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Basketball was invented by James Naismith in Springfield, Massachusetts. The year was 1891, and as the story goes, Naismith was asked to come up with an indoor game that offered fewer injuries than the classic American football gridiron. He came up with a 9-on-9 game that involved shooting the ball into the peach basket. Under these first rules, one point was scored for the basket. The first game will have the final score of 1-0. The game of basketball grew very quickly, with college teams forming leagues during the first decade after the invention of the game. Naismith himself will become a college coach for the game, joining the University of Kansas in 1898. It would accumulate a winning/defeat record of 55-60. This means that James Naismith, the inventor of basketball, is also the only coach in Kansas history to have a losing record. How basketball was able to storm world basketball was presented to the rest of the world thanks to the efforts of the U.S. Army and YMCA. In 1893, the first international basketball match was organized. Participants took the game to India, Japan, Persia and China as well. In 1895, the first basketball game between the two college teams was organized. The University of Minnesota's APC faced Hamlin University under 9-on-9 rules, winning the game 9-3. In 1896, the first collegiate 5-on-5 game was played between Iowa and the University of Chicago, with Chicago winning 15-12. By 1898, the professional leagues formed, as were collegiate leagues. Six teams participated in the first professional basketball league, but the league was dissolved in 1904. Between then and World War I, small championships were created and some teams played for money against the contenders. This includes the original Celtics basketball team. By 1900, most major colleges were on the field of basketball teams. In 1905, official collegiate rules for basketball were introduced, and in 1909 the NCAA took over the game for good. The first NCAA DI Tournament will be held in 1939. Formation of FIBA In the first decades of basketball, it grew as a sport, but there was no real international organization. It took several petitions of basketball fans to have basketball included as an Olympic sport demonstration in 1904. That all changed on June 18, 1932, when FIBA was first formed. FIBA's work on the international game will help make basketball become an Olympic sport in 1936, which was won by the U.S. national team. Naismith will live long enough to see the sport he invented become a recognized Olympic sport. The original rules of basketball just a month after reinventing basketball, Naismith will publish the rules of his game. The original game is very different from the one played today. Even metal hoops, mesh and backboards will not be included rules of the game until 1906. Over the years, a soccer ball has even been used for there were 13 original rules for Naismith basketball. Players were allowed to throw the ball in either direction with one or two hands. The ball could have been batting in either direction as well. The players could not run with the ball, forced to throw it from the place where they caught it. Naismith did a benefit for someone to come to a stop if they ran at full speed and caught the ball. Here are other rules that Naismith has included in his game. Basketball had to be held between hands, without arms or body, holding it. Players could not hit, push, hold, travel, or shoulder their opponent. If they did, it would be considered a foul. Two fouls disqualify the player until the next basket is made without a replacement. Attempting to injure an opponent disqualifies that player for the entire game. A fist-bump on the ball will be considered a foul. A team that commits three consecutive fouls will have a goal counted against them. The goal was scored only if the ball remained in the basket. If he bounced back, the goal was not counted. Umpires can throw the ball into the game if no one knew who lost it outside. They were also responsible for tracking fouls and scoring. Each half was 15 minutes. The side with the highest point would win the game. Since 1900, basketball 5 on 5 has become the standard. Players were removed permanently from the game if they were replaced, by re-entry was allowed in 1921. Coaching was banned from the game until 1949. The game of basketball has come a long way since its invention, but it still holds on to some of its roots. This is just one of the reasons many why this game continues to be so popular all over the world. What Next See all the beginner should know about the game on our full guide to begin with! History Basketball Author : John M. Gabriel Rutaquio File Size : 31.12 MB Last Verified : 09:06:15pm 2020/10/14 Status : AVAILABLE You have to create a free account in order to download or read an online book. Full registration FREE TRIAL Form, File will be downloaded automatically Want more? Advanced embedding details, examples and help! Let's reinvent the games most sports evolve over time from games that people start playing informally. Not so with basketball. Basketball history shows that it has the honor of being intentionally