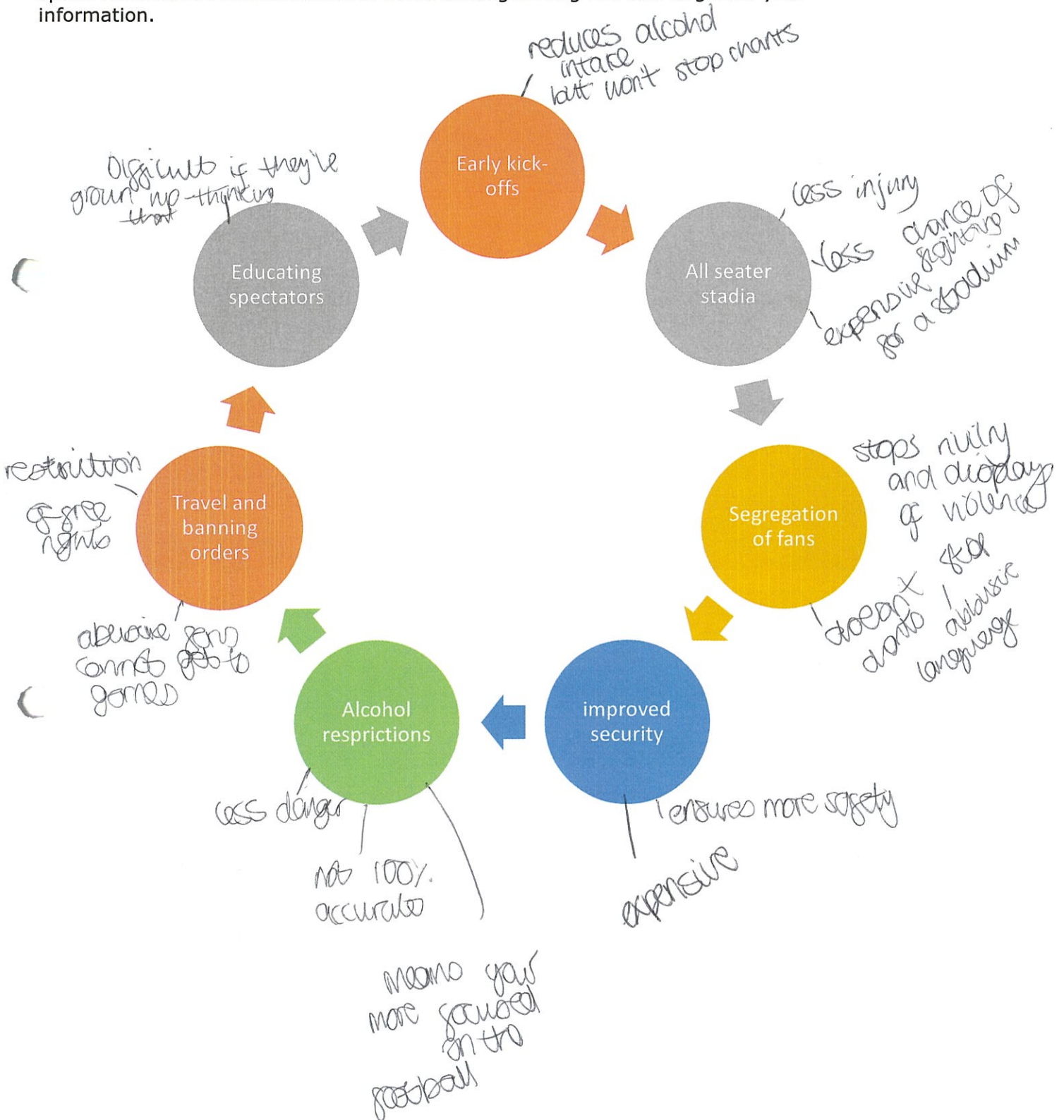
- 1 ~~Arguments~~ <sup>Rivalries</sup> between opposing groups of supporters.
- 2 media hype about the importance of a particular match which can whip up supporters, antagonise them and incite them to behave badly.
- 3 The influence of drugs and alcohol.
- 4 The links between supporters and gang rivalries.
- 5 Frustration at events such as the decisions of officials which supporters disagree with or players doing something the supporters do not like.
- 6 Displays of masculinity with hooligans kicking, punching and shouting to impress others.

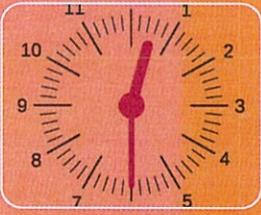
~~Officials~~, ~~Gang~~, ~~Drugs~~, ~~Rivalries~~, ~~masculinity~~, ~~Hype~~, ~~Alcohol~~, ~~Media~~, ~~players~~.

# Strategies to combat hooliganism

There are a number of steps that football authorities have taken to try to improve the atmosphere within grounds, reduce hooliganism and make grounds safer. Over the last ten years this has improved the image of football and has attracted families back to grounds.

**Task 5 A01/A02:** Research the following strategies used to combat hooliganism in sport. Evaluate the effectiveness of these strategies using the text to gather your information.





### Early kick-off

to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed before a match



### All seater stadia

introduced because of the Hillsborough disaster where supporters were crushed to death.



### Segregation of fans

Rivals are kept apart.



### Improved security

including video surveillance, searching supporters entering the stadium and large numbers of stewards who constantly monitor supporters.



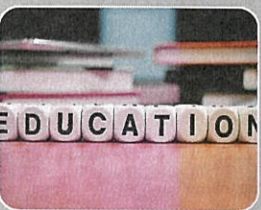
### Alcohol restrictions

may be strictly controlled or banned.



### Travel and banning orders

Troublemakers can be banned from attending one or more matches.



### Education

Promoting campaigns educate supporters encouraging good behaviour and condemning hooliganism.

**Task 1 AO2/3:** Using the 4 different types of ethical issues identified above, compile a list of sporting examples of each issue from sports of your choice. You must justify your examples and be able to share these with the class.

**Etiquette:**

~~Something~~ Unwritten rules that players follow regarding morals and the right things.  
For example, helping player up in netball if you've knocked them over.

**Sportsmanship:**

Shaking hands with opponent even if they have beat you in a close match.

**Gamesmanship:**

Bending the rules. For example, footballers diving after a small kicks just so they can gain an advantage e.g. penalty.

**Contract to compete:**

A rule between competitors to follow rules fairly and complete. In boxing both competitors following rules.

