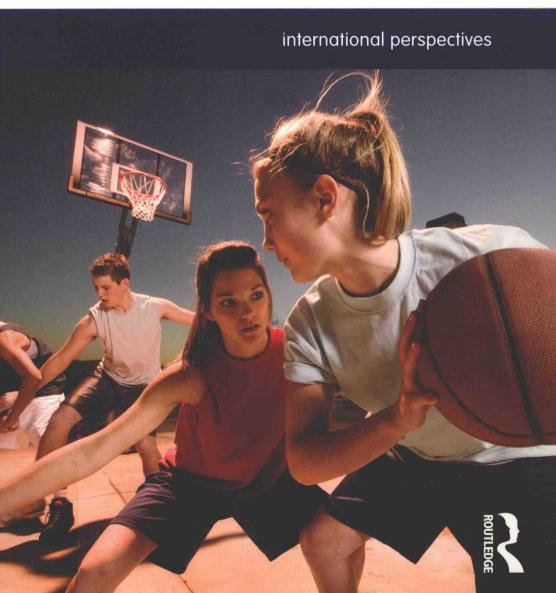
**Edited by Peter Hastie** 

## **Sport Education**



## SPORT EDUCATION

## International perspectives

Edited by Peter Hastie





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#### **SPORT EDUCATION**

Sport Education: international perspectives presents a series of studies of the innovative pedagogical model that has taken the physical education (PE) world by storm. Since the emergence of the Sport Education (SE) model in the mid-1990s, it has been adopted and adapted in PE programs around the world and a new research literature has followed in its wake. This book offers a review of international SE schemes and projects, and documents what it takes to run a successful SE program.

Exploring SE across all levels of education, from the elementary school to the university, the book provides answers to key questions such as:

- What models have been developed to teach SE?
- What do successful SE programs look like?
- What do teachers think about SE and how to make it work?
- What are the implications for professional development across the range of human movement studies?

With contributions from leading international scholars and practitioners from the United States, Europe, and Asia, this book offers a more thoughtful and critical set of perspectives on SE than any other. It is essential reading for any student, preservice teacher, classroom teacher or university instructor working in SE, PE, youth sport, sports coaching or related disciplines.

**Peter Hastie** is a Professor in the Department of Kinesiology at Auburn University, USA. His research interests focus on examining various aspects of Sport Education in the attempt to find ways in which the model can be most effective in school and sports settings.

## ROUTLEDGE STUDIES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH SPORT

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#### **Sport Education**

International perspectives Edited by Peter Hastie

This text is dedicated to Daryl Siedentop, whose vision for an alternate education has provided thousands of teachers and students throughout t with a renewed vigor and level of excitement for their engagement in a start walks.	he world
all value.	

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#### **PREFACE**

In 1994, Daryl Siedentop presented the first text formally outlining his vision of Sport Education, a pedagogical model aimed at promoting positive sport experiences for all students through simulating the key contextual features of authentic sport. Sport Education's rationale is that the presentation of sport units in physical education has been typically decontextualized, where skills are taught in isolation rather than as part of the natural context of executing strategy in game-like situations, and where the rituals, values, and traditions of a sport that give it meaning are seldom even mentioned. Furthermore, in typical sport units, students rarely experience the affiliation with a team or group that provides the context for personal growth and responsibility in sport. Consequently, Sport Education (with its philosophy of greater depth of coverage of content and an expanded set of content goals) was designed to integrate skills, strategies, and aspects of sport culture in a context in which students participate in an environment emphasizing fair play, equity, and inclusiveness.

Since the initial appearance of Sport Education, teachers and researchers have expanded the degree of sophistication of the model, and the creativity of its implementation, in ways even beyond the scope of its original intent. This book presents a number of stories that celebrate the expansion of Sport Education from one elementary school in the American mid-west to schools in the United Kingdom and Ireland, in east and west Europe, the Korean peninsula, and the island state of Tasmania in Australia. The authors who have contributed to this text are the preeminent writers on Sport Education, with a combination of over 40 academic papers and book chapters between them.

This book fits with the Routledge Studies in Physical Education and Youth Sport series in two ways. First, it provides a number of international perspectives on Sport Education implementation, but second, and perhaps more significant, the chapters

within the book demonstrate the diversity of contexts in which Sport Education seasons have been carried out. The book includes examples from as young as third grade through to university students, and reports on seasons conducted by class-room teachers, physical education specialists, and preservice teachers.

While readers can begin to read anywhere within the book, it is suggested that Chapter 1 is particularly foundational, and provides a new way of summarizing the research on Sport Education beyond those reviews currently in academic journals.

Following the first chapter, the book is then presented in three parts. The first examines various sites of adoption of Sport Education. The model is now used by classroom teachers, specialist physical educators in elementary and secondary schools, and in universities that offer physical education courses for students of all academic majors. Part II provides examples of students' and teachers' responses to Sport Education, culminating with an eloquent explanation for the attractiveness of the model. The third and final part of this book describes the various contexts in which preservice and practicing teachers have been introduced to and trained in the implementation of the model. Here we see that substantive and on-going interaction with the elements of Sport Education is the key to the most successful realization of the model's objectives.

Sport Education: international perspectives is therefore a text that will provide valuable reading for both students and researchers with a particular interest in providing quality sporting experiences in schools for instructors and pupils alike.

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# THE NATURE AND PURPOSE OF SPORT EDUCATION AS AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Peter Hastie

Sport Education is a pedagogical model designed to provide authentic, educationally rich sport experiences for girls and boys in the context of school physical education. Essentially, a pedagogical model provides a "design specification" which can lead to the development of a specific program in schools for their own local purposes. This design specification consists of the essential components that identify the model, which Metzler (2005) refers to as benchmarks. It is important to note Metzler's key point that some aspects of a pedagogical model cannot be modified, for to do so would be to fail to implement the particular model. In other words, if the design specification is changed sufficiently that it does not remain true to the original intent of the model, then it becomes something else. Examples of models that have taken some aspects of Sport Education and changed them to create new models include *Sport for Peace* (Ennis *et al.*, 1999) and *Empowering Sport* (Hastie and Buchanan, 2000).

While it is true there are numerous ways in which Sport Education seasons can be configured, and many of the chapters in this book show creative iterations in many different contexts, there are five immutable aspects which cannot be compromised if one is to correctly describe a particular unit within physical education as Sport Education. These include (i) an extended period of time over which the unit takes place, (ii) that students remain on the same team for the duration of the unit, (iii) the inclusion of developmentally appropriate competition, (iv) the taking of various roles and responsibilities by students other than that of player, and (v) that the entire experience takes place in an atmosphere of festivity.

The genesis of Sport Education came in the 1980s when its founder Daryl Siedentop became disenchanted with the fact that many physical education programs, even when taught effectively, were not interesting or challenging enough to inspire students. To that end, Siedentop developed the format, features, and pedagogies of the model. This was followed by in-school application by teachers in Columbus, Ohio (USA), and the subsequent teacher and student responses