invented by the game. In 1891, James Naismith was appointed to create an indoor activity for students at the YMCA School in Springfield, Massachusetts. Students who trained to be P.E. teachers were understandably bored of doing anything but wickets and gymnastics during these long New England winters. They wanted action and competition. Dr. Naismith combined elements of outdoor games, such as football and lacrosse, with the concept of a game he played as a child, Duck on a Rock. To win Duck on Rock, players Stones to hit the target target on top of a large boulder. Ball and elevated goals are the simple ingredients of a sport that now has players and rabid fans in almost every country in the world. Basketball History at 1-0 Naismith Grade played the first game of the basket ball (two words) using a soccer ball and two baskets of peach nailed to the balcony railing ten feet above the floor. Class 18 was divided into two teams of nine players. The gym they played in was just 54 feet by 35 feet (modern courts are 94 feet x 54 feet). The final score of that first basketball game was 1-0. William Chase scored the only goal from 25 feet - a half-court shot in that small gym. Now it's the fact that someday will help you win a basketball history sports trivia contest. Naismith had only 13 rules for the basket ball (see box), which he carefully scored on two pages. The game had to stop after each goal so that the referee could climb the stairs and get the ball out of the basket. Fortunately, those early games were very low scoring cases. The first pro league, the National Basketball League, was established in 1898 to protect players from exploitation and promote less rough play. This league lasted only five years before it was dissolved; his demise spawned a number of poorly organized leagues in the northeastern United States. One of the first and greatest professional teams was the Original Celtics, organized around 1915 in New York. They played up to 150 games in a season and dominated basketball until 1936. Harlem Globetrotters, founded in 1927, is a well-known exhibition team, specializing in amusing court antics and expert ball handling. In 1949, the two subsequent professional leagues, the National Basketball League (formed in 1937) and the Basketball Association of America (1946) teamed up to create the National Basketball Association (NBA). The Boston Celtics, led by their center Bill Russell, dominated the NBA from the late 1950s to the 1960s. By the 1960s, professional teams from coast to coast were playing in front of crowds of many millions a year. Wilt Chamberlain, center of the Los Angeles Lakers, was another leading player in the era, and his fights with Russell were eagerly awaited. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, also a center, became famous in the 1970s. Jabbar perfected his famous sky hook shot while playing for the Los Angeles Lakers and dominated the opposition. The NBA suffered a drop in popularity in the late 1970s, but was resuscitated, mainly due to the growing popularity of its most famous players. Larry Bird of the Boston Celtics, and Magic Johnson of the Los Angeles Lakers are credited with injecting excitement into the league in the 1980s through their superior skills and decade-long rivalry. In the late 1980s, Michael Jordan of the Chicago Bulls became famous and helped the Bulls dominate the NBA in the early 1990s. Basketball stars, including Shaquille O'Neal of the Orlando Magic and Larry Johnson of the Charlotte Hornets, supported the NBA's growing popularity. In 1959, the Basketball Hall of Fame was established in Springfield, Massachusetts. It includes the names of great players, coaches, referees and people who have made a significant contribution to the development of the game. The formation of both the National Basketball League and the Basketball Association of America has created strong appeal across the country, to Canada and other venues around the world. The game of basketball has become a worldwide phenomenon for several years. The development and growth of the NBA since 2000 means anything from isotonic sponsors to drink, coach brands, hot dog companies and online casino brands all like to capture a piece of nba exposure. This led to an increase in coverage to the game, meaning sponsorship and endorsement deals came flooding through from many paths. Here you can read more about Dr. James Naismith. It was the winter of 1891-1892. Inside the gymnasium at Springfield College (then known as YMCA International School), located in Springfield, Massachusetts, was a group of restless college students. Young people were supposed to be there; they had to participate in indoor activities to burn the energy that had been built since the end of their football season. The gymnasium class offered them activities such as marching, wickets and hardware work, but these were pale replacements for the more exciting games of football and lacrosse, which they played in the warmer seasons. James Naismith, the man who invented the basketball instructor of this class was James Naismith, a 31-year-old graduate student. After graduating from Presbyterian College in Montreal with a degree in theology, Naismith embraced his love of athletics and headed to Springfield to study physical education - at the time, a relatively new and unknown academic discipline - under Luther Halsey Gulick, superintendent of physical education at the college and today known as the father of physical education and recreation in the United States. When Naismith, a second-year graduate student who was appointed a teacher, looked at his class, his mind erupted at the summer session of 1891, when Gulik introduced a new course in the psychology of the game. During the class discussions, Gulik stressed the need for a new indoor game, which would be interesting, easy to use and easy in winter and artificial light. No one in the class followed Gulik's call to invent such a game. But now, faced with the end of the autumn sports season and students, afraid of the obligatory and boring necessary work of the gymnasium, Naismith had a new motivation. Two instructors have already tried and failed to develop activities interested in young people. The Faculty met to discuss what is becoming a permanent problem with the unbridled energy of the class and disinterest in the required work. During the meeting, Naismith later wrote that he had expressed his view that the problem is not men, but the system we use. He felt that the work needed to motivate and inspire the young people he encountered should have a recreational character, something that would appeal to their playing instincts. Before the end of the faculty meeting, Gulik put the problem right on Naismith's knees. Naismith, he said. I want you to take this class and see what you can do with it. So Naismith went to work. His task was to create a game that was easy to assimilate but challenging enough to be interesting. He had to be in the playoffs indoors or on any ground and a lot of players all at once. It should provide a lot of exercise, but without the roughness of football, football or rugby, as those will threaten bruises and broken bones if played in a confined space. A lot of time and reflection entered into this new creation. He has become an adaptation of many games of his time, including American rugby (passing), English rugby (jump ball), lacrosse (use of goal), football (shape and size of the ball), and what is called Duck on the Rock, a game Naismith played with his childhood friends in the corners of Benny, Ontario. A duck on a rock used the ball and the goal, which could not be rushed. The goal cannot be slammed through, which requires a goal with a horizontal hole high enough, so the ball should be thrown into it rather than thrown. Naismith approached the school cleaner, hoping he could find two, 18-inch square boxes to use as targets. The janitor returned with two peach baskets instead. Naismith then nailed them to the lower rail balcony of the gymnasium, one at each end. The height of this lower rail balcony turned out to be ten feet. The man was placed on each end of the balcony to pick up the ball from the basket and put it back into play. It wasn't until a few years later that the bottoms of those peach baskets were cut to allow the ball to fall loose. Naismith then drew 13 original rules, which, among other things, described the method of moving the ball and what constitutes a foul. The referee has been appointed. The game will be divided into two, 15-minute halves with a five-minute rest period between them. Secretary Naismith typed the rules and attached them to the bulletin board. Some time later, the gym class met, and the teams were selected with three centers, three forwards, and three guards on each side. The two centers met in the middle of the court, Naismith threw the ball, and the game to basket the ball was born. The word of the new game is spreading like wildfire. It was an instant success. weeks of weeks The game was invented, students presented the game at their own YMCAs. The rules were printed in a college magazine that was mailed to YMCAs across the country. Due to the well-represented international college student body, the game of basketball has been introduced to many foreign countries in a relatively short period of time. Universities and colleges began to introduce a new game, and by 1905 basketball was officially recognized as a permanent winter sport. The rules were messing with, but big, the game of basket ball hasn't changed drastically since Naismith's original list of Thirteen Rules was tacked on the bulletin board at Springfield College. There has been some confusion about the exact nature of the official relationship between Springfield College and the YMCA, as it relates to James Naismith and the invention of basketball. The confusion stems in part from changes in the school's name in its early history. Originally a school for Christian workers, the school at the beginning of its history had three other names that included the YMCA School: YMCA School, International YMCA Training School, and then until now, YMCA International College. The college did not officially adopt the name Springfield College until 1954, although it was known informally as Springfield College for many years. But regardless of the name, Springfield College has always been a private and independent institution since its founding in 1885. The college has a long and productive partnership with the YMCA, but has never had any formal organizational ties to the YMCA movement. The confusion is compounded by a small sign on the corner of the building where basketball was invented. The building stood on the corner of State and Sherman streets in Springfield, Massachusetts. The sign bearing the words Army Mountain Christian Association of Young Men is visible in old photos of the building that have spread on the Internet. This led some to misj misconception that the YMCA Armory owned the building, and that James Naismith was an employee of the YMCA. However, in 2010, some historical YMCA documents and documents from Springfield College of that period were rediscovered. These documents convincingly prove that the gymnasium in which Naismith invented basketball was not located in the YMCA, but in a building owned and operated by the School of Christian Workers, from which today's Springfield College originated. The building also included classrooms, dormitory rooms, as well as faculty and staff offices for the institution. YMCA Arms Mountain rented space in the building for its operations, and used a small sign to attract paying customers. James Naismith, the inventor of basketball, was a physical education instructor in college. It was Luther Halsey Gulik, Naismith and the first college physical education director who challenged Naismith to invent a new indoor game for school students to play during the long winter of New England. There is currently no evidence that anyone has ever worked for the YMCA Armory As such. So now you know the true story of James Naismith and the invention of basketball. The only known audio recording of basketball inventor and Springfield College graduate James Naismith of Springfield College graduate James Naismith invented basketball on campus as a college graduate in 1891. Listen to him tell the story here. It is the only known audio recording of the inventor of basketball and Springfield College graduate James Naismith, describing the first organized basketball game played at Springfield College. The audio was released by Michael Sogri, an associate professor of religious studies at the University of Kansas. Read the full article Ball can be thrown in either direction with one or both hands. The ball can be hit in either direction with one or both hands (never with a fist). The player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it

from the spot where he catches him, an allowance that will be made for the person who catches the ball when running at good speed if he tries to stop. The ball must be held between or between hands; the hand or body should not be used for his heyu. No shoulders holding, pushing, stumbling, or striking in any way the face of the enemy is allowed; the first violation of this rule by any player is considered a foul, the second disqualifies him until the next goal is made, or if there was an obvious intention to injure the person throughout the game, no replacement is allowed. A foul strikes the ball with his fist, breaking the rules 3, 4, and such as described in Rule 5. If either side commits three consecutive fouls, it counts on a goal for the opponent (consistently means that opponents on average make a foul). The goal should be made when the ball is thrown or batting from the territory to the basket and stays there, provided that those who defend the goal do not touch or break the goal. If the ball is on the edges and the opponent moves the basket, it should be considered a target. When the ball goes out of bounds, it should be thrown into the field of play by the man first touching it. In the event of a dispute, the referee throws him directly into the field. The thrower is allowed five seconds; if he keeps it longer, he should go to the enemy. If any side persists in delaying the game, the referee must cause a foul on that side. The referee should be the men's referee and note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He has the right to disqualify men under Rule 5. The referee must judge the ball and decide when the ball in the game, in the boundaries to which side it belongs to, and will keep the time. He decides when the goal was scored and monitors the goals with any duties that are usually performed by the referee. The time should be two 15-minute half-time, with five minutes of rest between them. The party that prepares the greatest during this time will be declared the winner. In the event of a draw, the game can, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made. The original rules of the basket ball were written by Springfield College graduate instructor James Naismith in December 1891 and published in January 1892 in the Springfield College School Journal, Triangle. The teams consist of nine players in one direction - three forwards, three centers and three defenders. The game starts by jumping the ball between two central players. The game was played with a soccer ball. The players wore black, full-sleeved wool jerseys and long grey trousers. Pants. manual onedrive pdf español

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